New-York Tribune.

VOL. XLIII...No. 13,588. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1884. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

PUZZLED WHAT TO DO WITH THE TARIFF.

RUMORS OF WHAT CHAIRMAN MORRISON AND A. G. HEWITT PROPOSE—MR. RANDALL'S ATTITUDE OF OPPOSITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—According to the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee the subject of tariff legislation has not been broached in any meeting of the committee since it was organized, nor have they received any intimation from Chairman Morrison or other Democratic members of the committee as to what are the purposes of the majority. They have heard several rumors, but nothing definite.

One rumor is that Colonel Morrison has concluded to present a bill providing for a "horizontal" reduction of duties on articles included in a number of schedules of the Tariff Law and for the transfer to the free list of several important articles upon which duties are now imposed. The Republicans understand that the chairman will aim at an average reduction of about 20 per cent, taking the entire dutiable list into consideration. As they do not expect he will propose a reduction on wines and liquors, tobacco, silk and silk goods and some other schedules, they believe that on some of them—say cotton goods, metals and woollen goods—the reduction proposed will exceed 20 per cent. Among the articles which they believe he will ask to have placed on the free list are salt, lumber, and iron ore.

WHAT MR. HEWITT IS SAID TO BE DOING.

Another rumor is that Abram L. Hewitt is engaged in the preparation of an itemized bill, based on the ideas set forth in his recent letter on the subject. Mr. Hewitt says that he is investigating the matter, but is not ready to state what he will propose to do. That the majority of the committee will propose some kind of a bill, and report it to the House, there is no reason to doubt. The free-trade Democrats are so sure it will be done and that the measure will be satisfactory to them, that they are willing to wait patiently for the expected movements of Chairman Morrison and his colleagues, whom they believe to be quite as earnest and serious as they themselves are. Meantime Chairman Randall, of the Appropriations Committee, seems patient and complacent, as well as deliberate in his movements. He was asked yesterday when the House might expect some of the appropriation bills.

"I guess some of them will be reported next week or the week after, and then they will come along pretty steadily," he replied. In response to a remark that three tariff bills will probably be proposed to the Ways and Means Committee, he said: "Well, there is luck in odd numbers. Three ought to be better than two."

MR. RANDALL'S DECLARATION.

In another conversation he is reported as saying: "I stand now upon the same platform that I stood during the contest for the Speakership. That was a contest of principle and not of individuals, and I am more convinced now than ever that the attitude then presented on the tariff question is the true one for the Democratic party to take. We have seen enough already to show that the people of the country want the tariff question to be let alone, and I have determined as far as I am concerned to do all in my power to that end. I am sorry that this issue has been forced upon the party at this time, but those who made the issue must shoulder the responsibility. I have not inquired as to the purposes of those who advocate what they call tariff reform, but I am told that they are preparing a measure with revenue as the sole purpose in view. I believe that, while the object of customs duties, as that of any other system of taxation, is undoubtedly revenue, rates should be so fixed as to afford protection to our manufactures and the labor of our own people. Because by over-production another country has been forced to fix prices at a minimum rate, at the expense of labor, I do not believe in applying such a policy to our own laboring classes. I am now speaking for myself only, but I believe that there are many Democrats who entertain the same opinions."

MR. RANDALL'S PROBABLE PURPOSE.

Some Congressmen, Democrats as well as Republicans, believe that Mr. Randall's purpose is to hold back the appropriation bills as long as possible, and then to bring them in, one after another, and press their consideration, to the exclusion of all other business, including any general legislation affecting the tariff, which may be proposed by the Ways and Means Committee. If such be the programme Mr. Randall has laid down, he expects that by the time the appropriation bills have been disposed of, it will be too late for the House to undertake to discuss and pass a tariff bill at this session. Some color is given to this theory of Mr. Randall's purposes by the apparent inaction of the Appropriations Committee. None of the bills has been completed by a sub-committee and probably the first one will not reach the House until after February 1.

At the first session of the XLIVth Congress, when Mr. Randall was Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, two of the regular appropriation bills were reported as early as January 11, and two others before February 1. That session of Congress lasted until the middle of August, but it was not on account of the appropriation bills. Four years ago three of the regular appropriation bills were brought into the House in December and two in January and, another was reported on February 5. During the contest for the Speakership Mr. Randall declared himself to be in favor of a short session—one to end by May 1, if practicable. If he still adheres to that policy, it is pretty easy to see that he will find little difficulty in keeping the House so fully occupied with the appropriation bills during the remainder of the period that there will be little or no chance for tariff legislation.

