The National Republican.

VOL. XXV.---NO. 301. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1885. THREE CENTS.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF BULGARIANS BY SERVIANS NEAR WIDDIN.

Gladstone's Reply to Parnell — The Pope's Carolines Decision—Parnell for Parliament—Mexican Governmental Affairs—A Socialist Beheaded.

BELGRADE, Nov. 17.—The Servian division marching on Widdin gave battle to the Bulgarians near Widdin, and inflicted upon them a crushing defeat. The loss was heavy on both sides. The Servians captured 1,000 prisoners.

Snow is falling in the campaign districts, but will not affect the advance upon Sofia.

The battle of Tru lasted fourteen hours. Zia Bey, the Turkish minister here, in an interview to-day, admitted that Turkey must act when Sofia has been captured. In what way Turkey would act he declined to say.

It is admitted here that the Servians lost 700 killed and wounded in capturing Adlijih.

A Servian cavalry force has seized the highway from Lom Palanka to Sofia, and has occupied Glinci pass, thus separating the two Bulgarian armies.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has sent a note to the powers, as follows: "Bulgaria, after espousing the Roumelian cause, did her utmost to comply with the decision of the ambassadors and prevent agitation. She sees now a Servian invasion without Servia sending through the porte, the only competent channel, an ultimatum in conformity with international law. Will Europe, who is anxious, and Turkey, who is jealous for the integrity of her empire, permit Servia to infringe on the principle of that integrity on which they laid stress in the case of Bulgaria under a circumstance of much less gravity? The powers know whence the aggression emanated. Bulgaria as a vassal is unable to declare war and has addressed the sultan directly on the matter without getting a reply. She has ordered M. Tzanoff, her special envoy at Constantinople, to demand a reply from Said Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs. Bulgaria has not violated the integrity of Turkey, because Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia belong to Turkey, while Servia is an independent state, and violates the integrity of Turkey for territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Bulgaria to satisfy Servian ambition and egotism. Bulgaria relies on the sense of justice of the powers, as Europe must speak the last word on the question."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The porte has replied to Prince Alexander that if he retires from Roumelia and restores the status quo ante, Turkey will consider his request for assistance.

THE POPE'S CAROLINES DECISION.

ROME, Nov. 17.—The pope, in his decision on the Carolines question, says Spain authorizes him to offer Germany a privileged position, with special advantages in the Carolines archipelago, Spain and Germany to treat respecting the details of the matter. Germany renounces her rights in the archipelago described as a "possession," instead of a "sovereignty," in the Caroline islands.

CRUSHING OUT THE ANNAM REBELS.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Gen. De Courcy, commander of the French forces in Annam, telegraphs the war office from Hanoi, under date of yesterday, as follows:

"Gens. Jamont and Negrier are vigorously crushing out the rebels and pacifying the inhabitants of the Red river delta. Slight actions with the Black Flags are of daily occurrence. The insurgents' losses are heavy, while ours are trifling. The pirates are panicky, and many are submitting to us. The French troops are in admirable spirits, despite the fatigues consequent upon the insurgents cutting the dykes and flooding the country."

PARNELL FOR PARLIAMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Mr. Parnell has consented to contest the Irish district in this city for a seat in parliament at the coming elections. The national league has engaged rooms for the Irish leader to conduct the campaign. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Thomas Power O'Conner, member of parliament for Galway, will canvass Liverpool next week.

RECOGNITION OF HEROISM.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Humane Society in London has awarded a bronze medal to the American, Henry Wellcome, in recognition of his heroism in saving an American lady from drowning in the Thames.

A SOCIALIST BEHEADED.

CASSEL, Nov. 17.—The socialist, Lieske, who was convicted on July 1 of the murder of Police Counselor Rumpff at Frankfort on the night of Jan. 18 last, was to-day beheaded. He protested to the last that he was innocent of the crime, and behaved in a composed manner.

