The Semi-Weekly Miner

BUTTE, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

Cleveland has a plurality of the popular vote of about 50,000 according to latest advices.

Lost, strayed or stolen, since election; one William E. Chandler. When last seen he was quoting scripture to the bankrupt firm of Jones, Elkins & Co. Foul play is suspected.

The impeachment of Lot Wright, United States marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, in the House of Representatives will, in the course of the investigation to follow, show to the world the methods employed by Republican marshals throughout the country to carry elections for their party. Turn the rascals out.

Morning Journal: Commissioner Pine, of the New Orleans Exhibition, has a well-planned idea of a boarding house. In chartering the Great Eastern for a floating hotel he has struck a bright thought. Floating hotels in New York waters would pay. Many a landlord who finds it hard to keep afloat on shore might manage it at sea. An investment in watered stock of this character would enable an enterprising proprietor to salt down his profits to advantage.

The report of the Utah commissioners is made public. The commissioners say they have succeeded in preventing a large number of polygamists from voting, but that their disfranchisement has had no effect upon abating polygamy. On the contrary it was followed by a polygamic revival. The institution is still boldly and defiantly defended by Mormon teachers and converts are being added to it. In view of these facts the commissioners think the Federal Government should take into its control all civil power in the Territory and fill every office by appointment.

More recent advices from the South prove conclusively that the stories in the Blaine organs about the alarm of the colored population touching the approaching change in the administration are gross exaggerations. The few ignorant negroes who were at first disposed to believe the Republican "yarn" that the election of Cleveland meant a return to slavery have gotten over their scare. The Southern people have rejoiced—as they had a perfect right to do—but they have not inflicted any damage upon the country. The incendiary Blaine organs have not as yet been able to evolve an "outrage" or stimulate a "massacre." As a matter of fact, the South is happy and hopeful and the negroes are better off than they have been since the close of the war.

Speaking of the interference of United States marshals at elections the Omaha *Herald* has the following to say: Everybody knows but that for the bulldozing interference of U. S. Marshals, Chicago would have given Carter Harrison a larger majority than that which he received last year as mayor, for in the state where those partisan hirelings could not ply their nefarious business, his inroads into the Republican majorty were simply marvelous. Not satisfied with their dirty work on election day, which alone prevented the election of a Democratic governor and a great number of legislators, the manipulators of the Long John ring now try to hold an after election, upon the Louisiana plan, in order to save to Illinois a Republican Senator. Gentlemen, it will not do. There are honest judges in Chicago, and that is all the Democrats ask to frustrate your dark and fraudulent schemes.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

One of the pasttimes of the defeated Republican press is the inventing of stories designed to stir up bad feelings in the bosom of the victorious Democracy. One of the latest is a telegram from Albany claiming that Vice-President-elect Hendricks' recent visit to Mr. Cleveland resulted in a coolness between these gentlemen. It was stated that Mr. Hendricks laid down to Mr. Cleveland the doctrine that the "spoils" must be dealt out to Democrats with a liberal hand and that the Independents must be ignored. To this, it is related, Mr. Cleveland took exceptions. Hence the coolness. A lie so absurd upon its face would hardly have done credit to the heat of the canvass. Mr. Hendricks is a gentleman to begin with. He knows that he has nothing to do with Mr. Cleveland's patronage, and he certainly would not make himself offensive by offering a "policy" without invitation. Besides, Mr. Hendricks says that during his call upon the Governor the subject of politics was not mentioned. It was purely a social visit,

THE UNSOLVED PROBLEM

The saying is as true as it is old that one may lead a horse to water but he cannot be made to drink. It is equally true that one may present a pure religion to a people but they cannot be made to accept it. The Utah commissioners have doubtless felt the force of these truths. They were appointed to carry out the provisions of the Edmunds anti-polygamy act in order to suppress polygamy and to destroy, as far as possible, the power of the Mormon church in Utah. They have not met with encouraging success. It is true that polygamists have been disfranchised and prevented from holding office, but the belief in the right and duty of members of the Mormon church to contract plural marriages has not been legislated out of them. The fangs of the serpent have been drawn but the serpent lives. Practical polygamists have been shorn of certain civil rights but polygamy is on the increase. The Mormon problem still remains unsolved. It seems the only way to destroy the Mormon power in Utah is to make the church unpopular with the young men of the Territory and leave to time the results. The church cannot live unless it is fed by new recruits.

NIHILISM.

Times are ticklish in Russia. Alexander III. is as seriously apprehensive of personal danger as his father was, and every precaution is taken to protect his august majesty. Another matured plot against his life has been recently discovered. Neither public execution, nor the dreaded consignment to the wilderness of Siberia, with hard labor in the mines as an additional determent, effects the resolute Nihilists.

