THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 24, 1882

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

SACRAMENTO, November 23, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom..	Thermometer..	Direction of wind..	Velocity of wind..	Character of weather..	Rain in 24 hours..	State of the weather
Olympia....	30.12	42	S.	8	Light..	.....	Cloudy
Portland....	30.16	43	Calm.		Calm..	.....	Cloudy
Roseburg...	30.17	39	S. E.		Light..	.....	Cloudy
Mendocino..	30.05	47	N. W.		Brisk..	.....	Fair
Red Bluff...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.	29.98	50	W.		Light..	.....	Clear
S. Francisco.	30.02	51	W.	12	Fresh..	.15	Clear
Visalia....	29.95	49	N. W.		Light..	.....	Fair
Los Angeles.	29.94	53	E.		Light..	.....	Fair
San Diego..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Maximum temperature, 60; minimum, 42.
River above low-water mark at 11 A. M., 9 feet—no change in last 24 hours.

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

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—For Pacific coast region: Fair weather.

THE HOLIDAY NUMBER.

In accordance with its annual custom, the RECORD-UNION holiday number will appear on the 1st day of January, 1883. It will be a sheet of unusual size. It will contain a number of articles prepared especially for it by writers of the highest ability and of broad reputation as scholars and advanced thinkers. These will be on topics of profoundest interest to the people. It will contain statistics of the wealth and production of the State, the financial condition of the commonwealth, the record of births, deaths and marriages for 1882, local statistics, the current news, choice miscellany, market reports, and special articles of the highest importance and value to the reader. All the usual features of the regular edition will be retained. The holiday RECORD-UNION will be found to possess especial value as a paper to be sent abroad, as representative of this city and the State, and will form the very best medium for business announcements, as it will have an unprecedentedly large circulation. Special arrangements are being made to give that issue the widest distribution ever given any similar publication. More detailed announcements as to the specific character and great value of the paper will be made hereafter, and in time to enable orders for extra copies to be filed.

CHRISTMAS STORY.

In the Christmas number of the RECORD-UNION will appear a Christmas story, written for this journal by one of the most talented and popular of European novelists. It will be complete in that number, and will probably occupy between fourteen and fifteen columns. It will be found to be a deeply interesting romance, strong in character sketches, powerful in its descriptive phases, and to have a plot most natural and of thrilling interest. It will in all respects be the leading and most attractive Christmas story published in any news journal of the country.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 118¾ for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; 101½ for 2s; sterling, $4 80½@4 84½; silver bars, 111½.

Silver in London, 51 7-16d; consols, 102½; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 121½; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 88@89 cents.

Mining stocks were a little better all round in San Francisco yesterday, but the recorded sales were light, and several descriptions were omitted altogether for want of satisfactory bids, and some for the want of any bid.

Snow has been falling steadily for several days at Yale, B. C.

The steamer City of Tokio arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning from China and Japan, bringing advices from Hongkong to October 28th, and from Yokohama to November 7th.

Thomas Wilson fell from a steamer at Yale, B. C., Sunday, and was drowned.

A man named Henderson perpetrated a criminal outrage on a 16 year-old girl at Berkeley.

A railroad is to be built from Tucson, A. T., to Point Lobos, on the Gulf of California.

The Labor Congress, in session at Cleveland, O., will hold its next meeting at New York, in August, 1883.

The remains of Thurlow Weed will lie in state at Albany, N. Y.

Canned goods in soldered tins not weighing over four pounds may be sent by mail as fourth class matter.

In a railroad accident at St. Croix Junction, Minn., yesterday, an engineer was killed and a fireman badly hurt.

Council in the Gray murder trial at Redwood City have begun their arguments to the jury.

Malignant diphtheria at Millerton, N. Y., has caused the closing of the schools.

Chief Obeidullah has been carried off by his son and a party of Kurds.

The Emperor of Austria has summoned the Reichsrath to meet December 5th.

An unknown man threw himself under a train near Nelson, Butte county, and was instantly killed.

In the United States there are 253,840 manufacturing establishments, employing 2,025,279 males above 16 years of age, 531,753 females above the age of 15, and 181,918 children and youths.

The Butte county Supervisors refuse to make an appropriation in aid of the prosecution of the debris suits.

The trial of Arabi Pasha has again been postponed at Cairo.

The great coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania has proved a failure.

Secret agents of the False Prophet are trying to incite a revolt in South Arabia.

Two hundred and thirty men of the Fifteenth Infantry, from New Mexico, are at Denver, en route to St. Paul, Minn.

Farini has been re-elected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

In a raid on a Chicago gambling-house last night, the police captured 125 persons.

