The Sun.

VOL. L.--NO. 87. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1882. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EVENTS IN THE OLD WORLD.

ALARMING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

The Friends of the Republic Uneasy as to its Future—Prospects of a Winter of Hardship for the Irish Peasantry—Recent Horrible Tragedies Arousing Fears of the Existence of a Secret Nihilistic Committee—Assassination Once More in Dublin.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—France is disturbed in every fibre of its social structure, and there is grave uneasiness among the best friends of the republic. The last vestige of confidence in the present Government has disappeared, but another which shall be any better is not immediately in view. The situation is peculiarly unfortunate. The chimerical Government, railroad speculations, the disgraceful condition of the finances, M. Tirard's mistake of one hundred millions in his report, followed now by M. Herisson's mistake of two thousand millions in the public works, the failure of the crops and vintages, the collapse of the foreign policy, the condition and temper of the working classes, the dangerous fanaticism of the anti-Clerical party, the intrigues and conspiracies of Bonapartists and Legitimists, and the extraordinary energy of Anarchists and Socialists, all these things have plunged the country into an unhappy turmoil from one end to the other. Paris is at fever heat, and some new and stirring developments in the political situation cannot be much longer deferred. England watches the progress of affairs with profound attention, but with too much skepticism as to the future of the republic.

Victor Hugo's second production of "Le Roi s'Amuse," and the extraordinary interest which it aroused apparently in all classes, has been a welcome distraction to Paris during the week. The audience included all the notabilities in Paris, from the President of the republic and a claimant for the French crown downward. The venerable poet occupied a box opposite the President, and the enthusiasm and excitement were only such as one of these historic audiences at the Théâtre Français can display. The English criticism is voluminous beyond precedent, but far from unanimous. Literary London has been convulsed by the three columns of it telegraphed to the *Times* the next morning by the eminent De Blowetz, its Paris correspondent, and of which the reviewers have fallen foul with great glee.

Irish affairs have been very prominent during the week, both in and out of Parliament. Mr. Parnell's careful study of the new rules has enabled him to be one of the earliest to turn them to practical use. The discussion on the Arrears act was of the greatest value and was most adroitly introduced, and it was felt, when Mr. Parnell abandoned his motion, that the subject had been presented to the House in no spirit of partisanship or obstruction, but on its plain merits as a Government question requiring consideration for reasons of absolute urgency. The statements of Irish members made it very clear that the coming winter will be fraught with fearful hardships for the Irish peasantry. Never since 1846 has the outlook been so bad in the west, or the prospect of adequate relief so hopeless. The immense number of people who are without shelter by reason of the wholesale evictions makes the situation worse than ever before, and already the country presents, perhaps, the saddest spectacle that in all its sad history it has known.

A great deal of importance is attached to the arrest of Nee last night in Galway. He is one of the two missing Maamtrasna murderers. The ten who are described as having planned the horrible tragedy, and who by their methods gave rise to the belief that all of these crimes have been committed under the orders of some implacable and mysterious organization like a Nihilistic committee, the manner of its execution, the relation it bore to the Lough Mask tragedy, and much that dropped unconsciously from the prisoners, have caused a deep-rooted fear that such an organization exists. The time of both occurrences, the occasion chosen for the Cavendish-Burke horror, and the late alleged attempt on Judge Lawson's life, are all now pointed to as manifestations of a deep laid and murderous system which has nothing in common with the true spirit of national agitation. Some clue to the truth may be gained from the arrest of Nee, but it is very doubtful. A good sign of popular feeling in Ireland is seen in the universal execration heaped upon the Maamtrasna murderers. Not a voice is lifted in their behalf, and when they were dragged in common carts, pinioned and cowering with terror, from the railway station to the Galway jail in which they are to be hanged, the populace followed them with fierce threats and imprecations. It was one of the bloodiest and most revolting tragedies that Ireland has known, but there will be a wholesale expiation of it on Dec. 15. Later advices say that the man arrested is not Nee, and that he has been discharged.

The National League is receiving funds from all sides as the Land Leagues give in their adherence. Treasurer Egan has no longer to expatriate himself in Paris, and on Thursday night he was the centro of a group in the lobby of the House of Commons.

