

IT IS SETTLED.

The Identity of the Next Speaker at Length Established. If You Don't Believe It Read Down the Column.

The Battle as it Appears from All Points of Observation.

Full Accounts from the Headquarters of the Rival Statesmen.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

The tone of conversation at all the headquarters was several degrees lower yesterday and the air of mystery increased in proportion. Each of the candidates has a little inner room for private consultation, and most of their time is now spent in these sanctuaries. Occasionally Mr. Carlisle or Mr. Randall will dart out into the reception room, whither a few words to somebody, and dart back again in great haste. These are indications that the finish is close at hand and that the race is not a walk over.

Mr. Carlisle's friends were never more cheerful. Mr. Cobb said: "Taking what we have lost from former estimates and what we have gained we are four votes ahead to-day. There is no sign of weakening, and Mr. Carlisle will be elected." Said Mr. Morrison: "I know of no material change from the friends we reckoned on in the first place."

Mr. Morrison was asked what he thought of Randall's claim of four votes from the Illinois delegation. "I don't know of anybody from Illinois," said he "who will vote for Randall unless it is Mr. Springer, and I understand that he has said that he would not vote for me, but that I have not heard Mr. Springer about it, but that's what I hear he has said."

When Mr. Springer's attention was called to the alleged Randall scheme to force a quarrel between him and Mr. Morrison, so that he and his friends might be able to vote in opposition to Mr. Morrison, Mr. Springer said: "I don't vote Springer mad. I vote him calm and good-natured." Mr. Springer's countenance expressed the utmost good temper as he always appears to be at peace with all the world.

The most extraordinary reason for this faith that Randall would be elected was given in perfect seriousness by one of the Randall supporters yesterday. "There's a lot of these democratic congressmen who can't spell, it's safe to bet that they can't spell Carlisle's name. And when they come into the caucus they will hate to show their ignorance, they will know how to spell Randall, for that's an easy word, and they'll put that down to save their reputations. Just put your money on Randall. It's as safe as United States bonds."

Everybody is watched carefully in these trying times, and such an inebriated statesman as George L. Converse, of Ohio, cannot pluck one timely seed from his hair without having the event noted as ominous of mischief to somebody. Yesterday morning this man of mystery went up to see Mr. Cox. That was exciting, but when shortly afterward Mr. Cox went down to the National and into the very innermost sanctuary of Mr. Randall's headquarters, and when Mr. Randall, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Converse were then elected for forty-three minutes, the excitement became intense. The question was whether Cox would withdraw in favor of Randall, or Randall in favor of Cox. The Randall men said that his candidate would withdraw, and that the visit was simply friendly and had nothing to do with business. The Carlisle men deliberated, and the result of their concentrated thought was that the withdrawal of Mr. Cox had been discounted already, and that the visit was made known their second choice, and they had been continually counted according to that second choice. Mr. Cox, it was concluded, could deliver just one vote to Mr. Randall, that was all.

The outer sensation of yesterday was contained in the rumor that Mr. Randall was bound to make the speaker if he could not be elected himself, and that he proposed to put his lieutenant, Converse, in the chair. It is stated that the entire Randall vote would go for Converse with good grace, since Converse was an advocate of a high protective tariff, and would take proper care of the "business interests" concerning which something has been already said in this campaign. It was claimed that Converse could draw from Carlisle in various directions, but particularly in Ohio, where the entire delegation would go for him; first, because the state pride in Ohio which is now here working for either Leedom or Thompson. This little fight between these Ohio statesmen, if it were not overshadowed by the speakership contest, would excite intense interest from Maine to Florida, and from Oregon to Ohio. Every democrat in Ohio, except ex-Senator Thurman, is believed to be either here, or on the way, to work for one or the other.

ing out all doubtful votes: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 4; California, 2; Georgia, 7; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 8; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 9; Louisiana, 3; Michigan, 5; Mississippi, 5; Missouri, 13; Nevada, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 7; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 6—109 votes.

The Carlisle men do not concede to Mr. Randall all the votes not here claimed, but they do not claim any of which they are not now certain.

AND THEN ON THIS.