Horticultural Hall, one of the exhibition buildings at Fredericktown, N. B., was burned yesterday.

Johnston Stalfield was killed at Springfield, Mo., by a circular saw.

The Woman Suffrage Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines yesterday.

A fire at Morris, Minn., yesterday, caused a loss of over $100,000.

Spain has decided to join with France in the suppression of the anarchist movement.

A criminal was beheaded in public at Copenhagen yesterday.

In Philadelphia, yesterday, $150,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire.

The seat in Congress from the Thirteenth Indiana District is to be contested, on the ground of fraud and intimidation.

The San Francisco police arrested 24 street-corner loafers Tuesday night, 18 of whom were yesterday fined $5 each.

The steamship Coptic sailed from San Francisco for China yesterday, taking as passengers 270 Chinamen.

Isaac Calder was killed by a fall from a telegraph pole near Troutdale, Or., Wednesday.

THE Grass Valley *Tidings* believes that the next Legislature will be unable to do the work it has in hand well and with profit to the State in a sixty days' session, and adds: "The Constitution, by its prescribing the methods of legislation, will defeat the laws which it requires to be passed. We mention this because the next Legislature will be sure to be cursed for its slowness of action. All Legislatures in this State have been cursed. As a matter of fairness it ought to be understood, in advance, that the Constitution ties the Legislature to the very faults for which the Legislature will be blamed."

A LOS ANGELES paper says that the best test of a man as to whether he can be trusted with matters of grave consequence is to ascertain if he is faithful in small things, and wishes that test to be applied in selecting candidates for office hereafter, as it believes that what applies in business will apply in politics.

THE San Diego *Sun* hit upon a bit of truth when it says: "All sorts of rumors are flying around relative to the movements of the railroads. It has always been our experience that nine men out of ten on every street corner knew more about the doings of one of these concerns than a Director."

AN exchange advises its readers to eschew the luxury of beef and live on game, ducks and the like, in order to break the back of the beef oppression. Very wise advice that, with canvass-backs at 75 cents per pair.

THAT is a nice, handy and every way convenient little majority the Democracy will have in the next Legislature of this State—twenty-two in the Senate and forty-one in the Assembly.

NOW THAT General Butler has been elected Governor of Massachusetts, the Philadelphia *Press* thinks it would be just like some people to want to know what he is politically.

THE comet is slowly waning, and is now seen but indistinctly, like a faint and long-extended cloud, in the southeastern sky. It rises now at 1 A. M.

THE "MACHINE" AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy evidently understands the dangers which its recent successes involve, and it is disposed to proceed cautiously. Witness the refusal of the New York Democrats to celebrate their victory, and a similar judicious resolution on the part of the California Democrats. But it is extremely questionable whether the sagacious counsels of those who look farthest ahead can guard the party against the operation of its own methods. It must be borne in mind that the Democratic party has never shown any disposition to do away with the spoils system. It has been so long out of power that whenever it gets in it is at the mercy of its hungry elements, and they have no other policy than to make hay while the sun shines. Democrats look forward at this moment with eager anticipation to the next Presidential campaign, fully expecting to capture the administration at that time. But they would find it hard to demonstrate the grounds upon which they expect once more to obtain that formerly Republican vote which this year has given them seven States all of which were supposed to be strongly Republican. This year the Republicans voted the Democratic ticket in order to put down "Bossism" in their own party. But the very fact that they did so shows that they are not at all likely to support the Democrats unless the latter prove themselves to be in earnest as reformers.

Reform of the Civil Service is now very generally understood to be the key to all other political reforms, and we may rest assured that when the parties are marshalled in 1884 the independent vote which this year has thrown the country into the hands of the Democrats will refuse to vote for any ticket which does not represent a real determination to abolish the spoils system. It is therefore necessary to see how the Democrats stand on this issue. In the first place it must be perceived that their "Bosses" have not yet been repudiated, and that all the elements in their organization which correspond to those just sloughed off by the Republicans, are still vigorous and at the political front. And this is a very important consideration, for it must handicap the party heavily during the next two years, and so render it less fit than it should be to enter the Presidential race. The Democrats in Congress will probably not try to change any of the political methods they find in vogue. They will naturally follow the example of their opponents in making the most capital possible out of their position. They will desire re-election, and to secure it they will freely employ the Federal patronage whenever they are able to do so. They will in short prefer what is called "practical politics" to the theories of Civil Service reform.