The address of the President of the Statistical Society on Tuesday has attracted a great deal of attention. It deals with the problem of the enormous growth of the population of British India, and the rapidly approaching period when the soil will no longer support it. A large part is devoted to the problems which are brought within the range of computation by the steady and extraordinary progress of the United States. The population doubles every twenty-five years. In fifty years it will be 200 millions; in a century it will be 800 millions. The area of fruitful land amounts to about two million square miles; so that a century hence America will have 400 persons to the square mile, a third more than the United Kingdom has at present, twice as many as the United Kingdom now supports by its own agriculture, and twice as much per square mile as the present population of France. America cannot support such an increase unless the power of the human race to extract food from the soil is enormously increased. Even now, so small is the area of new land capable of being taken for settlement, that wholly new conditions will be presented within twenty or thirty years, and the undeveloped resources of countries now thinly peopled, such as Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, and Canada, can only retard for a short period the operation of that check upon numbers which limited means of subsistence must of necessity impose. The *Times'* review of the address concludes: "Even at the cost of being considered an alarmist, it is better to call attention to the facts than to ignore them, and while men of science strive to increase the productiveness of the soil, it will be well for politicians to bear in mind the possible consequences of a struggle for existence which must terminate in the survival of the fittest."

The Archbishop of Canterbury is now so weak that no hope is entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Anthony Trollope is much improved, but has not yet recovered his powers of speech.

The latest fashionable intelligence is that Lady Gertrude Douglas and her husband have opened a bakery in Hammersmith. Her ladyship's courage is applauded everywhere outside of society. The latter is terror stricken.

The Water Color Society has been raised to equal dignity with the Royal Academy by the fact that its diplomas will hereafter be signed by the Queen. It was awarded the right to use the prefix royal a year ago, but the present announcement has a weight and importance in the English art world which it is difficult to understand. The social and artistic monopoly of the Royal Academy has heretofore been supreme and unapproachable, but it is now entered triumphantly by the Royal Water Colorists with enormous advantages on their side.

The Duke of Hamilton has realized so much money from the sale of his bric-à-brac and manuscripts that he is at last able to sign his name to his tenants' receipts, and erase the word trustee.

The Irish enlistments in the English army have fallen from 70 to 22 per cent., and the *Freeman's Journal* says that while the present feeling between the two countries lasts Irishmen will not serve in the army. This leads English writers to the conclusion that England will have to recruit her army in India, which would involve a fatal confession of weakness.

A Detective Shot in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—A detective, named Cox, was shot by a man with a revolver to-night in Middle Abbey street, this city. Another detective, named Eastwood, shot Cox's assailant. Eastwood and Cox, and another detective, were together on special duty, in the neighborhood of Sackville street, watching a party of men suspected of being Fenians. Four shots were fired at them, one shot wounding Cox. Eastwood pursued the man who fired the revolver, and shot him in the head, arm, and hand.

The man is not expected to recover. He was among a group of ten men, one of whom, who sought to hurry the murderer away, was captured by a soldier of the Rifle Brigade who drew his bayonet and threatened to run him through if he did not surrender.

Cox was shot in the base of the skull, and must have died instantly, as the bullet almost severed the spinal cord. Cox was 30 years old, and his assassin, whose name is Christopher Dowling, is of about the same age. A third man of the party is also in custody. The man had just come out of a public house frequented by Fenians.

Rumors of a Ministerial Crisis Denied.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The rumors of a Ministerial crisis are unfounded. The Budget Committee and the Ministry have come to an agreement based upon a promise of M. Herisson, Minister of Public Works, to concentrate his efforts and the resources of his department upon the railways already commenced, and to reduce the expenditure as these roads approach completion.

The Czar's Visit to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—The recent visit here of the Emperor and Empress was attended with extraordinary precautions. Police were posted at every six yards. *Grenadiers* massed at the corner of each street, and soldiers were drawn up outside their barracks.

The Succession to Roumania's Throne.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. Bratiano, President of the Council, said that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern had renounced his rights to the crown of Roumania in favor of his eldest son.

SCENES FOR THE PASSION PLAY.

Artists' Brushes Busy—A Baptist Clergyman to Represent "The Nazarene."

The Nazarene, the leading part in the Passion Play, which Mr. Salmi Morse is to produce in the hall he is building in Twenty-third street, will be taken by the Rev. W. M. Wannemacher, a Baptist clergyman from Pennsylvania. Mr. Wannemacher is known in Pennsylvania as a Good Templar lecturer, and before entering the ministry had some experience in private theatricals, but never appeared upon the boards of a theatre. When the Passion Play was produced in San Francisco he saw it several times, and to its influence upon him he attributes his conversion. Learning that it was to be done here, he wrote to Mr. Morse, tendering his services in any capacity, and arrangements have been made, not only to intrust the performance of the principal part to him, but for him to deliver sermons, free to all, from the Passion stage on Sunday evenings.

