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The Intelligencer.

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If England is going to beat Prussia at the game of diplomacy it is time for her to be getting at it.

IRELAND is feeling the pinch of winter, and the landlords are feeling the pinch of the peasant tenantry.

OUR Washington correspondent furnishes to-day's INTELLIGENCER with an interesting budget of State and general politics.

PHILADELPHIA Republicans have an idea that with their 25,000 majority they can elect a good man for Mayor. There is a buzz-saw in Philadelphia, and it pays to stand clear of it.

ABRAM S. HEWITT has been heard to remark that the Administration has not congratulated him on his election to the Mayoralty of New York. Maybe the Administration wasn't pleased.

COL. ROBERT INFIDEL INGERSOLL is having a hard time with his Secular Union. Some of the brethren are so worldly minded that they want to know about the funds of the concern, and complain that Ingersoll chokes them off.

THE strike of the Wheeling printers is two months old to-day. Every man who was on the roll has lost two months of steady employment at fair wages, and everyone of them knows he made a mistake. The boycott does not make them whole.

Pittsburgh's natural gas companies have laid about 130 miles of pipe in that city since April last, and they have only made a good beginning. A great amount of pipe-laying is yet to be done in Wheeling and elsewhere. Yet Wheeling has no pipe works.

NEW JERSEY Prohibitionists are rejoicing over their 19,597 votes. In Pennsylvania the Third Party polled over 30,000, and if they had polled enough more a Democratic Governor would have been elected. That would have been thought a great victory, but it would not have helped the temperance cause.

A STRIKING sermon by Mr. D. L. Moody appears in to-day's INTELLIGENCER. The publication will be gratifying to the large number of people who listened to Mr. Moody while he was in Wheeling, and have found his discourses faithfully reproduced in the INTELLIGENCER. Being unable to remain longer, and desiring to speak further to the people of Wheeling, Mr. Moody selected some of his prepared sermons and left them with the INTELLIGENCER, as his undelivered messages of love. The sermon printed to-day is one of these, and others are to follow.

ONE of the phases of the packer's strike in Chicago which has just closed is the most interesting of all. Mr. Powderly ordered the Knights of Labor back to work, and it seems that they were unwilling to obey the order. This situation Mr. Powderly had foreseen, as his instructions to the representatives of the General Executive Board show.

He meant to have "obedience and discipline," and if Knights of Labor would not obey, their charters were to be taken from them. What Mr. Powderly asked his men to do was right and expedient. Their movement was, to say the least, untimely, and could not succeed. These considerations finally weighed with the hot-headed men, as they impressed the calmer had mind of Mr. Powderly.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The loss by fire in the Pro-Cathedral in Allegheny, Pa, is $140,000.

Mr. Morosini says his daughter Victoria is traveling with friends in Europe.

The Fat Stock Exhibition in Chicago is said to be the most successful ever held.

Samuel Grube, an Indiana farmer, has inherited a fortune of $250,000 in Switzerland.

Joseph Morrison was shot and severely wounded, while hunting near Winchester, O.

The Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, at West Brighton, L. I., was destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000.

There was a slight freight wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Black Pond, O. No one was injured.

An investigation has proved that there is no truth in the rumor that Cutting is collecting recruits to invade Mexico.

Lillian Quinn, a waiter girl at a Winfield, Kas., hotel, shot her lover, Frank E. Lockwood, and then killed herself.

The National Butter, Egg and Cheese Association, at Chicago, elected H. B. Gurler, of DeKalb, Ill., president.

Wm. Schneider fell in a vat of lye at Proctor & Gamble's soap factory, Cincinnati, and died of his injuries a few hours later.

A. S. Pipes, a prominent planter of Oak Ridge, La., was murdered by a negro, and the murderer was hanged on a tree.

Nathan Farris, a wealthy Kentuckian, died on the highway from heart disease and intemperance, while returning from Louisville to his home.

Cleveland, Democrat, has a plurality of 1,898 votes for Governor of Connecticut, but, under the law of that State, lacks 2,801 votes of election.

A CONGRESSMAN WHIPPED

By a Wreck of a Man for Insulting his Step-Mother.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 14.—Hon. John M. Glover, the Congressional Representative from the Ninth Missouri District, started for Washington last night with a black eye. Early in the evening he met John B. Waters, watchman at the Salvage Corps House, and they engaged in a wordy wrangle over a suit which had been tried in the afternoon, in which Mrs. Ferris, the watchman's stepmother, was the plaintiff, and a client of the Congressman the defendant. Mr. Waters demanded from Mr. Glover the reason for his having spoken so disrespectfully of Mrs. Ferris during the trial. The Congressman replied that he was only defending his client. But this did not satisfy the watchman, and after an exchange of hot words, the men came to blows and pounded each other until a policeman placed them under arrest. They were taken to the police station and charged with disturbing the peace, but were released after giving bond.