The result will be that the Democrats will have committed themselves thoroughly to the spoils system long before 1884, and that no matter what professions they may make then they will be discredited before the country. Now under ordinary circumstances perhaps this would not hurt them much, because under ordinary circumstances there would be no room for unfavorable comparison with the methods of their opponents. But if the Republican "Bosses" are really and finally suppressed, it is to be expected that a better element will come to the front in the Republican party—an element which the independent vote can repose confidence in, and which it may be induced to support. Of course we do not lose sight of the possibility that the Republican leaders may, notwithstanding the defeat of this year, continue to blunder. We fully understand that it is within the power of these leaders to adopt a policy which will make a Democratic victory in 1884 certain, unless a third party superior to both the old ones should meantime come into existence. But we are justified in assuming that so suicidal a course will not be followed; that the Republican leaders will recognize the true significance of the revolution which has occurred, and that they will do nothing to make the position of their party worse than it is.

If the Republicans do not help the Democrats, as they helped them this year, the question is whether the Democrats can so guide their course as to inspire confidence in the independent vote. In order to do this they must declare themselves opposed to the spoils system, and they must do more than make promises. It is true that they have another opportunity; that by a judicious tariff reform policy they can strengthen themselves greatly; but it is not at all certain that they can harmonize upon that subject, and judging from their past action they are more likely to temporize upon it than to take decided ground. Even with a judicious tariff reform policy, nevertheless, they will be expected to declare for Civil Service reform. And we do not believe that they can make this sacrifice. For the Democracy is suffering from all the diseases which afflict the Republican party. It has no vantage ground in any respect. It has as corrupt elements, as foolish leaders, it is as much under "machine" rule, it is as destitute of principles and convictions. In fact it needs regeneration fully as much as its rival, and it is about to be exposed to temptations which no corrupt old party can be expected to withstand successfully.

We have seen how, time and again, partial Democratic successes have been nullified by swiftly succeeding blunders of the most serious character. It has been made manifest on every similar occasion that the proper leaders of the party were completely overborne by the worse elements. Is there any ground for expecting a different outcome this time? We are unable to perceive any. On the contrary, we think it probable that the present situation is calculated to bring all the worse elements to the front more conspicuously than ever, and that the proper leaders of the party are likely to be more completely overwhelmed than at any former time. We do not see any reason for believing that the National Democracy is capable of that thorough regeneration which can alone commend it to the independent voters in 1884. As we have said, it cannot hope to rise upon its unaided merits. Even should it succeed in avoiding disastrous mistakes during the next two years it will yet need the sustaining influence of Republican follies or crimes to put another victory within its reach. Those, therefore, who argue that because it has been successful once, therefore it will succeed in 1884, are making very loose calculations. They should remember that the vote which has given the Democrats victory this year is not a Democratic vote, and that this year both parties were alike destitute of genuine issues and principles. Two years hence we may reasonably expect that the Republican party will be somewhat better than it has been, but knowing what temptations it will be exposed to, we cannot believe that the Democracy will have undergone any change for the better in the interval. And therefore we say that the elections this year afford no trustworthy indications for the future.

THE PEOPLE AND THE RAILROAD.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* still makes abortive efforts to escape from the inexorable logic of the political situation. The RECORD-UNION asserts that the late election in this State conclusively proved the anti-railroad howl to be condemned by public opinion. And of that fact there is no room for doubt or question. The anti-railroad issue could by no possibility have been put more strongly than it was by the Republicans in the late campaign. Their speakers discussed no other question. They had the ablest orators on the coast in their service. They went everywhere. The people heard all they had to say, and then went and voted for the Democrats. Of course under the circumstances it was out of the power of the people to vote for a distinctively pro-railroad candidate, because there were none such in the field. But they certainly showed, in the most unmistakable manner, that they did not believe in the Republican ultra anti-railroad policy, and they did this by repudiating the ultra faction overwhelmingly. The *Chronicle* makes a ludicrously confused effort to explain the election in accordance with its ideas. It says: "How it came "to pass that Stoneman was elected and "Estee not is a different question. It was, "no doubt, partly because he was the first "in the field, but chiefly because he "received the entire railroad vote of the "State, as well as the benefit of the division in the Republican ranks, which "was clearly brought about in the interest "of monopoly." Of course this is sheer nonsense. What the *Chronicle* calls "the "railroad vote" was the vote of the many thousands of Republicans who disapproved of the anti-railroad claptrap of the party managers. What it calls "the division in "the Republican ranks" was the indignant secession of the aforesaid Republicans, who were profoundly disgusted with the work of the State Convention, and who refused to assist demagogues in making a causeless and outrageous war upon one of the most beneficent and important interests in the State. The *Chronicle*, with characteristic fatuity, speaks of "the few readers" of the RECORD-UNION. If results are evidence of journalistic influence, assuredly the *Chronicle* must have fewer readers than many a country weekly, for the people of California at the late election showed their appreciation of its judgment and honesty by giving a majority of 22,000 for the ticket it had opposed, and by burying its special-pet candidate, Doyle, so deep that he will never be resurrected. The real truth is that it is this which exasperates our by no means esteemed contemporary. The popular verdict of condemnation fell quite as heavily upon it as upon the Republican ticket and platform, and this was a very discouraging circumstance for a journal which depends mainly for its existence upon the value of an "influence" which, as the late election demonstrated, it does not possess.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Its Composition and Political Complexion.