According to the *Moscow Gazette*, sedition has reached as high as lieutenant-colonels in the army, and is not likely to stop there. Another Russian paper thinks that the "canker of Nihilism has eaten through every class of society, private and official." A St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* says that "the rector of the University of Karkoff has informed the students, who are giving signs of demonstrating against the evictions of their comrades at Kieff, that in conformity with the new University statutes, all those taking part in any kind of meeting will be immediately and summarily expelled."

Yet, in spite of this warning, three hundred of the students arose in insubordination and were dispersed by the police. Expulsion had no terrors for them. Says the correspondent: "Indications of growing agitation are observable in other universities, and further troubles are very probable."

A dispatch from Vienna says that a letter to the *Political Correspondence* from St. Petersburg "refers to another increase in Nihilistic agitation in that capital. In the provinces a manifesto has been circulated among the peasants, urging them to hostilities against the higher classes. This has led to some risings against landed proprietors." A few of the peasants have been executed for revolt. To the Nihilists is attributed the cause of the disturbance. They are here, there and everywhere in Russia. The "matured plot" against the Czar's life may be only an existence of police imagination. At any rate the police have discovered nothing definite in that direction yet. But it is natural enough that his Imperial Majesty is sensitively apprehensive. It is natural enough, too, that the conspirators against his person, if such there be, keep their regicidal attention a profound secret not to be penetrated by the guardians of the law.

The assassin, when he strikes, especially at a shining mark, strikes unexpectedly. The Czar is well guarded, both in his palace and on the road when traveling; but certain of his recent predecessors have fallen, notwithstanding precautions, whether in their stately home or on the highway. The present ruler of all the Russians does not evidently sit on a throne of quietness. His daily life is one of continual uneasiness that displays itself in his every public motion.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The extreme length of President Arthur's message precluded the possibility of publishing it all in this journal at the time of its delivery to Congress. It is now before us in its entirety. It is a well-written document, contains no startling propositions, and considers a great variety of topics. The patience of the people in awaiting the announcement of the result of the recent general election is highly commended, and referred to as an evidence of the strength and wisdom of our political institutions.

Our relations with all foreign powers are amicable; the war between Chili and Peru is at an end and a convention will soon be negotiated to arbitrate the claims of American citizens who suffered through the Chilian authorities. China has paid the claims of American citizens whose property was destroyed at the recent riot at Canton. The President has recognized the flag of the International Association of the Congo and has appointed a commercial agent for the Congo basin.

He advises the restoration of the agency and Consul General at Cairo on its former basis, to the end that American citizens sojourning in Egypt may be properly represented. He suggests that Congress take some action in regard to the spirit which prompted France to give to America the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

We have extradition treaties with several of the German States, but as they are not as comprehensive and uniform in their application as the interests of both countries require, the President suggests that negotiations be opened to embrace all the territory of the empire. He favors the extension of the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty for seven years longer.

He favors the abolition of duties on works of art; calls the attention of Congress to our reciprocity treaty with Mexico and the necessity of tariff legislation to make the treaty effective; intimates his desire to see a canal railway built across the Isthmus of Nicaraugua by the United States, and believes the country should preserve strict neutrality in strifes between all foreign powers.

The President thinks our naturalization laws should be revised; that they should be made uniform in their operations. He recommends that the coinage of silver be suspended, and the withdrawal of all $1 and $2 treasury notes from circulation that room may be made for a corresponding amount of silver.

He urges more legislation in regard to Utah, and favors the lodging the appointment of all civil officers in the Territory in the hands of a commissioner. He thinks our financial condition is good, and calls upon Congress to devise some means to increase our foreign trade.

In regard to free trade and protection the President puts the case in a nutshell as follows: "It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people. The protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome, that our shipping interests may be judiciously arranged and the currency fixed on a firm basis; and, above all, such a unity established among the States of the American system as will be of great and ever increasing advantage to them all. All treaties in the line of this policy, which have been negotiated or are in progress of negotiation, contain a provision deemed to be requisite under the clause of the constitution limiting to the House of Representatives the authority to originate for raising revenues."

These are the most salient features of the message, and if there is nothing very remarkable in the document the reason is found in the fact that there is no very remarkable issues at present before the country which require special mention by the President.

MR. CONKLING'S SUPPORT.