Down at the National hotel last evening Mr. Randall's headquarters presented a very lively appearance, the throng here in his vicinity having been very considerably swelled during the day by fresh arrivals from Pennsylvania. The morning train from Pittsburg brought in W. J. Brennan, chairman of the Allegheny county democratic committee, and member of the state executive committee from western Pennsylvania. He was accompanied by John B. Larkin and T. O'Leary, Jr. Yesterday afternoon, Richard Vaux, the famous democratic speaker, who has spoken in every state in the union, and in nearly every campaign since Jackson's time, came in, accompanied by Thomas D. Pierce and William Singery, publisher and owner of the Philadelphia Record, the most widely circulated newspaper in the state, which has not hitherto been friendly to Mr. Randall. Mr. Singery is active in his interest. This morning E. F. Myers, of the Harrisburg Patriot, James Barr, of the Pittsburg Post, and other prominent Pennsylvania politicians are expected, and they will remain until the speakership contest has ended. The presence of these gentlemen at Mr. Randall's headquarters, and their presentation of his name to the various delegations, and to members whom they find anxious to know what is best for the party in its influence on the presidential contest of 1884, has undoubtedly had the effect of "bulling" his stock. The most effective argument which these gentlemen make was that presented last night in the lobby of the Metropolitan by a Pennsylvania member to a group of the southern congressmen, who listened attentively, and received it with the air of one who give it reflection. "Here," said the congressman, drawing an imaginary map on the palm of his hand, "is a group of central states which must be the battle ground in the next year. It is the most democratic representatives from Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and Indiana know what is best for the prospects of the party in the states. The new western states are the only ones in which there will be a real contest next year. In every one of them the republicans will make a fight. They have done so in the past. This is how the democratic congressmen of these states will stand on an issue between Randall and Carlisle:

Table with 2 columns: State, Randall, Carlisle. Rows include Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Total.

Such a proportion of the votes from the debatable states is the best argument that Mr. Randall's friends can make, as the representatives from the south are, above all things, anxious for victory in 1884.

One of the Michigan members yesterday affirmed very positively the views of the Randall men that the election of their candidate would be most gratifying to the business interests of the country, but seemed to question the wisdom of the very statement that the Pennsylvanians were disposed to give them.

At all the headquarters there are manifest signs that the center of the fight is now in the delegation from Missouri, Kansas, and Georgia. Their status is furthest from final determination. Representative Clardy, of Missouri, is sick, and may not get here at all. The Massachusetts members have stayed at home to take Thanksgiving dinner, and the New York members have been made known their second choice, and they had been continually counted according to that second choice. Mr. Cox, it was concluded, could deliver just one vote to Mr. Randall, that was all.

The outer sensation of yesterday was contained in the rumor that Mr. Randall was bound to make the speaker if he could not be elected himself, and that he proposed to put his lieutenant, Converse, in the chair. It is stated that the entire Randall vote would go for Converse with good grace, since Converse was an advocate of a high protective tariff, and would take proper care of the "business interests" concerning which something has been already said in this campaign. It was claimed that Converse could draw from Carlisle in various directions, but particularly in Ohio, where the entire delegation would go for him; first, because the state pride in Ohio which is now here working for either Leedom or Thompson. This little fight between these Ohio statesmen, if it were not overshadowed by the speakership contest, would excite intense interest from Maine to Florida, and from Oregon to Ohio. Every democrat in Ohio, except ex-Senator Thurman, is believed to be either here, or on the way, to work for one or the other.

Mr. Randall's tactics are not good this time, that is a Kentucky democracy. His plan is to be very mysterious and act as if he had the world by the scruff of the neck. He don't say anything, but smiles knowingly. That is to make everybody believe that he has some secret reasons for not being elected. It is a remark in sign language to the doubtful ones that they had better come in out of the wet before the door closes. It is a campaign of perpetual menace in a good plan when his opponent is not very strong, but when, at this time, the opponent is formidable and gives the names of voters who are for him and are numerous enough to elect him, then it's a mighty weak campaign. The Carlisle men are going to the strongest side, and mystery don't prove as much as votes.