The RECORD-UNION has twice published lists of the legislators believed to be elected. The returns being now all in, or authoritative advices received, we are enabled to correct and publish a final and complete list:

SENATE.

First District—John Wolfskill (D.).
Second—R. F. Del Valle (D.).
Third—George Steele (R.).
Fourth—P. Reddy (D.).
Fifth—J. D. Spencer (D.).
Sixth—Benjamin Knight, Jr. (D.).
Seventh—B. D. Murphy (D.), C. H. Maddox (D.).
Eighth—Jeremiah Lynch (D.).
Ninth—T. McCarthy (D.), John Harrigan (D.).
Tenth—David McClure (R.), George H. Perry (R.).
Eleventh—Edward Keating (D.), T. R. Nelson (D.).
Twelfth—J. T. Dougherty (D.), M. J. Kelly (D.).
Thirteenth—Frank J. Sullivan (D.), W. Cronan (D.).
Fourteenth—Henry Vrooman (D.), George Whitney (R.).
Fifteenth—W. B. English (D.).
Sixteenth—B. F. Langford (D.), F. T. Baldwin (D.).
Seventeenth—C. D. Reynolds (D.).
Eighteenth—J. Routier (R.), Frank Cox (D.).
Nineteenth—J. M. Dudley (R.), E. E. Kelley (D.).
Twentieth—Dennis Spencer (D.).
Twenty-first—George A. Johnson (D.).
Twenty-second—J. A. Filcher (D.).
Twenty-third—Thomas Fraser (R.).
Twenty-fourth—C. W. Cross (D.), H. W. Wallis (R.).
Twenty-fifth—A. L. Chandler (R.).
Twenty-sixth—W. W. Kellogg (D.).
Twenty-seventh—P. H. Ryan (D.).
Twenty-eighth—Clay W. Taylor (D.).
Twenty-ninth—C. F. Foster (D.).

ASSEMBLY.

Alameda—L. H. Cary (R.), W. B. Clement (R.), R. L. H. Brown (R.).
Amador—A. Caminetti (D.), Robert Stewart (D.).
Butte—C. Granger (D.), T. R. Flemming (D.).
Contra Costa—G. W. T. Carter (R.).
Calaveras—A. R. Wheat (D.).
Colusa and Tehama—Reuben Clark (D.).
Del Norte—W. B. Hamilton (Ind.).
El Dorado—C. F. Irwin (D.).
El Dorado and Alpine—Thomas B. Rowland (D.).
Fresno—W. D. Grady (D.).
Humboldt—G. H. G. Weaver (R.).
Inyo and Mono—James E. Parker (D.)
Los Angeles—A. B. Moffitt (D.), H. W. Head (D.).
Lake—H. J. Crumpton (D.).
Mariposa and Merced—W. L. Smith (D.).
Marin—S. C. Bowers (D.).
Mendocino—Archibald Yell (D.).
Monterey—Thomas F. Farr (D.).
Napa—F. E. Johnston (D.).
Nevada—J. L. Lewison (R.), A. Walrath (R.), S. Wheeler (R.).
Placer—P. McIfale (D.).
Plumas and Lassen—Calvin McCloskey (D.).
San Francisco—E. Gaussail (D.), W. J. Sinon (D.), Thomas F. Barry (D.), James Callahan (D.), Charles A. Murdock (R.), J. H. Culver (R.), B. F. McKinley (R.), A. G. Booth (R.), Peter Whalen (D.), Thomas Healey (D.), Bernard Rawls (D.), Sidney Hall (D.), T. H. McDonald (D.), M. R. Leverson (D.), James J. Flynn (D.), P. Plover (D.), Charles A. Hughes (D.), D. H. Bibb (D.), Thomas H. Murphy (D.), E. J. O'Connor (D.).
Sacramento—F. D. Ryan (R.), H. M. LaRue (D.), Gillis Doty (D.).
San Diego—Edwin Parker (D.).
San Bernardino—Trueman Reeves (R.).
San Luis Obispo—S. H. Hollister (R.).
Santa Barbara and Ventura—C. A. Storke (D. and G.).
Santa Clara—Adam Rhiel (D.), A. B. Hunter (D.), J. H. M. Townsend (D.).
Santa Cruz—Lucien Heath (R.).
San Benito—J. H. Mathews (D.).
San Joaquin—S. L. Terry (D.), C. S. Stephens (D.), J. W. Kerrick (D.).
San Mateo—J. V. Coleman (D.).
Sierra—M. Farley (D.).
Siskiyou and Modoc—Peter Peterson (D.).
Stanislaus—E. B. Beard (D.).
Solano—Joel A. Harvey (R.), D. G. Barnes (R.).
Sonoma—John T. Campbell (D.), S. M. Martin (D.), John Field (D.).
Sutter—S. R. Fortna (D.).
Trinity and Shasta—J. M. Briceland (D.).
Tulare and Kern—W. L. Morton (D.).
Tuolumne—F. D. Nicol (D.).
Yolo—D. N. Hershey (D.).
Yuba—W. M. Cutter (D.), N. D. Coombs (D.)

