DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 24, 1888

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

OF DANGERS TO THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

A political philosopher has said that patriotism is that sympathy which brings affection into the state, and without which men would separate into different sects and hostile parties, and abstract right, which is based on individuality, would not be able to supply a bond of unity. This truth is not capable of denial. It follows therefore, that any system that tolerates the subversion of affection in the state, for greed in satisfying personal desire, is destructive of the vitality of the state, and this is what happens under the rule of bossism.

The boss does not consult the love of country in seeking his ends, but only the claims and greed of individuality. He therefore tends to destroy affection for country by inspiring contempt for its inability to protect itself against the purely selfish schemes of the plunderers of the state. He acts, not for the purpose of filling public office well, but to so fill it as to make it return to him reward in the form of spoils, and these of course, are to be plucked from the aggregate of individualities that we term the State.

It is essential to the perpetuity of free institutions that the expression of the popular voice through the ballot-box, the convention and the primary, should be genuine coin; when, therefore, the bogus is put forward in its place and a verdict given that is not the true reflection of public opinion, a fraud has been committed that is not less infamous than the making and passing of spurious coin. But this is just what the average modern political boss does. He manipulates political bodies by resort to the baser sentiments and grosser desires of a few men, and by traffic in voters and votes, legislators and laws, he secures in convention and at the polls only bogus expression. This is not leadership. It is not the marshalling of men under the banners of principle, or leading them on to the victories of conscience, but it is substitution for the will of the people, the autocratic demands of the boss, whose patriotism at best is but national vanity, and considers government only as a means to the satisfying of his own ambition, no matter what form it may take, his party being really second to it.

Parties, in their design, are aggregations of citizens who desire a commonly agreed principle to prevail in the policy of the government, and they are formed and maintained for what their members believe to be the good of all the people. It is not possible for there to be, and there never was a free country without parties. So, when the machinery of these parties is no longer operated by leaders who reflect the will of the membership—by leaders we mean men in whom personal ambition and greed are subordinated to public good; who cannot be imposed upon, and will not deceive the people; who are animated by patriotism and inspire others with their own courage and conviction—but is controlled by bosses in disregard of the desires of any large number of members of the party who have not sel[illegible], but public good to serve, the organizations are no longer subdivisions of the people known as parties, but merely vicious individual machines primarily for the accomplishment of private ends, ultimately for plundering the State. Parties, wherever controlled by bosses as we know them to-day, are therefore not those essential divisions of the people upon questions of policy that are held to be imperatively necessary to the existence of free government. It behooves all men therefore to think very seriously what must be the outcome of the continued rule of bossism over party, of bribery at the ballot-box and in the legislative chamber, of spoilation, intimidation and general corruption inseparable from it.

Whoever confounds the leader with the boss is unable to distinguish patriotism, and cannot understand the aim and true method of a system of government by the voice of the governed. Whoever believes the political vote-buying, class-ruling, autocratic and spoils-dealing boss to be a necessity of the American system, confesses thereby that our whole scheme is a failure; that the people of the United States are not capable of self-government, nor able to express their views as to the policy of their country without the intervention of agencies that do not rise in their estimation of free institutions above the level of their use as a means to reward friends and to punish enemies. If the two are inseparable, then the vicious influence must, as in much of human activity, overcome and master the better, and we will finally reach the point when only revolution will restore to the American voter the right to have not only his own voice heard in government, but the voices of all others without any repressive intervention whatever in primary, convention, town meeting, legislative hall or the ballot-box, and without such voice being negatived by bogus verdicts of popular expression, bribed ballots and fraudulent tally-lists, such, for instance, as engaged the cunning of Sim Coy, of Indiana, and landed that typical boss in the penitentiary at Michigan City, an event that, with the conviction and punishment of the ballot thieves and boodlers in Chicago, and the bribed and bribers in New York, give hope of the ability of the American system still to assert itself.

OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for this State, J. J. Tobin, has filed his report with the Governor. There are very many interesting chapters in the work; indeed, none are without value. Its compactness and directness are in strong contrast to the voluminous character, involved method and indirectness of the previous reports. The statistics have been more intelligently gathered, as is apparent, but still not exhaustively; indeed, that the officer was hasty and had not time sufficient, is clear. We assume this fault to be attributable to the brief time in which the Commissioner has held the office, and the very small amount of State allowance for the cost of gathering the statistics. No man can exhaustively gather and present statistics, or so as to justify repose of confidence in them and settlement upon conclusions, except he has, besides the intelligence, time to deliberately study the subjects involved, and is possessed of the means and machinery for ascertaining every fact exhaustively, essential to thorough understanding of the question he treats.