The \$500 bet made Tuesday by Mr. John Trainor, that Randall would be elected, and accepted by Mr. O. O. Sleazy, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was increased yesterday to \$1,000, and afterward Mr. Trainor bet \$3,000 with Mr. Joseph Rickey that Carlisle would not be elected. The only indication furnished by the betting is to be found in the fact that this morning it was Randall against all others, and in the evening it was Carlisle against the field. There are now 121 democratic congressmen in Washington, divided as follows: Carlisle, 33; Cox, 11; Springer, 3; not committed, 8. This is the first day since the contest began that Carlisle has not had a majority of all the votes present.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

His Objections to the Distribution of Surplus Revenue Among the States.

He Proposes to Give the Whole of the Whisky Tax to Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The Philadelphia Press of to-morrow morning will contain a letter from Hon. James G. Blaine to Mr. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Press, stating Mr. Blaine's objections to the distribution of the surplus revenue of the federal government among the states, and proposing instead as a substitute, if the national government has no longer need of the tax on spirits, that the entire amount which it yields should be paid to states. Three fatal objections, in Mr. Blaine's opinion, make the Pennsylvania proposition to distribute the federal surplus unwise: First, the utter uncertainty of the size of the redundant revenue. It may be one million or one hundred millions, and, unless steadily, no state tax could be remitted on account of the receipt of this aid, while the sporadic federal contributions to the states would be wasted, as was the last distribution of the federal surplus. Second, the division of this surplus would impose on senators and representatives a divided duty. For the sake of their states they would wish the surplus to be as large as possible, which would present a constant temptation to withhold appropriate objects of a really national character. Third, the assumption of a continuing redundancy of national revenue is opposed to all sound views of administration, because it is sure to yield to extravagance, corruption, and in a manner of schemes for getting rid of it.

The time is rapidly approaching, however, when the national revenue yielding under the present system of taxation a hundred millions beyond the amount required for government purposes, and a strong movement is on foot for the repeal of the entire system of internal revenue, which received the support of protectionists like Judge Kelley, and freetraders like Mr. Cox, of New York. This construction of opposing views in support of the abolition of the same tax gives a rare opportunity to relieve taxation in the states. Of all our taxes, state taxation is most oppressive. It is distributed in a manner of schemes for getting rid of it. In few communities it is less than 1 per cent, and in most it is over 2 per cent. Why, therefore, should not the states be permitted to have all the tax on spirits for their own benefit if the national government does not need it? Can it be wise to continue the direct tax on property and at the same time command a hurtful luxury like spirits to go free, a luxury whose taxation oppresses no one? Can the national government monopolize, excise is open in theory to both state and national use in taxation; but in practice the national authority alone can levy an excise tax on whisky. No state liquor tax is a burden against whisky from other states or make an economical collection of such a tax within its own revenue. The federal machinery for the collection of this revenue is in full operation, and it is a question whether the secretary of the treasury pay the whole of it—less the small expense of collection—to the states and territories in the proportion of their population, and to continue it permanently as part of their local revenues.

In a letter annexed to his letter, Mr. Blaine shows that the share of each state and territory on the basis of population would be as follows: Alabama, \$2,599,000; Arkansas, \$1,466,000; California, \$1,557,000; Colorado, \$249,000; Florida, \$1,083,000; Delaware, \$255,000; Georgia, \$470,000; Illinois, \$5,285,000; Indiana, \$3,481,000; Iowa, \$2,842,000; Kansas, \$1,743,000; Kentucky, \$2,284,000; Louisiana, \$1,844,000; Maine, \$1,159,000; Maryland, \$2,034,000; Massachusetts, \$3,190,000; Michigan, \$2,263,000; Minnesota, \$1,365,000; Missouri, \$1,880,000; Nevada, \$109,000; Nebraska, \$791,000; New Jersey, \$1,005,000; New York, \$11,000,000; North Carolina, \$2,450,000; Ohio, \$5,598,000; Oregon, \$215,000; Pennsylvania, \$7,493,000; Rhode Island, \$483,000; South Carolina, \$1,742,000; Tennessee, \$2,009,000; Texas, \$2,785,000; Vermont, \$831,000; Virginia, \$2,646,000; West Virginia, \$1,081,000; Wisconsin, \$3,301,000; Territories—Arizona, \$70,000; Dakota, \$236,000; Idaho, \$57,000; Montana, \$69,000; New Mexico, \$398,000; Utah, \$351,000; Washington, \$121,000; Wyoming, \$36,000; District of Columbia, \$130,000.