SUMMARY.

Senate—Republicans	9	
Democrats	31	40
Assembly—Republicans	18	
Democrats	61	
Independent	1	80
Joint ballot—		
Republicans	27	
Democrats	92	
Independent	1	120

A SINGLE bottle of St. Jacobs Oil contains more remedial virtue than a whole drug store.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Ex-Governor Stanford and His Trotters—Manufacturing Industries of the United States—Railroad Accident in Minnesota—The Jeannette Investigation—Indian Affairs—Schools Closed by Diphtheria—The Labor Congress—Canned Goods by Mail—Thurlow Weed's Remains—Failure of the Coal Miners' Strike—Items of Foreign News—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Labor Congress.

CLEVELAND, November 23d.—The Labor Congress this forenoon adopted a resolution offered by Robert Howard, of Fall River, Mass., representing the Male Spinners' Union, condemning the Pacific Mills of Lawrence and the Harmony Mills of Cohoes, for forcing a lockout by a reduction of wages, alleged to be unnecessary and oppressive. The Legislative Committee was instructed to urge the incorporation of Trades Unions. Tenement-house cigar-making was denounced in the discussion. It was voted to meet in New York on the third Tuesday of next August. It was voted to admit to representation one delegate from each local Labor Union, and fix a per capita tax of one cent upon each member per annum. A memorial was received from the Woman's National Labor Union petitioning for representation. After discussing the nature of the inquiry, whether the petition is actually in the interest of labor, it was voted to admit all bona fide Trades Unions of women. A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 15 to 4, to admit representatives from district organizations of Knights of Labor on the same basis as Trade Assemblies. A resolution was adopted to encourage the formation of State Federations to influence legislation. A committee was appointed to obtain legal advice as to the constitutionality of the Miller Chinese bill, some provisions of which have been set aside by a California Court, and the committee was instructed, if the Act is pronounced constitutional, to have it enforced. If unconstitutional, to secure the passage of an amendment rectifying the defects. A resolution declaring land common property was adversely reported upon and defeated. A resolution by Congressman Metch was adopted, calling for the enforcement of the national eight-hour law, and the Secretary was directed to notify President Arthur of the action of this Congress.

Ex-Governor Stanford and His Flyers.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: Ex-Governor Leland Stanford is now in the city, and on Wednesday visited the Gentlemen's Driving Park and saw Hinda Rose and Wildflower work. The track was rough, and far from elastic, but the two-year-old trotted half a mile in 1:10¾, and the three year-old went the same distance in 1:08¾. He has made up his mind to ship his stable back to California, but he would like to see Wildflower with an Eastern-bred three-year-old before giving positive orders to Marvin. He authorizes us to say that if a race can be arranged with Eva, Alloy, Algotha or any other three-year-old, he will keep his stable here two weeks longer, and start Wildflower in it. He makes no offer in regard to Hinda Rose, because there is no two-year-old this side of the Alleghanies capable of trotting with her. If there is no disposition manifested to meet Wildflower, the two and three-year-olds will commence their journey to the Pacific coast next week, where they will be trotted against time, provided they are not weakened by the long ride. If weather and track are favorable, he thinks Hinda Rose can beat 2:21, and he looks for Wildflower to cut down the three-year-old record. Governor Stanford informs us that he has some very promising yearlings and two-year-olds at Palo Alto, which will come East next summer and prot in the stakes at Lexington and New York.

The Conspiracy to Bounce Speaker Keifer.

