

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Hopes of Cuban Freedom Slowly Fade Away.

SCUTTILING THE FRENCH MINISTRY

Louis Blanc Raises the Ghost of the Plenary Amnesty.

ABDUL HAMID'S THREE COURSES.

Three Hundred Montenegrins Defeat Several Thousand Albanians.

FLOODED GROSSWARDEIN

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1879.

The Daily News' despatch from Cabul says several of the Sirdars under arrest will be deported to India.

The well known Wesleyan chapel in City road, London, founded by John Wesley, was nearly burned down on Sunday.

The Times' Paris despatch says an Irish member of Parliament appears in violent terms through the Republique Francaise for Continental sympathy for the Irish.

The News' Berlin correspondent estimates that there are 150,000 persons suffering from famine in Upper Silesia. They are mostly Poles. The government is working energetically for their relief.

DISMANTLED IN A STORM.

It is reported from Bordeaux that a United States vessel, name unknown, is in a very dangerous position, near Maubert, on the Girondic coast. She was dismantled in a gale. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

RUSSIA BALKED OF HER REFORMS.

The Standard's Berlin despatch reports that the constitutional party of Russia despair of producing any impression on the Czar after the late attempt upon his life. The Standard's correspondent at Vienna states that the Russian fortresses in Poland have been greatly strengthened.

GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK.

The Observer, in its financial article, says it is stated that a very influential committee of the shareholders of the Great Western Railway of Canada is being formed to arrange with the present or reorganized Great Western Board a plan for ending the present unsatisfactory relations with the Grand Trunk road.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY BILL.

The Times' Vienna correspondent states that the Upper House of the Reichsrath has appointed a committee of fifteen to report upon the Army bill, twelve of whom are supposed to be in favor of the original bill fixing the effective force at 800,000 for ten years; and, therefore, it is almost certain that the Upper House will restore the bill in its original shape.

FIRE IN THE ARIZONA.

The Williams & Guion line steamer Arizona was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning, at two o'clock, in the forward part of the hold, where some cotton was stored. Great difficulty was experienced in reaching the fire, and it was not extinguished until noon. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

A despatch from Pesth to the Standard reports that the Koros River has risen rapidly in consequence of severe snow storms and has inundated the city of Grosswardin, Hungary. Thousands of the inhabitants are fugitives, in need of shelter. Many houses have been destroyed. The neighboring villages are threatened with destruction. The general distress in Hungary is increasing rapidly.

AN ALBANIAN DEFEAT.

A telegram from Cetinje announces that 300 Montenegrins stationed at Velika were yesterday attacked by several thousand Albanians. The Montenegrin garrison were being closely pressed, when they were reinforced by five battalions. The Albanians were finally defeated, but with great loss on both sides. Two more battalions of Montenegrins have since been sent to Velika.

KING THERAPY'S AMBASSADORS.

A despatch to the Standard from Thymetvo, Burmah, says:—"The Burmese Embassy, which has been detained here for some time, has been informed by the Viceroy of India that he is seriously dissatisfied with the treatment of the British Resident at Mandalay, and as the Embassy has not come with authority to propose anything likely to be acceptable to the British government, nothing would be gained by the mission proceeding onward. If the Burmese Ambassador refers to Mandalay for further instructions and makes substantial overtures hereafter, the Viceroy will receive such communications. The Embassy is now awaiting instructions from Mandalay."

ANOTHER DETACHMENT OF TROOPS, NUMBERING 1,000 MEN, SAILED FOR CUBA ON SATURDAY. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at Madrid to discuss the Cuban Reform bill. There were decided differences of opinion among the members of the Cabinet, the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, Finance and Works being opposed to the measure in its present form. King Alfonso has accordingly asked General Campos to try and reconstitute the Cabinet. The Daily News' Madrid correspondent says the Cuban Reform bill, as amended by the Senate Committee, practically puts off for five years the commencement of emancipation in Cuba. A later Madrid despatch to the Times says the resignation of the entire Cabinet is now in the hands of the King.

ROCKS AHEAD IN FRANCE.

M. Louis Blanc will shortly introduce a motion in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of plenary amnesty. The Standard's Paris correspondent says it is now agreed on all hands that the Ministry have been seriously damaged by their late victory. The Times' Paris correspondent says M. Le Royer, Minister of Justice, has tendered his resignation, which will be accepted on Wednesday. It is believed that M. Herold, Prefect of the Seine, will succeed him. The Under Secretary of the Ministry of Justice has also resigned. M. Waddington has, for the third time, begged President Grévy to relieve him of the Premier-ship.