Such a plan would give the revenue from a specific tax wholly to the states, and would not depend upon a chance surplus or an accidental remainder in the national treasury. It would make the tax on spirits and malt liquors a permanent resource to all the states, enabling them thereby to definitely readjust and reduce their own taxation. Each state could most wisely use its share according to its own necessities.

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A Lawyer's Heavy Fee. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The long pending suit of Henry C. Terry, a member of the bar, to obtain from the city a fee of \$50,000 for services in connection with the transfer of the Oxford turnpike to the municipality, was decided today by the master to whom the case had been referred. He reported that after a thorough review of the testimony the money should be awarded to Mr. Terry, as he saw nothing to satisfy him that there had been any fraud as alleged. The money was said to be Mr. Terry's contingent fee, but was impounded at the instance of the city.

Boston Capitalists in Raleigh. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28.—A party consisting of thirty-five prominent Boston manufacturers and capitalists arrived here this evening as guests of the city. Speeches were made by Mayor Dodd, Gov. Jarvis, and other prominent men. A banquet will be given the visitors to-morrow. The party will make a tour of the state, investigating its resources, &c.

Our Foreign Commerce. Mr. Joseph Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury his annual report on the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1883. The total value of the exports of merchandise during the year, \$1,547,030,316, larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. Excess of exports over imports of merchandise, \$100,658,435; excess during the preceding fiscal year, \$25,469,983.

Senator Anthony Better. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, who was taken suddenly ill yesterday at the Fifth Avenue hotel, was in a very much improved condition to-night. His physician states that unless there is a recurrence of the convulsive attacks his recovery is certain.

The Continentals' Fair. Voting was commenced at the Continental's fair last night. The vote stood: For the grand piano—Arion Quartette, 12 votes; Washington Operatic association, 17; Choral society, 10. Afghan—Dr. F. Donohoe, 61; Dr. B. M. Beall, 108. Ladies' scarf and table—Miss Marion Rodier, 16; Miss A. M. Clapp, 15. Webster's Dictionary—Miss Emma Little, 5 votes. Ladies' silk dollman—Miss Katie Connell, 50 votes; Miss Carrie Caslow, 10 votes. Doll—Miss Maud Wallace, 10 votes; Miss Annie Collins, 10 votes. Velvet cushion pattern—Miss Della Henry, 35 votes. Ladies' shawl—Miss J. L. Edwards, 11 votes. Bunch, 5; W. G. Ferry, 5. Good Templar

Frank Dubois Confesses to Being a Woman and is Arrested. CHELSEA, Wis., Nov. 28.—Frank Dubois, the supposed woman who has been masquerading in a man's clothes, and who ostensibly married a young woman named Gertrude Fuller, has confessed that she is a female, and declares that she married Gertrude Fuller to save her from disgrace. Dubois is under arrest.

Exonerated Because of His Youth. PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—A boy named Andrew Wilbert, who was held for the murder of Frank Reed, a companion, has been exonerated by the coroner's jury on account of his extreme youth.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The Points of Difference, as Shown by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Memorandum of the Chinese Ambassador and the French Reply.

Conference With the Chamber of Deputies Committee Upon the Tonquin Credits.

Troops to be Dispatched Forthwith—Other Foreign News.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—M. Ferry, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Gen. Campenon, minister of war, and Admiral Peyron, minister of marine, attended the meeting today of the committee of the chamber of deputies upon the Tonquin credits. M. Ferry imparted to the committee the contents of the Chinese memorandum. The committee unanimously approved of the French reply thereto, and decided it to be unnecessary to bring the matter before the chamber of deputies prior to the debate upon the Tonquin credits; first, there existing no rupture; second, the government had promised that the yellow book should contain the memorandum and the reply. The Chinese memorandum stated that France's imposition upon the government of Annam an unjust treaty and had ignored the rights of China. France had invaded Annam, and had manifested an intention to take Bao-Ninh, the key to the Chinese empire in China, in which he desired, nevertheless, to maintain pacific relations with France, but the Chinese troops would be compelled to resist any more aggression. To avert bloodshed China appealed to the traditions of honor and loyalty cherished by France, and expressed the regret it would feel if events forced China to make her rights respected.