Procrastination cannot govern much longer, and within the next ten days the leaders of the opposing factions of the majority in the House must disclose their policy and purposes.

THE FORFEITURE OF LAND GRANTS.

DEMOCRATIC PRETENCE SEVERLY CENSURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A man who has paid particular attention to the efforts in Congress to deprive the railroad companies of lands granted to them, said to-night: THE TRIBUNE is the only paper which I have seen that has the courage to rebuke the spirit of Communism and demagogy shown by the Democrats in the House of Representatives on the subject of land grant railways. That the Public Lands Committee is not in earnest no one believes. There is no lawyer who has given the slightest attention to the subject, who has even examined the ordinary text book, that does not know that legislative action cannot deprive any railway of a land grant. The words of all the granting acts are 'There is hereby granted' and these words carry title, in a public act, as well as in a private deed.

"If A desires to carry land to B, he says, 'I hereby *grant*, bargain and sell,' making 'grant' the equivalent of 'bargain and sell' and when the Government of the United States says 'thereby granted,' it conveys a title that can only be recovered in court.

"If any of the States or corporations to whom land was granted have violated the 'conditions subsequent' upon which these grants were made, the United States must proceed in courts by direct action for that purpose to secure a forfeiture because of violated conditions. It is not a violent presumption to suppose that some of the members of the Public Lands Committee know some law, and particularly upon a subject to which they are devoting all their time. If they do know any law, what a farce they are playing in introducing bills to forfeit judgments. If this Committee was in earnest and wanted to forfeit any unearned lands, it would introduce resolutions directing the Attorney-General of the United States to begin proceeding in the Circuit Court of the United States against all corporations which it is believed have not complied with the conditions imposed by the granting acts, and against the States to which lands were granted in the Supreme Court of the United States, the only tribunal where States can be sued. This would look as though the Committee really desired to recover the unearned land.

THE SENATE AND ITS WORK.

A POLITICAL DEBATE OVER THE SHERMAN RESOLUTIONS LOOKED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Sherman resolutions come up for consideration in the Senate to-morrow, and a speech upon them by Senator Mahone is expected. Under the new rules the consideration of these resolutions should cease for the day at 2 o'clock, but a majority of the Senate may secure its continuance longer, or indeed until they are finally disposed of. There is a general belief that they will give rise to a series of political discussions, and that the placid temper which has characterized the daily sessions of the Senate thus far will now give place to the political excitement which is the customary feature of the annual session immediately preceding a Presidential election. Should the resolutions not be disposed of for several days it is not probable that current work will be entirely neglected.

At 2 o'clock to-morrow the bill introduced by Senator Edmunds, and reported by Senator Bayard from the Committee on Private Land Claims, "to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain States and Territories," will come before the Senate as a special order, if not displaced by a majority vote or unanimous consent. The bill prescribes methods for securing legal recognition of grants made by the Spanish or Mexican governments in New-Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Colorado, and limits the rights to be secured by certain conditions. One of its most important provisions prohibits the confirmation of a grant, or the issue of a patent for a greater quantity than eleven square leagues of land. There are indications that the passage of the bill will be warmly opposed, though there is no reason to expect a long debate.

While considerable interest attaches to this measure, it is overshadowed in importance by the McPherson Banking bill already upon the calendar, which, having for its object the checking of currency contraction, is likely to be taken up during the week in any event, and may for this purpose displace the Land Grant bill, if the debate is prolonged. The Republican members of the Finance Committee are anxious to go further in providing against the contraction of the currency than the McPherson bill contemplates, and the debate upon the measure is likely to continue several days. There are no signs of immediate further action upon the Mexican treaty.

LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

MEDALS AWARDED TO AMERICANS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The medals awarded to American exhibitors at the London isheries Exhibition have been received by Professor Baird, through the Secretary of State, and are now being distributed by registered mail. An examination of he official list of jury awards shows that 183 gold, 271 silver and 199 bronze medals, and 89 diplomas of honor, were awarded to the foreign and Colonial governments. The United States heads the list with forty-nine gold, forty-seven silver and twenty-nine bronze medals and twenty-four diplomas, equal to more than one-fifth of the entire number awarded. The special feature in the American awards is the large percentage of gold medals received, these being nearly double those of any other country and constituting more than a fourth of the entire number. Norway ranks second on the list with twenty-eight gold medals; Sweden third, with twenty-seven, and Canada fourth with seventeen.