BONAPARTISM IN FRANCE.

M. Crier, republican, has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies, from Cambrai, by a majority of 2,000 over M. Amigues, Bonapartist. [The only political significance of this election is shown in a letter published by L'Ordre, and signed by Baron Dufour and MM. Janvier de la Motte, Lenglé and Robert Mitchell. It is ad-

ressed to the electors of Cambrai. "We will never support in 1879," it says, "as we supported in 1878, the candidature of M. Jules Amigues. The grounds of our refusal are these:—That if M. Amigues persists in styling himself plébiscitaire he has ceased to be a Bonapartist."

TURKEY'S REFORMS.

SIR AUSTEN LAYARD RECEIVES WORD THAT THE SULTAN'S PROMISES ARE BEING FULFILLED.—VIGOR OF THE OTTOMAN AUTHORITIES IN ASIA MINOR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1879.

Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has received satisfactory intelligence from Asia Minor to the effect that affairs there have considerably improved, owing to the energy of the Ottoman authorities. The Daily News' correspondent at Constantinople announces that the dismissal of Midhat Pacha has been decided upon. (The Sultan has published a sketch of his intended reforms. He promises that by means of them the national prosperity will be developed, perfect security for all classes of the population will be established, administrative affairs will be carried on regularly and without delay, payments of interest on the public debt will be resumed, the financial operations of the Imperial Treasury will be founded on a real basis, the pernicious system of tithes and farming the taxes will be properly worked, rivers and canals will be opened to navigation, roads and bridges will be constructed, the native industry will be developed, the regulations which hinder industrial and commercial progress will be removed, the gendarmerie in the provinces and in the capital will be organized on a new system with the assistance of some foreign inspectors, the competence of the ecclesiastical and civil tribunals will be strictly defined, a more efficient system of public instruction will be introduced and all classes of His Majesty's subjects will be admitted to the military schools. But the correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:—"The Turks have three methods of dealing with diplomatic pressure in favor of reform. The first is to defy openly the Power which applies the pressure and to lean on some other Power for support. The second is to promise what is asked and to do nothing in the way of fulfillment. The third is to make a show of granting what is demanded and then mildly indirectly what has been done. When the Sultan heard that the fleet was coming to Turkish waters he was evidently inclined to try the first method and adopted a defiant attitude, but, finding that Russia was not disposed to do anything likely to raise serious complications, he changed his tactics, and is now waiting to see which of the two remaining methods can be employed with most advantage."

FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 7, 1879.

Notice is given in the Canada Gazette that application will be made for an act to incorporate the French Atlantic Cable Company, and to create the Compagnie Française du Télégraphe de Paris et New York, and to create the same in said company a corporation within the Dominion of Canada, under the name of "The French Atlantic Cable Company."

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 7, 1879.

William Drought, who on the 23rd of October killed the Montreal commercial traveller, Francis L. Gundlach, by striking him with a walking stick, was tried yesterday and acquitted.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

GENERAL HATCH'S REPORT TO SECRETARY SCHURZ.—SURRENDER OF THE GUILTY INDIANS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1879.

Secretary Schurz received the following despatch this evening:—

LOS PEROS, Col., Dec. 4, 1879.

CARL SCHURZ, Secretary of the Interior, demanded the surrender of parties recognized at the massacre. The list included, Douglas, The Indians went into council last night, and are still in council. They will answer to-morrow. The present is intended to be the ultimatum—surrender or annihilation of the tribal relations. The Indians consider death incidental to surrender. The struggle among themselves has assumed serious proportions. The influence so far is in favor of surrender. A truce, however, may change this at any moment.

HATCH, Commissioner.

Secretary Schurz, in response to inquiry, stated that he felt quite sanguine he would receive intelligence to-morrow that the Indians had yielded to the pressure and determined to accept the conditions imposed by the department.

A CROOKED BALTIMORE OFFICIAL.

FORGORY BY AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—MANNER OF OPERATING AND THE EXPOSURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7, 1879.

Ex-Fire Commissioner George W. Thompson, now assistant engineer of the Fire Department, is under arrest charged with obtaining money under false pretences. Thompson has been engineer for two years. His "crooked" transactions are said to extend over a period of eighteen months, and sum up about \$10,000. His plan of operation was to represent himself as wanting money and to obtain from firemen orders for their pay, cashing them through street brokers. He used the orders to forge others, by which he also negotiated. By paying ten per cent interest per month to the brokers he renewed loans and prevented the orders from being presented to the Fire Board for payment. When firemen asked for their orders at the end of the month Thompson told them he had taken them up, and as the orders did not reach the Board they believed him.