Since it was announced that Mr. Roscoe Conkling would probably be a candidate for the United States Senate he has received support from a variety of strange and unexpected sources. But the strangest of all the changes which has brought to his train many of his ancient enemies is that which gives him the support of the New York *Herald*. In a recent double-leaded editorial that journal makes the following announcement: "Of course, Mr. Conkling will not thank us nor appreciate our support, for we believe, since the course taken by the *Herald* in regard to his escapade in resigning from the Senate, he has never forgiven us. But the *Herald* cares little about that. We think Conkling necessary to the nation, and because we think so we support him. Let Conkling in the same manner accept, because he is useful to the nation. Everybody knows he is as vain as a peacock, but everybody knows also that he has the wisdom of the owl. His experience has shown him his peacock mistakes and taught him the wisdom of the owl, and we believe him to be a patriot." This is very handsome on the part of the great New York journal, and must be a source of gratification to Mr. Conkling to receive the support of his old antagonist.

TAKING ALARM.

The Denver *Tribune Republican* announces that a Silver Convention will be held in that city the 28th of next January by the leading miners of the State and others interested in the continued coinage of silver.

The fact cannot longer be disguised that the single standard men of eastern money centers are now more thoroughly organized in opposition to silver than ever and will make a most obstinate fight for the repeal of the Bland silver coinage act. The mining men of Colorado realize this fact and hence their call for the convention mentioned.

The Denver paper says it "has frequently suggested that the men who are interested in the coinage of silver should organize to protect their interests, just as the cattle-men and sheep-growers of the West have formed societies for the advancement and protection of their interests. The advantages of these organizations are already apparent, although the societies have been in existence but a short time. Both the cattle and sheep interests have received great benefit from their respective associations, and there is no reason why the silver-men should not be benefited by an organization of the same nature."

Continuing the *Tribune: Republican* adds: "The prime motive for the calling of a Silver Convention is to adopt some line of action to checkmate the gold standard men, who have greatly increased in numbers and influence during the past two years. We can think of no better way to do this than to form an association of silver producers. It should be broad enough to take in as members the mining men of all the silver States and Territories. Of course the first step would be to form a State association; the others would follow. As Colorado is the chief silver State, it is her duty to take the lead in the movement. The silver question and the need of protecting the silver interests should be agitated by every newspaper in Colorado. We shall be the losers if we shall be apathetic."

The advice is opportune and should be heeded. The mining men of Montana and especially of Butte are as deeply interested in this matter as the silver producers of Colorado are. There is danger ahead and the sooner the fact is realized and steps taken to avert it the better it will be for our mining men. They have to contend not only against the gold standard men of the East but they have a gold standard press at home to fight. They should organize an association of silver producers in this Territory and make themselves felt. The battle against the metal will be a bitter one and its enemies can be defeated only by united action upon the part of those interested it its production.

Omaha *Herald:* Martin Maginnis is entering a protest at Washington to defeat the scheme of a Colorado cattle syndicate which proposes to lease the reservation of the Crow Indians. The people of the Territory are very much aroused about it. The Crow chiefs are quoted as saying that they signed the lease under threats that if they refused their rations would be cut off. The reservation was visited a year ago by a Senate committee consisting of Senators Vest, Dawes and others, who recommended the purchase from the Crows of all the lands they did not need and putting it into market for actual settlers. Secretary Teller also visited the reservation and indorsed the recommendations of the committee of the Senate. He is now suspected of winking at the Colorado swindle with a view to political promotion for himself, and hereby may hang an untold tale.

It seems as if Mr. Blaine's worst fears concerning the South would come to pass. Preliminary steps were taken at a meeting of leading white and colored citizens of New Orleans last week to establish at some central point in the South a university of applied sciences for giving the graduates of colored schools a thorough training, both theoretical and practical, in the leading trades. This is an entering wedge to the destruction of the chief business of the plantation darkey, which consists in playing politician, and directed him into channels intended only for white trash, namely, the trades. We concede the negroes have cause to feel alarmed.

The Civil Service Law "does not apply to officers appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate * * . It applies only to those officials who are employed in the Departments in Washington and in the large offices of the Government elsewhere * * . The law does not touch the question of tenure of office or of removal from office." So says Senator Pendleton, who ought to know, and so reads the law itself.

The mention of Mr. Conkling's name in connection with the New York Senatorship has brought down upon the head of that peaceful, unobtrusive citizen a vast amount of abuse from unprincipled Half-Breed newspapers, but it is all of a kind that testifies vigorously to the fact that Mr. Conkling is about the largest Republican in the land.

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

A Washington paper says: There is more work upon the calendars of Congress than can be done between now and March 4, if no more bills are introduced. Among those which, if passed, will take the most money from the Treasury are the following: The Blair Education bill has passed the Senate. As passed by the Senate it appropriate $77,000,000. The pension bills are almost limitless in their demands. A rough estimate shows that the amount required to carry out the provisions of the pension bills is $150,000,000. Twenty-five millions more will be needed to fulfill the provisions of Senator Wade Hampton's bill to pay officers of the colonial armies half pay for life, which was authorized by various acts of Congress. One hundred bills are pending which provide for public buildings. Most of them will undoubtedly go through before March 4. The total amount appropriated by them is $20,000,000.