Mr. Morse says: "I do not intend in this production to give the scene of the crucifixion, or any of the horrors in the tragedy of the life of Jesus, but only to depict, as man reverently and lovingly may, the meekness, the goodness, the greatness attending that sublime subject. I mean to show contemporary matters and things of which little is known, except to students. I shall show the sedition of the Jews when Pontius Pilate placed the bust of Tiberius in the temple. I shall show the disastrous consequences of the battle of Actas at the time of the death of John the Baptist. I shall give the plausible grounds of John the Baptist's decapitation. In nothing that I will do shall there be anything that might justly shock the prejudices or awaken the antagonism of the most devoted religionist."

Pontius Pilate will depart greatly from the theatre model. There will be but one gallery at the rear, and no boxes. All the stage effects will be produced by builded scenes of prepared materials. Twelve big doors will open out on the sides of the auditorium, besides the large exits on Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. The house will hold about 1,600 persons. The ceiling will be panelled, and in alternate panels stained glass will be set, with lights above, to throw the tinted radiance down upon the audience. The gallery will have panelings in alto relievo representing scenes in the life of the Saviour. The house will be lighted by seven-branched candelabra of the tabernacle pattern.

Messrs. Maeder and Hoyt, with ten assistants, are at work upon three scenes—the interior of the Temple, the Gabbatha, where Christ was tried before Pilate, and the great street scene of Jerusalem, 132 feet in depth. Mr. Harvey Merry and seven assistants are painting upon the Garden of Gethsemane, the Massacre of the Innocents in Bethlehem, and the Brook of Kedron. Mr. Voegtlin has designed and is about to begin work upon the drop curtain and the Palace of Herod.

The music of the piece is entirely new, and written for it by Mr. O. Weil, except such as has been brought from Syria by Mr. Morse. One especial piece, worthy of mention, is that brought by Mr. Morse from Syria and used for the dance of Salome, daughter of Herodias. It is said to be that practised until this day in every Syrian monastery dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and performed there in part of the annual celebration of St. John's Day. According to the Syrian monks, it is the melody to which David danced before the ark, and to which Salome danced for the head of John the Baptist.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—William M. Wannemacher of this city has signed a contract to play the character of *Christ* in the Passion play to be produced in New York. He is a young man of serious cast of countenance, with finely cut features and expressive dark-brown eyes, rather deeply set. His hair and beard are of a light-brown color, and his complexion olive. He is above the medium height, being 5 feet 9½ inches tall and his figure is graceful and well proportioned. His appearance on the whole is slightly Hebraic. His father is Charles Wannemacher of Boston, of the firm of Newell, Sturtevant & Co., coal shippers. William was born in 1854, and it was the intention of his parents to fit him for the ministry, but the young man wanted to be an actor, and has played a few times in amateur entertainments. He studied law, then became a shipping clerk, and finally drifted West. In San Francisco he saw the "Passion Play." He was greatly impressed, and claims that the representation first inspired in him a strong desire to preach the Gospel and led him to enter the University Mound College, a Presbyterian theological seminary located just outside of San Francisco. While a student in this institution he was invited to address temperance meetings, and, being very successful, he abandoned his studies and gave all his time to his new work. In 1880 he returned to this city and continued as a temperance lecturer. When he heard of Mr. Meise's scheme in New York he sought an interview, and as the result he is engaged for a year. Mr. Wannemacher has studied the character of *Christ* for three years, and will devote his entire time from now until the date of the production of the play in fitting himself for its interpretation. He will go to New York on Tuesday next to attend the rehearsals of the "Passion," which will begin the following day.

A Duel with Knives in Virginia.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 25.—Another was added to the list of the Virginia duels to-day, but the affair differed from the general run of such combats in that it was attended with bloodshed. The principals were Dick Rambend and Peter Gold, salesmen in a combination store. Rambend in sport threw some cayenne pepper in the face of Gold, and some of it getting in the latter's eyes, he was incensed. From this parish words arose, and Gold started to look for a revolver with the intention of shooting Rambend. He abandoned this, and the two agreed, after the customary amount of parleying provided in the code, to fight a duel with knives. The two men met this morning promptly, and after a short but desperate engagement Gold received an ugly gash from the navel diagonally upward across the left breast. It is believed that he will recover.

The Great American Story Paper!

Beadle's Weekly the hit of the year! Its authors write for no other paper, and their names are household words. There is no other weekly with half of its attractions.—*Adv.*

Anderson's Honey Dew Tobacco is a pronounced success. Sold every where for 5 cents.—*Adv.*

OFFICIAL HEADS CUT OFF.

THE PENALTY FOR AIDING THE STAR ROUTE CONSPIRATORS.