THE EXPOSURE.

Last week, however, one of the brokers, wanting ready money, took a forged order to the Board, where it was paid. Louis F. Williams, key master, who signed the order, refused to acknowledge it, and the facts began to leak out. On Friday night the Board suspended him, and to-morrow night will dismiss him.

The brokers victimized are John Dollo, \$1,375; Stanley Hynson, \$400; William F. Smith, \$1,000; and Santa Fe, the St. Louis and San Francisco and Chicago and Alton Railroad companies for the forged orders, the man losing only the original orders. Thompson was an excellent fireman and stood well in the community.

SUNDAY LAW IN CINCINNATI.

THEATRES AND CONCERT SALOONS CLOSED.—COMPLAINT AMONG THE GERMANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1879.

By order of the Police Commissioners all places of amusement were closed to-day under the State law which prohibits labor on Sunday. Three German theatres and a dozen or more concert saloons were closed by the police, and in two or three of the latter the waters were arrested, though none of the performers were taken. The Grand Opera House threw open its doors to-night and had a very large audience, but the performance was not allowed to proceed, and \$1,000, which had been taken at the door, was refunded. Much complaint is made by proprietors of theatres in German quarters, they claiming that running combinations as they do to compete with down town houses they were barely able to make expenses on week days and the Sunday business was all their profit.

RAILROAD UNION.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7, 1879.

Arrangements were completed and the papers signed in this city Saturday afternoon effecting the long proposed union of the Western, Topkiss and Santa Fe, the St. Louis and San Francisco and Chicago and Alton Railroad companies for the building of a joint line from Albuquerque on the Rio Grande River, New Mexico (the present terminus of the Alton, Topkiss and Santa Fe line), to the Pacific coast.

PARNELL'S PIKEMEN.

Gathering of Well Fed Malcontents at Castlereas.

BLOOD AND RED PAINT.

Revising the Land Laws with Yells and Execrations.

CONSTABLES PRESENT THEIR ARMS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CASTLEBAR, Dec. 7, 1879.

The meeting looked forward to so long by friends of the land agitation and so long feared by peaceful inhabitants of the town, has passed off without accident. Roscommon not being severely infected with the spirit of agitation the meeting of to-day was intended to arouse the energies of the people. Unfortunately for agitation purposes, the landlords of Roscommon are generally regarded as easy and liberal men. They are not rackrenters. Indeed the meeting was held at the sufferance of Mr. Sanford, a landlord and conservative in politics, who owns Castlereas and most of the surrounding country. He gave permission for the meeting, which seemingly indicates that his class do not fear the agitation.

BONFIRES AND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS.

Parnell and Davitt arrived at midnight and were greeted at the station by a small torchlight procession composed of roughs from Castlereas. Bonfires burned brightly. The crowd cheered lustily in spite of the fog and bitter cold. The meeting began at two to-day. Delegations from Balla and the surrounding towns gathered about a stand raised in the market place. The men wore green sashes, rosettes and sprigs of green in their hats. One delegation carried pikes in their hands, which some smeared with red paint to give them an sanguinary and bloodstained look. The square was two-thirds full; between four and five thousand men were there assembled. I never saw a more healthy, vigorous and well fed looking set of men. If these be the people for whose benefit the agitation is carried on it should be said at once that they are many removes from famine.

GRAND MILITARY PARADE.

As Parnell arrived on the platform the pikemen presented arms and cheered with much enthusiasm. The band struck up a national air as different organizations passed in review, each company bearing a banner. One was inscribed, "Welcome to Parnell, who is not to be cowed by whig or tory." Another bore the legend, "God save Ireland." Martin McDonnell presided. His speech was mainly political. He asked the crowd in the name of God not to let the O'Connor Don again represent them in Parliament. In fact an impartial observer could not help noticing how much stress was laid on this point by all the speakers, giving an impression that the meeting was aimed as much at the Parliamentary seats of Roscommon as at landlordism.

RORY AND THE REPORTERS.

A startling incident interrupted this speaker which nearly led to serious consequences. Several agitators—Davitt among them—objected to allowing the government shorthand reporters to have a seat on the platform. A request made to that effect by the Inspector of Constabulary was declined peremptorily against, it should be stated, the wishes of Mr. Parnell. The government reporters, therefore, stationed themselves in close proximity under the protection of twenty armed members of the constabulary. During McDonnell's speech John Nally, a Fenian, from Balla, who was on the platform, cried out to the crowd, "Shove these reporters away! Shut them up!" The response was a yell, followed immediately by a rush. For a moment it seemed as if the reporters and constables would be swept off the ground, but the latter raised their guns to their hips and presented them toward the people, who fell back all in confusion. Several moments Parnell trying his best to quiet the tumult. Execrations were heard on all sides. Yells arose of "Curse the spies!" "Kill the Saxon bastards!"