Waters is a wreck of a man, having lost an arm and almost the use of one leg from the effect of injuries received at a fire some time ago, but he succeeded in severely punching his honorable antagonist.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Various Opinions as to the Cause of Defeat—Democratic Congressional Candidates—The Tariff Issue the Most Important One of All.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—After conversing with politicians of every shade of opinion, such as one meets here in Washington, one finds it very difficult to formulate a clear deduction regarding the cause and effect of the recent elections. Nearly two weeks have gone by and the subject is as much of a topic of conversation at the capital as ever. Mugwumps and the stalwarts of either party have each a theory as to the cause. The former, with some gusto, point to the fact that the particular gentlemen of prominence who realized disaster had antagonized the President and his civil service policy. Stalwart Democrats, with an equal amount of jingo attribute the losses within their party to apathy growing out of a disgust, on the part of the Democrats, with civil service reform as administrated by Mr. Cleveland. Republican politicians here are more united and somewhat more logical in their conclusions, the majority of them favoring the theory that the tariff caused the Democratic losses. There are some frank Democrats who concede this point. West Virginia politicians freely acknowledge it. A Democrat who is a careful observer of the events of the day said to me a day or two since: "Any one who declares hereafter that protection is a dead issue in American politics may be set down as a very unwise man. If the elections of last week proved anything, they proved that the party of protection—the Republican party—intends to force the issue henceforth."

THE PROTECTION IDEA.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Hurd were defeated; Mr. Carlisle had a narrow escape and even now is not out of the woods; Mr. Holman and Mr. Springer neither received flattering votes; such of their free-trade followers as Wilson, of West Virginia, and others came within an ace of defeat, while Randall, the great leader of the protective element in the Democratic party, was elected by an increased majority, as were also many other of the leading protectionists. This means more than one might suppose at first thought, for the elections undoubtedly afford an index of the lines on which the next presidential contest is to be fought.

"I call your attention to the fact," continued my friend, "that the great revolution of 1874 forecast what almost proved a change of the administration in 1876. The crushing out of the Greenback movement in 1878 led to the election, in 1880, of Garfield, a hard money champion. Again, in 1882, the Democrats carried Congress, which was the forerunner of Republican defeat in 1884. In the light of history and precedent, therefore, will any one dare strike out of the list of live issues of 1888 the question of protection? Democratic leaders are trying hard to convince themselves and their constituents that the danger to their party does not lie here. They realize the mistake that has been made and hope, during the next two years, to profit by the experience. Consequently it is safe to predict that the next Congress will tinker very little with the tariff. Had Blaine been a candidate for the Presidency this year he would have swept the country. Indeed, it looks very much as if he will do that very thing in 1888."

Judging from expressions and occurrences of the past two weeks it seems that Mr. Cleveland's opponents within his own party, if it can be said that he has a party, intend to take advantage of the present opportunity to put in their best licks against him. Notwithstanding the tariff phase of the late results, they are, like the New York *World*, claiming that "a powerful contributory influence to the Democratic losses is the example of independence of and indifference to party obligation set by the President."

HAS AN EAR FOR MUGWUMPS.

Mr. Cleveland, they say, has not recognized party ties. He has listened to Mugwumps more than Democrats, and has honored half Democrats more than whole ones. Democrats have been defeated by Democratic voters. The indifference in high places has been copied in low ones. There are such leaders as Senators Kenna and Camden and other of the administration's warm supporters, who do not take kindly to this view of the matter. They do not believe that the trouble is so much with the civil service policy as it is with the fact that it has not been consistently operated. The error into which the anti-administration element of the Democratic party has fallen is their proneness to construe the President's party obligations to mean that he ought to turn all the Republicans out and put none but Democrats in. They forget says one, that the highest obligation of a President is to carry out the principles of his party—to put into practical operation his party's doctrines, regardless of the minor matter of what individuals shall do the clerical work incident thereto, so long as they are honest and efficient. They narrow their views wholly to the offices, scarcely one in a score of which bears any direct relation to the policy of the Government which the President is bound to pursue.