In this report the State has been given more of the meat of the subjects treated than heretofore; it might, perhaps, have been more condensed, and we are certain there ought to have been more exhaustive research. Neither the people nor legislators will give that attention to a long and heavy official report that any document from a State department ought to receive. But the third biennial report of labor statistics is so much an improvement upon the preceding reports that we can afford to express hearty gratification.

We must confess that our faith in the reports of these bureaus as educators of public sentiment is not great, because of the uniform failure to give them to the people. If the facts gathered in them, no matter how unmethodically, could be generally read by the public, there would result much good, for out of knowledge of conditions alone can remedies for their ills come, or the falsity of claims be established. But the usual official report is not read by one per cent. of the people; the 99 trust to the brief references made to them in newspapers. Possibly half the members of the Legislature study the reports, and arrive at conclusions that become convictions; the other half, it can be safely assumed, do not even scan official reports that extend beyond fifty pages. A few hundred copies are printed, and half the number can usually be found, years after, piled up in the "timber land" of official repositories. To give effect to the value of such reports as that before us, there ought to be some means of getting the more striking facts disclosed and the conclusions reached before the mass of the people in a brief and understandable form. We should then have public thought upon the subjects and public debate, and by the attrition of minds there would be developed methods of improvement and progress.

There is no social and scarcely any state subject that is of profounder interest than "the condition of the wage-earners of America—their habits, rewards, organizations and surroundings, and the effect of the same upon civilization." In fact, it may be said to involve the problem of the age, embracing, as it does, the questions of co-operation; of strikes as remedies for real or apparent injustice; of trade unionism; of manual training and trade schools; of building and loan associations; of the working of children; of combinations to "lock out;" of labor values, including wages, and the division of the earnings of labor and capital; the laws relating to accidents in factories; the question of the hours of labor; the wisdom or impolicy of governmental interference in the contract between employes and employed; of apprenticeship; of the physical and social conditions of the various classes of laborers and skilled workers; of female workers, and the exactions made of them; of the treatment and the social condition of workingmen generally; of domestic service; of savings and benevolent institutions; of the relation of the liquor traffic to the condition of the workers of the country; of the importation of foreign-born mechanics; of the causes of prostitution, and many other equally as important topics, upon which the State ought to be authoritatively advised.

We are convinced that in this matter of gathering and presenting labor statistics and comparing them with similar research in other States and countries the State can derive a great deal of good. But it is money and effort thrown away unless there is almost perfection of machinery and broad liberality in appropriation of means. If California is to continue the work of inquiry into labor and social conditions—and we believe it ought to for publicity sake alone, as that is in itself of corrective power—it ought to do ten-fold better than allowing the statistician $500 for all his contingent expenses, which must include his postal, stationery, office, lights and fuel expenditures, and traveling expenses in search of facts, for it has been demonstrated in Massachusetts and elsewhere that they cannot all be obtained through correspondence. The State should either abandon the Bureau or it ought to so completely equip it with intelligent agents and the machinery for probing all the questions upon which it touches that the results would be exhaustive, incontrovertible, and the basis for the policy of the State and society in any position they may assume upon the questions treated. Massachusetts and Michigan expend $6,500 annually for the contingents of the work; New York nearly $7,000, and even so small a State as New Jersey gives $4,200 a year to equip her Statistical Bureau. These and similar examples ought to result in the dropping of the whole matter unless we can afford to well and thoroughly do the work.

THE LATER RUSKIN ON WOMAN.

The reading world will be rejoiced to hear that John Ruskin, who earlier in the year was supposed to have reached that state of physical feebleness from which the only departure is into death, is again so firmly upon his feet that he has gone back to philosophic work and essay-writing. Few modern writers have more popularized themselves or are more disagreed with, and few have contributed as much of genuine value to the better thought of the age. Certainly none have been more versatile; the genius of none has taken hold upon a greater range of subjects or addressed such a variety of tastes.

Mr. Ruskin's re-entry into the book world is signalized by his taking up anew the debate concerning woman and her sphere. He is found to be as aggressive as of old. His claim that women of superior force in the progressiveness of the race are those who spring from lowly walks and those in which they have been taught to labor, is prefaced by a sharp thrust of the critic's rapier at Shakespeare for making all the women of his plays "ladies" of "quality." He prefers Scott's adoption of heroines such as Jennie Deans, who are types of the women who most affect the race for good. He would have young men look for life partners among women who have been taught the nobility of labor and self-helpfulness. He does not hesitate to say that even by laboring in many of the supposed exclusively masculine occupations woman is not out of place or unsexing herself. His hatred of the "barbarity" of idle gentlewomen and gentlemen is as unconcealed as in his earlier writings.