The Ben Holiday, McGarrahan and a troop of private claims, which appear annually and cost the Government thousands of dollars for printing and paper, call for $30,000,000, while $24,000,000 will be needed to reimburse the States for claims against the Federal Government for moneys expended during the revolutionary and Indian wars, and the war of the rebellion. An estimate of the amount required to equalize bounties is $100 000,000. One million will be needed to establish new soldiers' homes in Kansas, Michigan and other States. The French spoliations, Venezuela and other depredation claims foot up $10,000,000.

The Wemple bill asking $10,000,000 for the permanent improvement of the Erie Canal, together with the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal bill, the Hennepin Canal proposition, the bill for new cruisers, and the payment of other miscellaneous claims, together with the River and Harbor bill, would swell the amount to nearly $600,000,000, which Congress is asked to appropriate, aside from the regular appropriation bills. Some of these measures have received favorable reports from the various committees, and it is quite likely that in the hurry of a short session many "jobs" will be rushed through.

It has been determined by the Catholic Plenary Council, now in session in Baltimore, to give fitting recognition in future to the Puritan national holiday of Thanksgiving Day. This is a step in the right direction on the part of the Catholic Church in this country. The day, as it is now observed, is no longer religious or sectional. It is rational in every sense of the word. There is no good reason why the members of every church should not on that day unite in returning thanks to Him who holds the nations in the hollow of His hand.

In his report Secretary Lincoln turns over General Hazen without any consideration for that gentleman's feelings. As the General used to have the reputation of handling his pen with great skill and ability it is fair to presume he will take some notice of the Secretary's reflections. As the Republican party is more or less destroyed General Hazen need not restrain himself out of political considerations. Let slip the dogs of war.

It is estimated that New York gave Mr. Blaine more than 50,000 Irish votes, and that Butler shunted over to him not less than 10,000, all Democrats before. It required not less than 60,000 Independents to match that defection, and it is these men in New York, Connecticut and other States, that are being read out of the party by the defeated followers of the Plucked Knight of Maine.

Ex-Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has written a letter to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* emphasizing the position of the New South from his point of view, and assuring that Republican paper and its readers that sectionalism is a thing of the past; that the rights of the colored people are and will be protected, and that the coming Democratic administration will extinguish the last trace of ill-will between the races in the South.

President Arthur will doubtless be gratified to learn that Minister Kasson, whom he appointed, proposed at the American Thanksgiving banquet at Berlin three cheers for Mr. Cleveland and none for him. Usually the President in office is toasted on such an occasion. But Kasson don't care just now whom he cheers, except when it promises cheer to himself. Kasson evidently likes Berlin.

In his report Secretary Teller derives much satisfaction from the fact that "the past year has been one of peace among the Indians, and that no outbreaks have occurred." A certain person by the name of George Crook deserves no little share for this satisfactory showing.

It is said that Governor Cleveland is the constant recipient of threatening letters from cranks, who aver in many would-be startling ways that he will never be permitted to enter the White House alive to "usurp" the office of President. These letters have been more frequent since Blaine's Augusta speech. It is not likely Mr. Cleveland loses any sleep over them.

Montana, Idaho and Washington Territory elected Democratic delegates to Congress. Dakota is the only one on the whole line of the Northern Pacific that elected a Republican. In throwing its influence for the Republican nominees in these Territories the Northern Pacific made a blunder.

General Logan's friends say he will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1888. In the meantime Mrs. Logan will lock the General's mouth and throw the key away.

Mr. Cleveland will resign the Governorship of New York the 6th proximo. He does this in order to give himself time to select his cabinet and other important officials for prominent positions.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

The President in his message called upon Congress to recognize in fitting terms the gift of the Bartholdi statue to the United States by France. Congress will doubtless act upon the suggestion and thank France for the magnificent gift. But it now looks as though the gift will have to be hung up in mid air, like Mahomet's coffin, in the absence of a pedestal to rest upon. Appeal after appeal has been made for funds to construct one but thus far with poor success. If the majestic figure could speak what story would she have to tell visitors who will gaze upon her of the meanness, parsimony and unpatriotism of our people who buttoned up their pockets and failed to provide a pedestal for her to stand upon until the money had been doled out in pitiful sums in answer to begging appeals.

What are the facts of the case. Let us see. The people of France just after a destructive and impoverishing war, raised enough money to present to the people of the United States the great work of Bartholdi, as the gift of a young European Republic, just learning to walk alone. A spot was selected on a little island in the harbor of New York where it could stand, facing the East, to welcome those who come to the land of liberty through the gate of that great commercial metropolis.