Following close on the very pointed, not to say malicious, editorials which have lately appeared in the *World*, *Enquirer*, *Courier-Journal* and other papers of the stalwart stripe—organs of the spoilsmen—and the late speech in this city of John S. Barbour, of Virginia, comes Ex-Senator Joseph McDonald, of Indiana, with an interview in which he delivers some very effective blows directly at the administration on this very point.

M'DONALD ON CLEVELAND.

He is worth quoting, as an evidence of how sweetly harmonious is the Democratic party, and as an indication of the character of the fight that is to be made on Mr. Cleveland during the next two years. When asked the cause of the Democratic reverses in Indiana Mr. McDonald replied that they were due to the President's civil service policy; that the Democrats of Indiana were not at all satisfied with it. "We are now paying the penalty of offices and patronage," said he. "We are passing through a transition period with very disagreeable experiences." He does not agree with the Republicans and the protectionists who credit the results to the account of tariff agitation. In speaking particularly of Indiana he said: "Indiana will never be a protection State. Protection *per se* is dead. It cannot survive. A policy of protection is narrow and short sighted; it is not a policy of intelligence, of civilization, or of progress." Citizens of West Virginia and other protection States should paste these free-trade utterances of Senator McDonald in their hats for future reference.

Ex-Senator McDonald's talk in Washington will no doubt attract some attention. There is philosophy in his statement that the Democratic party is paying the penalty of offices and patronage. Looking at this phase of the question as applied to West Virginia there is some truth in the theory. While Cleveland's appointments in our state were unexceptionally good ones, so far as character and ability were concerned, what has the Democratic party gained politically in having them? Was the party in West Virginia benefitted or strengthened by having control of the federal offices and all the political machinery? What strength did the Republican party lose by being deprived of them? Politicians from West Virginia with whom I have talked since the elections are asking these questions and wondering if, after all, the federal patronage isn't an elephant on their hands. The Washington *Post*, administration organ, a few days ago boldly hinted that perhaps the matter with West Virginia is not that the President failed in his duties toward the Democratic spoilsmen, but that the character of the appointments were not what they should have been. McGraw, Scein, Watts and other of our respected fellow-citizens who have been honored with the "fat takes" should resent the libel, which is all the more bitter because it comes from an organ of the administration.

TARIFF AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Whatever theories may be advanced regarding the President's civil service mugwumpery had with Democratic losses, the plain fact remains that tariff is at the bottom of them all. The people of the country have, in very emphatic terms, rebuked the Democratic efforts to take from American labor and industry the protection that the Republican party has vouchsafed to them. It was certainly so in West Virginia. The campaign made by Gen. Goff in the First District and its result is evidence *of this. The narrow escape of* Congressman Wilson, one of Carlisle's disciples, against whom Flick forced the issue of protection, is an argument that the people of the Second District realize precisely upon which side their bread is buttered. But for the desperate fight made by the Democrats during the last few days of the campaign, when Eustace Gibson was sent to Hampshire county to rouse the apathetic voters, the West Virginia delegation in the next Congress would stand two Republican protectionists and two Randall Democrats, and the State would consequently be more faithfully represented. This result would have been attained notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats of Jefferson county voted (I will not say how) more than a hundred colored men, and the further fact that the National Congressional Committee for the second time refused to heed the Second District's plea for assistance.

In talking with a prominent business man from Wheeling the other day, he said to me: "I would like Congressman Wilson to refer to a letter I wrote him during the session, in which I attempted to persuade him that he would be unwise to vote to take up the Morrison bill. I argued that such an action would be a vote directly against the interests of West Virginia and his district, and that his constituents would not endorse it. He replied with a letter setting forth his side and stating that Mr. Morrison was misunderstood, and that he (Mr. Wilson) intended to vote in the matter as his conscience dictated. Well, he voted, no doubt, as his conscience dictated, but it was contrary to West Virginia's interests and well-nigh cost him his seat in Congress."

WEST VIRGINIA.

Senator Camden's friends claim that the State election did not disappoint them. They are confident of his re-election to the Senate. They are already looking forward to Mr. Kenna's future and say that it gives them some uneasiness. The uncomfortable closeness of things this year and the growing sentiment in West Virginia in favor of protection do not combine to make the outlook for 1889 at all encouraging. "If Blaine and Cleveland should be the opposing candidates two years hence," they argue, "Blaine would have a walk-over in West Virginia, judging from present circumstances, and he would carry the Legislature with him. Mr. Kenna's chances are not so good as Mr. Camden's, though he may be personally more popular." Some of Kenna's opponents are finding fault with him that his own home district fell so far behind. They had expected that he would see to it that his Senatorial district, at least, would make a better showing. I think these gentlemen do the junior Senator an injustice. His duties as chairman of the National Committee were attended to faithfully by him, and he could not have given his entire attention to home matters without neglecting these duties. The time allowed him to devote to his own State was generally donated by him to the State at large. Senator Kenna has not a selfish bone in his body, and when candidates Brannon and Wilson asked for his assistance, he did not pause to consider that in giving them all his services, he might be sacrificing interests at home, the loss of which would seriously reflect upon him personally.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Wilson and Snyder are not expected for several days.