Marshal Henry, the Washington Postmaster and his Assistant, Ex-Senator Spencer, and M. D. Helm Dismissed from Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Arthur after formally opening the Garfield Monument Fair to-day, returned to the White House and cut off the official heads of several prominent officeholders. He removed Chas. E. Henry, the Marshal of the District; Postmaster D. B. Ainger and Assistant Postmaster M. M. Parker of Washington; M. D. Helm, foreman of the *Congressional Record*, and ex-Senator Spencer, Government Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad. He did so because he had been convinced that these Government officers had interfered with the course of justice in the prosecution of the Star route cases. The removals, except in the case of Helm, were wholly unexpected. It has long been known that the Government was running against snags here and there because there were men in office who had stronger friendship, if not closer relations, with the accused Star route people than sense of duty to Government. When the last trial closed the special counsel of the Government were satisfied that there would have to be some removals if there was to be any hope of success at the next trial. Col. Bliss took the matter in hand, and the result of his investigation was laid before the President last week. The President referred Col. Bliss's report to the Attorney-General, who sustained the charges that were made in it, and asked for the dismissal of the accused men in the letter which is made public. The vacancies thus made will be filled on Monday, though possibly there may be some delay in Marshal Henry's case. The Marshal is not believed to have done anything more than to be careless in the selection of talesmen, and generally to have allowed Dorsey's friends to pull the wool over his eyes. He has, in fact, performed his duties in the most perfunctory way since Garfield's death.

The Attorney-General, in his report to the President on Col. Bliss's letter, says that since he received the letter Mr. Merrick and Mr. Ker, colleagues of Mr. Bliss, have called upon him and invited his attention to the subject. It was his (the Attorney-General's) opinion that the ends of justice had been interfered with by all of the persons complained of. He then says:

> The Marshal of the District is responsible for much of the opposing sentiment to the case of the Government that was exhibited in court and out of court during the trial of the Star route cases. His negligent and irregular conduct in selecting the talesmen I sternly objected to at the time, and so informed him. The public otherwise may not know the extent to which by all of the persons complained of. He then says:
>
> The Marshal of the District is responsible for much of the opposing sentiment to the case of the Government that was exhibited in court and out of court during the trial of the Star route cases. His negligent and irregular conduct in selecting the talesmen I sternly objected to at the time, and so informed him. The public otherwise may not know the extent to which by all of the persons complained of. He then says:
>
> Second—B. B. Ainger, the Postmaster of this city, and his assistant, Myron M. Parker, are justly subject to all the charges presented by Mr. Bliss, and I think they should be removed. No men holding public appointments should be permitted to use the influence and power of their position as they have used theirs, or be permitted to interfere with such prosecutions or any process in support of the Government in vindication of the law.
>
> Third—The man Helm, recently appointed to the head of one of the departments in the public printing office, is by law (section 3,783) incapable of holding that office, inasmuch as he controls a public newspaper; but I will further add that the paper he controls (as to which control positive evidence was given upon the trial of these causes) is a paper notoriously and confessedly owned by one of the defendants, a defendant the most culpable of all, since it was in his official capacity and under his oath as a corporator that the corrupt orders were made and the frauds successfully perpetrated. His paper has been engaged, from the beginning of these prosecutions down to the discharge of the jury, in the most violent abuse of those who were supposed to be interested in bringing the defendants to justice. The Judge was not even spared; the counsel were persistently slandered, and the witnesses as well as the jurors abused, denounced, and terrorized by one continuous current of personal abuse and calumny. I am of the opinion that this man should be promptly dismissed, and I am astonished that those who have charge of the Government printing office, with the public knowledge of these facts, should have ever permitted to appoint him a man to be trusted in the responsible position he holds.
>