The French reply declared that France had no wish to annex Annam or Tonquin; that the sole object of the treaty was to define the terms of the treaty of 1874; that in order to consolidate the protectorate of Tonquin France considered it expedient to occupy Bao-Ninh and Sontay, but there was nothing to prevent an equitable arrangement of the question on these bases, which had never swerved, and which were indicated in the treaty of 1874.

M. Ferry explained to the committee that he had addressed a note to the Marquis Tseng, the ambassador from China, in which he made the suggestion that special powers should be entrusted to the military chiefs for the purpose of effecting an understanding by which China should surrender Bao-Ninh and Sontay peacefully to Admiral Courbet, and that definite settlement could be negotiated afterward. The above note crossed one to the Marquis Tseng, drawing attention to the fact that French troops were then present in Tonquin, but without defining their locality. The Marquis Tseng afterwards telegraphed a proposal of M. Ferry, but the latter believed that the ambassador acted in the matter without awaiting instructions from Peking.

Gen. Campenon stated that measures had been taken to dispatch 4,000 troops forthwith to Tonquin without resource even to their partial mobilization.

Admiral Peyron informed the committee that he had received no fresh dispatches from Admiral Courbet, whose operations had commenced, or were on the point of commencing, at the date of his last dispatch, Nov. 17, when he announced that he had completed the concentration of his forces for an attack upon Bao-Ninh. He believes that Admiral Courbet awaits the arrival of the transport Corneze, with 600 hundred troops on board. She is due in Tonquin to-day. Admiral Courbet had been given full latitude to act in Tonquin and he (Admiral Peyron) had every confidence in his prudent and energetic conduct.

The committee met again this afternoon. It will recommend to the chamber of deputies that the grant of 9,000,000 francs be voted for the purpose of the transport Corneze, with 600 hundred troops on board. She is due in Tonquin to-day. Admiral Courbet had been given full latitude to act in Tonquin and he (Admiral Peyron) had every confidence in his prudent and energetic conduct.

The vote in committee on granting the credit was 9 to 2 in favor thereof. The decree rescinding the prohibition of the importation of American pork into France, recommended by the chamber of deputies, has declared that it would await the reception of further news from Admiral Courbet before asking for any more funds for the Tonquin campaign.

The committee have elected M. Leon Renault reporter. The vote in committee on granting the credit was 9 to 2 in favor thereof. The decree rescinding the prohibition of the importation of American pork into France, recommended by the chamber of deputies, has declared that it would await the reception of further news from Admiral Courbet before asking for any more funds for the Tonquin campaign.

Advice from Algeria state that there is great agitation among the native tribes, the reported success of El Maldi in the Soudan having aroused the Musulman fanaticism. The governor general is urged upon the necessity of retaining a strong military force in Algeria.

The chamber of deputies to-day M. Clemenceau, on behalf of the extreme left, requested M. Ferry to furnish an explanation concerning the Chinese memorandum relative to the proposed attack on Bao-Ninh. M. Ferry declined the reply. M. Clemenceau will repeat the question at to-morrow's session of the chamber, and if an answer is not then given he will bring the matter forward in the shape of an interpolation.

It is stated that M. Ferry has requested the committee on Tonquin credits to postpone the presentation of their report to the chamber of deputies for three days. The damage by the fire at Roubaix to-day is 2,000,000 francs. Twelve hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

In the championship billiard match to-night Vignaux made up his lost ground by a series of brilliant runs, the best being 153, 119, and 115. At the close of the night's play Vignaux's score was 770 and Schaefer's 515. Each played fifteen innings. The total scores for the three nights are: Vignaux, 1,500; Schaefer, 1,743.

SPAIN. MADRID, Nov. 28.—The royal decree issued yesterday, granting pardons to the soldiers indicated in the railway program, will benefit 1,500 men, and includes in its provisions privates as well as corporals.

To-day being King Alfonso's birthday the king and queen held a reception, which was attended by 2,000 persons. The decree abolishing the right of Cuban slaveholders to punish slaves with stocks and fetters is gazetted to-day.