Commissioner Miller's family is now quartered at the Hamilton hotel on Franklin Square.

General Goff is in the city off and on a great deal of his time. He will locate at his old quarters for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Camden are expected next week to remain for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are on the ground also.

Among the West Virginia visitors in the city to-day is Mayor Jacob W. Grubb, of Wheeling, who is enroute to the eastern cities on a business trip.

Captain George W. Curtin and wife, of Grafton, are in the city. Mr. Curtin is one of Taylor county's solid men and most honored Republican leaders.

Senator Kenna has returned to the city with his family and will remain until the adjournment of Congress. His place of residence is changed, and he has taken a house convenient to the Capitol, being located at 140 B. street, N. E.

Cashier Frank P. Jepson and Mr. H. H. Pendleton, of Wheeling, have been in the city some days. I learn that Mr. Pendleton is an applicant for official honors and that his friends are doing what they can to bring the required pressure to bear on the reform administration.

Everything is quiet in Washington at present, the only disturbing element in political circles at present being the discussion of the likelihood of Biddleberger, of Virginia, holding the balance of power and dictating the organization of the next United States Senate. What remarkable freaks of fate we are experiencing these days! G. A. D.

The Sobranje Adjourns.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 14.—Upon receiving from the King of Denmark a telegram refusing his consent to Prince Waldemar's acceptance of the Bulgarian throne the Regents resigned. The Sobranje voted confidence in the Regents, but they declined to withdraw their resignations.

The Sobranje has adjourned, all the members going to Sophia. A deputation will visit the European courts to pray the powers to nominate a candidate for the throne.

"If a woman will, she will." If she will take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for her cold, she will be cured.

Take good advice—I have suffered with bad headaches for years, and have tried many remedies without obtaining relief. I was advised to give Salvation Oil a trial, and it has entirely cured me.

EDWARD BALTZ, (Butcher,)
La Fayette Market, Baltimore, Md.

GREAT STRIKE OVER.

THE PACKERS FINALLY YIELD

To the Eloquent Pleadings of Barry and Carlton, After Refusing to Obey the Order of General Master Workman Powderly—Strike Notes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The finishing blow to the strike of 25,000 stockyard employes was given to-night, and the strike is virtually a thing of the past. A mass meeting of the Knights of Labor assemblies involved was held in Germania hall to-night. Nearly 3,000 men crowded each other in the narrow space and gave evidence of the greatest excitement and highly wrought feeling. The meeting had not been long in progress when the question was put to the assemblage, "Shall the order of General Master Workman Powderly be obeyed and the strike ended?"

A large element refrained from voting, and only 365 men gave tokens of obedience. They were just 1,142 angry voices of dissent. Barry and Carlton, who were on the platform refused to take the vote as the sense of the meeting and pleaded for a reconsideration. They declared earnestly that 1,142 votes should not be allowed to keep 25,000 men from work, and from obedience to the highest authority in the Knights of Labor. Gradually the two leaders gained sway over the multitude and by another vote it was declared that the vote should not be regarded as decisive. Then Carlton and Barry flung themselves into the breach they had created, and with eloquent words appealed to the sober judgment of the men; argued with their self-interest and pictured the horrors almost inevitable should they persist in refusal. The speeches carried the meeting by storm When the last word had been spoken a unanimous vote was taken to obey the order of Powderly and resume work tomorrow. A feature of the meeting was the assurance given the men by Barry that they would all sooner or later secure the places they had quit.

The main point made by Barry and Carlton was that obedience was necessary to prevent disruption of the Knights of Labor organization in Chicago. In putting the final question whether to obey or not the form was altered so that the men in adopting the resolution return to work as commanded, but do it under protest. From interviews with leading packers, it is apparent that the employes have not yet formulated a clearly defined policy as to the conditions upon which the strikers will be given work. A money deposit to be forfeited if the employe quits without giving two weeks notice is a favorite measure. The Packers Association will hold a meeting to-morrow to devise some method of the kind for future protection.

