The National Republican.

VOL. XXIII.---NO. 23. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1882. THREE CENTS

PLYMOUTH AND PILGRIMS.

Forefathers' Day Celebrated in New England and Elsewhere.

Gen. Butler Unable to Attend---His Letter of Regret.

The Day in Philadelphia—At Dinner at Delmonico's, New York.

Gens. Grant and Sherman, Mark Twain, and Others Make Speeches.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., Dec. 22.—Forefathers' day is a general holiday here, and was ushered in by a display of flags, salutes by cannon, and the ringing of bells. At 9 o'clock the Plymouth band, the Standish guards, and Collingwood post, G. A. R., formed in line and marched through the principal streets, arriving at 10:30 o'clock at Pilgrim hall, where invited guests were received. The march was then resumed to the rock on which the pilgrims landed, where a volley was fired by the military escort and those present sang the hymn "America." Thence the procession marched through Leyden street to the Church of the First Parish, which was filled to overflowing. The exercises commenced by "deaconing" line by line the hymn "Let children hear the mighty deeds their sires achieved of old," which was sung to the tune of "St. Martins" by the congregation. Other hymns appropriate to the day were sung, selections from scripture were read, and Rev. George A. Tewksbury gave an historical address upon the subject of the day, the exercises concluding with the singing of a hymn written by Governor Long for the occasion. Upon the conclusion of the services in the church, the procession formed and marched to Davis hall, where plates were laid for a large number of guests, and where the further exercises of the day will take place. Speeches were made by Hon. Thomas Russell, ex-Gov. Rice, Rev. O. P. Gifford, and Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville. The exercises were interesting throughout. They closed with singing by the Boston opera company. A dispatch was received from Gen. Butler as follows: "My physician says I ought not to go to Plymouth. I regret I cannot by so doing testify my reverence for the men who made the day famous."

THE DINNER AT DELMONICO'S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The seventy-seventh annual dinner of the New England society took place at Delmonico's this evening. Josiah M. Fiske presided. Among those on the platform were Gen. Grant, Mayor Grace, Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, Rev. Arthur Brooks, Chauncey M. Depew, and Gov. Bigelow, of Connecticut. The general arrangements were in the hands of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford. Ex-Gov. Long, of Massachusetts; Robert L. McCurdy, Col. Vilas, Rev. Dr. Upshur, "Mark Twain," Gen. Horace Porter, and Senator Miller, of California, were among the guests. The large dining hall was crowded, and some two score of persons had to be accommodated in an annex.

Mark Twain made one of his characteristic after dinner speeches, taking for his subject "Women." He described the matter of dress, comparing the daughter of savagery and the daughter of civilization, and said the daughter of savagery, when she went to church wore nothing but her complexion. He described it as the neatest and most graceful costume now in fashion. It wears well, is a fast color, it doesn't show the dirt, in fact, it is the handiest dress in the whole realm of fashion. One don't have to wait for three-quarters of an hour in the parlor before she is dressed. The daughters of savagery do not go to church to see what their neighbors have on, and don't return to describe and slander it. A large part of the daughter of civilization is her dress. Some civilized women lose half their charms without dress, and some lose with it. The modern daughter of civilization is a marvel of exquisite art and expense. He didn't know where her hair was from—he could never find out—that is, the hair that she didn't go to bed with. He described a switch as a thing which she twists and then coils round and round her head, beehive fashion, and then tucks the end in under the hive and harpoons it with a hairpin. He gave a very graphic description of his hunt for an owner of a hairpin in a Pullman car and his disgust at not being able to succeed. He closed his speech by uttering with sincerity, "Woman, God bless her."

Josiah M. Fiske, president of the society, congratulated his fellow members on the seventy-seventh anniversary of the organization, and expressed pleasure in joining with their guests in welcoming the 262d anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims. His announcement that within a year they might hope to see unveiled in central park a pilgrim's statue was received with applause, as was also his suggestion that the society should possess a New England hall. He then proposed "Forefathers' day," and called upon Hon. Joseph H. Choate to respond. Mr. Choate said that for the 262d time they had gathered to celebrate the laying of the corner stone of liberty. This year there was cause for solid congratulation. A great tidal wave of virtue and repentance has swept over the country. Reform is the order of the day. Honest politics are declared to be the best politics, and each of the parties is eager to first put in practice the principles they know the people love. Perhaps the millenium is coming at last, and he really believed we were to have a government of the people, for the people, and not for the politicians.