When Ruskin was 51 (1871) he said, in his preface to "Queen's Gardens," to girls who would hear him: "They must not think that they are the darlings of the Heavens and the favorites of the Fates. That it is a fact—unpleasant as you may think it; pleasant it seems to *me*—that you, with all your pretty dresses and dainty looks and kindly thoughts and saintly aspirations, are not one whit more thought of or loved by the Great Maker and Master than any poor little red, black or blue savage running wild in the pestilent woods or naked on the hot sands of the earth." He then proceeded to tell them that their two faults of any consequence are idleness and cruelty; that whatever else they might be, they must not be useless and cruel. They "must work while they have light; be merciful while they have mercy." He added: "Besides the more delicate work (of the music-room, the drawing class, etc.), resolve to do every day some that is useful in the vulgar sense." In the lecture itself he emphasizes the introduction by protesting against the idea that woman is "only the shadow and attendant image of her lord, owing him a thoughtless and servile obedience, and supported altogether in her weakness by the pre-eminence of his fortitude." His idea of woman, then, was, as it remains, that "the soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it; and it is only when she braces it loosely that the honor of manhood fails." To man he accorded active, progressive, defending and discovering power; to woman "the power to rule not for battle, but for sweet ordering, arrangement and decision. She sees the qualities of things, their claims and their places. Her great function is praise; she enters into no contest, but infallibly judges the crown of contest."

In his later work he tells us much the same, but does not mean to be understood as saying that woman should, for the development of her power, hold the plow or ply the hayfork, but that young women must make up their minds not to sit still in idleness. He goes beyond the reality in his praise of the many "perfect women" to be met with in Switzerland. The women of the Alpine region certainly know how to work, but it is not a matter of choice with them. That they are happier and better because not idle, is unquestionably true.

A NEW CRUSADE.

Elsewhere we publish a romantically interesting account of the crusade of Cardinal Lavigerie upon the slave-traders of Africa. In modern history there is no record of proposed adventure more inspiring or speculatively thrilling. This devoted priest is about to enter upon a task that has engaged the armies of nations unsuccessfully for nearly half a century. He proposes to enter the heart of Africa with a picked body of men—700 in number—arm the tribes upon whom the Arab slave-stealers have so long preyed, and teach them not only how to defend, but to lead in assault. Inspired by the instinct of self-preservation, he expects these interior tribes to successfully defend their homes, and to follow up that defense by attacks upon the brutal Arabs who pillage the towns and butcher all who resist abduction, and to follow these dealers in human beings with shot and sword to the very verge of their own land. While the crusaders, great numbers of whom have volunteered, thus marshal the millions of Africa against their Arab enemies, the priest and his co-workers will sow the seeds of a better civilization and plant the banners of Christian peace and conquest among the people. The devoted Cardinal, than whom none are more familiar with Africa and its central tribes, has fired Europe with enthusiasm for his enterprise, and money and supplies roll in upon him in ample quantity. There is reason to look for his success. His cause is that of humanity, his end the aim of civilization. He goes out as the soldier militant to defend a people against these stealers of human beings and to teach them the art of protecting themselves against the Arab horde that at midnight swoop down upon a town or village and carry off to Turkish slavery and infamy such of the inhabitants as they do not put to the sword or as do not escape their inhumanity. The world will applaud Lavigerie's crusade and give him that moral and material support that is essential to crown his scheme with success.

MITCHELL TALKS BIG.

He Will Give Dempsey $1,000 to Stand Up for Eight Rounds.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—A special to the *World* from Philadelphia says: Referring to the attack recently made on him by Jack Dempsey, Charley Mitchell said to-day:

"I won't call Dempsey infamous names, for that would only humiliate me before the public. Those who cry 'cur' longest and loudest are generally the ones to first display the streak of yellow dog when put to the test. Dempsey is doing his talking now, but if he ever raises sufficient courage to quit his gang and agree to fight where the best man will win, this country will be without a middle-weight champion."

Mitchell then handed the reporter a few sheets of hotel note-paper, on which was written a challenge in which Mitchell says:

"I make this proposition, which Dempsey can ill afford to ignore. I know I can knock him out inside of eight rounds and let the fight as cowardly as he may see fit, and I will present Dempsey the sum of $1,000 in cash if I fail to knock him out. Let him accept this offer of $1,000, and in the event of his staying the eight rounds and convincing people that he has the ability to cope with me in the prize ring, I will then sign articles to fight him to a finish for $10,000, with the stipulation that each side will be restricted to eight men, including seconds and friends, the referee, stakeholders and the men to find the battle-ground to be chosen. The entire sum of $10,000 to be posted when the agreement is made, so that there may be no loop-hole for Dempsey to crawl out of when the money is once down."

