

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.
Sole of H. F. Butler: "Just Before the Battle Mother."

Not much is said about betting on tomorrow's elections. The "pointers" don't point very strongly.

Prices have been going down and the number of failures increasing, yet there is no indication of a general giving way. The commercial distress of the country seems strong enough to resist the current.

The Martinsburg correspondent of the Intelligencer sends the details of a sadly interesting story of a trip to the penitentiary eighteen years delayed. Of course the sentence of the Court holds; but since the man has been leading an exemplary life, and there was no brutality in his offense, it is not strange that a strong petition for his pardon is coming up from Berkeley.

The New York Railroad Commission has recommended to the railroads of the State the placing of a Fahrenheit thermometer in each passenger car, about the center, and to endeavor to maintain the temperature at seventy degrees. The temperature suggested is about the point of comfort, and would be as near "pleasing everybody" as is possible on a railroad train in a newspaper. Indeed, the general traveling public, which does not indulge in the luxury of the palace car, would be grateful for any marked departure from the maddening extremes of heat and cold. It is thus we add a practical appreciation of the fact that some days are colder and some warmer than others, there would be still great claims upon the gratitude of travelers.

The expediency of a State Republican Convention is a question which has been raised in the columns of the Intelligencer. It will be an objection to a regular convention because the party of West Virginia will follow the instructions of the State Convention, and this is not the policy which the party of West Virginia should follow. It is only by a vote of the convention and the support of the State Convention that the party can be liberal without being licentious.

Our friend is in error. The thought of "no convention" was not advanced by the Intelligencer, which would regard such a move as a stupid and inexcusable blunder. We have not thought of anything less than a regular convention, in which we hope to see the party fully represented by its best men. The Intelligencer recognizes the opportunity to overthrow Bourbonism in West Virginia and looks to see the Republican party embrace that opportunity, without the exercise of any principle. No effort can succeed which lacks the support of Democrats; and no dishonorable scheme could command that support. The party can be liberal without being licentious.

On English consuls are stirred up again. It is not enough that we have with us Mr. Matthew Arnold to point out our defects and lecture us generally; a writer in an English review must do just one more chapter on "American Manners." By some strange misadventure the writer was one of Mr. Villard's Northern Pacific agents, who appears in defense of two other agents, Lord Onslow and Lord Carrington, and he has something savage to say about America who "go out of their way to kick a Duke."

I may believe what has been written on this side of the Atlantic there were titled bores in Mr. Villard's party who should have been kicked out, and more of the same kind in Mr. Rufus Hatch's party. When a man attaches himself to such a company without the formality of an invitation, and when he makes the trip without requesting the other formality of a presentation to his host, he places himself in an inviting attitude to be taken by the sack of the neck and kicked off the train. Effrontery on a smaller and meaner scale was illustrated by those foreign nabobs who stepped up to the bar, called for "two whiskies," and had thirty cents put on the slate against Mr. Hatch.

Of course we have ill-mannered Americans, but if any English writer seeks to draw a line of nationality through a question of this kind Americans will not suffer in comparison with Englishmen. Indeed, this has been the remark of C. travelers, generally not English, that while there is doubtless less of the mere artificiality of manners in this country than in some older ones, a traveler sees less boorish selfishness and more genuine kindness and real politeness. For example, a well-beloved woman may with safety travel unattended from Maine to California. For prudential reasons women are not much given to traveling alone in Great Britain or Continental Europe. In a comparison such as the English review writer suggests we can hold our own, with some margin to come and go on.

A LAWYER'S SUICIDE.

Arthur B. Johnson, of Eden, Found Self-Hanged in His Office.
EDEN, N. Y., November 3.—Arthur B. Johnson, a lawyer and well known politician, was found dead in his office this morning, with a pistol ball in his breast. He was the uncle of Johnson L. Lynch, shot by Rowell, in Batavia, Tuesday night. They occupied the same office. Johnson probably committed suicide under depression caused by the shooting of Lynch.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY.