In addition to medals and diplomas, seven special money prizes were awarded to American exhibitors, and a large number of awards were given to English agents for American canned products exhibited by them in the English department. A noteworthy feature of the United States exhibit was the interesting displays made by the different departments of the Government, including the Fish Commission, National Museum, Life-saving Service, Lighthouse Board, and Signal Service, each of which called forth much favorable comment and received the highest award.

SENATOR LOGAN AND THE PORTER BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Logan emphatically denies that he has been requested by old army friends not to oppose the passage of the Fitz John Porter bill, as stated in some newspapers this morning. "On the contrary," he said, "I have been in the receipt of more than 1,000 letters from old comrades and others, who served in the war, and among these only one—that I can remember—contained a request not to speak against the bill. All the others approved the course taken by me in the last Congress."

CRAVING THEIR SHARE OF THE HONOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—An officer of the revenue cutter Dexter, thinking that the brave men on that vessel are being robbed of the credit due them, makes a statement to *The Journal*, in which he says that the Gay Head life-boat which first came out brought twelve persons (one dead) to the Dexter, having previously taken seven ashore. The other boat from shore did not rescue any. The Dexter's own boat rescued nine persons, one of whom died. The last two taken by this boat from the wreck were nearly dead. Few of those in the life-boat, brought to the Dexter, would have survived had they been taken ashore, so long was the journey. The officer reiterates that the life-boat's crew, being exhausted, were going ashore while four men were still in the wreck's rigging, and only at Captain Gabrielson's solicitation, did they try again, when two more were saved. The second life-boat from shore made two attempts, once with Lieutenant Rhodes, but without rescuing any one. Finally this heroic sailor tried again with the cutter's small boat, and succeeded.

ANOTHER WELL OF MECCA OIL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The excitement in the new oil district in Noble County continues. A new well of Mecca oil was struck yesterday. The flow was so strong that nearly everybody in the little town turned out to see what they called "the big strike." The first day's product of the well was from fifty to sixty barrels. The operators are better pleased with the prospect of finding gushers in that section than they ever expected to be when they invested their money to experiment. One man who is greatly interested in the operation says that when he was first approached last summer he thought he might as well throw his money away, but that he would refuse a premium of 50 per cent on his investment now, and this is about the way they all feel, notwithstanding the fact that other men invested capital in the same locality years ago and were glad to quit with only losing what they had invested. Nothing of a positive nature concerning the real worth of the locality as an oil country can be known before the opening of spring.

FOUND MURDERED IN THE FOREST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TOLEDO, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Napoleon, Ohio, says: "Henry County is the scene of another horror. Elery Edwards was getting out timber in the big woods, seven miles south of this city, in company with a brother, they having built a shanty. Edwards remained there alone Friday night. Yesterday morning his brother returned to the camp and found the shanty destroyed by fire and the remains of his brother burned to a crisp. How the fire originated is really unknown. It is claimed now that there is positive evidence that Edwards met his death by foul play, and that the shanty was burned to conceal the crime. A young married man by the name of Cunningham has been arrested and lodged in jail at Napoleon charged with the crime. Letters have been found from Cunningham to Edwards which threaten dire vengeance upon him."

LITTLE MEN TO DO SOME BOXING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—Arrangements have just been completed for a novelty in the way of a glove fight, which will occur at the City Armory on next Saturday night. The contestants are both liliputians, named "Christy" Cassell and J. R. Crane, a resident of Warrensville. Cassell is a well-known character. He was born in the North of Ireland, is four feet high, and is fifty two years of age. Crane measures only three feet six inches, and is forty years old. The contest will be with soft gloves, six three-minute rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules. Both little men are brawny, muscular fellows, and are in active training. Some interesting sport is expected.

A DEMENTED MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Michael Kogle fell on the ice and hurt himself badly a few days ago. His mind was affected, but yesterday he had so far recovered that he announced his intention of going to work at the bridge works. His family became alarmed when he did not return home in the evening. Search was instituted, and finally Kogle was found, almost nude, frozen to death. He had become demented and wandered away. He leaves a wife and seven children.

THE CLEVELAND PAPER COMPANY FAILS.