> Fourth—In conjunction with Mr. Bliss, I respectfully call your attention to the conduct of George E. Spencer. Upon the day of your departure from Washington, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, a communication by Mr. Bliss and the other counsel in the case was put through the mail, addressed to you, covering papers obtained from George E. Spencer. Those papers did not reach you at that time. This was during the latter weeks of the trial; for, in fact, the evidence had closed, and counsel were addressing the jury. These papers are now before you. Mr. Bliss, by his letter which you have referred to me, called your attention to them. By them it appears that Mr. Spencer is a disbursing agent, and a witness upon that he can testify to material and important facts, and that he left this city, and has ever since secreted himself from the process of the court. He is a man of important public position, and is the last man who should hesitate to be present in court to testify in a case of this magnitude, and in which the honor of the Government and the vindication of public justice are involved, and because of his censurable delinquency I unite with Mr. Bliss and the other counsel in the case in asking his immediate removal. There is enough behind him to appear and explain. Not one word has been heard from him, and he has disappeared as if he was dead. I have directed a most thorough search to be made for him, and thus far no trace of him can be found. The search will be persisted in, and if he can be had he will be brought into court and made to answer for his act of gross contempt. Such conduct should be visited upon those parts which are within his knowledge, and are so essential to maintain the prosecution of the defendants.
>
> Fifth—Colonel Corkhill, chief of police of the District, in a recent judicial inquiry, with the audacity of a criminal, confessed, under oath that he had been engaged and retained in the service of the defendants in the Star route cases, and that he intended to aid them during the course of the trial. Because of this confession made by him, I applied to the Commissioners of the District to remove him. That removal has taken place.
>
> Sixth—All of the other matters alluded to in the letter of Col. Bliss have before this been disposed of, and so I have no occasion to consider them.
>
> In connection with the reference made to me, I will further report that in the public prosecution of this Star route case, and in pursuance of the instructions I received from the Grand Jury, I have been aided by the vigorous, upright, and able help given by Mr. Bliss, Mr. Merrick, and Mr. Ker. I should have been present in person during the whole trial, but, as I have before this orally reported to you, the other duties of my office and my department required much of my time. That I was unable to do more than occasionally appear, but I kept myself instructed day by day with a thorough knowledge of all the facts connected with the trial, by reading and personal investigation, and I remained here until near the middle of September, and made the closing argument in the case. I thought this was one of the most vital duty to the administration of public justice, and to show the people of the United States that the Government was in earnest and desired justice to be done. I have never forgotten your instructions, on my first accepting office, to pursue this case with vigor and rigor, so that the important should be arraigned if clearly innocent that the guilty should be punished if clearly guilty, and that there must be no half hearted sentiment in the purpose of the Government and its officers in this prosecution.
>
> After serious and prolonged deliberation over all the details of the case, my investigations satisfied me that the men who were indicted were guilty men, and merited the extreme punishment of the law. They had projected, under cover of official power and under color of official authority, a systematic plan of deliberate robbery of the public Treasury. To carry out that plan they had laid their hands upon a fund dedicated by law to a great public service, a service that is conspicuously one of the fruits and causes of our civilization, of our social comfort, our commercial prosperity, our national growth. Millions of that money they perverted to their own private gain, and divided it for their own personal purposes. It was a consign act of infamous conspiracy, and as such deserves the severest punishment the law can inflict. Such men are traitors to social and official duty, and they are public enemies against whom the authority of the law must be exerted without hesitation or reluctance. The higher their past position the greater their sin, and the sterner must be their punishment.
>
> I desire to call your attention to the fact that the officers of the law, and those who have been directly aiding me in the discharge of my duty in this business, have been from the first encircled with snares, pitfalls, and every species of vile device that could be invented to harm them, hinder their usefulness, and prevent the administration of justice. Some persons of this community who surround these defendants and who have enjoyed, or do still enjoy, minor official positions, know no allegiance to any one but this band of robbers, and render no service to any one but these evil employers. From motives of gain, or other corrupt considerations, they are entwined with affinities for these bad men, and they have contributed by every means in their power, at the bidding of their masters, to obstruct public justice and to defame its officers, with the hope of securing the acquittal and escape of the worst band of organized scoundrels that ever existed since the commencement of the Government.
>
> BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, Attorney-General.