MR. CAMPBELL'S OBSERVATIONS.

Is that Region of California—A Trip to San Jose.
The Prospects of the Soil—The Fruit Orchards—Wheat and Stock Raising—The Climate—The Vineyards and Wine Cellars—The Climate.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA VALLEY, October 30.—I remarked in my first letter from California that it was a State of mountains and valleys, and that owing to its topographical peculiarities and irregularities it had a greater variety of climate (and might have added, of production) than any State in the Union. Of its several valleys this one, from which I write is one of the richest, oldest settled and best known. It extends southeastward from the head of San Francisco Bay—beginning 40 miles from that city—to the Paguro river, and is about fifty miles long and from fifteen to thirty miles in width. Its chief place is this city of San Jose, which they say has 15,000 people—the beautiful capital of a beautiful valley. California is a great country for such purposes as San and Santa, the Spanish words for Saint and Saintness. This is owing to the fact that Spanish priests planted missions all along this coast over a hundred years ago, and named the places after some Saint of their calendar. San Francisco means Saint Francisco, San Mateo means Saint Matthew and San Jose means Saint Joseph. Per contra, Santa Clara, Santa Rosa and Santa Barbara are the names of the female Saints.

San Jose is pronounced as spelled San O'Ja. You dare not Anglicize the spelling of Spanish names out here. For instance, San Joaquin is pronounced as spelled San Joaueque. I like the Spanish names as an exception of the early history of California, and am glad they are not losing a lot of meaningless English names into the nomenclature of the State.

This Santa Clara Valley reminds me of the famous Willamette Valley in Oregon. Like that Valley it was seized upon by the early settlers and devoted to wheat raising. It has been wheat crop upon wheat crop here for a full generation—in fact much further back, for the Jesuit padres of 1770 put the Christian and Indians to work raising more or less wheat from the start. It has raised immense wheat crops in its day, and as in Oregon you hear a great deal of its fifty, seventy-five and even one hundred bushels to the acre. As an instance of fact, the average crop of the valley takes one year with another, is not twenty bushels, and this yield at \$1.00 to \$1.00 per bushel does not pay. Hence, there has been a change going on for years past—a change from wheat to fruit and vine crops. The wheat crop has been pronounced a failure character that it must still be devoted to wheat or barley, but all of the sandy loam land is being changed over as rapidly as possible to fruit and vines.

San Jose is the center of a large and important fruit and grape business. Green fruit I mean apples, pears, plums, apricots, peaches and cherries, and also almonds. Apples can hardly be considered a success in California, although there are a number of them, such as they are. Eastern varieties are not successful here. The chief fruit crops are apricots, plums, pears, peaches and cherries. These are produced in large quantities and are said to yield almost incredible profits per acre. I hesitate to say what is the real truth in regard to these profits, but I am not permitted to doubt that as much as \$200 per acre has been realized. In a trip that I made into the country to-day with Dr. Thorne, a very intelligent gentleman, we observed a certain acre of apricots which yielded \$100,000 some five years ago, (in the rough) of which he sold \$2,500 worth of fruit this year. He would not take \$1,000 per acre for this place, and even thinks it would not pay him to sell for \$1,250 per acre. I wish I could see the place, which were held at \$1,000 per acre. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to get a really desirable orchard, in full bearing, within half a dozen miles of San Jose for \$500 per acre.

FRUIT CANNING ESTABLISHMENTS.

There are three fruit canning establishments in this place, where apricots, plums, peaches and cherries are put up in large quantities for the States, and even for foreign export. They employ several hundred people during about half of the year, for the fruit season here is much more extensive scattered through the year than with the apple and grape industries in many of the States. The management of the business is in the hands of a man named J. C. Gilmore, who is a native of this place. He is a man of great energy and business ability, and has been successful in his career. He has a large number of employees, and his business is growing rapidly.