DECLINING PRICES—OTHER EMBARRASSMENTS—QUARTER OF A MILLION OWED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—A great surprise was experienced in business circles last night by the announcement of the failure of the large and well-known Cleveland Paper Company. The company is one of the oldest and most widely-known corporations of the kind in the United States. The Cleveland Paper Company was organized in 1860, and was the largest paper concern in the West, controlling a number of mills, and employing a large number of workmen. The trade extended over Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. They also had a large trade in the South. The products of their mills were chiefly book paper, paper bags and pulp. They have three paper mills and one pulp mill in Cleveland, and a mill at Monroe Falls; and gave employment to about 500 people. The failure, as stated by an officer of the company, was helped along by the decline in the price of products, while in many instances the price of the raw material kept up and increased. The company had also been interested, however, in the Chagrin paper mill, and in a Cleveland woollen mill, both of which failed recently. The president of the Cleveland company was also interested in mills in Chicago and South Bend, and had been obliged to make an assignment for $170,000 on Friday. The Cleveland company owns several business blocks in that city. The dulness of collections for the last three months also helped precipitate the crisis.

The principal creditors are in Holyoke, Mass., and in New-York, principally manufacturers and dealers in the products which enter into the manufacture of paper, and in the fine calendered paper not manufactured in the West. The officers of the company are N. W. Taylor, president; Edward Mill, vice-president; James R. Lilley, secretary; C. W. Kingsley, treasurer. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $250,000. The assets of the company will equal its indebtedness. Taylor's assests are placed at $150,000. Edward Mill, vice-president of the company, is Taylor's assignee, but the effects of the company were placed in the hands of J. Foster. The accumulation of bills payable, which they were unable to meet at maturity, forced them to turn over all their assests for the benefit of their creditors. The assignment is complete and without a single preference. The assests of the Cleveland Paper Company are quoted by Bradstreets at $500,000 which is probably correct.

HOW PRESIDENT TAYLOR BECAME INVOLVED.

President Taylor bought his own paper mills a year ago, when his son, George H. Taylor, then their owner, failed. Recently, on his return from Europe, where he had been for his health by a physician's advice, he found that the mills had lost from $20,000 to $30,000 in nine months. Unable to meet all these personal liabilities, amounting to about $140,000, without selling his stock in the Cleveland company, of which he holds a very large amount, he quietly made an individual assignment. Then fearing that his action would result in a multitude of attachments by creditors upon the property of the Cleveland Paper Company, already embarrassed, and dreading a sacrifice of the property to satisfy the attachments, he decided that the Cleveland Paper Company should assign for the purpose of protecting all of its creditors. The assignee will operate the mills to fill contracts, most of which are to furnish print paper to newspapers. There is an enormous stock of material on hand. It is expected that the company will soon pay all its debts in full and resume.

CASUALTIES IN MINING DISTRICTS.

THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION LAST YEAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WILKESBARRE, Penn. Jan. 26.—The casualties in the mines of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania during 1883 have been furnished by the several mine inspectors, from which it is learned that there was a total of 1,676 accidents. Of these, 323 resulted fatally, making 153 widows and rendering fatherless 512 children. These accidents are distributed among the various districts as follows: Pottsville, Samuel Gay, inspector, 78 injured, 18 killed, 5 widows and 12 orphans; Shenandoah, Robert Manchlain, inspector, 185 injured, 47 killed, 24 widows and 79 orphans; Shamokin, James Ryan, inspector, 168 injured, 64 killed, 39 widows and 119 orphans; Hazleton, James Roderick, inspector, 171 injured, 40 killed, 25 widows and 87 orphans; Wilkesbarre, G. M. Williams, inspector, 400 injured, 88 killed, 36 widows, 95 orphans; Scranton, Patrick Blewitt, inspector, 351 injured, 66 killed, 34 widows, 120 orphans.

Estimating 310,000,000 tons as the total production, it gives an average of 96,000 tons to each death, 200,000 tons to each widow and 60,000 tons to each orphan caused in the development of the anthracite industry of Pennsylvania during the year. Falling roofs and gas explosions caused about fifty per cent of the casualties. In the Wilkesbarre district eighteen deaths were caused by persons falling down shafts that had not begun to produce coal. There was a noticeable increase in the number of door-boys killed during the year over the year 1882. Many accidents are due to direct carelessness of employes caused by the neglect of mining regularities which, if properly enforced by mining bosses, would no doubt save many of the lives now annually lost. Under the present system the mining bosses have too many duties upon their hands, which it is hoped the Board of Commissioners appointed by Governor Pattison to revise the mine and ventilation laws of the anthracite region will take cognizance of at their meeting and make such changes as have long been found wanting. During the last ten years 2,463 lives have been lost in this district, 1,274 women made widows, and 4,195 children made fatherless.

A RAVING MANIAC'S VIOLENCE.