NAUGHTY FELLOWS.

New York Reporters Play a Mean Joke on the Park Police.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—Consternation was caused among the Park police last night by the receipt of a note that two society young men were to fight a duel during the night, about a young society woman, in Central Park. All the officers were told to look vigilantly for the duelists throughout the night, and arrest any suspected parties. One officer found in a secluded place near the west drive, and opposite Ninety-second street, early in the morning, two blood-stained handkerchiefs, clots of blood and a cheap pistol. All the hospitals were searched for persons arriving during the night with gun or pistol-shot wounds, and inquiries were made among the physicians and drugstores in the neighborhood, but without result.

The police think they have been made game of, and are further perplexed, as a reporter came in to ask for information five minutes after the things were received. It was an unusual visit at such an early hour.

UNDERMINED.

Half a Mile Square in a Coal Region Drops Down Several Feet.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), November 23d.—A cave-in between the Mineral Spring colliery, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and the Laurel Run colliery, operated by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, occurred to-day. It covers an extent of nearly half a mile square, and is about six feet deep over almost the entire area.

Both the water-mains, sixteen inches in diameter, of the Wilkesbarre Water Company, which extends under the caved district, were snapped off, and an immense volume of water from the reservoir rushed into the mine.

No lives were lost, but the walls of several houses are reported badly damaged.

FALLEN FROM GRACE.

A Newspaper Cashier Pulls Out With About $5,000 in Cash.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—Olaf Sunde, cashier of the New York *Daily News*, it is reported, has absconded. Sunde has been ten years in the employ of the paper. He was last seen at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, at which time he accidentally learned that his accounts were about to be investigated. He locked the safes and took the keys with him. A preliminary investigation disclosed the fact that Sunde has absconded with at least $5,000, but Mr. Brown, one of the proprietors of the paper, thinks his peculations must be much larger.

Children Burned to Death.

WATERLOO (Ia.), November 23d.—While Carl Webbking and his wife were absent from home to-day, their residence took fire and two children were burned to death.

HOME AFFAIRS.

THE MERCURY FALLS BELOW ZERO IN NEW YORK.

Powderly Re-Elected—The Chicago Anarchists—Democrats Leaving the Grand Army.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Powderly Re-Elected—He Will Not Accept His Full Salary.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 23d.—Powderly was re-elected General Master Workman this morning by a nearly unanimous vote. Morris L. Wheat of Iowa was elected General Worthy Foreman.

When the Convention reassembled after dinner the ballot for Secretary-Treasurer was proceeded with, which resulted: Hayes 85, Turner 56, Mrs. Stevens 3.

Mrs. A. R. Stevens presented the name of Mrs. L. Marry as Director and Investigator of Women's Work, and she was re-elected by acclamation.

General Master Workman Powderly was chosen to represent the order at the Paris Exposition.

After his re-election to office Powderly took the floor and stated that, although his salary had been left at $5,000, he would only accept $3,000, and at the end of his term the order could do as they pleased with the balance.

As candidates for members of the General Executive Board, the General Master Workman presented the names of A. W. Wright of Toronto, Ont., J. J. Holland of Jacksonville, Fla., John Costello of Pittsburg, John Devlin of Detroit, J. A. Wright of Philadelphia, T. B. McGuire of New York, H. C. Traphagan of Cincinnati, and J. J. Crowley of Charleston, Mass.

On the first ballot A. W. Wright, Holland and Costello were elected. Two more ballots were necessary to elect the fourth member of the Board, and John Devlin of Detroit was chosen.

The retiring General Worthy Foreman, Richard Griffiths of Chicago, and Delegate Delwartz of Belgium were presented with fine gold badges by the General Assembly, the receipt of which was acknowledged appropriately.

To-morrow morning the members of the Co-operative Board will be elected.

MORE HANGING NEEDED.

The Chicago Anarchists Again Talking of Shedding Blood.

CHICAGO, November 23d.—An Anarchist circular, of the style made familiar by Parsons and Spies, was well distributed to-day through the saloons in the west and northwest sections of the city. After asking subscriptions to defend the supposed dynamiters, Hronck, Chieboun and Svick, whose trial begins on Monday, the circular says:

"Notwithstanding the law has murdered a number of our bretaren, this capitalistic beast thirsts for more blood, and apparently will not be satisfied until it gets it. The workingmen of Chicago cannot tell what will happen any day. They are liable to be taken away from their breakfast table and torn from their families and locked up in jail on account of a trivial complaint from capital."