Gen. Grant replied briefly to "The United States of America." He concluded by saying that he could say much on the subject had he not been notified that he was expected to speak. Gov. Cornell had been expected to respond to the toast of the "The State of New York," but illness prevented his presence.

To the toast, "The freemen of the present time," Col. W. F. Vilas spoke. Senator Miller, of California, in reply to the toast, "The cradle of commonwealths," said the commonwealth founded by the pilgrim forefathers was a self-rocking cradle. It was due to an exodus as important to the evolution of manhood and freedom as that led by Moses. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, replying to the toast, "The half moon and the Mayflower," referred to the happy results of the blending of the Yankee and the Dutchman, and said that the idea of confederation came to us from Holland, both in the Half Moon and the Mayflower.

Gen. Horace Porter spoke in response to the toast "the embarkation of the pilgrims," and was followed by Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, who replied to "the New England commonwealth."

Mayor Grace, Com. Upshur, and Judge Lawrence followed in a happy strain.

THE DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—There were one hundred and seventy-five gentlemen at the annual dinner of the New England society, in the Union League building, this evening. E. A. Rollins, president of the Centennial national bank, presided. The toast, "Pennsylvania," was responded to by Gov. Hoyt; "the army and navy," by Gen. William T. Sherman, and "the pilgrim fathers," by Prof. Cyrus Northrop, of Yale college. Bishop Howe was among the guests. Letters of regret for inability to attend were read from President Arthur and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut.

A Fraud in a Michigan Bank.

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 22.—A successful fraud was practiced upon the first national bank of this city yesterday. A few days ago a stranger sold some bonds to George K. Gistarea's sons, brokers, and received two or three of their checks in payment. These were subsequently cashed at different times at the first national bank. Yesterday another check was presented for $1,180 and paid. Soon after the check was discovered to be a forgery of so skillful a character that one of the clerks of Gistares's sons pronounced it genuine, and it was only after a close inspection of his own writing that he discovered the fraud. It is believed that the check was photolithographed and a remarkable exhibition of skillful penmanship completed the fraud.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

Stores, Factories, a Mill and Brewery—Circus Horses and Huts Burned Up.

BIRMINGHAM, CONN., Dec. 22.—A fire here destroyed F. Hallock's hardware store and H. G. Bassett's paper box shop, overhead, together with two small storehouses in the rear. Hallock's loss is about $30,000; insurance, about $17,000. Bassett's loss is about $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

PANAMA, Dec. 12.—The little village of Empire, on the Panama railway, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The houses were bamboo and weather board structures, with thatched roofs, and a single spark during this dry season was sufficient to set it ablaze. A hundred and fifty of these huts were destroyed, and the loss will amount to $100,000. The Chinese merchants are the chief sufferers.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., Dec. 22.—The Brownsville cotton factory was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $60,000. Over one hundred employes are thrown out of work.

MORELIA, MEXICO, Dec. 22.—The buildings on a bull ring near this place were burned last evening, and thirty valuable circus horses perished in the flames.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 22.—Otto & Layer's brewery, near Camden, with machinery and contents, was burned this morning. The loss, which is large, is partly covered by insurance.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 22.—The Mount Tom Thread company's large wooden mill; also, the dye house, office, store, and coal houses were burned to-day at East Hampton. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

A Political Contest in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Dec. 22.—The hearing in the contested election case between Henry G. Lewis and Frank A. Andrews for the mayoralty commenced in the superior court this morning. Mr. Lewis asks for a recount of votes in the third ward, claiming that a package of eighty-one votes was counted for Mr. Andrews twice, which gave him the election, his majority on the face of the returns being thirty-eight. Lewis also claimed that the Lewis ballots were illegal, but withdrew that claim at the opening, resting his case on a wrong count. The counsel for Mr. Andrews objected to the opening of the third ward box unless all the boxes are opened and a recount of the whole city vote takes place. Chief Justice Park has ordered the box opening in the third ward, and the recount is now taking place. The republican candidates for city clerk and auditor also contest the right of the democrats to take office, on the ground that the ballots were illegal. Several republican aldermen and councilmen also contest on the ground of illegal ballots. The hearing will last several days.

The recount ordered by Judge Park gives Lewis 48 majority, investigation showing that the package of 81 ballots had been counted twice. Judge Park has ordered a certificate of election to be granted to Lewis. The argument of counsel on the legality of ballots printed in white on black paper was not concluded to-day, and will be resumed December 27.