This is not more than a drop in the bucket of what is shipped from the whole State. For instance, Los Angeles shipped 438,000 pounds of green fruit, 67,300 pounds of canned goods, 43,650 pounds of prunes, 21,640 pounds of honey, 377,300 pounds of wax, 4,125 pounds of wheat, 109,700 pounds of bran, 40,320 pounds of hides, and 420,000 pounds of sheep.

The sheepmen east of all through freight, by the Central and Southern Pacific roads, from January 1st to October 1st, amounted to \$1,042,275, requiring 10,492 cars. From this you can see that California, cut up though it is into valleys, with not half of its area tillable in any way, is still a heavy exporter of products.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool is a declining industry in California on account of frequent droughts and the scarcity of feedstuffs for sheep at a reasonable price. In twenty years there have been seven droughts, more or less severe. This renders sheep raising a precarious and discouraging business. There is but little grass and no hay season in the summer-time. Such as they have is wheat and oats cut green and put up in bales. It sells at \$1.00 per ton. Nevertheless California produced 40,000,000 pounds of wool last year, which was about one-seventh of the clip of the country. If she had a summer rain fall it would be hard to conceive of a larger clip. It is not the quantity either as to what or how much she produces a greater variety than any other State. She grows such tropical fruits as oranges, lemons, figs, lemons and almonds, and all the fruits of the northern latitude. She also grows all the grain crops of the State, and produces more of them than any other State. She grows, however, more wheat than Wisconsin and almost as much as Minnesota, and one-third more than Pennsylvania, or nearly as much as the great State of the Union, raising 12,570,511 bushels, which is over a fourth of the crop of the country, and nearly double the product of the next State (New York) and over three times the crop of Iowa.

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

ON REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN 1884.

His Sympathy with Mahone in the Virginia Election—Where the Party must look for Electoral Votes Next Year—His Views on Indiana and New York—The Election to-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—There is the best authority for saying that the following, which appears in the Capital to-day, truthfully represents the views of the President: The election in Virginia on Tuesday, interests the President more than any event which has occurred since his administration began. He is deeply anxious that Mahone should be sustained at the polls by a decided majority. In such success he sees the only hope of handing over his office to a Republican successor. He will regard a victory for Mahone on Tuesday as a sure indication that Virginia's vote will be cast next year for the nominee of the Republican Convention, and thus vindicate the only policy the Administration has proposed to have. He has not been unmoved by the sharp criticism of the independent press on his alliance with Mahone, nor has he been unmindful of the fact that many of the partisan friends have doubted the wisdom of his endorsement of Mahone and his methods. But neither did he allow that to weigh against his kind of objections have at any time affected his purpose to do all in his power to aid liberal conditions in Virginia and elsewhere.

THE PROBLEM OF 1884. To him the problem of 1884 is a very simple one. He believes that the candidate of the next National Republican Convention, whoever he may be, may safely count on receiving the electoral vote of every State that voted for Garfield and Arthur in 1880, except the States of New York and Indiana. The vote of the latter State was not necessary to an election, and need not now be considered as a factor in the problem. Among the States against which he would not vote are New York, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. The only factor, then, to be considered, is the loss of New York. Substantially thirty-five votes from Garfield and Arthur went to Hancock, and there would have been a Democratic instead of a Republican victory. Mr. Arthur does not believe that any Republican can be named who can carry New York in 1884. He does not believe that any Republican could have carried it in 1880 if Tilden had been the Democratic candidate. It was the indifference of the Republican party to the treachery of Kelly, which gave it to Garfield.

WHERE THE VOTES MUST COME FROM.

Where then, he asks, must Republicans seek for Electoral votes to make up for the loss of New York? The other Garfield States, with the exception of Indiana, also vote, leaving the Republicans 24 votes short. There remains of the Northern and Western States only the Hancock States of New Jersey, California and Nevada. None of these gave the slightest evidence of wavering in 1880. It would be folly to count on any of them changing to the Republican column.