CALMING THE STORM.

Parnell said he had desired that the reporters should come to the stand. The inspector angrily replied that the committee had refused. Mr. Parnell guaranteed their safety on the stand if the constabulary would withdraw. This being agreed to, the writers mounted the platform amid the jeers of the crowd. A collision would certainly have occurred but for Parnell's intervention. Mr. Charles L. Ellison, a Poor Law Guardian and a well known sporting character, spoke regarding the distress. He said if the people were not helped there would be a repetition to some extent of the scenes of 1847. Mr. Patrick Egan then made an effective speech. He claimed that the rents which the landlords got for the past year or two did not come from the soil, but from America.

DALY AT CASTLEBAR.

SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE WEAR THE GREEN ON FRENCH HILL.—WOODEN SWORDS AND MARTIAL PACES.—SUBDUED UTTERANCES OF THE SLIGO PRISONER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CASTLEBAR, Dec. 7, 1879.

Six thousand people attended the land meeting held to-day on French Hill, three miles from Castlebar. Banners, flags and the usual mottoes were, of course, abundant. Three thousand men marched in procession, commanded by captains of companies carrying wooden swords and using military words of

command. Green sashes were almost universally worn. The mottoes on the flags were of a more than usually inflammatory kind. A small force of police was present. Resolutions were passed calling on the landlords to reduce their rents, condemning the arrest of Brennan and other land agitators and asking the Irish representatives to call on the government to advance money for relief works and to give employment to the poor. Rev. Canon Magee, P. P., was the chairman.

RENT PAYING AND HOMICIDE.

The principal speaker was James Daly, who awaits his trial for seditious language. He denied that the language he had used was seditious. He did not blame the government for his arrest, but he condemned all tyrannical landlords, who went to the government, hat in hand, and begged them, for God's sake, to have the agitators arrested. He said that the landlords wanted to use land for their own purposes and take advantage of the distress to drive the people from the soil. He did not believe that he would have to suffer a day's imprisonment. The government should furnish the people with seed and maintain them until the crops were abundant. If not the people would pay no rent until they could afford it. Men would be guilty of manslaughter who should pay their landlord and let their wives and children starve. The proceedings were orderly throughout.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED IN TROY.—LOSS AND INSURANCE.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1879.

At six o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Sutherland's boiler shop on the west side of River street. A heavy wind was blowing at the time, and the flames immediately communicated with adjoining buildings, destroying one occupied as a boiler shop, a machine shop and Monk & Hawley's laundry, and another occupied by Miller & Bingham, Huxes & Dusenberry, Marshall & Briggs, Bowman & Sons and Davis & Co.—all shirt and collar manufacturers—and Brown's machine shop. The main house of Fitzgerald Brothers, next North, was damaged to the extent of \$6,000, but was saved by the efforts of the entire Fire Department, which was promptly on hand at the first alarm. One fireman was injured by a falling wall, and one jumped into the river to save himself from falling timbers. The fire crossed to the east side of River street and burned to the ground six tenement houses and the German Lutheran Church. The fire was under control at nine o'clock this morning.

THE LOSSES.

The losses aggregate over \$300,000. Sutherland's loss amounts to \$114,000, and Miller & Bingham's to \$130,000. The insurance on the property destroyed amounts to \$102,000. Eighteen hundred employees, 1,500 of whom are girls, are thrown out of employ. The shirt and collar manufacturers will resume business without delay. The fire is the largest that has occurred in Troy since 1852.

THE CANTON GAS WORKS FIRE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7, 1879.

The damage by fire to the gas works of the Consumers' Mutual Gas Company at Canton, last night, was considerably over-estimated, and the telegraphic report based on the estimate was incorrect. None of the machinery was damaged, and the actual loss will not exceed \$2,000. The supply of gas to consumers was not stopped.

INCENDIARIES ATTEMPTING TO BURN A HOTEL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NOTRE DAME, Mass., Dec. 7, 1879.

Incendiaries this evening tried to burn the Haloban House. Fire was discovered in room No. 31, set in the mattress. But for the action of one of the boarders, Theodore Brooks, there would have been a serious conflagration.