Credit Mobilier Redivivus.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—A petition was filed in the United States circuit court to-day by Henry Martin for leave to intervene in the suit of Rowland G. Hazard against the credit mobilier, Thomas C. Durant, and others. Durant was one of the largest holders of credit mobilier stock, and it was alleged had bought with money belonging to the concern large tracts of western lands, and suit was brought against him. A motion was made on behalf of the receiver of the credit mobilier to make a settlement with Durant, the understanding being that Durant was to transfer the title to the lands to the credit mobilier and that the action against him would be withdrawn. Martin, who claims to hold 318 shares of credit mobilier, desires to be heard in opposition to that motion.

Long Live Trieste.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The execution of Overdank, the bomb thrower at Trieste, causes great excitement here, as he was a student in the school of engineers. One hundred young men made a demonstration in front of the Austrian embassy last night crying "Long live Trieste" and "Down with Austria." The military were called out and dispersed the crowd. In the chamber of deputies yesterday Signor Bovio gave notice of an interpellation inquiring whether the Italian government had interposed with Austria with a view to obtaining Overdank's pardon.

Remembered the Boy in His Will.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22.—W. C. Anderson, a telegraph operator at La Chute, received a cable message from Edinburg, Scotland, yesterday, announcing that he was residuary legatee to the Cameron estate for $750,000. Anderson's mother was a Cameron, and at the time he was born his uncle was on a visit to this country, and he then promised to remember the boy in his will, which he has so generously done.

A Life Insurance Decision.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—In the suit of Regina Hesselberger against the Connecticut mutual life insurance company to recover $10,000 on a policy of insurance granted to Felix H. Hyman, now deceased, and transferred by Hyman to Hesselberger to secure a debt, and by him transferred to his wife, the jury to-day rendered a verdict for the defendant on the ground of Hyman having died from delirium tremens.

Dibrell Gets His Certificate.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 22.—The governor has issued a certificate of election to G. G. Dibrell, of the third congressional district of Tennessee. This is the district in which three counties were omitted by the legislative apportionment act which caused the discussion as to the validity of the act.

De Long and His Companions' Bodies.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says that Lieutenant Harber telegraphs from Yakutsk that he has arrived there with the eleven bodies of Lieutenant De Long and his companions. They will be sent to America.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—William Spohle, age 61, was run over on Central avenue, Baltimore, by a coal car of the Northern Central railway and killed.

—Herr Most, the socialist, left New York last night for Chicago. A deputation of twenty delegates from the various socialistic societies saw him off.

—The governor general of Canada has declined the invitation of the city of Montreal to attend the carnival next month, owing to his visit to the United States.

—The general court martial of Chief Engineer Wells, of the United States steamship Marion has ended at Portsmouth, N. H. The result is not yet known.

—An illicit distillery at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, New York city, and one in Cumberland county, Tennessee, were broken up yesterday.

—In the motion to set aside the leave to sue to vacate the Mutual Union company's charter in the supreme court of New York yesterday Judge Arnoux took the papers, reserving decision and and allowing counsel to hand in brief on Tuesday next.

A SCALPLESS PRICE.

Some Prospect that the Indian Commissioner May Lose His Priceless Scalp.

Since Old Red Cloud Has Come All the Way to Washington to Get It.

The Hon. Mr. Red Cloud, of Red Cloud agency, Dakota territory, arrived in the city last evening, and spent the night at the Tremont, in company with a half breed interpreter. Red Cloud comes to have a powwow with the President and commissioner of Indian affairs, and he is said to have his diplomatic war paint on. He is big with a grievance, and proposes to make a row, and, if necessary, reorganize the Indian bureau and department of the interior. The bile has been accumulating in Red Cloud's Sioux stomach for several moons, and unless something is done to relieve him soon he will go hair-raising, a branch of industry which is productive of much amusement to the genial savage and his associate. The agency from which the affable chief draws his rations has not been managed to suit him, the agent having given the people "round" steaks and sirloins where they were clearly entitled to porterhouse cuts. He suspects the government emissaries with having palmed off "fizz" cider of the New Jersey variety for Mumm's on the untutored children of the wilderness, and he wants to provide against that sort of thing in the future. If he had started two days sooner he might have heard what the Massachusetts senators had to say about aboriginal æstheticism and educating the red man to be doctors of divinity, and attiring them in steel pen coats and button hole bouquets, and he could perhaps have given the gentlemen a few points. As it is Mr. Red Cloud must go down to his grave oppressed with a weight of woe. The disappointing intelligence that he reached here too late to listen to the eloquent statesmen was kept from the mighty chieftain last night in order that he might have a good night's rest after his long and fatiguing journey.