POWDERLY DEFIED

By the Trades Assembly—A Socialist's Violent Pleas.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The indecision of the strikers last night whether or not to obey the order to return to work, led to serious complications to-day. A special meeting of the Chicago Trades Assembly had some time ago been called for this afternoon, the understanding being that action would be taken in regard to boycotting Armour. Powderly's order had led many of the delegates to believe this morning that the object of the meeting had been removed, but President Rowan had scarcely rapped the Assembly to order when George Schilling, a locally prominent Socialistic agitator, precipitated a general discussion of Powderly's order, the attitude of the strikers and what action would be taken. It was soon developed that there was a very strong opposition in the Assembly to obeying Powderly's order, and strangely enough the opposition all came from delegates who are Knights, while those who are trades unionists favored it, many of them on the ground that discipline ought to be maintained among the Knights, and others on the ground that Powderly's order was the only rational thing he could do in the premises.

Schilling introduced a resolution instructing and empowering the Executive Committee of the Trades Assembly acting as a joint committee to hold themselves in readiness, and whenever called on by the Executive Committee of the strikers, to investigate affairs at the stock yards, and act with the strikers, and assist them in any way possible.

This resolution was understood to mean that the strikers would not obey the Powderly order, and that the Trades Assembly would aid and abet them in disobeying.

Richard Powers, Ex-President of the Seaman's Union vehemently declared the Powderly order arbitrary and dictatorial. The strikers, the men on the ground asserted, were in the best position to decide on the proper course, and they were in favor of continuing the strike. If any outside pressure was brought to bear to enforce the order, it would result in a schism in the Knights of Labor, the destruction of that organization in this part of the country, and the crippling of its influence throughout the land. It was in vain that the opponents of the resolution pointed out that disobedience to Powderly's order would be just as destructive to the Knights. Schilling and Powers carried their point. The Assembly immediately adjourned.

The great strike was also the chief topic in the Central Labor Union. Resolutions were adopted, tendering the strikers the sympathy and substantial support of the union.

POWDERLY'S MANDATE

Ordering the Men to Return to Work at the Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A large meeting of the stock yard strikers was held this evening at Germania hall, when an order was read from Grand Master Workman Powderly declaring the strike off and advising the men to go back to work on Monday. Powderly stated that he thought the strike for eight hours impracticable at the present time. The meeting received the order of with many expressions of dissent, but the discipline of the Knights of Labor prevailed, and it was resolved to obey the mandate of the master workman.

The following is Mr. Powderly's letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1886.

T. D. Barry, Chicago:

In a circular issued March 13, 1886, I stated the policy of the Knights of Labor on the eight-hour question. That circular was read and approved by the General Executive Board before it went out. It was afterwards approved by the entire order. In opposition to that circular the men at the stock yards struck for eight hours. The order of Knights of Labor was not brought into the controversy, hence no action was necessary. During the session of the General Assembly the men at the stock yards struck again. You were sent to try and settle the strike, but in case of failure the order was not to be involved or asked for assessments. You settled the strike by ordering the men back at the old hours. They have in violation of law and your order and without notifying us, again struck for eight hours. The board instructs you and Carlton, who will be with you to-day, to settle the strike by putting the men back to work at the old hours until the order of Knights of Labor takes definite action on the eight-hour plan. If the men refuse, take their charters. We must have obedience and discipline.

[Signed]

By order of the General Executive Board.

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chairman.

After the reading of the above order there were some expressions of dissatisfaction among the strikers, but finally a resolution was adopted by the meeting declaring the strike off.

TRADES CONGRESS,

For the Formation of Trades Union, to be Held at Columbus.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 14.—The next issue of the *Labor Tribune*, will contain a call for a convention of the Trades Unions in the United States and Canada, to begin at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday December 8. The object of the meeting as set forth in the circular is the establishment of a Trades Congress that shall have for its object:

First—The formation of Trades Unions and the encouragement of the Trade Union movement in America.

Second—The organization of Trades Assemblies, Trades Councils, or a Central Labor Union in every city in America, and the further encouragement of such bodies.

Third—The founding of State Trade Assemblies or State Labor Congresses to influence State legislation in the interests of the working masses.

Fourth—The establishment of National and International Trades Unions, based upon the strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

Fifth—An American federation, or alliance of all National and International trades unions, to aid and assist each other, and furthermore to insure national legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favor of organized labor.

Sixth—To aid and encourage the labor press of America, and to disseminate tracts and literature on the labor element.

At this convention the basis of representation will be; From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. For each local Trades Union, not having a national or international union one delegate, but no Trades Union shall be entitled to representation that has not been organized three months prior to the session of this convention.