Yet with all the boasted riches and all the boasted patriotism of this great country its people, like niggards, have refused to donate the price of a pedestal on which to place the offering of the French nation. The country is full of millionaires, who, by the dash of a pen, could have saved this disgrace. It is full of speculating politicians who readily subscribe a hundred thousand dollars or so to assist in stealing an election. It has bonanza kings and merchant princes, yet among them all the Bartholdi pedestal goes begging for a sum which, to many of them, is less than they would spend on a dinner or a ball. Shame on such parsimony. Shame on such want of patriotism. The amount needed will probably be raised by popular subscription. It should be. Money bags should be debarred. Thus raised it would be a pleasant compliment to the Goddess and a deserved rebuke to our men of large means and larger meanness.

Fred Grant is trying to prevail upon the President to give him a place in the army. It is said he desires especially to have the next vacancy in the Quartermaster's corps. The officers in this branch of the service rank as captains. The President has been reluctant to make any promise, as these places are regarded as the lawful prizes of all the hard-working first lieutenants in the service, in the same way as the posts of army paymasterships are the special property of the captains in the regular service. Promotion in the army is now so slow that any outside appointment into either of the above-mentioned branches of the service invariably creates a perfect storm from disappointed army men. It is not believed at Washington that Fred Grant will succeed. The President could not do a more unpopular thing. Grant resigned his place in the army to try his fortune in business, and for him to go back into the army now, however great his personal needs would be, would work much injustice.

According to the New York *World* Civil Service Reform has received a slight shock in Washington. Sergt. Brainard performed exceptionally gallant services in the Greely Arctic expedition, Almost everybody, including Sergt. Brainard, expected that he would be appointed to a vacant lieutenancy in the army. But the coveted prise fell easily into the lap of Attorney-General Brewster's adopted son, Wright, and Brainard is left out in the cold, to a degree surpassing his Arctic experience, Meanwhile the Attorney-General placidly parades his ruffled shirt bosom and cuffs. Sergt. Brainard and his immediate friends are rather ruffled, too.

The Springer Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice to-day, Chairman Springer read a letter from J. J. Barker, former treasury clerk, reiterating charges made by him some time ago against the management of the office of the first comptroller of the treasury department. In explanation of the charges Barker said he called the attention of the comptroller to what he considered illegal allowances of per diem. He said he had written a decision on this same subject. I told him his decision had not reached the fourth door of his office. The comptroller told me one bill for per diem was outrageous and should not be allowed, but it was allowed in other cases. I objected to the payment of claims as illegal, but they were allowed. I called the attention of the chief of division to certain irregular vouchers and he replied it was none of our business. There were other accounts for $11,000 that were the result of the Star Route trials. I told the comptroller they were illegal. He said he had signed them, without examining them. I told him he could not afford to sign them. He replied he could afford to, because he had already done so. I think the attorney general influenced the comptroller to allow the $11,000. I went to the chairman of the committee and to Senators VanWyck and Harrison and attempted to have these things corrected, but I found every obstacle thrown in my way. Referring to the first comptroller, Barker said: I believe Judge Lawrence to be honest but he is so exclusively engaged in the production of his decisions he has not time to attend to the details of his office. Before adjournment the committee directed the chairman to appoint a sub-committee to investigate the matters referred to by Barker.

A resolution was adopted requesting the secretary of the treasury to furnish the committee copies of all vouchers on file in the treasury department, concerning payments to United States Marshal Wright, and other court officials of the Southern District of Ohio for general and special deputy marshals at the congressional election in October and for a statement of the amounts allowed and paid on account of their services

A resolution was also adopted, directing the chairman to request the attorney general to furnish the committee with copies of all correspondence between his department and United States Marshal Wright in reference to the employment of United States deputy marshals at the same election.

President Cleveland's Intentions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A Washington special to the *Evening Post* says: A prominent Democratic member of Congress, who recently visited Governor Cleveland says the latter said to him:

I intend to resign the 6th of January and as Lieutenant Governor Hill will administer the executive office for the next year, I have turned over the writing of the message to him. After laying down the duties of governor I shall listen to whatever my Democratic friends have to say, and I shall divide my time between Albany and Buffalo, until the day arrives to go to Washington. I intend to give due consideration to the counsel of my own party friends. It may be, when I enter the Presidential office, some things may not move as fast as some Democrats wish, but I think it will be better to go slow and be sure. We cannot hope to avoid mistakes, but if we proceed slowly we will make fewer mistakes than if we go with a rush.

The member of Congress with whom Cleveland talked says the governor will become President without any ambition for a second term; that he holds to the second term principle laid down in his letter of acceptance and declared his object is to so administer the government as to lay the foundation for long continued Democratic rule.