Mr. Red Cloud and his guide, philosopher and friend were taken to their hotel immediately on arrival, steered skilfully against a bath-tub. Having performed their ablutions, the warrior summoned the landlord, and rubbing his abdomen, eloquently observed: "Belly, heap lean," at the same time distorting his face to indicate the agony he felt. The intelligent boniface grasped the situation and sent him a fine supper. He didn't care much for ornamental dishes, but devoured two or three pounds of beefsteak with grunts of satisfaction. After supper he went to bed locking the interpreter in an inner room, and notifying the hotel people not to allow any interviewers to disturb him. Several attempts were made to interview him during the evening, but without avail. He would not talk. He will visit the secretary of the interior to-day and disclose his purpose. It is understood that he has specific charges of corruption to prefer against Dr. McGillicuddy and others connected with Sioux agencies, and he claims to have proof in support of his allegation.

Russia and the Vatican.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The *Germania* states that the basis of the understanding between Russia and the vatican are as follows: The reestablishment of the Russian embassy at the vatican; amnesty to the Polish bishops; the reinstatement of the archbishop of Warsaw; new bishops to be appointed after an understanding between Russia and the vatican; appointments to imporiant livings in Russia to be submitted to the Russian government; the states of Russia to exercise a certain right of supervision over seminaries; the uniates to have liberty to return to the catholic church.

How a Mississippi Murderer Died.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A *Times-Democrat's* Starkville (Miss.) special says: "F. L. Jones, who murdered Thomas J. Jones on July 3 last, was hanged at Louisville, Miss., at 3 p. m. to-day in the jail yard. Only a few persons were allowed to witness the execution. Jones seemed to have no fear of death. He told the officers an hour before the execution to give him two good pistols and let him go an hour and then he would die cheerfully. He leaves a wife and two children in Alabama whom he had abandoned several years ago."

A Desperate Fight.

MATAMOROS, MEX., Dec. 22.—Forty infantry soldiers at Tampico, after a desperate fight with the guard yesterday, escaped. Capt. Burgos was killed. One lieutenant and several soldiers were wounded. A detachment of troops pursued the deserters. Half of them were captured, and will be shot. At the Bayou Goula, yesterday, three negroes attacked P. De Blanc on the road, and beat him almost to death. De Blanc's brother came to his assistance, and shot one of his assailants, named Sylvester, dead.

Noisy Spanish Deputies.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the conservatives proposed the appointment of a committee to congratulate King Alfonso on the birth of the infant princess and on the adhesion of the democrats to his throne and person. A warm debate ensued, and a serious altercation occurred between the prefect of Madrid and Senor Robledo. The president of the chamber suspended the sitting, but after satisfactory explanations had been exchanged the session was resumed.

Excited Chinamen.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 22.—Yesterday, at Seabird bluff, Frazer river, a blast in a rock cut threw a large piece of rock off and it struck a Chinaman, cutting his head off. A crowd of excited Chinamen chased Miller, the foreman of the work, and he jumped into the river to save his life. Some of the Chinamen followed him into the water, and the others shot and threw stones at him. He was finally rescued by a passing boat, which was followed two miles along the bank by the excited mob.

The Union Club Scandal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Preliminary proceedings were had in the supreme court to-day in the suit of F. L. Loubat for reinstatement in the Union club, whence he was expelled for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. The treasurer of the Union was examined as to the facts in the case. He was asked: "What conduct on the part of Mr. Loubat was improper or prejudicial to the club?" This was objected to by the club's counsel, and Judge Van Vorst reserved his decision.

Ocean Steamer Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Alene, from West Indian ports; Switzerland, from Antwerp; Marion, from East Indian ports; Biela, from Rio Janiero.

GLASGOW, Dec. 22.—State of Alabama, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—City of Richmond, from New York.

GLASGOW, Dec. 22.—Arrived, steamer State of Alabama, from New York.

Good News From Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The United States coast survey steamer Hassler has returned from a seven months' survey of the southern coast of Alaska, where several excellent harbors were discovered. The officers speak enthusiastically of the timber resources of that region.