The Remains of Thurlow Weed.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The remains of the late Thurlow Weed arrived on the steamer Drew early this morning, and were taken to St. Peter's Church, where they were placed at the foot of the chancel, at the head of the middle aisle. The coffin, which bore a wreath of purple violets, was opened at 10 o'clock to allow Albany friends to take a last look at the dead. The remains were viewed by an immense crowd, which dwindled past the catafalque in continuous procession all the morning. At 12 P. M. a brief funeral service was held by Rev. W. W. Battershall, D. D., rector of the church, officiating. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among those present were the staff of the Evening Journal, the paper founded by Mr. Weed, and 200 employees of the printing house of Weed, Parsons & Co. The service was an abbreviated form of the Episcopal ritual. The music consisted of the solo, "I know that My Redeemer Liveth," and the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to the Rural Cemetery, and placed in the vault. As the cortege passed from the church minute guns were fired.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure

Clears the head, restores hearing, taste, and smell, moistens the glands, and removes polypus. Absolute cure for all catarrhal symptoms. $1. Of druggists.—*Adv.*

A Grand Display.

The snow scene in the windows of the London and Liverpool Clothing Co., Broadway, cor. Grand st.—*Adv.*

THIRTY-ONE HOURS ON A RAFT.

Terrible Experience of Wrecked Sailors on Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—The propeller Wisconsin, that reached here at 8 o'clock this morning, brought the news of the total wreck of the schooner Collingwood, bound from St. Helena, Ont., to Chicago, lumber laden. The wreck occurred at 6 P. M. on Thursday, thirty miles east of this city, in Lake Michigan. At 11 o'clock last night the Wisconsin picked up a frail raft with three half-frozen men on it. When thawed out they said that they were the only survivors of the Collingwood, which had been capsized in Thursday's gale. The men had been on the raft (a part of the deck of the wrecked vessel) thirty-one hours, and had suffered untold agonies. The survivors were R. D. Sheldon, mate, and Nicholas Johnson and Frank Macafee, seamen. The steward, Jeffries, had died from exposure on the raft. Johnson gave the following graphic account of their experience:

During the gale on Thursday afternoon the vessel got waterlogged, and we worked the one pump that was aboard for all it was worth. At about 4 P. M. the pump got choked, and things began to look pretty blue. The gale was blowing from the northwest, and about 5 o'clock the sea caused the vessel to roll over. We rested on the broadside until the topmast went out and the vessel straightened up on her beam end. She remained in that position for about an hour, and then, all of a sudden, the decks burst up, caused by the pressure of the water against the cargo of posts, and she rolled over and went down head first. The entire crew, eight of us, were all hanging for dear life to the taffrail, thinking that it would be the last thing that would give way. After she settled down the third sea washed us overboard. The Captain and the three men lost were seen floating, with posts under their arms. Four of us got on a piece of the deck, and very soon every vestige of the wreck and the other four men had disappeared. On the raft we floated, at the mercy of the mad waves, the seas repeatedly rolling over us. To make matters worse, the steward became a raving maniac on Thursday night, and it was all that two of us could do to keep him on the raft. All through the night and during Friday the man fought us, and several times he succeeded in getting into the water, but we dragged him back. At about 4 P. M. yesterday his strength gave out, and he died. We held on to his body for a while, but had to let it wash overboard, as we had no way of fastening it to the raft. Early yesterday morning all of us became almost totally blind from the exposure. That, of course, only tended to aggravate our sufferings. How we managed to live so long under the circumstances the Lord only knows. Last night we were so sleepy and fatigued that it was with difficulty that we could keep our eyes open. The raft gradually began settling as the posts under it absorbed the water, and from dark until the time we were found we stood in water the whole time, nearly knee deep. If there had been any place to sit down we would have gone to sleep and frozen to death. We continued walking from one end of the raft to the other, and some one would occasionally go to sleep and step overboard. The others would pull him back on to the raft. Macafee walked off the raft three times last night. He would have died in a few hours if we hadn't been picked up. He was beginning to act crazy, and was so numb that it was with difficulty we kept him on his feet."

The vessel was unseaworthy, and, with the cargo, a loss of only $10,000 is entailed. The Collingwood was commanded by Capt. Willetts and Little Brothers of Chicago.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Reduction of Wages Threatened in Pittsburgh—Suspending Work in Scranton.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—It was reported tonight that the Edgar Thomson Steel Company had notified its men that a reduction in their wages would take effect on Jan. 1. The proprietors were seen, and they said that, while the notification has not yet been given, it is a foregone conclusion that there will have to be an equitable adjustment of wages, as well as a reduction in the prices of ore and coke. A number of the workmen who were interviewed expressed a determination not to submit.

SCRANTON, Nov. 25.—The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company announce a suspension to take place Dec. 1. It is impossible to ascertain how long it will last, but it is thought that it will be only temporary. The reduction of wages announced a few days ago will be 15 per cent. instead of 10.

Shooting Affray in a Washington Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A serious shooting affray, which is involved in considerable mystery, occurred at the St. Marc Hotel to-night between 9 and 10 o'clock in the room of a guest of the hotel. J. P. Augney of Pittsburgh, said to be an agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. There were three persons present at the time of the shooting, J. H. Wimot, a resident of this city, and a Dr. Turnbull (of Angney's) was shot three times. The other person present was a man named Turnbull, said to be a clerk in the Pension Office. Wilcox's wounds were pronounced fatal. He was taken to Providence Hospital. The other parties, Augney and Turnbull, are reticent. Both were arrested. A family trouble about property is understood to be at the bottom of it.

Accused of Murdering and Burning his Wife.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 25.—The testimony for the Commonwealth in the mysterious Highspire murder case, in which William Andrews is charged with murdering and burning his wife, was concluded at noon to-day, and the defence went to the jury without submitting any evidence. The Commonwealth proved by expert testimony that the charred matter found in the burned building was of an animal character, and that the blood on the defendant's clothes was the blood of either an animal or a human being. It is on this point that the case rests, and upon which so much interest is manifested in the trial. The defence, in closing, endeavored to impress upon the jury that the wife was still alive, and that her remains had not been found.

A Chicago Firm Systematically Robbed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The *Times* says that late last night it was learned that the wholesale boot and shoe house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer had, for ten months past, been systematically robbed of some $30,000 to $40,000, possibly more, by some of their traveling salesmen in collusion with others of their most trusted employees. The plan pursued was for salesmen to send in from new towns in the West fictitious orders from imaginary firms, or from those which had dissolved partnership. Double orders would then be shipped, the duplicates being taken up by the traveling salesmen, and the rest returned to the Chicago firm.