P. J. McGuire, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as secretary signs the circular, with President Weihe, of the Amalgamatyd Association, P. F. Fitzpatrick, of the Iron Moulder's Union, A. Strasser, of the Cigar Maker's Union, and Chris Evans, of the Miner's Association. It is expected that the gathering will be productive of great results for labor organization.

RYAN KNOCKED OUT

By the Burly Boston Boy in Three Rattling Rounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—As early as 7 o'clock the doors of the pavilion were besieged by an eager crowd impatiently awaiting admission. When at last the doors were drawn open the rush to obtain good seats was so great that many people were badly crushed, if not seriously injured.

When all were inside the pavilion contained nine thousand people. Sheedy was surprised. He says he never saw such a house before, except once in Madison Square Garden, New York. He estimates the receipts will reach $12,000.

Exactly at fourteen minutes past 11 the two stars, Sullivan and Ryan, made their appearance. Ryan was first to trip lightly up the stairs of the platform. As he slipped off his coat he was loudly cheered. Sullivan quickly followed, and was greeted with applause.

Captain Hiram Cook, of this city, was chosen referee; Daniel Murphy, timekeeper for Sullivan; Charles Smith, timekeeper for Ryan. Five minutes went by before the men took their corners, and another four minutes elapsed before time was called.

After shaking hands the two men sparred for five seconds for an opening, when Ryan suddenly let out with his right, catching Sullivan on the right cheek. Yells of "Good for Paddy!" were heard all over the house. From this moment both fought savagely. Ryan leading throughout. Ryan followed up with another right hander on the cheek, and attempted to follow up with a stomach blow. The hit fell short. For the first minute the fighting was so severe that Ryan then began to show signs of failing wind, and Sullivan took advantage of this and made a rush at Ryan, when both clinched, but were quickly separated.

Second round—Ryan again forced the fighting, but with less apparent effect, though he reached Sullivan's face and body several times. He had lost some of his powers through becoming winded. Sullivan, on noticing this, started to force the fight, and leading, reached Ryan, who countered effectually. Sullivan then again reached for him, and landed a body blow which downed Ryan, amid loud cheers. This was repeated twice. Ryan essayed the tactics of clinching to avoid punishment, and at the end of the round it was apparent that Ryan's chance for a victory was gone.

The third round was a regular slugging match, Sullivan being in better wind, forcing the fight from the start, but both men showed signs of heavy punishment. After the third pass Sullivan sent in a terrific right-hander on Ryan's jaw, which sent him spinning to the ropes—a clean knock down.

The blow rattled Ryan so that it was with some difficulty he staggered to his feet. He shook himself together, and in a dazed way led off with his left for Sullivan's face. The latter stopped it prettily, and then repeated his right-hander on Ryan's jaw. The blow was so violent and well directed that Ryan went down as if shot out of a cannon. It was a knock-out of the cleanest kind. Ryan lay on the floor utterly unable to move. The police rushed in, but it was too late. There was nothing for them to do, the fight was ended. Sullivan waived the time-keepers back so as to see if Ryan had anything more to say. When time was called Ryan was still on the floor. Sullivan then stooped down, raised him up and carried him to his corner. The crowd quickly dispersed amid shouts for Sullivan.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay county, Ia., tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c, at Logan & Co.'s drug store.

William H. Johnson, the defeated candidate for the Indiana Legislature in the Lafayette district, has been compelled by public opinion to withdraw his contest against Senator-elect Dresser.

It is said that "Jim Cummings" and "Richard Roe," who participated in the St. Louis express robbery, are known, and will soon be taken into custody.

DANGERS OF THE AGE.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S ADDRESS

Before the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh—The Influence of the Association for Good—Capital and Labor—Church's Work.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, delivered a lengthy address at the twentieth anniversary of the Pittsburgh branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the course of his remarks Mr. Depew spoke of the great good the Young Men's Christian Association was doing among railroad men. In ten years the effect upon the employes of the New York Central Railroad was so marked that it can be seen all over the road. Instead of spending their time in barrooms, pool rooms and other places where their manhood was destroyed, they spend their time in improving themselves, and their money goes to their families, the saving banks and into homes. The association is creating that which will ultimately be the saving of the country, every man owning the roof which covers him. "No man," said he, "who has money in his home, who has capital invested, goes to bed without a fear that something is going to happen. Why are men afraid of the line being drawn through the community? Afraid of civil war? Afraid of a socialistic riot? Why? Because the developments of the century are greater than the church and its developments can take care of."