THE NEEDS OF THE PARTY.

The needed votes must be sought for in the South. Events there shape themselves to cause Virginia, Florida and North Carolina to vote for the Republican ticket in 1884. It is true that in Indiana in 1880 if there is a campaign fund raised it will expend in them. They together will cost twenty-seven votes, and will all be needed to win the election. Anything less will be a waste of money. The Indiana campaign fund will secure these three States. Half the money spent in Indiana would have secured North Carolina. Twenty thousand dollars sent there in 1882 would have given her a Republican Government, and have secured her votes for the Republicans. A like sum would have secured Florida. The want of less than that may lose Virginia on Tuesday. He is not uneasy when told that the Mahone campaign is a waste of money. He is not uneasy when told that the Mahone campaign is a waste of money. He is not uneasy when told that the Mahone campaign is a waste of money.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Health of the City—Judge Otto Resigns—The Star, in announcing the continued good health of Washington, says that a physician of long experience here, who is a close observer withal, assures us that there has been less of malaria, chills and fever and fever of all types in Washington during the present season than for many years past. This is in the face of the dredging of the flats and the excavations being made for building and other purposes in all parts of the city, a matter of great importance and interest alike to citizens and strangers temporarily staying here.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY TO-DAY IS AS FOLLOWS:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Gold coin and bullion, Silver coin and bullion, Fractional silver coin, U. S. Notes, Total, and Certificates of deposit.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY TO-DAY IS AS FOLLOWS: Gold coin and bullion, \$120,000,000; Silver coin and bullion, \$120,000,000; Fractional silver coin, \$25,000,000; U. S. Notes, \$1,855,000,000; Total, \$2,265,000,000; Certificates of deposit, \$40,229,420.

THE DEMOCRACY OF VIRGINIA HUMBLED.

The Democracy of Virginia has humbled and bemoaned themselves before the colored people of their State in making overtures of peace, only to find them rejected with contempt. Yes, with contempt. They have curled their thick lips and laughed in our very faces, and we think we ought to laugh at them. We think we ought to laugh at them.

TRACK WALKER KILLED.

Keyes, W. Va., November 4.—Peter Yonah, a track walker, was struck and instantly killed by the Pittsburgh express near Green Spring to-day. In getting out of the way of a freight he stepped from the south to the north track. The express was passing at the time, and he was struck with such force as to drive two boards on a car clear off and break a bone into a splinter. He was terribly mangled.

SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

The Prospects of Republican Success in the Empire State.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The State campaign practically close to-night, and the surface indications give very little indication of the result of next Tuesday's contest. It has been, at least so far as the State canvass is concerned, practically a still-hunt on both sides, and what is known of the actual condition of both parties has been carefully guarded in their respective committee rooms here and in Albany. With the tremendous majorities of last year, the general feeling of apathy and the results of former party quarrels were combined to make the canvass a very uninteresting one. The Republican managers have throughout the fight shown a determination and zeal that at last give promise of a successful harvest. At the Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which is practically closed to-night, a corporal feeling of confidence in next Tuesday's results.

One gentleman, who has watched the progress of affairs with much care throughout the canvass, says: "I have not seen any of the canvassers, nor have we scarcely given the hopes which have from time to time been inspired by the reports from all parts of the State, but in closing our work I feel that we have every chance of winning the coming battle. They have made considerable sport of me," continued this gentleman, "because of the confidence I have had all the time of our ability to win. The day after we saw it to laugh at my experience in the matter, but I think we have a very good chance to win. They thought they were laughing at us, but they laughed too early in the fight."

MR. WHITEHEAD REID TAKES THE EDITORIAL ROOMS OF THE TRIBUNE BUILDING THIS AFTERNOON.

Glancing up from his work, Mr. Reid said: "I have not much desire to be quoted on the coming election in this State, but you may say that the prospects of Republican success are mainly growing brighter, each day; and now that the final days of the canvass are coming to a close we did many things to encourage us as to the result."