Gov. Cleveland in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 25.—Governor-elect Cleveland arrived here last evening, and refused to see all callers except Judge William C. Ruger, who remained with him until after midnight. This morning Mr. Cleveland testified as a witness for the defence in the Lee bank case. The court room was crowded. In deference to his wishes no public reception was given him. At noon he dined at the Century Club, meeting the Hon. Mr. Trowbridge also one of the guests. He was escorted to the depot by a large number of prominent Democrats, where he took the train for Buffalo.

After Reading the Bible.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—In Lincoln county, Ky., Bryant Holdam, a young man, sat up Tuesday night reading the Bible. The next day he went to church, and when the preacher called for sinners to confess, Holdam marched up, knocked the Rev. Mr. Abbot down, and kicked and pounded him before the congregation could interfere. On Thursday he was tried and sentenced to the lunatic asylum.

Frank Hatton's Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The *National Republican* newspaper of this city will, on Monday, Dec. 4, be issued under the management of Mr. Frank Hatton, in a new form and with Mr. C. A. Snowden, the managing editor of the *Chicago Times*, as head of the editorial and news force. Mr. George C. Gorham will be retained as leading editorial writer.

The Whipping Post in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 25.—Sheriff Martin, who was chosen at the recent election, held his first whipping at New Castle this morning. Three men, convicted of larceny, were given ten lashes each, and Robert Lynn and Henry Magruder, for highway robbery, forty lashes each. Magruder suffered considerably, but Lynn affected to care very little.

Electric Lights for Hell Gate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The extreme estimates of the Electric Light Company for lighting Hell Gate by electricity are $14,000, which amount includes the erection of the proposed tower and furnishing the light. The contract will probably be awarded at that figure.

Slayback to Go Free.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—After a very thorough examination of the case the Grand Jury have ignored the bill against John A. Cockerell, editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, for the shooting of Col. A. W. Slayback, about a month ago, and it is most likely that any further action will be taken in the matter.

Mrs. Scoville Granted a New Trial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Judge Loomis, in the County Court to-day, granted Mrs. Scoville a new trial on the ground that, though possibly insane, she was neither of homicidal or suicidal tendencies, nor dangerous to her friends; hence not a subject for an asylum.

Iron Mill Closed.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 25.—Owing to the depression in iron, the Lehigh Iron Company in the puddling department of the Rolling mill. Two hundred men are thus thrown out of work.

THE GREAT RAILROAD WAR.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS OF FREIGHT RATES WEST OF CHICAGO.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Road Makes a Ten-cent Tariff to Sioux City and Other Points—Efforts in this City to Stop It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Although the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway made no new move on passenger business to-day, it took a position on freight which is of more importance than anything yet announced. Mr. Eddy, commercial agent of the road, advertised to-night a ten-cent rate on all classes of freight from Chicago to Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Sheldon, Winnebago, Mankato, and Faribault. This sweeping reduction would be of interest, even if it affected only the points named, but it goes much further, and influences all business designed for St. Paul and Omaha. Freight can be sent to Sioux City at ten cents, and rebilled from that point to Omaha at local rates, leaving a margin of from 20 to 50 cents, and really cutting the Omaha rate to that extent. The Illinois Central and Northwestern have met this cut. The ten-cent rate to Faribault is as clear a case of cut rate to St. Paul as the Rock Island's fifty-cent rate to Chaska is. Faribault is sixty-two miles from St. Paul. Pool regulations impose a fine for any direct cut to St. Paul, and by falling a little short of the terminal points the roads avoid breaking the letter of the contracts.

The aggregate freight shipments during the past week on all the east-bound lines from this point were 41,027 tons, against 38,152 tons for the week previous. The most noticeable feature of the week's business is the large increase in flour shipments, due, in a great measure, it is considered, to the low freight rate of 15 cents per barrel now being made from Minneapolis to Chicago. The millers of the Northwest are taking advantage of the low rate, and are unloading all of their stock, and sending East the products of the mills as fast as manufactured. It is not expected that shipments of flour will decrease next week unless the rail rates west of Chicago are abruptly increased, which seems at present improbable. The advance in east-bound rates, which takes effect on Dec. 1, will operate to largely increase contracts for Eastern shipment during the coming week. To-day only two charters for lake shipment were taken, and it is considered that this will practically close the season of lake shipments. There is at present a large amount of flour and grain contracted for Eastern shipment, which it was expected would go by lake, that will, on account of the close of navigation, be compelled to take the all-rail route East. The grain shipments still continue light, being scattered generally to interior and New England points. The high rates of through shipment still prevent grain being shipped to Liverpool at a profit.