HE ATTACKS NURSES AND PATIENTS IN A SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—Frederic Robinson, who had become a raving maniac from the effects of hemorrhagic smallpox, created a scene of terror in the eruptive hospital this morning. The madman sprang stealthily from his couch, and seizing a chair, smashed the furniture with a crashing blow over the head of Thomas Hines, a nurse. Then with a portion of the chair for a club, he rushed furiously among the other patients, knocking them down right and left. The nurses and patients were terror-stricken and fled in all directions, crying for help. The guards soon hastened to the ward, when Robinson dashed wildly through a window, carrying out glass and sash, and leaping to the ground below. He fled through the snow, but was finally captured, wounded and bleeding, and presenting a terrible sight. He was bound hand and foot and conveyed back to the hospital, where he soon after died.

THE GAY HEAD BAPTIST CHURCH.

PROPOSITION TO ERECT A NEW EDIFICE AS A MEMORIAL OF BRAVERY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—A correspondent of *The Journal* says: "It may not be known that the little 'meeting house' where the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the recent Gay Head disaster were laid is a Baptist church; and the last published annual report of the Massachusetts Baptist State Convention gives the following facts: 'Pastor, A. P. Shields; number of members, twenty-nine; money raised, $628 20.' Fifty dollars of this, I think, was given by the Baptist State Convention. While I would not detract from any other effort made to reward the brave men of Gay Head for their bravery, I would like to suggest to the wealthy Baptists of New-England, the suitability of a gift to these people of a neat, substantial edifice, built perhaps of the stone that abounds in that locality, and which shall be not only a reminder of their heroic actions, but also a memorial for the dead."

THE EMMA BOND JURORS PERSECUTED.

THE SWEETHEART OF ONE CASTS HIM OFF—OTHER EVIDENCES OF DISFAVOR.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 27.—The jurors in the late Emma Bond case are sorely troubled. A Nemesis seems to be pursuing them for acquitting the men who were accused of assaulting the poor girl. One of the jurors gives way to frequent fits of weeping, and another one flees the house upon the approach of a stranger. The one most afflicted, however, is Boone Isaacs, who was affianced to a handsome and accomplished young lady of this county. This spirited girl, upon receiving news of the verdict, forbade her lover the house, and broke off the engagement. Isaacs is likely to go insane from grief. Two of the jurors have sold their property at a sacrifice and removed to Nebraska, so great was the pressure of public opinion against them.

BOSTON'S CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—At the annual public meeting of the City Missionary Society to-night it was stated that 275 Chinamen have been gathered into the Sunday school, where they are taught English, and surrounded by good influences. Of this number two have been baptized and admitted to membership in the Mount Vernon Congregational Church. A Chinese prayer meeting is also held regularly, conducted in their native tongue. One Chinaman has abandoned a lucrative business in Boston and gone to Chicago, to do missionary work among his countrymen.

GREAT STORMS IN EUROPE.

MUCH DAMAGE IN LONDON AND PARIS.

A PANIC IN THE WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM—TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The wind blew a hurricane all last night. Much damage was done in London, and many persons were injured. The glass roof of the Westminster Aquarium was demolished, causing a panic among the audience, in which several persons were hurt. A printing office in the Haymarket was unroofed and a boy was killed by falling debris. Many vessels were wrecked off the coast and a large number of lives were lost. Telegraph wires to the Continent and the Atlantic cables were interrupted for several hours.

DESTRUCTION AT MANY POINTS.

Reports from all parts of the kingdom agree that the gale of Saturday was one of almost unparalleled severity. At Hastings the theatre and pier had to be closed, the electric lights along the parade were quenched, and the seas dashed over the streets, making walking dangerous. At Monmouth the Wye and Monnow rivers overflowed their banks and the highways were flooded. Southampton and Eastbourne suffered severely. Railway traffic has been greatly impeded.

There has been a heavy snow-storm throughout the country. At Torquay there were many casualties. A mail-cart was overturned by the violence of the wind. Gas lamps were blown down and trees uprooted. Many boats were swamped. The shops on the Isle of Wight were closed early on Saturday owing to the hurricane. A lady was knocked down by the wind and had a leg broken.

At Newry many houses were unroofed. The police barracks were rendered untenable, and the police were compelled to take refuge in the court-house. At Leeds the roof of a dwelling fell, killing the daughter of a workman, and injuring his four sons. The mail train between Durham and Darlington was twice stopped by the gale. No boats were allowed to leave Portsmouth. The Free Thinkers' Hall there was demolished by the wind. The hurricane demolished an iron chapel at Newcastle. The roof in falling killed a woman and two children.