The governor incidentally alluded to the report of a quarrel between himself and Hendricks, saying that they did not in their conversation discuss politics and that two men never parted more pleasantly. This congressman drew from his conversation with Cleveland that the latter has not yet made up his mind with regard to a single cabinet appointment. He is deferring these matters until he retires from the governorship.

A Decision.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Judge Blodgett to-day rendered a decision in the cases of James P. Frost and Daniel A. Sanders, of the Boston *Globe*, charged with contempt of court in refusing to disclose to the grand jury their source for certain recent information in regard to an old murder case in this city. The judge's decision is in effect that the facts in the case did not warrant the commitment of the journalists for contempt, as the question was a narrow one and resolved itself down to the question whether or not gentlemen should divulge the names of persons who had given them information. The decision was awaited with the greatest interest by the journalistic profession.

London News.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Skye crofters are moving in favor of a no rent policy. They resolved to retain grazings which they took and to ignore writs of landlords. They maintain that the island by right belongs to them and they have been illegally deprived of their grazing lands.

The case of Captain Dudley and the mate of the wrecked yacht Mignonette, who killed the boy Parker to keep themselves alive and against whom, on November 6th, a special verdict was found in accordance with facts, was heard to-day by the full bench of the court of appeals. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, in pronouncing the decision of the court, said all the judges agreed that the act of the prisoners amounted to murder and the conviction must be affirmed.

Regulators Arrested—Murder.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Dec. 4—Sheriff Day has arrested seven men charged with being members of the band of regulators who a few days ago killed J. G. Hughes in Bowan county. Two have confessed, implicating ten or twelve.

On Tuesday Floyd Oliver, a druggist of Farmers, Ky., was killed at Morehead in a difficulty with John Martin.

Magazine Explosion.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 4.—The magazine of the Virginia military institute, at Lexington, exploded last night. The magazine contained 500 pounds of cannon powder and the explosion was terrific. Windows of the institute were shattered and lights extinguished. Houses in Lexington a mile off were shaken to the foundation. The magazine was blown away. Five cadets were dismissed from the institute Tuesday for having stolen powder in their possesion.

An Expensive Club.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—The Pittsburg base ball team for the next season represents a cost of over $31,000, which includes $6,000 paid for the release of Columbus players. This is said to be more money than ever before paid for a base ball club in the United States.

Failed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Henry Newman, dealer in millinery goods failed; liabilities, $50,000, of which $21,000 is in New York; assets, $46,000.

Will Not Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A number of Democratic leaders in the House say no adjournment will be taken to give members an opportunity to attend the opening of the World's Fair at New Orleans. They propose to adjourn only for the usual holiday recess.

The Springer Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Springer committee on expenditures in the department of justice, which by order of the House is to continue investigation into the appointment and employment of deputy marshals in Cincinnati at the October election, will get to work shortly. The investigation will be begun in Washington, where a number of witnesses will be examined and then the committee will go to Cincinnati. The following witnesses have been summoned to appear and testify before the committee here: Jas. W. Donnelly, disbursing clerk of the general land office; Moses B. C. Wright, clerk in the pension office; E. C. Ford, also clerk in the pension office; John Wright, postoffice department; Geo. McElfresh, ex-detective; Chas. Hurley, ex-fireman, and Wm. Kavanaugh, all of Washington. These it is claimed were made deputies in Cincinnati on election day. Ex-Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, is also summoned. Several residents of St. Louis, Republican politicians, have been summoned, among them L. Rogers, Henry Mainstre and Barney Higgins.

Died for Honor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Professor Alexander De Wolowski, a music teacher, recently charged by his daughter Isabelle with criminal assault, was found dead in his house this morning, having committed suicide during the night. He left letters to different people, among them one to the President and one to Secretary Lincoln, dated eleven o'clock last night, protesting his innocence and declaring that he died to save his daughter's honor.

Cleveland at the Theatre.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The actors' fund benefit at the Academy of Music this afternoon was one of the most successful affairs that ever occurred in New York. Much of the *eclat* being in the nature of a compliment to the presence of Governor Cleveland, who on this occasion attended a public entertainment for the first time since his election to the Presidency. The vast auditorium was literally packed. Hundreds of persons entered the lobby only to be able to get within six feet of the inner doors. Every theatrical person of eminence in town secured a box. President-elect Cleveland had a cordial welcome at every station between Albany and New York. The president of the Actors' Association, and Mayor Edson and Mayor-elect Grace and a great throng of people received Governor Cleveland at the depot. In the academy the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The President expressed a wish to meet the artists engaged in the several performances. Joe Jefferson, however, had then left for Philadelphia, and Irving and Terry gone to their hotel. A committee of men drove hot haste to the Brevoort House and as quickly returned with Irving, who was presented to the President-elect and warmly grasped by both hands. Cleveland expressed regret at not meeting Miss Terry and Jefferson. He returned to Albany at five o'clock. Police guarded Cleveland's box during his stay in the Academy, preventing the entry of either politicians or interviewers. The proceeds for the benefit of the Actors' fund were $10,000. The Actors' fund benefit fund in Baltimore was fairly attended.