CHICAGO, November 23d.—The *Inter-Ocean* will publish an interview with Thomas M. Nichol in regard to the statement published in the Cincinnati *Inquirer* that the Democrats in Congress had laid a plan to oust Speaker Keifer from the chair of the House of Representatives last winter. Nichol says he fully believes there is some foundation for the story; that he heard of it before the present story appeared; knew of it within a day or two after it happened; that he asked General Keifer about it; he gave no details, but did not deny that there were grounds for the report; that Keifer managed the thing discreetly, and by saying nothing did not stir up bad blood; that he sent for a prominent Democrat, told him what he knew of the plan, convinced him that it would not succeed, and had him advise his confreres to drop it. Nichol says it was at a time when the Democrats were making dilatory motions and the Republicans were about to introduce an amendment to the House rules to overcome the difficulty, and the Democrats feared that Keifer would recognize the motion to amend rather than a dilatory motion; that in such case he was to be taken from the chair by force, and the men were picked to do it. Nichol does not think Blackburn or Kenna were prominent in it.

The Nation's Wards.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—The Indian Office is in receipt of a report from Agent Wilcox, of the San Carlos Agency, giving a detailed account of the system of counting the Indians every day. He says the system was inaugurated October 18th, and that the highest number reached was 1,236. Each Indian is marked with a tag and number, and the Indian's name is recorded in a register kept for the purpose. One of the good results derived from tagging the Indians is to know which Indians engage in raids or leave the reservation.

The Department has, at the request of Agent Armstrong, of the Crow Indian reservation, placed a sufficient force around the reservation to prevent the raids of the Piegans, who have, the agent states, robbed the Crows of horses to the amount of $20,000.

Iron Cheaper than Wood.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—A few days since John Roach stated before the Congressional committee which is inquiring into the cause of the decline of American shipping, that he had contracted to build an iron ship. Upon investigation, it is learned that the contract was made with William H. Starbuck, of this city, owner of the ships Henry Villard, W. H. Starbuck, Astoria and Mount Washington. The new ship is to be built of iron, 244 feet in length, 42 feet beam and 23 feet depth of hold. She will register about 1,800 tons, and carry 3,000 tons dead weight on a draft of 21 feet. Her cost will be $65 a ton, against $55 a ton asked for wooden vessels by Eastern ship builders. She will be ready about April 1st, and will be placed in the California trade.

Manufacturing Industries.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—The special census bulletin just issued contains a table of statistics compiled from the census returns of 1880, relating to all the manufacturing industries, except gas, in each of the States and Territories. It shows that there are in the United States 253,840 establishments, employing 2,025,279 males above 16 years of age, 531,753 females above the age of 15, and 181,918 children and youths. The capital invested is $2,790,223,506. The value of materials used amounted to $3,340,029,000, and the value of manufactured products amounted to $5,369,667,706. The total amount paid in wages during the year was $947,919,674.

Thurlow Weed's Remains.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—The remains of Thurlow Weed will lie in state at Albany. The pall-bearers selected are General James Watson Webb, ex-Governors Fish and Morgan, F. W. Seward, Charles O'Conor, John H. Van Antwerp, Alfred Van Sandford, John McKeon, Isaac Bell and General James Bowen.

The Jeannette Board—Collins Dissatisfied.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—The time of the Jeannette Board was this morning mainly occupied in reading the transcript of Melville's testimony yesterday. Dr. Collins left Washington this morning much dissatisfied with the treatment received from the Board in refusing to allow him counsel, ruling out nearly all the important questions which he submitted, and failing to push his inquiries in the direction he desired. He says he will now go to New York and vindicate the matter through the press, and intimates that he will soon publish damaging affidavits reflecting upon the conduct of the officers in charge of the expedition.

Cruel Conduct of a Commercial Traveler.

OMAHA, November 23d.—Will B. Conwin, a commercial traveler, was married at Hastings yesterday to Lulu Brown, with whom he eloped from Kearny half an hour before she was to have been married to a druggist named Shepard, who had issued a large number of invitations to the wedding. He had fitted up rooms in elegant style for his prospective bride.

A Further Cut in Railroad Rates.

SIOUX CITY (Ia.), November 23d.—The Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha Company to-day announced a reduction in freight rates between Chicago and Milwaukee and Sioux City to 15 cents per hundred, regardless of classification, consignments to be made via the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. The freight rate between Sioux City and Sioux Falls was reduced to 10 cents per hundred, and the passenger fare between the same points cut to $1.

CHICAGO, November 23d.—To-morrow the Rock Island road will announce a passenger rate of fifty cents from Chicago to Rock Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapid and other leading points in Iowa, and $1 to points beyond, thus inaugurating a war from Chicago west, as well as from western points to Chicago. It is rumored that the Milwaukee and St. Paul will to-morrow make the rate fifty cents from Milwaukee to Moline, which is a step in the same direction.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—The President remained yesterday at the Soldiers' Home, at work on his message, which is to be given to the public in advance of the reports of the Secretaries.