Davitt's Warning to Derby.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Mr. Davitt, in a speech at Bermondsey last evening, said that emigration was no cure for the discontent in Ireland. A system of public works enterprises, he said, would be far more creditable to English statesmen than forcing thousands into workhouses and then forcing them to quit the country. But if during the winter and spring 50,000 families quit Ireland they would go to swell the ranks of the new Ireland which was growing beyond the Atlantic, where they would be trained in republican ideas. From his knowledge of the new Ireland in America he could tell Lord Derby that English statesmen before long would have to take into account the Irish element in America in the settlement of the Irish question.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

A Number of Mercantile Houses Suspend—The Figures for Seven Days.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The business failures throughout the country for the last seven days number 197, distributed as follows: Eastern states, 22; western, 62; southern, 40; middle, 35; Pacific coast, 20; Canada, 12, and New York city, 6; total, 197. This is a decrease in the number of failures, as compared with last week, of 11.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange telegraph company from Glasgow announces the failure of Messrs. Riefenstein & Harmens, iron brokers. Their liabilities are £55,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The failure of the Moore banking institution, at Victor, N. Y., was caused by the fact that he had loaned Mr. Upton $75,000 from the funds deposited in his bank. The total deposits were about $100,000. Mr. Moore is a brother in law of Mr. Upton.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22.—O. N. Frechette, general dealer of Batiscan, has failed. His liabilities are $15,000 and his assets $5,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 22.—J. F. Griffin & Son, merchant tailors and clothiers, have assigned to Clark A. Smith. Liabilities about $28,000, mostly due eastern firms. The assets will probably pay 60 per cent. The assignment was caused by the filing of a suit by D. Myer & Co., of Philadelphia, on an open account of $900 with an intimation that other creditors would also sue.

Sammy Tilden Again.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Argument was heard to-day by Judge Wallace in the United States circuit court in the action against Samuel J. Tilden concerning the Emma mine, and for an accounting to substitute Matthew H. Maynard in place of James M. Wilkinson assignee as plaintiff. The court reserved decision.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The long pending suit in which Samuel J. Tilden is concerned was put in a fair way of final settlement to day. The case is this: S. J. Tilden, Henry Meyer, and Adrian Azalon were trustees in the old Ohio and Mississippi railway, of which the Chicago and Alton is the successor. In 1876 certain stockholders began an action against the trustees, claiming that the property had been injured by extravagant management. Since then the case has been dragging along. To-day by agreement a stipulation was filed that the case be referred to Judge Emmett, of New York; his decision to be final and to be abided by both parties.

Philadelphia Still Ahead.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The industrial census of the city, as taken by the police department under the direction of Lorin Blodgett, is substantially complete, and the returns are so fully compiled as to show a large increase as compared to the census of 1880. From the figures already computed over 10,000 establishments are shown, with 222,652 operators. This is an increase of 2,000 establishments and of 50,000 persons employed. Mr. Blodgett calculates that the entire completion of the revision will show 12,000 establishments, with 240,000 persons employed. Mr. Blodgett received a letter to-day from the state department of internal affairs asking the privilege of printing the revised census in the annual report of the department for the current year. A compensation was offered for the statistical information. Mr. Blodgett is confident that the authorities at Washington will also put the seal of commendation on the revised returns as authentic and reliable.

Lynched for Attempted Outrage.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 22.—A colored man attempted to outrage a white girl near Millen, Ga. She was going through the woods from her father's to her brother-in-law's residence, half a mile distant, when the negro assaulted her. He cut her twice across the breast, severing her clothes. She resisted, calling loudly for help, and frightening the miscreant off without his accomplishing his purpose. Subsequently the negro was arrested, and while on his way to jail, the mob took him from the officers and lynched him.

Deaths of Noted People.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 22.—Gov. Benjamin G. Humphreys died very suddenly on Wednesday morning, at his residence, in LeFlore county, Miss. The deceased was a distinguished general of the late war. He was expelled from the governor's office in 1865 at the point of federal bayonets.

COME BY THE CABLE.

Poff and Barrett are to hang for killing Thomas Browne near Castle, Ireland.

The Emperor Wilhelm has recovered from his sickness. He drove out yesterday.

Mr. Biggan, the Irish member of parliament, is to be prosecuted for calling the lord lieutenant of Ireland a blood thirsty English peer.

At Leipsic, Germany, of twelve students who died during the last session of the university, one was killed in a duel and six committed suicide.