Escape Frustrated.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 4.—A third attempt was made by the negro, Charles H. Rugg, to escape from the Queens county jail where he is confined convicted of the murder of Annie Mabee at Brookville a year ago. Jailer Drake noticed last night Rugg acted strangely, and calling an assistant began an investigation. Entering the cell Rugg jumped from the corner where he had been standing and supposed to be chained and shackeled to the cot, leaving the chain behind him. The chain when examined showed the links connecting the shackles had been filed through and pieces of cord used to hold them together. It is supposed the links were cut two weeks ago and the file was furnished by burglar Kenney, who with another prisoner sawed out the bar of one of the jail windows and escaped.

Changed Her Mind.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Reliable information is received from George E. Simpson, a Broadway banker, of the runaway marriage of Miss Mary E. Willard, of Washington, D. C., and William Paxton, a patent lawyer of that city. Miss Willard was to be married to Frank Simpson, of Kansas City, Missouri, and the wedding was to have been on a grand scale, about 1,500 invitations having been sent out for the reception. The trousseau was purchased in Europe, with elaborate jewelry in this city. Miss Willard's father is on his way across the ocean. George E. Simpson when spoken to by a *Mail and Express* reporter said: "I received a telegram from the young lady's mother, stating Miss Mary had been married yesterday morning without the knowledge of any member of the family. Miss Willard and my son were acquainted for three years. There has been no intimation on her part that she desired to break the engagement. In fact when the financial difficulty occurred with our firm in this city during the recent panic an offer was made her to cancel the engagement. She expressed strong devotion to my son. She had been often at my house and an affectionate intimacy appeared to exist between my son and Miss Willard, who seemed to be a most exemplary young lady. My son takes the matter very philosophically and considers it far better he should have found her want of affection for him now than at a later stage in life. At present he is in Orange, New Jersey, but will soon return to Kansas City."

Bill Providing for a Government Architect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Hopkins' bill to establish the office of Government Architect provides that the President shall appoint a Government Architect to hold office four years, who will receive an annual salary of $——. Whenever the erection of a public building shall be determined upon, the Architect shall advertise for complete plans and specifications accompanied with estimates of the costs, which shall be submitted together with the Architect's own recommendations to a board composed of the secretary of the treasury, postmaster-general, secretary of the interior and attorney-general. The plan approved by the board shall be carried in the construction of the building, and no change shall be allowed except with the sanction of the board on the recommendation of the Government Architect. The architect whose plan is adopted shall receive the usual compensation. The bill provides that the office of supervising architect of the treasury, and architect of the capital shall cease to exist April 1, 1885.

Cleveland's Movements.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Governor Cleveland and party, consisting of his sister, Miss Cleveland, his private secretary, Mrs. Lamont, Hon. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, the Misses Banks, Miss Van Vechten, Hon. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, Miss Schieffelin and Col. Wm. R. Cassidy left here on a special train in a private car at 11 o'clock this morning to attend the Actors' fund benefit in New York.

Successful Launch.

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 4.—The United States steamer Boston was successfully launched at Roach's ship yard at 1:30 yesterday. Members of the naval advisory board and a large number of naval officers witnessed the launch. The Boston is 286 feet overhead, 270 on water line, forty-three feet beam, twenty-eight feet depth of hold and her displacement is 3,500 tons.

Bail Forfeited.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—When the names of Frederika Mandelbaum, her son Julius Mandelbaum and her clerk Herman Stronde, indicted for receiving stolen goods, were called in the court to-day, the parties made no response. Mrs. Mandlebaum had given bail for $14,000, her son Julius $5,000, and Stronde $2,000, which were forfeited. It is supposed all have gone to Canada.

Assent Given.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—A majority of the standing committee of the Potestant-Episcopal church in the United States have signified their assent to the consecration of Rev. Dr. Wm. Brent, of Washington, recently elected bishop of the diocese of Maryland. Arrangements will be made for the consecration which takes place in Washington early in January.

A Working Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The *Star* says: It seems to have settled down to a certainty that this will be a working session and much important matter before the House and in the committees will be disposed of during the winter. Bickner says the banking and currency committees will try to pass through the House some bills to secure a national bank system and avert financial depression. The inter-state commerce bill will possibly not occupy more than two days. Cobb will make an effort to pass some additional land grant forfeiture bills. There will be an effort made to pass the bankruptcy bill. Nicaragua canal men will attempt to have some action taken by the House to advance their interests. An effort will be made to pass the bill restricting the coinage of silver dollars.