C. W. FIELD'S LIBEL SUIT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Cyrus W. Field has sued James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, and A. Oakey Hall, his London correspondent, for £10,000 damages for libel in publishing a cable dispatch dated London, Feb. 4, stating that "Wm. Abbott, broker and operator of Tokenhouse Yard, supported by many stockholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company, announces that at the Friday meeting of the directors of the Anglo-American Cable Company he will introduce a resolution to expel Cyrus W. Field from the directorship on the ground that he is unworthy of any position of confidence or trust." The preliminary motion was made this morning in the court of queen's bench division.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO PARNELL.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 17.—Mr. Gladstone spoke here to-day to a large and very enthusiastic audience. He promised consideration to any demand by the Scotch for increased local government, and added that, since his declaration regarding Ireland, Mr. Parnell had conveyed to him through the newspapers a request that he frame a plan for the local government of that country. In reply to this he said his reasons for not complying were that though Ireland wishes and deserves respectful and favorable attention, yet until the elections the Irish wishes were constitutionally unknown. If a proposal be made, he added, it can only be effectively made by the government. Mr. Gladstone acknowledged that his administration fell into error on the Soudan question: "but," he added, "our opponents fostered the error." He claimed that his party had brought peace to the Afghans, the policy having been continued by the tories, as was that in relation to the Balkans; he added, "It is a deplorable fact that Servia has been free from European intervention in carrying bloodshed among a people united by centuries of common suffering. It is the most mournful spectacle my eyes have ever met."

After reviewing the course and accomplishments of the two parties, he concluded as follows: "Look at each party closely, and ask which has done the better work. If the verdict be in favor of the liberals, I reply that they will persevere in the application of their principles for the benefit of the people."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. Bright, in a speech at Birmingham last night, instanced the condition of the Episcopal church in America as proof that the church of England could maintain its rights without a state alliance.

First Ballot for United States Senator in Oregon.

SALEM, OREG., Nov. 17.—The legislature took the first ballot to-day for United States senator. The Republican vote stood: John H. Mitchell, 24; George H. Williams, 15, and the remainder scattering. The Democrats voted solidly for James H. Slater. There are 60 members of the legislature, and it requires 46 votes to elect. Mitchell claims he will be elected to-morrow. On the other hand, his opponents say he will meet the same determined opposition of the minority which defeated him three years ago after he had received the caucus nomination, and that he cannot get enough Democratic votes to elect him. It is not believed that Williams can be elected, and the opinion prevails that some sort of a compromise will be effected by the contending factions. Gov. Moody is everywhere mentioned as a "dark horse."

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Recommends Construction of the Nicaragua Canal—Internal Waterways—Freight Commissions.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—To-day's session of the National Grange was mainly devoted to the consideration of committee reports. W. H. Toothacher, of Kansas, submitted a report, setting forth that: "If the principles of cooperation are so apparent, and its necessity is so imperative, why should we longer reject the opportunity offered through this organization of leaving our impress upon the institutions and laws of the country?"

The report was accepted.

Mr. R. P. Boise, of Oregon, for the committee on transportation and commercial relations, submitted a report, in which he said: "We recommend that our internal waterways be made more efficient, and that Congress aid in their improvement. We also call attention to the great importance of Congress providing as soon as possible for the construction of an interoceanic waterway along the Nicaragua route which shall be under the control of the general government.

Commissions are necessary to regulate the business and to fix charges for freight on the various roads, according to their different circumstances, where more elasticity of action is required than in a positive law.

Gov. Noble, for the committee on resolutions, submitted a report and the resolutions were discussed seriatim.

In the afternoon William Saunders, of Washington, delivered an address on the "History and organization of the United States department of agriculture."

THE HANGING OF RIEL.

"He Had Himself to Blame"—Excitement Abating.

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 17.—The Citizen this morning, in an editorial on Riel's execution, says: "He had himself to blame, for he had taught the crown how useless clemency was to those who put an improper construction upon it, and who imagined that in a constitutionally governed country there could be a law for one not applicable to another. We cannot hang an Englishman for treason and spare an Irishman for rebellion. We cannot extend pardon to a half-breed for doing that which, perpetrated by a Saxon, means death on the scaffold. When the law is helpless and torpid, when men violate it with impunity, the authority which permits this disorderly state of affairs is weak, vacillatory, and unsound, while a nation must sinks under such a system degenerate into virtual impotence."