ENGLAND. LONDON, Nov. 28.—Eight blocks of stone were placed upon the railway program at Whitechapel on Monday. It is surmised that they were placed there for the purpose of wrecking the train in which Mr. Gladstone was expected to travel.

Seventy-five thousand cotton operatives in northeast Lancashire have determined to resist the masters' proposals to reduce wages 5 per cent. A great strike is probable. A correspondent at Tokio says: "The Japanese government has elaborated a scheme for creating courts of justice which, if the interior of Japan is opened, will try cases in which foreigners are concerned. The scheme has been submitted to the western powers, and America and Germany favor it."

Bangkok, Nov. 28.—Two thousand five hundred operatives in Sir T. L. Salt's mills have been thrown out of employment in consequence of a strike of sixty spinners. EGYPT. CAIRO, Nov. 28.—The Greek consul at Khartoum, in a telegram dated Nov. 27, says: "Hicks Pasha's forces were surrounded near Khartoum and utterly destroyed. A panic prevails at Khartoum."

THE LIGHT INFANTRY HOOP.

A Brilliant Assemblage and Those Who Composed It.

The first complimentary hop of the Washington Light Infantry corps given last night at its armory was a success.

The handsomely decorated ball, resplendent in a sea of light, and filled with the strains of the sweetest music Schroeder's orchestra could bring forth, was thronged with hundreds of guests. Among the guests of the corps were Capt. William J. Acker, of the Cleveland Grays, and Mrs. Acker, and among the hundreds of merry dancers and fair attendants were:

Misses Helen Steele, Belle Martin, J. L. McGraw, Carrie Steble, Alma Ebert, Irwin Della Blue, Louise Low, Katie Green, Annie Thores, Dossie Pierce, Gutman, of Baltimore; Lizzie Gleesking, Leona and Rose Moore, Josephine Gaston, E. Doster, W. Warner, Marie Fries, Tubman, Dietrich, Suet Wood, Waters, Mamie Engel, Burrows, Sweet, Dana, Fonda, Mrs. F. E. Engle, M. G. Gaulty, Ringgold, Nellie Kane, H. O. Faustinger, Annie Wright, Louise Kohler, Emma Kemm, Helen Hill and Ella Kerritt, Emma Carter, Burch, Jennie Lewis, Luckind, Robertberger, D. A. Auer, Lewis Donohoe, Jessie Burns and Mary Ward, A. Tenney, Alice Vermillion, Helen Herbert, Rose Whipple, Mamie Gunnell, Katie Shomo, Cora Hamilton, Leta Sewell, Thomas, Annie Wright, and Ella Morris.

Among the ladies of members of the corps were: Mrs. Col. Moore, Mrs. Lieut. Dalton, Mr. J. R. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Langley, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. Denton, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. John Burns, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cronin, Anne Frank Moore, Private J. G. Turner, George Timm, Lyder, G. Larner, J. Ridgeley, Prof. Phipps, Messrs. Myers, Emmrich, Mulligan, James H. Sallou, S. Johnson, Corp. W. C. White, Private W. Bruce Gray.

Others present were: Capt. and Mrs. Ch. Ebert, Mr. and Mrs. James Gettlinger, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Langley, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. Denton, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. John Burns, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cronin, Anne Frank Moore, Private J. G. Turner, George Timm, Lyder, G. Larner, J. Ridgeley, Prof. Phipps, Messrs. Myers, Emmrich, Mulligan, James H. Sallou, S. Johnson, Corp. W. C. White, Private W. Bruce Gray.

The committees who may justly claim the laurels for this successful evening were: Reception committee—Capt. W. J. Acker, Capt. A. J. Kelly, Asst. Surg. T. McArdie, Lieut. J. G. Cowie, Lieut. C. G. Sloan, Serg. Maj. C. H. O'Rand, Mrs. Frank Moore, Private J. G. Turner. Floor directors—Lieut. E. H. Neumeister, Serg. J. R. Galloway, Corp. H. J. Keough, Corp. W. E. Wright, Corp. Adrain M. Jones, Corp. W. E. H. H. E. Bauer, Private F. O'Connell. Executive committee—Capt. J. T. Dyer, Capt. E. S. Miller, Capt. George Breibarth, Lieut. E. H. H. H. E. Bauer, Private F. O'Connell, Corp. W. C. White, Private W. Bruce Gray.