The paper goes on to say that capital must be crushed, and claims that the only way to do it is for the workingmen to organize and fight for their rights. The circular is printed in German and Bohemian and signed by Fritz Jerthian on behalf of the newly-organized Arbeiter Richts Schutz-Verein.

THE BLACKBURN-RUCKER TILT.

Blackburn Says He Has Received No Challenge from Rucker.

LOUISVILLE, November 23d.—The report that Judge Rucker, of Colorado, had sent a challenge to Senator Blackburn, through one Colonel Moore, to fight a duel, has been the chief topic of conversation here to-day. It is understood that the alleged challenge has not reached Mr. Blackburn.

A reporter who visited Senator Blackburn at his home at Versailles, found him busy with his correspondence. He said he had nothing to add in the controversy with Rucker. "I have no communication whatever from Rucker, and did not know that it was reported he had sent me a challenge," was his answer to a direct question.

VERSAILLES, November 23d.—General Basil Duke, who will probably act for Senator Blackburn, says he does not see how the trouble can be settled amicably now.

GREAT LANDSLIDE.

A Good-Sized Forest in West Virginia Changes Its Base.

BEND'S MILL (W. Va.), November 23d.—The largest landslide ever known here occurred a few days since on the side of the Cumberland Mountain, when a scope of land containing not less than twenty-five or thirty acres slipped from the side of the mountain, carrying its forest of pine, chestnut, oak, and other immense trees along with it into a narrow valley below. The slip shot across the valley, completely damming it from the mountain-side to a parallel ridge 400 yards distant. The small creek which ran down the valley was dammed up, and formed a small lake from ten to twenty-five feet deep and perhaps a half-mile in length. The forest trees still stand on the slide, but at an angle of from 40 to 50 degrees. The mountain-side is bare, with the rocks standing exposed in a line 400 yards wide and half a mile long.

THE FIRST COUPLE-SLEUT.

General and Mrs. Harrison Numerously Visited Yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 23d.—The President-elect received a large number of callers again to-day. Among the most prominent were Congressman Houk of Tennessee, Governor-elect Hovey, Chairman James Huston, Wm. Woods of New York, and Charles H. Cramp and son of Philadelphia, the well-known ship-builder.

Mrs. Harrison was to-day the recipient of a handsome silk robe, or crazy-quilt, sent by the ladies of the Episcopal Church at Los Angeles, Cal., it having been voted to Mrs. Harrison as the most popular lady at the church fair.

SHOCKING CRIME.

An Infant Murdered and Cast Into a Vault in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), November 23d.—A case of child-murder was brought to light to-day by the discovery in a sanitary vault at the corner of Chadbourn and Admiral streets, of the remains of an infant whose skull had been fractured. An attempt also had been made to burn the body, as the flesh and paper wrappings were charred. The crime was apparently committed last night.

QUITE TOO ENGLISH.

Failure of the Model Upon Which Our Gunboats are Built.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—A disagreeable piece of news comes across the water to the effect that the steam of the English gunboat Scout has sunk considerably, and that the rear frames show signs of weakness. This sign of structural weakness acquires importance from the fact that the new gunboats Yorktown, Bennington and others recently built for our navy are patterned closely upon the English model which now shows signs of weakness.

WILL GO IT ALONE.

Hoosier Democrats to Leave the Grand Army of the Republic.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 23d.—A movement is on foot among prominent Democratic ex-soldiers of this State to withdraw from the Grand Army of the Republic and form an association composed entirely of Democrats, the cause being the political character of the Grand Army during the last campaign.

DIVIDED IRISHMEN.

The Manchester Martyrs' Memories Doubly Honored.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—Owing to divisions in the ranks of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, memorial services were held to-night in two halls in celebrating the Twenty-first anniversary of the Manchester martyrs.

At the Cooper Union meeting about 1,000 people were present. Chairman A. E. Costello made an address, followed by General Thomas F. Bourke.

At the Chickering Hall meeting Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy presided and delivered an address. General F. F. Miller and Dr. McGlynn were the other speakers.

GIVING IN.

One Company Yields to the Indianapolis Switchmen.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 23d.—A new feature in the switchmen's strike is that this afternoon the Manager of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western Company conceded the demand of the striking switchmen, and later they returned to work. The switchmen are jubilant over their victory, and believe the other companies will be compelled to follow.

A Place for Young Sargent.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—Lieutentant Nathan Sargent, of the United States Navy, who has been the Flag Lieutenant of the European squadron for several years, has been detached and ordered to assume the duties of naval attache to the American Legation at Vienna and Rome.