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—The deputation which waited upon Mayor Beaugrand to have the tricolor flag which was floating at half mast at the city hall removed proceeded from the brigade office. The flag has been taken down. It is reported that there is a movement on foot to have Riel's remains brought here for burial.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The press of this city and Canadians residing here agree in considering the execution of Riel a blunder. The Fabre abstains from joining the anti-English movement, takes an optimist view, and expresses the belief that the English governors will endeavor to obliterate race prejudices in Canada and treat all equally.

"Oh, Do Tell Me if He is Dead?"

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The National Hotel on Clark street was the scene of a very sensational affray this morning. Edward Quevit, a young Frenchman, was shot at twice and dangerously wounded by Adeline Duval, his mistress, from whom he had separated a few days ago. Quevit had only been in this country a few months, and was a tailor by trade. He met Adeline Duval soon after his arrival here. When he left here a few days ago she learned where he was, followed him to Brattleboro to kill him if he did not return to her. To elude her he took apartments at the National.

Adeline Duval was seen in her cell at the armory to-day. She is a rather tall, handsome woman, apparently about 25 years of age, with black eyes and raven hair. She was tastefully attired in a close fitting brown dress, in which her well-developed and rounded figure was displayed to its best advantage. She was crying bitterly as she related the story of the affair.

"Oh, do tell me if he is dead," she exclaimed dramatically in a pleasing voice, with a French accent. When told that Quevit was resting easily and in no danger of death, she said: "Oh, I am so glad. I did not want to die I would kill myself. I loved him so, and yet he did not treat me right. Oh, if I ever get out of this I'll go to a convent for the rest of my life. My God, when I saw the blood on his face I thought I had killed him. You are sure he is not dead?" she again anxiously inquired.

She refused to say much in regard to the shooting, but finally admitted that she had learned through a gentlemen friend that Quevit was at the National.

"I was given a room next to his, but I did not know I was so near to him until I saw his picture on his bureau this morning. Then I got behind the door and waited for him to come up. Oh, don't I love him, and he hurt him. I found a card marked Gertie Duval in my room, and I thought he was untrue to me."

She takes the affair very much to heart, and refuses to be tranquilized. She walks up and down the cell all the time, and is continually talking to herself.

Scandal-Mongers Disappointed.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—It was expected that the strange story of the dual lives of Edward S. Sanborn and Julia A. Hilton would be told in the probate court to-day, when the hearing was assigned on the contest over the latter's will. Sanborn and Miss Hilton were known in this city as the proprietors of several houses of bad reputation, in Kingston, N. H., they were patrons of religion and education, and built and endowed the Sanborn Seminary. Miss Hilton died in April last, leaving over $600,000 to Sanborn. Sanborn died in September, leaving bulk of his property, between $300,000 and $250,000, to the academy, which he founded. It was announced that both wills would be contested. Sanborn's will is contested by Dartmouth College and his legal heirs on the ground that he was of unsound mind when it was made. The will is on file at Exeter, and the will will be contested there in a few weeks. Miss Hilton's, it was announced, would be contested by her legal heirs on the ground that she was unduly influenced by Sanborn. When this matter was called it was announced that the case had been compromised, and there would be no further opposition to the probating of the will.

The Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The second night of the 14-inch balk-line tournament drew a large crowd to Central Music Hall, but not so large as that of Monday night. Vignaux's defeat by Slosson gave rise to the belief that he would have little chance to-night against Schaefer, and the latter was the favorite at odds of 2 to 1, and freely taken at that. At one time in the game Schaefer was 291 points ahead—217 against Vignaux's 43—but the latter by excellent playing gradually crept up to his opponent. As he beat Schaefer's run of 132 the cheering was loud and long, and again when he tied Schaefer's score. When at last the foreigner stopped at 167 on a hard one-cushion shot the call was: Vignaux, 299; Schaefer, 293.

Both men showed nervousness, and, at times during the fluctuations of the game, both made weak shots. Vignaux closed, in the twenty-fourth inning, the most remarkable game in billiard history—a game without a single blank inning on his side. Score—Vignaux, 300; Schaefer, 293. Highest runs—Vignaux, 166, 88, 57; Schaefer, 132, 48, 42. Averages—Vignaux, 25; Schaefer, 18 13-24. Time of game 2 hours and 50 minutes.

Smallpox.