THE ARBITRATION CONVENTION.

Proceedings of Yesterday's Session—Addresses Made and Resolutions Offered.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The convention on international arbitration resumed its session to-day, Bishop Simpson presiding. A general discussion was had on the subject of arbitration as a substitute for war and the establishment of an international congress for arbitration. Addresses were made by Hon. Louis Brandeis of Ohio; Rev. B. C. Hobbs, of T. Janney of Washington; W. M. Froth, of Ohio, and others. The following resolutions were presented by Judge Pierce, of Philadelphia, and referred to the committee:

Resolved, That the international convention recently suggested to the international league of Europe and America, and differences tending to or may arise between nations, to urge upon our respective governments to inquire into the governments of the different nations the causes of the disputes, and to furnish information to the respective governments the international league of nations, and to the people of their respective lands.

At the afternoon session the committee on resolutions reported the following, which were discussed at length: Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly request the ministers of the gospel throughout the country to urge the substitution of amicable negotiations for war in the settlement of international disputes, as a step toward the universal triumph of the prince of peace.

Resolved, That the editors of the land be also requested to furnish information to the international difficulties frequently and prominently before the people.

Resolved, That either means than war are provided governments will continue to look to the sword as the only method for the settlement of international disputes.

Resolved, That we urge the formation as early as practicable of a code of international law and the establishment of an international tribunal presided over by Daniel Hill, of Ohio; Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Babcock, James MacAlister, superintendent of the public schools; Hon. John M. Bronson, and Richard L. Wright. A committee on correspondence was appointed.

Cotton Future Notes Void. AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—The supreme court of Georgia, in the case of Cunningham decided that cotton future notes are void against the National Bank of Augusta, has lately voided. Cunningham made a note for \$5,000 to Warren Wallace & Co. in a cotton future transaction. The firm negotiated the note to the bank, which refused to take it, who pleaded that the note was void, as it was given on a gaming consideration. The court says that cotton futures are as much gaming as faro, and that such notes are void in every body's hands, whether they know the notes were given for future or not.

Assault on an Officer. Last night about 9 o'clock Officer Hinkle arrested William Dowdney at the corner of Sixth and C streets northwest, for disorderly conduct. Dowdney snatched the officer's revolver, and with three blows across the head, making three serious wounds. The officer was prevented from defending himself by a man named Mitchell, who held his arms while Dowdney beat him. Mitchell was taken away, and Hinkle recovered his club, and marched the prisoner to the seventh police station.

Golden Star Socials. The fifth ball of the Golden Star socials, a popular organization of young gentlemen, given last night at the armory of the National Rifles, on G street, was attended with signal success.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. —The striking cigar box makers in New York have unconditionally surrendered. —The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Dispatch reports the suspension of the Kittingen rolling mill. The men were paid off yesterday, and the mill will be shut down for an indefinite period. —The Toronto, Ont. Trades and Labor council has forwarded to the minister of immigration at Ottawa a memorial protesting against "assisted immigration."

—The stockholders of the Scranton Steel company have unanimously agreed to increase the capital of the company from \$600,000 to \$1,500,000 for the purpose of building a new blast furnace. —The schedules in the insolvent assignment of Jacob S. Cohen & Co., fire dealers, No. 552 Broadway, New York, whose failure was recently reported, are: Real estate, \$127,985; nominal assets, \$264,765; and actual assets, \$109,377. —Judge Hale of Cleveland, Ohio, as referee in the case of E. F. Martin against Miss Ober, for salary under an uncompleted contract as agent for the Boston Ideal Opera company, holds Miss Ober an trustee, and discharges her from her employment, and that the latter has no claim.

The Weather To-Day. Fair weather, slightly colder, northerly winds shifting to east and south, with slight rise in temperature during the night, rising, followed by northerly winds by falling barometer.

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 30.5°; 11 a. m., 42.7°; 2 p. m., 42.7°; 7 p. m., 41.4°; 11 p. m., 35.9°; maximum, 50.9°; minimum, 23.8°.