"Do you look for the election of any particular candidate?" Mr. Reid said: "I think the indications point that way. General Carr is especially strong, both on account of his record as a soldier and because of the weakness of his opponent. I should suppose, therefore, that he would be elected. The party are generally very strong, and there is a very general feeling of hopefulness throughout the State, which the disquisitions among the Democracy in this city have at least not tended to destroy. The Republican Senatorial nomination is universally strong, and I will, it is thought, be in the main successful."

LAST HOURS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Survivors of the Presidential Men of the Two Parties as to the Result.

PITTSBURGH, November 4.—The campaign of 1883 closed practically last night. The work of button-holing voters and the circulation of campaign literature will continue until seven o'clock Tuesday evening, but with that exception, the canvass is over. Gathering Monday, no more meeting will be held. Taken all in all, the campaign has been a quiet one, but an immense amount of work has been done—so much, in fact, that the leaders of both sides are universally strong, and I will, it is thought, be in the main successful.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

C. J. Magee, a prominent Republican politician, who acted as a reporter for his opinion said: "There is no reason to change the estimate I gave a week ago. Niles and Lively will have a majority of 10,000 in the State and a good majority in the county. The party are generally very strong, and there is a very general feeling of hopefulness throughout the State, which the disquisitions among the Democracy in this city have at least not tended to destroy. The Republican Senatorial nomination is universally strong, and I will, it is thought, be in the main successful."

THE NIGHT WATCH.

P. M.—The city is now under the watch of the military and extra policemen. All quiet. The physicians report as wounded only those named in previous dispatches. The ball found between two plates of the skull of Walter Holland was extracted. Peter Walters, one of the colored reported dead this morning, is alive. He was wounded in the forehead, but the wound is not serious. The body of the colored man, who was reported dead, was found in the street. The body was found in the street. The body was found in the street.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

At New Orleans Kate Townsend was killed by her lover, William Sykes. Rachel Lynton, colored, of Trenton, N. J. died yesterday morning, in her 100th year.

MEETING AT RICHMOND.

On the Danville Riot—Resolutions Passed Denouncing Senator Mahone. RICHMOND, Va., November 4.—An immense mass meeting of citizens of Richmond was held in the First Regiment Armory this Sunday evening, to express sentiments concerning the riot at Danville. A preamble setting forth the conflict between the races in Danville, the result in consequence of an attempt to force the issue on the white people by the leaders of the coalition movement, was adopted, together with the following resolutions:

First.—That in the conflict which took place at Danville, the white people sympathized freely with their own race, and that the coalition movement, was adopted, together with the following resolutions:

Second.—That whenever and wherever this conflict shall take place in the State of Virginia, all whites are earnestly, earnestly and solemnly requested to take the part of their own race.

Third.—That whenever and wherever this conflict shall take place in the State of Virginia, all whites are earnestly, earnestly and solemnly requested to take the part of their own race.

Fourth.—That the whole history of Virginia up to and including the present time shows that they have never raised the race issue but in every case has been forced upon the whites against their protest and in an offensive form.

Fifth.—That in this particular canvass the race issue was forced upon the whites, and that the coalition movement, was adopted, together with the following resolutions:

Will Affect the Election. HARRISBURG, November 4.—Great excitement was caused here by the receipt of the news of the riot at Danville. It is believed it will have a decided effect in the valley counties on Tuesday's election.

THE DANVILLE RIOT.

THE NEGROES AND WHITES AT WAR.

What Provoked the Affair—The Military out and Order Restored—The Killed and Wounded. Meeting of Citizens at Richmond—They Denounce Mahone—Effect on the Election.

DANVILLE, VA., November 3.—In a conflict between a crowd of whites and colored this evening, Walter Holland, son of C. G. Holland, was shot in the head, and is supposed mortally wounded. Thomas Seward was shot through the body. Five negroes were killed, and it is supposed many more were wounded. The beginning of the conflict was the beating by one citizen of a negro who abused another negro for apologizing for an apparent rudeness, and who spoke roughly about the citizens. Some of both colors interfered, and a pistol was knocked out of the hands of some white man and a crowd gathered.