The British bark Nokomis, Captain Murphy, which sailed from Londonderry on January 19 for Baltimore, and which returned to Lough Foyle for shelter, parted her cables and was driven to sea. It is feared that the vessel and all hands have been lost.

There have been numerous casualties around the coast. The steamer Frisia, which arrived at Plymouth to-day from New-York, reports that she had a rough passage, experiencing heavy gales and tremendous seas.

The British bark Emily Lawthor, Captain Webster, which sailed from Dunkirk on January 20 for New-York, has been towed to Dover, her mainmast and mizzenmast having been literally torn from the deck. A railway station at Elmswell was hurled across the rails, blocking traffic for some time.

IN PARIS AND THE SUBURBS.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A destructive storm raged here last night, severing railway and telegraph communication in all directions. The gale has blown down telegraph wires and done much other damage in the suburbs. Many persons have been injured while walking in the streets. An immense number of lamps and windows have been smashed, scaffolds overthrown, trees uprooted, and chimneys destroyed.

GENERAL GORDON OFF FOR KHARTOUM

TRIBES SUBMITTING TO BAKER PACHA—TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CAIRO, Jan. 27.—The Government has borrowed £950,000 from Baron Rothschild for six months at 6 per cent. General Gordon, his military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and the new Sultan of Darfour started for Khartoum yesterday evening. General Gordon has had £104,000 sterling placed at his disposal for military purposes.

Telegraphic communication with Khartoum has been restored. The Governor of Dongola has telegraphed to the Khedive that many tribes, including the powerful Bicharieh tribe, have submitted to Baker Pacha, the military commander at Suakim. They ask for a remission of six months' taxes and also that they be recompensed for the losses incurred in the rebellion. They guarantee a free passage to traders' caravans. Other tribes are expected to tender their submission.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Porte has decided to refrain from asking the Powers to solve the Egyptian problem, and has instructed Musurus Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador here, to negotiate informally with Earl Granville.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The Porte has decided not to dispatch troops to the Soudan.

IN MEMORY OF DR. LASKER.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The body of Herr Lasker, which arrived here yesterday morning, was conveyed to the new synagogue. Wreaths were deposited on the coffin by friends and by deputations of the National Liberal and Progressive parties. Baron Stauffenberg will be unable to attend the funeral services, owing to urgent duties in the Diet. Herr Friedrich Kapp will deliver a speech at the synagogue in place of Baron Stauffenberg. In the procession which followed the remains from the station to the synagogue were a large number of members of the upper and lower house of the Prussian Diet, two brothers and three sisters of Dr. Lasker and numerous carriages containing private citizens. The last carriage contained the wreaths which were deposited on the coffin in New-York. A large crowd of spectators with uncovered heads lined the route of the procession. At the synagogue the coffin was placed in a handsomely draped chamber.

THE DOMINION WHEAT TRADE.

ONTARIO, Jan. 27.—The Ontario members supporting the Government have decided not to urge the latter to change the present duty on wheat. Some time ago the Millers' Association asked the Government to reduce the duty from 15 to 7½ cents per bushel.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST IN A COLLIERY.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—An explosion occurred to-day in a colliery in the Rhondda Valley, Wales, killing eleven persons. A rescuing party of three men, including the manager of the colliery, who subsequently descended into the mine, were also killed.

AN AUSTRIAN VILLAGE ON FIRE.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—A dispatch received here early this morning reported that the Austrian village of Bransdorf was on fire and that a violent gale was blowing.

THE FRENCH EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Senate has adopted the extraordinary budget, with a few modifications. The budget must therefore be again submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.

A RELIGIOUS MOB IN CANTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Advices from Canton, China, state that the American Presbyterian and Roman Catholic mission establishments in that city were wrecked by a native mob on December 16. The property was destroyed. No lives were taken.

CONDITION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—General Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General of the Forces, at a banquet last night declared that the British army is more effective to-day than it was before the Crimean War. England, he said, has never had an army more worthy of the nation.

A BEEF FACTORY IN MONTREAL BURNED.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—Johnston's fluid beef factory was burned to-day, with all its contents, including valuable machinery. The loss is about $100,000; insured in British offices.

A MEETING IN IRELAND PREVENTED.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—The National League meeting announced to be held to-day at Killavullen, County Cork, was forbidden by proclamation. Two magistrates, with numerous policemen, prevented the people from assembling, and some disorder ensued. One of the magistrates twice ordered the arrest of the ringleader, but the latter could not be secured. The police felled two women, breaking several ribs of one of them. At an informal meeting afterward the conduct of the magistrates and police was severely denounced.