MONTREAL, Nov. 17.—Forty-one new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday, twelve of which have been verified.

HAMILTON, ONT., Nov. 17.—The three last smallpox patients were discharged from the hospital here to-day, and there are now no cases of smallpox here.

TORONTO, ONT., Nov. 17.—Another case of smallpox was reported here to-day.

National Base Ball League.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The board of directors of the National Base Ball League met to-night, N. E. Young, of Washington, D. C., in the chair. Among those present were John B. Day, of New York city; J. H. Mooney, of Detroit, Mich., and A. J. Reach, of Philadelphia. N. E. Young was re-elected secretary. A resolution awarding the championship of the league for the year 1885 to the Chicago nine was adopted. The annual convention of the league will begin to-morrow.

Episcopal Convention in Maryland.

EASTON, MD., Nov. 17.—The Episcopal convention of the diocese of Easton will meet here to-morrow for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Bishop Lay. Bishop Potter, of New York, will preside. Among the names mentioned in connection with the vacancy are those of Bishop Elliott, of Texas, and Rev. Dr Satterlee, of New York.

Suspected of Murder.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 17.—Charles Daniels alias Gneger, was arrested here to-day on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Rosina Berg, whose remains were found last week in a cellar at York, Pa. Daniels answers the description of one of the men, for whose arrest warrants have been issued, and he will be held for identification.

Marriage of Judge Vincent.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 17.—Judge William A. Vincent was married this evening to Miss Mary Lee Ridgely, daughter of Charles Ridgely, of this city.

JOHN ROACH'S BEST FRIEND.

A POLITICAL PARABLE—THE SAMARITAN WITH VARIATIONS.

Naval Affairs and Shipbuilding—The Only Republicans Retained—An Unfounded Report About O'Brien—Searching for Land in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Tribune says on "The Samaritan With Variations":

Secretary Whitney is now represented by his apologists as John Roach's best friend. His generosity and magnanimity are recognized so generally by the Democratic press as to suggest a concert of action skillfully organized by an expert of their famous literary bureau. Is there anything more amusing in current politics than this change of attitude on the part of Mr. Whitney's demoralized defenders? Six months ago they were rapturously applauding him for introducing practical reforms in the Navy Department, and for bringing to light abuses of long standing in the system of repairing and building government vessels. Now they are complimenting him for his forgiving disposition, his kind hearted intervention, his disinterested zeal in befriending an enterprising shipbuilder whose fortunes are temporarily clouded. Then he was Hercules making a clearance of all the scandals of a corrupt department, and now he is the Good Samaritan pouring balm upon Mr. Roach's wounds, and helping him to get up again. Mr. Whitney's friends agree that official conduct has been strangely misunderstood, and that he has proved himself to be the best friend an unfortunate bankrupt ever had. Now, it is a great pity to break in upon this Democratic thanksgiving over Mr. Whitney's handsome treatment of Mr. Roach, but it seems necessary to make a single remark. Something had happened to the traveler on the Jericho turnpike before the Good Samaritan appeared upon the scene to bind up his wounds and carry him to the wayside inn. He had been assaulted, beaten, robbed, and left dying by the roadside. Now, we don't want to ask any unpleasant questions, but are merely striving to digest this political parable. If Mr. Whitney is the Good Samaritan, who are the marauding knights of the road? Mr. Roach was down before this official Samaritan helped him to get up again. Who helped him to get down? That seems a pertinent question. Who subjected him to a merciless political persecution, ruined his credit, and forced him to suspend business? It is not surprising that Mr. Whitney's admirers complain that he is "strangely misunderstood." These double faces are very confusing. To prevent ambiguity, so far as the Tribune is concerned, we shall offer a condensed statement of the whole matter. Secretary Whitney, with the aid of the examining board, the Attorney General, and the Democratic press, forced John Roach to make an assignment. The conspirators had no intention of driving the bankrupt. They were impelled by partisanship, and were bent on making a reputation for the administration: reforming agency without reference to common justice, the requirements of the navy or the business interests of the country. When Mr. Roach failed the Secretary suddenly found himself in a most embarrassing and untenable position. He has made the best of his sorry plight, and, concealing his grievances, he has emerged from the controversy with a face full of benevolent feeling for John Roach. But as for his being the Good Samaritan—well, in the words of a distinguished Democrat, "Why do we laugh?"