Gorham's Chances for the Secretaryship of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—Senator Vest (Dem.), when interrogated on the subject of the Senate reorganization, said that there was no probability of George Gorham's becoming Secretary. There were several half-breed Senators, in his opinion, who would not vote for Gorham, but would rather see a Democrat if it came to an issue.

Requiem Mass—Jurors Obtained—Gamblers Taken In.

CHICAGO, November 23d.—A requiem mass was solemnized by Rev. Father John Pope Hodnett this afternoon, in memory of the fifteenth anniversary of the execution of the Irish political prisoners, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, at Manchester, England. In the evening a large memorial meeting was held, at which addresses were made and patriotic songs sung. Three coffins were placed on the stage.

Eleven jurors had been obtained at the conclusion of the fourth day of the Theresa Sturla murder trial.

The police made a raid on one of the city gambling houses to-night, and captured 125 persons.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

HASTINGS (Minn.), November 23d.—The passenger train on the Stillwater branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was wrecked at St. Croix Junction today by a defective rail. The engine went down an embankment, and the cars narrowly escaped a similar fate. Engineer Van Derwitker was instantly killed and the fireman badly injured. The passengers were all shaken up, and many bruised, but none seriously.

Canned Goods by Mail.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—The Postmaster-General has decided that canned meats in soldered tins, the cans not weighing over four pounds, may be admitted in the mails as fourth-class matter at a postage of 16 cents per pound.

Destruction by Fire.

MORRIS (Minn.), November 23d.—A fire this morning destroyed a large portion of the business section of this place. The loss is estimated at $100,000 to $150,000.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23d.—The fourth and fifth floors of Arrott's two mills, occupied by Clark & Keen, woolen manufacturers, Priestley & Bro., manufacturers of dress goods, and Wedley & Tetlow, cotton yarn manufacturers, were burned out to-day. Loss, $150,000. Clark & Keen alone suffer a loss of about $110,000. Some 65 employes escaped by a fire escape.

The Taylorsville Outrage.

TAYLORSVILLE (Ill.), November 23d.—There is no excitement here this morning. Miss Bond is resting easily.

Malignant Diphtheria.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.), November 23d.—Malignant diphtheria has appeared in Millerton, and the schools have been closed. Many families are leaving.

Close of a Long Life.

LOUISVILLE, November 23d.—H. W. Wilkes, Sr., died in this city to-day, aged 97 years.

Minister Mulcted.

BALTIMORE, November 23d.—Rev. R. H. Woodruff pleaded guilty of opening a letter with the intent of obstructing correspondence, and scorching and embezzling the same, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $250.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

DES MOINES (Ia.), November 23d.—The Woman Suffrage Convention of Iowa was held here to-day. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Houdman, of Pittsburg, and Bishop Hutist.

Holding the Fort.

TROY (N. Y.), November 23d.—The old police force still hold the station-houses.

Strike of Coal Miners a Failure.

PITTSBURG, November 23d.—From indications to-day the strike of coal miners has proved a failure. Of fifty-nine pits in this district, only fourteen have been idle, and the majority of these have resumed.

Movements of Troops.

OMAHA, November 23d.—Two hundred and thirty men of the Fifteenth Infantry, from New Mexico, leave Denver to-morrow for St. Paul, expecting to reach there on Sunday next.

Killed by a Circular Saw.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), November 23d.—Johnston Stallfield, a laborer, was torn to pieces at Springfield to-day by a circular saw.

Notice of a Contest.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 23d.—Notice of a contest has been served upon William H. Calkins, Congressman-elect from the Thirteenth District of Indiana, by John H. Winterbotham, on the ground of fraud and intimidation.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, November 23d—Midnight.—Highest temperature to-day, 46°; lowest, 31°.

CHICAGO, November 23d.—Highest temperature to-day, 46°; lowest, 30°.

FOREIGN NEWS.

House of Commons.

LONDON, November 23d.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Gladstone denied that the Arrears of Rent Act had proved a failure. The full benefits of its provisions, he said, had not yet been ascertained. The Government did not intend to introduce a bill to extend the period for the payment of rent of 1881. He desired the decision of the Government to be universally known. In consequence of Gladstone's declaration Parnell, supported by over 100 members—the new rule requiring only over thirty—moved an adjournment of the House. Parnell contended that in consequence of the provision introduced into the Arrears of Rent Act, as a concession to the landlord interest, it was rendered ambiguous, and it was impossible for any tenant to know how much rent he had to pay in order to secure its advantages.