In the chamber of Italian deputies Friday a motion was brought forward by the extreme left to abolish the parliamentary oath. The house rejected the motion by a vote of 254 to 26. The parliamentary oath bill introduced by the government was adopted by a vote of 222 to 45.

Senor Castelar's speech in the Spanish chamber caused a sensation. He declared that he would never alter his democratic views, and that he intended to remain a republican until death. He said that he believed in the ultimate triumph of his cause, and deplored the desertion of Senor Martos and other ex-republicans.

The trial of Leon and Armand Peltzer, in Brussells, for the murder of M. Bernays, was concluded to-day. The brothers were found guilty on all the counts in the indictment against them and both were sentenced to death. After sentence had been pronounced, Leon Peltzer, whose face betrayed no emotion, said: "I have what I deserve, but in the case of my brother the jury commit a judicial crime." Armand appeared greatly dejected. Rousing himself for a moment, he cried out: "May the curse of my little girl fall upon the heads of the jury." The judge declared this speech of Armand's infamous. The prisoners were then removed.

ALL SORTS OF CRIMES.

Joseph Lanktree, a San Francisco policeman, stole $5,000 worth of silk from one of the cars of the Central Pacific railway company.

Meredith Saunders, while drunk, tried to get into John Dalton's house at Sparta, N. C. The latter shot him dead, and is now in jail.

Jonas Hefner and Alfred Sigman, at Newton, N. C., quarreled about a cent. Hefner trove a knife into Sigman's head. The latter vill die.

At Fort Worth, Tex., George W. Jeter, a son of Dr. Jeter, was yesterday assassinated by a Russian Jew while walking on a public street. The assassin was arrested.

David Oulten shot and fatally wounded John H. Allen, a storekeeper, at Seaford, Del., and then tried to kill the justice of the peace before whom he was taken. Rum did it.

Henry Collins, in Cincinnati, stabbed a colored man, named John Stanley, in the neck, inflicting a mortal wound. The quarrel arose in Stanley striking Collin's wife during a dispute. The murder was committed in a grocery at Sixth street and Broadway.

THE BEDEVILLED SULTAN.

He Sends Away the Circassian Girls and Buys a Revolver.

The latest heard from the Sultan of Turkey he was loaded down with pistols and as ready to shoot as though he were the sultan of Kentucky. Nothing is going well with him—not even his harem, nor his dinner. He has adjourned his household parliament of girls from Circassia and sent them off singly to trusted subjects in various remote parts of his domain and ordered that they be kept until called for. He had, it appears, Circassian women enough to start a circus, but he found himself in danger among them, and so he proposes to keep house with his pistol for a while and do his own cooking. He has been frightened and starved to this course by imagined plots; and the effect may be to change the whole system of harems over there. Now, in this country, men are not worried by any such plots and fears, and there is every reason to believe that the basis of our tranquility and prosperity may be found in the fact that a wise system of protection has kept the country from being overrun with Circassian girls. The sultan thinks he must have a household made up from imported beauties, and live in a sort of spectacular drama while at home. It has never occurred to him that an occasional Circassian woman on the showbills, and a real Langtry on the stage, ought to be sufficient for all Constantinople, if the United States can get along with so little of the spectacular female.

But he has made two progressive steps, and we may hope for more. Time was, and not very long ago, when the sultan would not have taken the trouble to bundle up his wives and send them into the country to be kept until called for. He would have called in the assistant foreman of the eunuchs and ordered the women folks tied up in bags and thrown into the Bosporus, and that would have been the end of it. Thanks to a few civilizing wars, an able diplomate from the United States, and an Englishman at the head of his army, he is drifting away from the bowstring and the bag and taking up the American custom of sending the madam away to spend the season, and carrying a revolver. The revolver idea is an important step in his approach toward civilization. The revolver means freedom and self reliance. Of course, it is of no account with a house full of Circassian women, any one of whom would take more pleasure in putting a spider in the old man's coffee than she would in sweetening it with sugar; but if he can keep the Circassians away, he can, with his revolver, do more to elevate his kingdom and make his subordinates toe the mark than with a dozen scimetars and a ukase every morning. There is a league here in Washington whose energetic officers would very soon straighten out the sultan's affairs if they could run past the eunuchs and get at him. They are now busy with Michigan congressmen, and it may take them all winter to get them straight, but it is not boasting to assume that one of them has more practical common sense about running a sultan or any department of the government, or even a Michigan delegation, than all the spectacular Circassian women on the shores of the Black sea. If isolation and the American pistol should fail to restore his appetite and peace of mind, he can do nothing better than come over here and submit his troubles to the woman's league.