TWENTY-TWO OF A CREW DROWNED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Twenty-two of the crew of the ship Simla, which was sunk in the English Channel on Friday by a collision with the ship City of Lucknow, were drowned. The City of Lucknow has arrived at Gravesend.

DEATH OF A SON OF HERR EISERT.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—Another son of the murdered Herr Eisert has died from the effects of wounds inflicted by the robbers on the night of January 10.

PIG IRON AND BESSEMER STEEL.

THE INDUSTRIES LESS DEPRESSED THAN HAS BEEN SUPPOSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association has received and compiled complete returns of the production of pig iron and Bessemer steel in this country during the past year. The total production of pig iron in the United States in 1883 was 5,146,972 net tons, against a total production of 5,178,122 net tons in 1882, showing a decrease of only 31,150 net tons for 1883. The report states that the production of pig iron in 1883, taken in connection with the production of Bessemer steel in the same year, shows that 1883 was not the bad year for the American iron trade that it has sometimes been represented to have been. The year was one of low prices, but not of greatly reduced production. On January 1, 1883, the stock of unsold pig iron amounted to 429,694 net tons; on July 1 following to 592,020 net tons; on November 1 following to 484,236 net tons, and on January 1, 1884, to 533,800 net tons.

The Association has received complete statistical reports from the companies owning the fifteen Bessemer steel works in operation in the United States in 1883, from which it is learned that the quantity of Bessemer steel ingots produced in the United States last year was 1,654,627 net tons, against 1,696,450 tons in 1882, showing a decrease of only 41,823 tons. This is a much smaller decrease than has been generally supposed. It was, however, the first decrease that has occurred in the history of the Bessemer steel industry in this country. The quantity of Bessemer steel rails produced in 1883 by fourteen of the works referred to—the other company not producing rails—was 1,253,925 net tons, against 1,334,349 tons produced in 1882, showing a decrease of 80,424 tons.

The exports of all kinds of iron and steel from Great Britain to all countries in the month of December last aggregated 279,081 gross tons, against 342,051 tons in November, showing a decrease of 62,970 tons. The total exports to all countries for the year 1883 were 4[illegible],273 tons, against 4,353,552 tons in 1882, a decrease of 399,279 tons. Great Britain's exports of iron and steel to the United States in December last show a falling-off of 12,908 tons as compared with like exports in November. For the year 1883 there was a decrease of 506,929 tons as compared with like exports to the United States in 1882, the exports being 688,187 tons for 1883, against 1,195,116 tons for 1882. Our imports of iron and steel in December were less than in any month since July, 1879.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

A LEGAL DECISION OF INTEREST TO ALL MEMBERS.

WATERLOO, Iowa., Jan. 27.—A trial of interest to the members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, after a hearing lasting eleven days, was decided yesterday by Judge Utt. The facts of the case are these: In 1882 the Grand Lodge of Iowa became incorporated under the State law and threw off its allegiance to the Supreme Lodge. A minority of the Grand Lodge, however, remained loyal, and was recognized as the regular Grand Lodge of the State by the Supreme Lodge. A suit was brought to determine the right to the franchises and property of the Order. The Court holds that a mere act of incorporation under the State law has no power to release a subordinate body from its allegiance to a superior body in an organization.

This decision vests the property and franchises of the organization in the loyal Grand Lodge, of which W. R. Graham, of Cedar Falls, is Grand Master Workman.

A DEATH EMBARRASSES BUSINESS.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 27.—S. S. Fisher, surviving partner of the late firm of Michael and S. S. Fisher, proprietors of the Bennington Woollen Mills, died suddenly in New-York yesterday. This will probably cause the shutting down of the mills, which are the most extensive in this vicinity, employing 500 hands, and will prove a heavy blow to the business interests of this town. The mills were originally built at a cost of $500,000, but were purchased by the Messrs. Fisher for $125,000, and by them doubled in capacity. Since the death of the senior partner, his administrator and S. S. Fisher have continued the business. There is stock on hand and in the course of manufacture sufficient to keep the mill running three months.

LICENSE FOR AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—At the request of Superintendent of Insurance, the Attorney-General has furnished an opinion on the case of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New-York, which was refused a license last October to do business in Ohio. He gives it as his opinion that it is discretionary with the Superintendent whether he issues a license to a company doing several kinds of business; and that, as New-York has never refused Ohio companies doing a similar business in that State, therefore, there is no call for the enforcement of retaliatory statutes. The Attorney-General pronounces fidelity a branch of insurance, and says the company would have no recourse at law should the Superintendent refuse to relicense, when the Fidelity and Casualty files its annual statement. It is understood that the Superintendent will issue a license.