Lieutenant Sargent is a son of the late ex-Senator Sargent, and is one of the most accomplished linguists in the navy.

Heading for Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 23d.—It is officially stated here that the Canadian Pacific will build a branch to Detroit, thereby gaining an entrance to Chicago, and becoming a competitor for the Western business in the United states.

The report is corroborated by J. Francis Lee, Commercial Agent of the company in this city. He said to-day: "The Canadian Pacific has made all its arrangements to that end."

California Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—The site of the Postoffice at Navarro Ridge, Mendocino county, Cal., has been moved one and one-half miles south, and Joseph R. Clark becomes Postmaster, vice Charles Wintzer, removed.

The order of October 20th, changing the site of the office at Dunlap, Fresno county, and appointing Sophie Wilson Postmistress, vice Emile J. Turner, has been rescinded.

Killed by Disobeying Orders.

PITTSBURG, November 23d.—Two freight trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road collided at Hammondsville this morning. Both engines and a number of loaded cars were demolished. Engineer Dolphin and Brakeman Slavin were killed. Conductor Reese and Engineer Whittore were seriously injured. The accident was caused through disobedience of orders.

Cattle-Raisers and Cattle-Slayers.

ST. LOUIS, November 23d.—The Rangemen and Butchers held a final conference to-day. The joint Association will hereafter be known as the National Beef Producers' and Butchers' Association, with the following officers: President, C. O. Slaughter, of Dallas; Vice-Presidents, Thomas Armour, of Chicago, and J. N. Hinkston, of Philadelphia; Secretary, H. M. Taylor of Denver; Treasurer, Jefferson Reynolds, of Las Vegas, N. M.

New York's Electoral Vote.

ALBANY (N. Y.), November 23d.—The electoral vote in New York State, as canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers to-day, is as follows, the highest and lowest number of votes received by any Elector being given: Republican 650,337, Democratic 635,965, Prohibition 30,281, Socialist 2,068, Union Labor 629, United Labor Electors at large 2,668.

Bedell, the Forger, Sentenced.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—James E. Bedell, the mortgage forger, was this morning sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-five years.

Goss, the policy shop-keeper at whose place Bedell lost most of the money raised by forged mortgages, was fined $1,000. The fine was paid and Goss is free.

Navigation Closed in Maine.

AUGUSTA (Me.), November 23d.—The Kennebec is closed to navigation, and seven schooners are caught in the ice. The closing is ten days earlier than heretofore.

Several ocean steamers are ice-bound in the St. Lawrence river.

The Teemer-O'Connor Race.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—There are quite a large number of sporting men in the city to see the championship race to-morrow between Teemer, of McKeesport, Penn., and O'Connor, of Toronto. If the Potomac course is smooth, the race will be rowed before 5 o'clock; if rough, the race will be postponed until the first fair day.

Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—A statement issued to-day by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during October the value of merchandise imported into this country was $65,234,653, and the value of exports $74,714,395, making a balance in our favor of about $8,500,000. The California imports were $1,226,958, and her exports $4,267,783.

Cleveland Was Not There.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—Lord Sackville and his daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, left for New York on the 11 o'clock train to-day, and to-morrow will sail for France. There were a large number of prominent people, including many members of the diplomatic corps, at the station to see them off.

A Rate War Ended.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—To-day the Southwestern rate war was practically settled in a conference between Mr. Gould and representatives of C. P. Huntington's system, the Atchison, Burlington and Quincy, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Rock Island roads. The basis of the settlement is the restoration of rates at once.

A Big Military Delegation.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23d.—Adjutant-General Hastings to-day arranged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the transportation of the entire organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, 7,500 men, to Washington on the occasion of Harrison's inaugural.

South Carolina's Contingent.

COLUMBIA, November 23d.—The State Board of Canvassers have decided the Elliott-Miller contest in the Seventh Congressional District in favor of Elliott (Dem.), making the delegation from South Carolina solidly Democratic. Miller will carry the contest to Congress.

Wholesale Counterfeiting.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 23d.—The Federal authorities are likely to soon run down a gang of counterfeiters, who recently left several thousand dollars in counterfeit five-dollar bills in this city. Marshal Hawkins said to-day he had located the parties.

Wife-Murderer Hanged.

SHAWNEETOWN (Ill.), November 23d.—George W. Milliken was hanged to-day for the murder of his wife on the 5th of March last. The woman named Dewes, who was associated with him in the killing, is serving fifty years in the penitentiary.

Excitement About a Murder.