The Pay of Retired Army Officers.

There is much comment in army circles on a clause in the army appropriation bill which, if adopted, will materially reduce the pay of a large number of retired officers. This clause provides that hereafter all officers on the retired list shall be borne on the rolls of the army and receive pay only as of the rank they actually held at the date of their retirement. Under the authority of existing laws many officers wounded while assigned to commands on their brevet ranks have been retired upon the pay of the grades which they thus temporarily occupied at the time of incurring their disabilities. The proposed new law would reduce some officers from the grade and pay of brigadier generals and colonels on the retired list to those of majors, captains, or lieutenants.

Disasters on the Coast.

The signal corps station at Smithville, N. C., reports: American schooner Henry D. May, 278 tons, 221,000 feet lumber, from Savannah for Philadelphia, Capt. Robert Morris; mate, cook, four seamen, and one passenger ashore on Frying Pan, four miles from land; all saved; vessel light, but hard aground; assistance required to lighten and haul off; crew at station 25; captain here.

Signal corps wreck station at life saving station No. 5, North Carolina, reports: Large bark rigged steamer, apparently British, came ashore abreast of No. 5 to-day during dense fog and rough sea; succeeded in getting off at 12:40 p. m.; no damage done and no assistance needed.

A Washington Academy of Sciences.

The Smithsonian institution is preparing a new volume of miscellaneous transactions, which will include the proceedings of the first, second, and third years of the Anthropological society; the first year of the Biological society and the current year of the Philosophical society. This will make a volume of some 800 pages, and will be of great interest. This action would seem to look to a consolidation of the three societies into one body, and the formation in Washington of an academy of sciences, which would be a most desirable result.

Decision Against a Railway.

Second Comptroller Upton yesterday made an adverse decision upon the claim of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge railway for the transportation of troops under the command of Gen. B. F. Butler during the late war.

It is alleged that Gen. Butler seized the road to move his command, stating that the railway company could look to the United States for the claim. The comptroller's decision is based upon the fact that no contract was given or voucher required, until the case came squarely up before the proper committee.

The Cabinet.

The cabinet meeting yesterday was attended by all the members. The session lasted about two hours and was devoted to the consideration of foreign affairs, and the question of allowing the usual half day holiday to government clerks during Christmas week. No action was taken. The departments will probably remain open as usual next week.

Epidemics and Emigrants.

The select committee on epidemic diseases has asked an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the national board of health to efficiently co-operate with state and other boards of health in quarantining and examining emigrants, during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Appropriation Bills Ready.

The house appropriations committee have now advanced their work to a point where, in the opinion of their chairman, they will be ready to report the naval, District of Columbia, and the legislative, executive, and judicial bills very shorty after January 3.

Army and Navy Ordnance.

The house committee on naval affairs has decided to request a series of joint meetings after the holidays with the military committee of that body to decide certain questions relating to the matter of ordnance for the army and navy.

They May Be Paid.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing the payment of the salaries of the employes of the two houses of congress on the 22d inst.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Lively Tilt Between Senators Mahone and Beck in the Civil Service Debate.

The Virginian Furnishes Some Interesting Political Assessment Statistics.

A Little Attention Given to the Whisky and Tobacco Tax Question.

The Army Appropriation Bill Further Discussed by the House.

THE SENATE.

The friends of the Pendleton-Eaton civil service bill announced yesterday that they proposed to sit it out and continue the body in session until a vote could be reached on the measure, and they did make a heroic attempt to carry out this purpose, but weakened at 6 o'clock and adjourned over until to-day, with the understanding that consideration of the bill should be resumed at the close of the morning hour, and that the senate should not adjourn before the job was worked off. Mr. Edmunds insisted on an all-night session, and said that if the bill was not acted on forthwith it would go over until after the holidays, as it would be discovered there would be no quorum to-day. Mr. Voorhees retorted to the effect that although Mr. Edmunds' precepts were most excellent and his advice always good, his example was wholly bad, inasmuch as he had been seldom in his seat of late. For that reason he thought it bad taste on the part of Mr. Edmunds to lecture the senate on industry. The linguistic sparring exhibition between Messrs. Voorhees and Edmunds and the speech by Mr. Mahone were the features of the debate, although Mr. Pugh took advantage of an opening to read a carefully prepared composition for the benefit of his far away constituents. The debate was tedious in the main, and enlivened by very little verbal spice. The speech from Mr. Mahone was listened to attentively and made an impression on both sides of the senate.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

Several petitions were presented on a variety of subjects, after which Mr. Sherman moved to take up the bonded whisky bill, but withdrew his motion after serving notice that he would call it up as soon as the civil service bill should be disposed of.