The speaker referred to the differences that have come in the last hundred years to the advance in civilization and in productive power. "We boast," he said, "of our 60,000,000 people, in having outstripped all countries, of our wealth, of our productive power. But we must face the fact that grave perils are at our doors. At a recent election in the largest city of the country, one-third of the people voted for a man who declared that we were on the eve of another French revolution with all its horrors. Of the 68,000 men who voted for George, not one in a hundred believed what George said; he don't believe it himself. They are not Anarchists or Socialists. What did they mean? They meant something. They meant that they have a grievance. We don't exactly know what it is. They can't clearly express it, but it exists." The rapid development of the century, the speaker said, had dried up the springs of common humanity and men no longer understood each other as they once did. He spoke of the time when an employer knew all his employes, when their joys and sorrows were held in common. This has gone by. The keenness of competition left so small a margin that profit only existed in large operations which required more capital than one person could furnish. This called into existence corporations. Then the distance between the employer and employes grew greater. How could this be avoided? Labor organized, but this only arrayed two hostile armies and made war between capital and labor, which should be as the brain and stomach. The solution would be in organization within and without the church to teach the true relation between labor and capital. In conclusion Mr. Depew said an organization like the Young Men's Christian Association takes a man to a place where he finds sympathy, where he is taught, where bloodthirsty teachings are dispelled, where he is not asked about his creed, where he meets men who feel for him, who will visit him, where he feels the current of humanity.

COLONEL MORRISON TALKS,

What He Says of His Defeat and of Mr. Carlisle's Influence.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Colonel William R. Morrison is in the city to-night and, notwithstanding his recent disastrous defeat, he is in good spirits. A correspondent asked his opinion of the rumor that Mr. Carlisle would not be a candidate for speaker in the next House. "There is nothing in it," said he. "He will be elected Speaker of the next as he was of the present, without opposition. About 153 Republicans and 172 Democrats will be in the next House. Of that 172 more than 130 agree with Mr. Carlisle on the tariff and a still greater number will support him for Speaker."

"Suppose his seat should be contested?"

"I think it highly probable that it will be. The Protectionists will be glad to have it contested in the hope of breaking his prestige. But it will not effect him in the least. The Republican press continues to advertise Mr. Randall as Carlisle's formidable adversary, when the fact is to make his influence felt at all against Carlisle, Randall must do as he does on the tariff—unite with the Republican party. That party joined last week in electing Mr. Randall to Congress."

"How will the late elections affect former Democratic politics, especially on tariff reduction?"

"Hardly at all. The next house will not be very different from the present one on that question, and the fight will go right on until the tariff is so reduced that it will yield all the revenue we need and more. The speedy application of the surplus is wiping out all the public debt payable and making more urgent the necessity for reducing the taxes. The protectionists, including a few Democrats, will try to meet this necessity by taking off the tobacco tax and part of the liquor tax. Failing in this they will try to enact such another fraud as that of 1883—revise the tariff without reducing the taxes and settle nothing."

"The result in your district was a surprise to the country and I suppose to you?"

"Yes, it was unexpected. I know the Pennsylvania tin-plate man Jarrett was in the district assuming to represent Knights of Labor and other organizations. Mr. Baker owes his seat in Congress to Jarrett's success and Jarrett's methods, but Jarrett was by no means alone in their application. Similar efforts had been made two and four years ago without success, and I believed they would fail this time. But then the labor element was not organized as it is now, and while the voters of that element are as free from corrupting influences as other men of like intelligence they have a grievance in not being permitted the privilege of enjoying a fair portion of their earnings as a result of excessive and abusive taxation, and they were ready to hear complaints in organizations where I could not answer."

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COMMISSIONER MILLER'S REPORT.

Internal Revenue Statistics for the Past Year—Comparisons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is an elaborate document of 115 printed pages, and gives a detailed account of the operations of the Internal Revenue service during the past fiscal year, as compared with previous years. The total receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue taxation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $116,902,879, as compared with $112,421,121 for the year 1885, $121,590,039 for 1884, $144,554,344 for 1883, and $146,523,273 for the year of 1882. A statement of withdrawal for consumption during the past year as compared with the preceding year shows a large increase in all articles of taxation, except snuff, of which there was a decrease of $195,747. The principal increase was in cigars, cigarettes and spirits distilled from grain.

The cost of collecting during the year was $4,299,485, being about 3 6 per cent. of the amount collected. The collections during the previous year cost $4,455,430, or about 3 9 per cent. of the amount collected. The receipts during the first three months of the present fiscal were $28,004,904, an increase of $230,441 over last year. The increase was mainly on tobacco and fermented liquors, although there was a small increase in the receipts from spirits distilled from apples, peaches or grapes.