HOTEL BURNED AT SHARON SPRINGS.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1879.

There is a great conflagration here to-night. About midnight the United States Hotel was discovered to be on fire, and at half-past one A. M. the hotel was in ashes. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to be the work of an incendiary. The wind is southwest, and fears are entertained for the safety of Union Hall and the Mansion House.

HERALD WEATHER SERVICE.

A STATESMAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE HERALD WEATHER SERVICE.

CAMERA DEPUTATE, ROMA, 21 NOVEMBRE, 1879.

Stagnone—Io son d'avviso che l'Europa dovrebbe dare un pubblico attestato di riconoscenza per la manutenzione più che promissa da lei posta a servizio della scienza e del commercio, sia per le spedizioni meteorologiche da lei promosse a sussidio, sia per gli avvisi telegrafici da lei promossi e sostenuti, degli avvisi telegrafici delle probabilità variazioni meteorologiche.

Gradica almeno la testimonianza di stima ed ammirazione che invia, come semplice privato, il sottoscritto. QUIRICO FILOPANTI, Membro della Camera dei Deputati Italiani, già emigrato politico in America.

All' Illustr. Signor Gordon Bennett, Direttore del New York Herald.

[Translation.]

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, ROME, Nov. 21, 1879.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

I beg leave to express my opinion that Europe should give public proof of its gratitude for the more than princely munificence shown by the New York Herald, not only in the geographical expeditions, for which it furnished the initiative and the means, but also in the system which it has organized and maintained, of giving to the world telegraphic warning of probable variations of the weather.

At least accept the tribute of admiration and esteem paid as a private individual by your obedient servant, QUIRICO FILOPANTI, Member of the Chamber of Deputies and formerly a political refugee in America.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—A. M.

Indications.

For the South Atlantic States, falling possibly followed by rising barometer, easterly winds veering to southerly and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, rising preceded in the East Gulf States by falling barometer, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains, followed in the West Gulf States by colder, northerly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, warmer, threatening and rainy weather, partly as snow in the latter, followed by rising barometer, colder northerly winds, and in western portions clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and principally in southern portions snow, followed in upper portion of the latter by falling barometer and slightly warmer easterly winds.

For the Lake region, rising, possibly followed over lower lakes and Lake Huron by falling barometer, colder and increasing north to east winds, generally cloudy weather, with snow from Lake Michigan eastward, and possibly succeeded over lake regions by rising temperature.

For the Middle States, rising, probably followed by falling barometer, westerly winds, shifting to colder northerly and easterly, increasing cloudiness, succeeded in western portion by rain or snow.

For New England higher pressure, westerly winds veering to colder northerly and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Middle and North Pacific coast regions generally clear weather, with rain.

For canal regions of New York and northern portions of Pennsylvania and New Jersey temperature probably fall below freezing Monday night.

The lower Ohio, lower Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and Mississippi at Cairo continue slowly rising.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5 and Erie.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1879. 1878.

3 A. M. .... 32 53 3:30 P. M. .... 40 45

6 A. M. .... 32 51 6 P. M. .... 39 41

9 A. M. .... 33 51 9 P. M. .... 35 45

12 M. .... 32 53 12 M. .... 34 46

Average temperature yesterday, ..... 51

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, ..... 50 1/2

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SWINDLERS IN THE RIVER TOWNS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1879.

The river towns are being visited by swindlers and forgers, and daily reports show there are many victims. The arrest of the forger "Nosey" Stobbins at this place has been followed by the arrest of another forger for swindling Troy merchants. The police are searching for a man who has been traveling with a swindling musical album, and the ticket agent of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, at Pine Plains, has fled as a defaulter.

STRIKE THREATENED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7, 1879.

The Boiler Makers' and Sheet Iron Workers' Association has taken preliminary steps to strike if employers do not advance wages fifteen per cent before January.

THE THOMAS CORNELL FLOATED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1879.

Four tugs came from Rondout last night, and after removing the freight from the stranded steamer Thomas Cornell, succeeded at six o'clock this morning in floating the lumber steamer. A close examination showed that she was but very slightly damaged, and she will resume her trips to-morrow night.

A FALSE RAILROAD RUMOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7, 1879.

In an interview had with Mr. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, at Milwaukee yesterday afternoon, he denied the rumor recently published that the Chicago and Northern Pacific is negotiating for the purchase of the Northern Pacific is entirely fictitious.

THE "BOSS SCRATCHER" CAPTURED.

NOT A POLITICIAN, BUT A NOTED FORGER—SOME FINE DETECTIVE WORK