Messrs. Bayard and Ransom urged the consideration of the resolution declaring the sense of the senate in favor of allowing a rebate on stocks of tobacco on hand in case of the repeal or reduction of the tax.

Mr. Morrill offered his amendment, modifying the resolution so as to promise a rebate only in case of failure to give ample notice of the time when the act to reduce the tax shall take effect. He said the tobacco trade was suffering from an imaginary evil, as there was no prospect of the repeal of the tax, or of its reduction below 12 cents per pound.

Messrs. Bayard and Beck opposed Mr. Morrill's amendment.

Mr. Morgan said the resolution was wrong in principle. The government could not refund taxes paid every time it became necessary to change the revenue or tariff laws.

Mr. Sherman favored Mr. Morrill's amendment. He felt confident that congress would not reduce the tax below twelve cents per pound, and that ample notice would be given of the time when the reduction should take effect.

The Morrill amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was then adopted. It reads:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that whenever the internal revenue tax on tobacco, snuff or cigars is reduced or removed, unless ample previous notice of the time when the act is to take effect shall be given a proportionate rebate of the taxes paid on the stocks on hand should be allowed.

The senate then, by a vote of 38 to 12, on Mr. Sherman's motion, took up the bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of

SPIRITS IN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The question was upon the substitute reported by the committee.

Mr. Hale called for the reading of the original bill.

Mr. Sherman said that if Mr. Hale's object was to kill time until 2 o'clock, when the civil service bill would come up, this was a good way to do it.

Mr. Hale said he felt at liberty to resort to any parliamentary device to defeat this bill.

Mr. Sherman. Then your eagerness to take up the civil service bill was due, not to zeal in its behalf, but to a desire to kill this bill.

Mr. Hale admitted that this desire had somewhat influenced him. He asked for the yeas and nays on the question of having the bill read, but the demand was not seconded.

Mr. Morrill offered an amendment providing that the time within which distilled spirits produced after January 1, 1884, should be limited to one year from the time of their entry or deposit. Rejected.

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business,

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL,

came up and the whisky bill went over. Mr. Sherman giving notice that he would ask the senate to resume its consideration as soon as the civil service bill should be out of the way.

The latter bill being before the senate, Mr. Van Wyck moved to amend section 2, so as to require absolutely an apportionment of the offices among the states and territories on the basis of population. The civil service of this government, he said, was honest, faithful, and efficient. The only objection made to it was in respect to the method of appointment and removal, and this bill left that method unchanged. As to the distribution of offices, this amendment would make it fair to all and would relieve senators and representatives from the pressure of which they complain; just as the law distributing appointments to West Point among the congressional districts save them from importunity on that subject.

The question was on Mr. Hoar's amendment to Mr. Allison's substitute for the first section to strike out the words fixing the term of office of the commissioners.

Mr. Allison said he had received a communication commending this bill to his favor, and stating that "honest competition and probation, as conditions for entrance to the service, and dismissals for legitimate causes only, are the chief provisions of the bill," and he called upon the senator in charge of the bill to say whether he thought one of the chief merits of his bill was that it would prevent removals except for cause.

Mr. Pendleton said the bill imposed no limitation upon the constitutional power of the president in this respect.

Mr. Hoar explained that the bill did not interfere with the existing status of any officer or with the constitutional power of the president to remove, but by taking away the motive to dismiss good men so as to give their places to others, it tended toward security of tenure.

Mr. Allison. Then the Pendleton bill, as interpreted by its advocates here, does not provide for dismissal for cause only.

Mr. Hawley said the power of removal was left untouched. Those who said the bill provided for a life tenure were merely arguing that as none but fit men would be appointed, and as no one could be removed for the purpose of giving his place to another, removals would not be made except for good cause.

Mr. Morgan preferred that the commissioners provided for in the bill should be removable by the president only, with the consent of the senate.

Mr. Hoar withdrew his amendment, and the question was taken on Mr. Brown's amendment, making the term of the first commissioners one, two, and three years re-