The principal decrease was in the tax on spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches or grapes, and in the special retail liquor dealers tax.

It is estimated that the sum of $118,000,000 will be collected during the current fiscal year from the various sources of internal revenue. In making this statement Commissioner Miller says his office is much embarrassed by the presence of a new source of revenue, oleomargarine, and the entire absence of any statistical information as to the quantity manufactured, the number of factories engaged in its production, and the number of persons, or firms engaged in selling the same as wholesale and retail dealers.

It was estimated that the receipts for the last fiscal year would not be less than $115,000,000. The actual receipts exceed that sum by $1,902,809.

Eight hundred and sixty-eight violations of the Internal Revenue law have been reported by revenue agents during the year; 637 persons have been arrested on this information, property to the value of $136,805 has been reported by them for seizure, and $124,020 for assessments for unpaid taxes and penalties.

The number of illicit stills seized during the year was 594, and the number of persons employed therein arrested was 1,214. The seizures were principally in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. The amount expended during the year in detecting and punishing persons for violations of the international revenue laws was $42,501.

Property to the value of $286,982 was seized during the year for violations of law.

The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year amount to $1,236,440, of which $1,000,000 is for salaries and expenses of Revenue Agents, Surveyors, Gaugers, Storekeepers, etc, and $266,440 for salaried officers and employes of the Commissioner's office. The estimates for salaries of collectors are based on an estimate of their probable collections. The estimate for the Commissioner's office includes an appropriation for an additional Chief of Division and increase of force rendered necessary by the oleomargarine law. The number of stamps issued during the year was 550,061,029, and their value $135,112,305.

NOVEMBER SNOWSTORMS.

A Blizzard at Oswego—Twelve Lives Probably Lost.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A blizzard struck Oswego last night and it is still blowing and snowing hard. Trains are delayed and the street railroad is blocked for the first time since its operation. A fleet of ten light vessels left here for Canada about dark last night and grave fears are entertained for their safety. One of them, the Snowbird, is ashore at Charlotte. The crew are safe. The tug Protector left for Charlotte last night with the barges Bolivia and E. C. Buell in tow. She lost her way in the snowstorm and the barges broke loose. The tug, badly iced up, finally got into Charlotte, but nothing has been heard from the barges. There were six men on each one. They are probably lost. Several wrecks are reported along the south shore.

GENEVA, N. Y.—The snow here is twenty inches deep on a level, and in drifts from three to six feet deep. Trains on all the roads centering here are two hours late.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Snow to the depth of eight and a half inches fell here last night. The highest velocity of the wind was twenty-six miles per hour. A number of vessels are aground in the harbor. Railroad traffic was somewhat impeded this morning.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—There was a heavy snowfall last night and this morning. Trains are more than an hour late on all roads leading to the city.

AUBURN, N. Y.—There is over a foot of snow on the ground here, and it is still snowing.

BOSTON.—Despatches from various portions of New Hampshire and Vermont indicate a heavy fall of snow last night and this morning.

HARRISONBURG, VA.—Parties coming in from West Virginia to-day report eight inches of snow on Pendleton Mountain in the Alleghenies and still falling. The mercury stands at 30° above here, and it has been snowing in flurries all day.

BRANCHING OUT,

The Baltimore & Ohio Road Seeking New Fields.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been for sometime seeking a means of reaching, by way of Chicago, the Northwestern part of the country. Farwell and Adams, of Detroit, suggested to the Company the feasibility of a line of steamers from some Ohio port to Duluth. The proposition met with favor, and to-day Third Vice-President Smith arrived in this city, and it was definitely settled that such a line would be put into operation as soon as possible. The details of the new route have not yet been fully settled, but it will be from Fairport, Ohio, to Duluth, and the finest vessels will be built. This does away with a route via Chicago.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—It is officially stated that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has made a contract for a term of years with the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Company for the exclusive express business over their entire system, and that arrangements are being made to extend the service to all Southern cities, including Atlanta, Macon and Jacksonville. The contract goes into effect on December 1 next. It is understood that a general traffic agreement will shortly be entered into, by which the Baltimore & Ohio will have through connections to the Gulf, and for the first time, into Southern territory. Agents of the company are now at work opening offices and arranging for business.

Hon. Robt. L. McLane, minister to France, endorses Red Star Cough Cure. No opiates.

A BRUTAL LYNCHING.

A DETERMINED MOB'S WORK.

They Successfully Assault a Jail, Cap