Assignment.

TOLEDO, Dec. 5.—Raymer, Seagrave & Co., private bankers, assigned this morning. The creditors are mostly Eastern parties for whom the firm were agents for loaning money. It is said that in order to make as much as possible the firm took poor securities and were obliged to guarantee loans to the capitalists. This method has been carried on for years and depreciation in the value of real estate finally compelled the suspension. Private deposits will not exceed $10,000. Bankers say there are nearly $250 000 in secured liabilities and $150,000 unsecured.

New York Notes.

John Purscht, a native of Vienna, aged 34, committed suicide in his home at West Thirty-second street last night. He first took a dose of oxalic acid, then hacked his head several times with an axe and finally sent a bullet into his brain. Purscht became crazed with jealousy of his boardress.

Judge Lawrence granted an absolute divorce in the case of Mary Louise DeWolf (Bebe Vining) against Harold C. DeWolfe.

A dispatch received at Pinkerton's agency to-day states the Mandelbaums registered at the Rossen House, Toronto, the 27th ult., as C. Newman and mother, H. Stronde came after them and registered as "Puck," Boston, Massachusetts All left the hotel the 2d inst., but were seen yesterday.

Francis D. Moulton was buried from his late residence on Lexington Avenue to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—It is claimed here by business men familiar with the provisions of the treaty just signed between the Dominican Republic and the United States that if it is made effective by legislation that island will become a valuable market for American manufacturers and doubtless open the way for the investment of American capital there.

The Board of Aldermen passed over Mayor Edson's veto the resolution giving the Broadway Surface Railroad Company permission to construct a railroad on Broadway.

James G. Blaine left for Washington this morning.

The sloop of war, Galena, sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard this morning for New Orleans carrying exhibits for the cotton exposition.

The statements that Gould has bought out the Postal Company are pronounced without foundation by friends of Gould.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The electoral votes of the several States were received to-day by the President of the Senate. The first which came by messenger was Pennsylvania, and the first by mail was New Hampshire.

The bill introduced by Glascock to declare the meaning of certain provisions of the Chinese restriction act, passed at the last session, provides that the section prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States within a period of ten years after the passage of the act shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States November 17, 1880, or to those who came into the United States before the expiration of ninety days after the passage of the act to which the act of July last was amendatory and who have continued their residence therein. Any Chinese merchant residing in the United States, or who may hereafter reside therein, when leaving the United States shall have the right to demand and receive from the collector of the district within which he may reside a certificate of identification similar to that prescribed for Chinese laborers.

Stafford, the new Senator from Rhode Island, has been appointed to membership on the committes on claims, mines and mining, revolutionary claims and woman suffrage; Sabin on committee examining several branches of the civil service; Dawes to the committee on naval affairs; Sabin to the committee on Indian affairs; Morgan to the committee on fish and fisheries and Manderson to the chairmanship of the committee on printing.

The attorney general has appointed ex-Representative Alexander R. Boteler, of West Virginia, to be pardon clerk in the department of justice

Colonel Oyama, Japanese minister of war, and suite arrived in Washington to-day.

In the Swaim court martial the council opened a line of defense that the stock transactions between General Swaim and Bateman & Co. were illegal because there was no actual transfer of stock, and that any pretended claim of Bateman & Co. upon General Swaim for losses in these transactions could not be recovered in a court of law, as no actual shares of stock ever came into Swaim's possession, neither actually or constructively.

Delegates representing clerks of postoffices throughout the country called upon Postmaster-General Hatton to lay before him a proposition to classify postoffice clerks and place them on equality with clerks in other branches of the government service. The delegates brought with them the draft of a bill intended to secure these results, and the Postmaster-General suggested they cause the bill to be introduced in Congress, when he would pass his opinions on its merits to the Representatives.

To the Philadelphia letter carriers, who seek to secure the benefits of the eight-hour law, Hatton to-day formally responded that the department never held that the eight-hour law applied to letter carriers, and without considering the legal aspect of the case said it was his opinion that the departmens could not move in the matter without a clear definition of the act by Congress.

Destructive Fire.

DENVER, Dec. 5.—Breckenridge, Colorado, was visited by a destructive fire late this evening. Twenty buildings in the heart of the town were burned, among them the Grand Central Hotel, Findley & Co., hardware; H. H. Cowins, dry goods; W. H. Woodside; boots and shoes; W. F. Ferman, storehouse and dwelling; Newcomb's assay office; Radigan's livery stable. The other property burned was mostly dwellings. The loss is estimated between $60,000 and $75,000; insurances, unknown.