CHICAGO, November 23d.—Inquiry into the death of Eva Mitchell was re-opened this morning. The finding of a heavy iron poker, such as is used in railroad shanties, in a lot close to where the murder was committed, is causing much excitement.

Swapping Ball-Players.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—President Hewitt, of the Washington Baseball Club has bought the release of John M. Ward, shortstop of the New York Club, for $12,000. It is understood that pitcher O'Day, of Washington, comes to New York.

History Repeating Itself.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—A singular coincidence to-morrow will be the departure from this port of Lord Sackville and family for Europe and the parade of the Old Guard here in honor of the evacuation of the port by the British 105 years ago.

Grand Reception to a Bishop.

DETROIT, November 23d.—Bishop Foley, the newly appointed Bishop of Detroit, accompanied by a number of his old Baltimore parishioners, arrived here this evening, and were given a grand reception. Ten thousand people were present.

Quarreling Over an Estate.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—A nephew of the late Mrs. Catherine McCookery, Thos. Reed, and other relatives of the deceased are endeavoring to have parts of the will declared null and void. The estate is valued at $800,000.

The Hibbard-Fry Case.

BEAVER (Pa.), November 23d.—Arguments in the Hibbard-Fry case ended at 5 o'clock, and Judge Wyckham at once charged the jury. While the Judge's charge was an impartial one, it was constructively favorable to the defendant.

Mrs. Stanford's Sister.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—The *Telegram's* society column says: The wedding of Dr. James R. Taylor, of Twelfth street, to Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, of Saratoga, sister of Mrs. Leland Stanford, will take place about December 20th.

A Loan for a California Church.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23d.—At to-day's session of the General Committee of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church a loan of $2,000 was made to the Pacific Grove Church at Monterey, Cal.

The Andover Heresy Case.

BOSTON, November 23th.—Application was made this afternoon to the Supreme Court to compel President Seelye of Amherst College to answer certain questions asked by Justice Peace in the Andover case. Decision is reversed.

"Would a Duck Swim?"

CHICAGO, November 23d.—General C. Newberry has decided to accept the office of Postmaster of Chicago, tendered him by President Cleveland a couple of months ago, and says he will take possession on December 1st.

Dynamite for Ordinary Guns.

CHICAGO, November 23d.—It is stated that an American has submitted to the French Government a contrivance by which dynamite shells can be fired from ordinary guns, exploding at the target.

Senator Morgan Renominated.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.) November 23d.—At a caucus of Democrat Senators and Representatives to-day, United States Senator John T. Morgan was nominated by acclamation to be his own successor.

An Ex-Senator Dying.

BOSTON, November 23d.—Edward H. Rollins, ex-United States Senator from New Hampshire, fell in an apoplectic fit, bruising his head badly against the marble floor. There is no hope of his recovery.

Knocked Out in Nine Rounds.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—Austin Gibbons knocked out Frank More in nine rounds, in a gentleman's stable on Long Island to-night. Betting was lively. The combatants were light-weights.

Ten Thousand Men Idle.

PITTSBURG, November 23d.—Ten large iron mills were compelled to shut down this morning on account of the bursting of the natural gas supply mains, and 10,000 men are made idle.

Not the Democratic Circus Barnum.

BRIDGEPORT (Conn.), November 23d.—P. T. Barnum, the great showman, to-day publicly announced that he had retired from the circus business, as he is growing old and feeble.

Carney After Jack McAuliffe.

NEW YORK, November 23d.—Jem Carney has deposited $1,000 forfeit with the London *Sporting Life* for a fight with Jack McAuliffe for the championship of the world in the light-weight class.

Four Degrees Below Zero.

CANAJOHARIE (N. Y.), November 23d.—The ice in the Erie Canal was broken up by the ice-breaker to-day. The mercury this morning was four degrees below zero in the Mohawk valley.

Calling on the President.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—The President came into the city from Oakview this morning, and remained at the White House all day. He received a number of visitors.

A Fatal Fall.

ST. LOUIS, November 23d.—One man was instantly killed and two fatally injured by the breaking of a scaffold at the Merchants' elevator this morning.

Something on Foot.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—Chairman Quay has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee for Wednesday, December 5th, in this city.

Public Health Association.

MILWAUKEE, November 23d.—At the closing session of the American Public Health Association to-day, Prof. Hosmer A. Johnson, of Chicago, was chosen President.

The Western Architects.

CHICAGO, November 23d.—The Western Association of Architects closed its fifth annual Convention this morning. W. W. Corlin, of Buffalo, was elected President.