Just then a report reached an assembly of white citizens, in session about political matters, that a conflict was going on in the street. They came out in a body, and both classes formed in separate crowds. Some of each crowd were armed, and a number of negroes approaching, the white crowd called out, "Shoot, you; we had no reason to settle this thing now as any other time." Just then somebody in the white crowd called out, "Hire, a lot of living negroes returned to the city, and some of them fired as they ran. All stores were closed immediately, and an alarm bell sounded, and people came out with arms.

The Town Sergeant came out soon after with one of the military companies, and the military companies were ordered to the Commonwealth to go home, and the streets were soon cleared. The city is now under the supervision of one of the military companies and mounted police, and the Town Sergeant, in response to a message from the Governor, offering assistance, if needed, telegraphed that all was quiet, and no further trouble was apprehended. No arrests have been made as yet. The political excitement has been growing more and more intense during the present canvass for members of the Legislature.

SITUATION YESTERDAY.

DANVILLE, VA., November 4.—Beside the five negroes reported killed last night, it is said two others have since died. The names of only four have been obtained and these are probably all, James Hall and Neb Davis, servants at the Arlington hotel, Jere Smith and Peter Walters. The colored people on the street appear to know nothing. The bodies of those found dead on the streets were handed over to the local Baptist and Thom. Keen were slightly wounded. Walter Holland, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. He is resting well, and hopes are entertained of his recovery, but one-third being Black Flags. The Chinese are armed with Remington rifles; the others with weapons of different pattern; but the troops are trained in the German school, and are commanded by Europeans. Now there are 8,000, but 10,000 are needed. This estimate did not make any calculation in view of Chinese intervention. In such case it would be necessary to still further reinforce the French troops.

FOREIGN FASHES.

Many districts in Thessaly are still flooded, although the rains have ceased. The fate of many villages is still unknown. A minor state of siege is proposed for Frankfort-on-the-Main in consequence of the explosion in the office of the Chief of Police.

The German press generally regard Piotrowski, who states he was sent by Russian Nicholas to kill Bismarck, as an impostor or fanatic.

Moody, the Evangelist, began a mission of six months at Lexington, London, yesterday. The services were conducted in an iron chapel, built for the occasion, which seats 5,000 persons.

The colony at Angrapecque, South Africa, which is flying the German flag, and claiming autonomy over contiguous territory, recently threatened to fire up a schooner for not paying duties levied by the colony. The captain of the vessel hoisted the British flag, and was then allowed to depart.

Lord Mayor Dawson of Dublin, returned from London yesterday evening, and was received with great enthusiasm. A procession, with bands of music and torches, escorted him from the station to his residence, where Sexton addressed the multitude and denounced the treatment of the Lord Mayor in London.

LEAVE LACONIA.

General News About the Boats—Arrivals, Departures, Etc. The Bengal Tiger passed down Saturday with coal.

The river was stationary at this point yesterday, with a depth in the channel of about 8 feet.

The Scots, the flagship of the Stockade Line, passed up at noon yesterday, en route from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh.

The C. W. Batchelor did not get away until 2 P. M. yesterday, but he will enter the freight at the Lawrence last for her.

Arthur Johnson, colored, has obtained a verdict against the Andes, giving him \$500 damages for injuries received at Portsmouth on the boat. The verdict was rendered by the Supreme Court—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Joseph Walton passed down light Saturday, and the H. W. Townsend passed down with a small crew yesterday, entering the Coal City passed down light, and the Result came down with a tow of Gray's Line model barges, to be loaded here, and to be towed down in both directions Saturday night.

The January W. N. Chancellor arrived Saturday evening en route for Pittsburgh from the Kanawha river, the rise in the river having made it unsafe to proceed, and he entered the Coal City passed down light, and the Result came down with a tow of Gray's Line model barges, to be loaded here, and to be towed down in both directions Saturday night.