The increase in provision tonnage is due in a measure to the heavy receipts of live stock here and the consequent increase in the demand for the packing houses. The principal reason assigned for the increase in east-bound provision tonnage, however, is the very good export demand, shippers being anxious to send meats forward in time for the Christmas markets. The advance in rates from the West of the Missouri River to Chicago is considered especially favorable to the Eastern trunk lines. Arrangements were made to-day whereby the Nickel Plate will take business in car lots from the stock yards. This road is not in the pool as yet.

Extraordinary efforts were made in this city yesterday to effect a compromise between the warring roads. They were made principally by Jay Gould and with the assistance, advice, and support, it is said, of W. H. Vanderbilt, through some of the most influential of his associates in railroad management. Personal conferences were held with those officers of the Northwestern roads who are in this city, and voluminous telegraphic correspondence was held with those who are in the West, notably President Alexander Mitchell of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. So far as could be learned, a step toward the cessation of hostilities was taken. Mr. Gould professed to hold last evening pledges from the managements of the several roads to attend a conference.

President H. H. Porter of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road said last evening that he was willing to go into a conference with the other roads in the Northwest, not, however, to patch up any pooling arrangement, but to avert a division from certain points or the simple restoration of rates. What he wants, and the only condition upon which he will go into a conference, is that it shall discuss and determine the territory each road shall occupy, and that territory not reached by any of the roads shall be considered neutral ground, into which none of the company shall build without the consent of the others. In proof that the territorial question was the main point at issue, Mr. Porter made public last evening a letter which he wrote to Mr. Gould on Nov. 16, 1881, to Mr. Benjamin Brewster, Vice-President of the company. He cited it as proof of the assertion which he has made and adhered to since the war broke out, that the war was caused by the aggressive and unwarranted policy of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road in building into the territory of the other Northwestern roads. He predicts in the letter that the policy of the Milwaukee and St. Paul would eventually cause the war which is now in progress. Mr. Porter said that he would go into a conference with the other roads on the one question of territory, and will use the understanding that any points that could not be settled by conference should be submitted to arbitration.

Whether all the other roads have assented to this proposition could not be learned. The Milwaukee and St. Paul is the only one to which the proposition stands as an accepted one. The tenor of the answer of President Mitchell of the St. Paul road to Mr. Gould, who professes to hold pledges for a conference, could not be learned, but if he has agreed to meet all the other roads, it must be, according to Mr. Porter, upon the terms mentioned.

President Arthur Opening the Garfield Fair.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Garfield Monument Fair, in the rotunda of the Capitol, was formally opened by President Arthur to-day at 2:15 P. M. The General of the Army, the members of the Cabinet, and Judges of the Supreme Court were present, and every inch of space was densely crowded. The President expressed his regret that the managers of an enterprise so worthy of support had been unable to secure a place in which more appropriately to open the exhibition. Their inability to do so had deprived them of the pleasure of listening to an oration by Judge Matthews. The President said that he would therefore confine himself to doing little more than to formally declare the exhibition open to the public. Some portions of the exhibit were worthy of support, and the object for which it was arranged was admirable, as there was no spot in which a monument to Garfield could better be erected than the city in which he had spent so much of his life. The President then declared the Garfield Monument Fair open for business.

Earthquakes, Sun Spots, and High Tides.

PANAMA, Nov. 16.—The earthquake felt here on the morning of the 14th was also experienced on the other side of the Isthmus. A number of circumstances combine to prove that all the shocks experienced here travelled from the north. Many believe they originated somewhere in the West Indies.

Capt Fox of the steamer Loutro, which left yesterday for the south, while at anchor in the bay, observed three sun spots of extraordinary size. One, situated near the lower left limb, is in the shape of an ornamental letterpress, and is of immense size, while the other two, which are smaller, run in a line diagonally from it diagonally across the sun's surface. They can be seen through an ordinary telescope, thus permitting an idea of their mean size to be easily formed.

During the past few days the tides at Aspinwall have been unusually high, a circumstance which has occasioned some alarm among the residents in that town, who are accustomed to a very trifling tidal motion.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 25.—In an interview yesterday General superintendent Eran of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company said that trains will at once run on the Southwestern Branch to Gretna on the border line, making close connection with the St. Paul and Manitoba road for all points South, East, and West. Langdon, Sheppard & Co.'s five hundred mile contract, ending six hundred miles north of Winnipeg and near the crossing of the Saskatchewan River will be completed in a few days, the signing of the contract a fact impossible in the way of delay.

Thanksgiving

Is close at hand. It is not too early to think of your