NEARLY BURNED TO DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1 a. m.—At midnight to-night a fire was discovered in the two-story business block on Market-st. occupied as a liquor shop and as a manufactory of mill machinery on the ground floors, and by two or three families on the second floor. Frederick Nottleman and his family, living in one of the stores, were nearly burned to death in the fire, and were rescued in an unconscious condition. The loss will reach $3,000; insured for $4,000.

NEW-ENGLAND FREETHINKERS MEET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The first day's session of the New-England Freethinkers' Convention was held to-day in this city. J. P. Mendum presided, and the speakers were Horace Seaver, Editor of *The Intelligencer*, Miss Susan H. Wixen and James Parton, the historian.

THREE VESSELS OVERDUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Old Cape Line ship Tonawanda, Captain Ryan, which sailed from Philadelphia on November 16 for Trieste with a cargo of petroleum in barrels, is overdue. The brig Daphne, Captain Wietbank, which sailed from this port on November 7 for Pernambuco, Brazil, and the schooner J. H. Satterthwaite, Captain Lank, which sailed from Wilmington, Del., on December 30, with phosphate for Wilmington, N. C., are also overdue.

YOUNG APACHES GOING TO SCHOOL.

WILCOX, Ariz., Jan. 27.—A substantial pledge of peace has been offered by the Apaches at San Carlos Agency, in the persons of fifty-five of their children, who leave here to-day for the Carlisle Training School in Pennsylvania, in charge of Dr. O. G Gwin, the school physican, accompanied by Agent Wilcox and four chiefs of the tribe. Agent Wilcox and the chiefs will visit Carlisle, Washington and the Indian school at Hampton, Va.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR REDUCED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27.—The Boston and Albany Railroad Company will announce to-morrow morning a reduction of 25 per cent in the pay rolls of all their shops, to take effect February 1. The reduction will be made by discharging 5 per cent of the employes, and reducing the hours of the remainder from ten to eight per day. Dull freight business is the cause assigned for the reduction.

A PROMINENT DAIRYMAN FAILS.

UTICA, Jan. 27.—J. B. Wadsworth, of Morrisville, proprietor of eighteen cheese factories, has failed, with liabilities of $72,000 and assets of about $40,000. He made no assignment.

A CUBAN POLITICAL PROTEST.

KEY WEST, Jan. 27.—The Cubans of this city held a mass meeting to-day, and prepared an address to the American people, protesting against the arrest of Carlos Aguero by the United States authorities.

SERVICES DISTURBED BY A LUNATIC.

TROY, Jan. 27.—A man named Thomas Gardner created a sensation in Trinity M. E. Church here to-day by declaring himself a messenger from Jesus, sent to convert the world.

BUYING VILLARD STOCKS.

A SYNDICATE'S LARGE PURCHASE.

AID FOR THE OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL—THE STOCKS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE MARKET.

It was reported yesterday that a syndicate of prominent capitalists of New-York and Philadelphia had purchased on Saturday a large block of the stocks of the Northern Pacific Railroad system from the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, which controls them. The sale includes 30,000 shares each of the Northern Pacific common and preferred stock, and 10,000 or 12,500 shares of Oregon Railway and Navigation stock. The prices at which the stocks have been taken have not been made public, but those which are mentioned most frequently are 35 for Northern Pacific preferred and 15 for the common, and 75 for Oregon Railway and Navigation. It is known that these figures have been considered in the negotiations leading to the sal , but one of the members of the syndicate said yesterday that the prices finally agreed on were considerably higher.

The exact terms of the sale were not ascertained yesterday. The members of the syndicate declined to state them and were reluctant to admit that the transaction had been finished. Some of the officers of the Northern Pacific Company said that the sale had been made, but that they did not know the precise terms of the agreement. It was acknowledged by all that the stocks had been bought for investment by the syndicate and therefore would be withdrawn from the market. It was also said that the sale supplied the Oregon and Transcontinental Company with all the money which it needed to surmount the present difficulties and go on with its business. By the sale ample provision for the payment of the company's liabilities for the next year was made, and the recent rumors of a receivership which have been circulated industriously since the retirement of Henry Villard from the management will be silenced by it.

WHO ARE IN THE SYNDICATE.

The members of the syndicate, so far as their names have ben learned, are: Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, with whom