After a desultory discussion, sustained by the Irish members, Trevelyn, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said there was still a period of five weeks for the tenants to take advantage of the Arrears of Rent Act. The Land Commission has prophesied that the bulk of applications would come in at the last moment. If this should prove to be the case, a much larger sum than £250,000 would be needed to meet the claims. It was most important, he said, that the people should know that the time originally mentioned in the Arrears Act would be strictly adhered to. The cost against the tenant for ejectment would be very light, except when increased by their own fault, as in some instances, on bad advices. The Arrears of Rent Act was the greatest benefit Parliament had ever extended to an unfortunate class of people. It would be giving them more than they had expected if the outstanding costs were paid. Up to the 221 instant the evictions were only half those in any previous month during the year. The Government, Trevellyn said, would not underestimate the distress along the west coast of Ireland, and he would not cease to watch for evidences of suffering until the next harvest had been gathered. He had ordered the most minute reports from seven counties. The Government did not intend to advance money for public works, as that would be a most extravagant method of relief, and would afford no real alleviation of the distress. During the great famine in Ireland, 3,000,000 persons were fed for six months by the direct poor law relief for £500,000. That sum would feed them only six weeks by means of public works enterprises. The Government now intended to conduct the system of relief with an efficiency that would give the most positive assurance to the people that they would not starve.

Gibson, member for Dublin University, criticised the Arrears of Rent Act. He said there was real distress in the west of Ireland, but as yet there was no reason to dread a famine.

Parnell withdrew his motion for adjournment. He said the Government were now fully warned of the state of things that might supervene in Ireland through distress during the winter.

An Outspoken Marquis.

LONDON, November 23d.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in an address before the Scottish Conservatory Club of Edinburgh Tuesday night, taunted the Liberal Government with having adopted its predecessor's Egyptian policy. He strongly denounced the action of the Government toward Ireland, and condemned the Arrears-of-Rent Act. He had, he said, favored schemes for a peasant proprietary that were now impossible, as such surplus fund had been otherwise disposed of. Stigmatizing the vagueness of Gladstone's utterances, he said: "I confess that I do not often envy the United States, but their institutions possess one feature which appears to me a subject for the greatest envy—namely, their magnificent institution of the Supreme Court. If the Parliament passes a measure inconsistent with the Constitution of the country, there sits a Court which will negative it at once, thus giving stability to the institutions of the country which, under the system of vague and mysterious promises here, we look for in vain." His remarks were received with applause.

A Prince with a Heart.

LONDON, November 23d.—The Prince of Wales has written a letter, expressing the hope that the sentence of William Brockshaw to ten years' penal servitude, for sending a threatening letter to his Royal Highness, may be reduced.

Dillon Coming to America.

DUBLIN, November 23d.—Dillon goes to America shortly, to make a long sojourn with a brother in Colorado. He insists upon resigning his seat in Parliament before his departure.

A Ghastly Sight at Sea.

LONDON, November 23d.—The Captain of a steamer which arrived at Sunderland today reports that off the coast of Norfolk he passed a large raft, to which three or four corpses were lashed.

Prospect of Peace.

LONDON, November 23d.—There is some prospect of a settlement between the Crofters on the Isle of Skye and their landlords. The latter have consented to submit the dispute to arbitration.

A Chief Abducted by His Son.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 23d.—It is reported that the Kurdish Chief, Obeidullah, while on his way to Mosul, was carried off by his son and a party of Kurds, who fled in the direction of Kurdistan.

Turkish Troops to be Sent to South Arabia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 23d.—The Porte has decided to send troops to South Arabia, where secret agents of the False Prophet are trying to incite a revolt.

Arabi Pasha's Trial Again Postponed.

CAIRO, November 23d.—The trial of Arabi Pasha is again postponed. A very uneasy feeling is beginning to prevail. The Ministry have consented to allow Broadley to defend Mahmoud Baroudi.

The Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, November 23d.—The Emperor has summoned the Reichsrath to meet December 5th.

The Troublesome Students.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 23d.—The police occupied the University here yesterday. The students had intended to make a demonstration, but the police forestalled them. It is rumored that a mine has been discovered under the building. It is positively reported that, despite official denials, the Universities at Warsaw and Charkoff have been closed because of the manifestations of the students.

Publicly Beheaded.

COPENHAGEN, November 23d.—A criminal was beheaded in public to-day. The executioner, bungling terribly, aroused the indignation of the people.

The Italian Parliament.

ROME, November 23d.—Farini has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. Maffi, Ferrari, Menilli, Garibaldi and other Radical members took the oath of allegiance at the commencement of the sitting.

Suppression of the Anarchist Movement.

MADRID, November 23d.—Spain has resolved to adopt measures, in con