No General Strike of Switchmen.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23d.—Careful inquiries fail to substantiate the rumors regarding a threatened strike of railroad switchmen on the Eastern trunk lines.

A Brute Strung Up.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), November 23d.—John A. Holiness (colored) was hanged at Marion to-day for the murder of his paramour, Celia Johnston, last April.

One of the "Solid" States.

COLUMBIA (S. C.), November 23d.—The official returns for the State are: Cleveland, 65,825; Harrison, 13,830. Democratic majority, 52,005.

The Chicago Dynamiters.

CHICAGO, November 23d.—Judge Collins has set the trial for the alleged Bohemian dynamiters for Monday next.

California Pensions.

WASHINGTON, November 23d.—Arabella, widow of Ebenezer B. Howe, at Oakland, Cal., has been pensioned.

A $100,000 Fire at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23d.—Walker, Barth & Joseph's tobacco factory was burned to-night. Loss, $100,000.

THE NONPAREIL.

THE NONPAREIL, CORNER OF FIFTH and J STREETS.

GRAND Special SALE OF MISSES' CLOAKS ON Saturday! ALL DAY AND EVENING.

UPWARD OF 300 Garments FOR MISSES From 12 to 16 Years, WILL BE OFFERED.

$7 Garments for $5.
$9 Garments for $6.
$12 Garments for $8.
$14 Garments for $10.
$16 Garments for $12.
$20 Garments for $15.
$25 Garments for $17.
$30 Garments for $24.

EVERY ONE OF THEM THIS SEASON'S PRODUCTION.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

L. L. LEWIS & CO., Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast for the Garland Stoves and Ranges.

We keep a full line of all other most popular Stoves and Ranges.

Parlor Stoves from $4 50 to $25.

SEND FOR OUR 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

L. L. LEWIS & CO., 502 and 504 J st., And 1009 Fifth street.....Sacramento.

OUR SPECIAL SATURDAY'S SALE TO-DAY!

COMMENCING AT 8 A. M. AND CLOSING AT 10 P. M.

Read our List carefully. You will find some of the Best Values Offered this Season.

500 yards heavy navy blue Twilled Flannel at 25 cents, worth 40 cents, to-day.
1,000 yards of plain, all-wool scarlet Flannel, at 19 cents per yard to-day.
Extra fine Huck Towels, fancy borders, 34x18. To-day, 10 cents.
Heavy Twilled Cotton Crash. To-day, 5 cents per yard.
Fancy bordered, extra fine, all-linen crash, 10 cents per yard.
Double-width Table Linen, 19 cents per yard.
Colored Spanish Quilts (the very best), $2 25.
Extra heavy all-linen Towels; size, 40x20.
10-4 White Blankets, 95 cents.

Hundreds of Dollars' Worth of Millinery Sold from the BANKRUPT STOCK!

Purchasers highly pleased, and went so far as to say that we deserved what we had gained—the Millinery business of this city. Always something new and nice at a reasonable price. To-day you can buy anything that has been advertised yesterday or the day before.

Full stock of Felt Hats at 44 cents.
Full stock of those Bonnet Ribbons for 20 and 25 cents a yard.
Full stock Wings, with Birds, for 50 cents.
Full stock of Stiff Wings for 1 cent each.
See those beautiful Hat Ornaments, 10 for 5 cents.
Ostrich Plumes, 25 cents. Buckram Frames, 5 cents.
And 100 finely-trimmed Hats for Ladies and Misses at a third discount.
All shall be pleased who attend. A seven-inch Shawl Pin with Bronze head given to everybody.

Sale will continue up to 10 o'clock This Evening.

REMNANTS TO-DAY.

Remnants in Crashes, Sheetings, Flannels, Dress Goods, Silk Velvets, etc.
Remnants in those handsome Curtain Laces. Odd Ends in Napkins.
The balance of those fine sample Corsets on sale to-day at half their real value.
Specials in Cloaks, Jackets, Wraps and Jerseys on sale to-day.
Zephyr Wool Knit Shawls (full size); colors, pink, blue, cardinal; 48 cents each.
Ladies' all-wool, full-finished, Shaker Gray Hose, 25 cents per pair. Pioneer Mills product.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's fancy-bordered Handkerchiefs, 3 cents each.
Ladies' fancy-colored border and hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25 cents. Cambric Linen.
Wallace Bros.' double silver-plated (on white metal) Glove Buttoners, with engraved handles, in a satin-lined box. Price, 10 cents.

SPECIAL LINES OF LADIES' SHOES.

Ladies' fine Dongola Kid Button Shoes, flexible soles. Regular price, $3; on sale to-day for $2.
Ladies' American K