The Andes is due to-day from Cincinnati. During the last week the Andes has been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition. New cylinders, new valves, new guards and paint combined have made her practically a new boat. Her popular officer, Captain Charles M. Mendenhall and Clerk Mark Knox and Chief Engineer J. H. Hantington are in the office.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF TRADE.

Reported to be of a More moderate Character than for some weeks past—No Change in the Iron Market—wrecks of the Wool Trade—Lived up Somewhat by Large Sales.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The movement of general merchandise during the week, as reported by special telegrams from leading trade centers to Bradstreet's, has been of more moderate character than for some weeks past. At a number of cities the October trade will compare favorably with that in the corresponding month last year, while at most distributing points the volume of traffic for August, September and October will measurably exceed that taking place in the like three months in 1882. Jobbers in general lines at eastern centers are mainly doing a re-shipment trade. In various portions of the west the unfavorable weather has continued to interfere with general trade. In some portions of the northwest the movement of goods has continued to be active, and in excess of the rate of distribution at the east. The tendency of farmers at some points to hold back their wheat and corn for higher prices has had an unfavorable effect on traffic returns. The industrial situation is no worse than it has been for some time past. The glassmakers in numerous coal mines in western Pennsylvania, and various other trades to a lesser extent have been involved in disputes with their employes as to wages, and in some instances have been temporarily paralyzed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Matters in Tonquin—More Reinforcements Needed. PARIS, November 3.—Much interest is felt in the arrival from Tonquin of General Buet, who is one of the youngest Generals in the French army, being only forty-five years of age. He explains to his friends that he is here on a mission to the home Government, and hopes to be allowed to resume his command at Tonquin. His status is now a matter of some importance to the French Cabinet, the true condition of affairs in the far East, and the sacrifices which a continuation of the struggle would still entail.

The truth is that Dr. Harmand and his colleagues in the movement to expel the Black Flag have a great influence on the question of peace or war. The French need more cavalry. Whenever they gain an advantage over the enemy they are unable to pursue them, for they are not ready to do so. General Buet prides the country, but speaks with horror of the inundation, which must have swept the French away in the middle of August had they been in the open field.

He estimates the enemy at ten thousand men, one-third being Black Flags. The Chinese are armed with Remington rifles; the others with weapons of different pattern; but the troops are trained in the German school, and are commanded by Europeans. Now there are 8,000, but 10,000 are needed. This estimate did not make any calculation in view of Chinese intervention. In such case it would be necessary to still further reinforce the French troops.

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The river was stationary at this point yesterday, with a depth in the channel of about 8 feet.

The Scots, the flagship of the Stockade Line, passed up at noon yesterday, en route from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh.

The C. W. Batchelor did not get away until 2 P. M. yesterday, but he will enter the freight at the Lawrence last for her.

Arthur Johnson, colored, has obtained a verdict against the Andes, giving him \$500 damages for injuries received at Portsmouth on the boat. The verdict was rendered by the Supreme Court—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Joseph Walton passed down light Saturday, and the H. W. Townsend passed down with a small crew yesterday, entering the Coal City passed down light, and the Result came down with a tow of Gray's Line model barges, to be loaded here, and to be towed down in both directions Saturday night.

The January W. N. Chancellor arrived Saturday evening en route for Pittsburgh from the Kanawha river, the rise in the river having made it unsafe to proceed, and he entered the Coal City passed down light, and the Result came down with a tow of Gray's Line model barges, to be loaded here, and to be towed down in both directions Saturday night.

The Andes is due to-day from Cincinnati. During the last week the Andes has been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition. New cylinders, new valves, new guards and paint combined have made her practically a new boat. Her popular officer, Captain Charles M. Mendenhall and Clerk Mark Knox and Chief Engineer J. H. Hantington are in the office.

The Andes