NAVAL AFFAIRS AND SHIPBUILDING.

Constructor Pook said this morning that he had read the annual report of Constructor Wilson, and he thought that there was a good deal of truth in the statement that the League Island yard, Philadelphia, offered better advantages for shipbuilding than any other yard in the country. "There has never been a ship built at League Island," said Pook, "but the government property there is very valuable. I have often expressed a hope that there would be a dry dock built at that yard, for it would be of immense advantage to the American navy. But this is not saying anything against the New York navy yard, which is also very useful in its way. It would take twenty years to put League Island in as good condition as our station is at the present time." Several propositions have lately been made to the government for the purchase of the yard for manufacturing purposes, and if League Island can be reconstructed at a small expense the New York yard will probably be abolished. Politicians will do what they can to prevent this big sale. A fresh number of men were put to work this morning. The Thetis, Tallapoosa, Miantonomah, Essex, and Richmond are also being prepared for sea, and the vessels lying idle are the Nantucket, Dolphin, Ticonderoga, and Alarm. When Commodore Chandler returns to the yard several of the ancient crafts will, no doubt, go into commission. Horace Whitney, seaman; James Cleary, landsman, and Thomas Rodgers, coal heaver, have been discharged from the service on account of disability. Lieut. Fillet, of the marine corps, has been detached therefrom and ordered to Pensacola with a squad of marines. Lieut. Ellsworth will shortly be detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Swatara. Three new laborers were taken on in the equipment department this morning, and last week five were removed. Commodore Schley, chief of the bureau of equipment, is now at the yard on official business connected with Capt. Watson's department. When he returns to Washington he will doubtless write his annual report, and put some facts in it that will astonish many of the equipment officers.

THE ONLY REPUBLICANS

who, up to this time, have been retained by Internal Revenue Collector Black, of Brooklyn, in his office are Chas. C. Patterson, cashier; William H. Whitlock, Granville W. Harman, and William M. Rome, deputies. Rumor was prevalent to-day that they would all be removed between now and Jan. 1 next, and that straightout Democrats would be put in their places. Active Democratic workers were heard to say that they were certain three of them would be removed before Jan. 1, and that their successors had already been picked out by the collector.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

A rumor was published this afternoon that new Weigher O'Brien intends to resign, and that Sterling is to be substituted. No truth whatever in the story. Surveyor Beatty said this afternoon: "I know nothing about the report that Mr. O'Brien will resign. It is improbable. Mr. O'Brien reported for duty this morning, but afterward he asked for a vacation. I gave him until Monday. He will take the Brooklyn district, formerly Capt. Bacon's. During busy times he will have 300 men under him. I may not, however, continue him in this place."

BRIGHTON BEACH RACING ASSOCIATION

has been less successful this season financially than last. The profits will not foot up more than $200,000, a falling off of about $100,000 compared with last year. The closing of the season was hastened by cool weather. During the season 500 races have been run in about 100 days, with 4,472 starters, and $148,350 have been disturied in added money and purses.

SEARCHING FOR LAND IN BROOKLYN.

George Scott, of Pittsburg, Pa., is searching Brooklyn for title to sixteen acres of land, valued at $150,000, on Coney Island, and relies on his grandmother to support the claim. It appears that the De Nuyse family, of which Scott is a descendant, originally owned the property in question, but that the De Nuyses were induced to sign it away to the family of James W. Voorhees, one of whom the widow of De Nuyse married.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 17.—The opposition members of congress have agreed upon a bill requiring the government to accept the lowest bid publicly made for contracts of all descriptions and providing that at the close of each fiscal year the government shall dispose of at public sale public debt securities to the extent of $500,000. Other operations in connection with the sale of public securities are prohibited in the bill. All danger of a cabinet crisis has apparently passed, and it is announced in political circles that the cabinet will remain intact.

Woman's Indian Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The Woman's National Indian Association assembled here today in fifth annual convention, to discuss the results of its work and renew its efforts in the future. The general objects of the association are to civilize and educate the Indian, to admit him to citizenship, and secure his general elevation. The convention was presided over by Miss M. L. Bonney, of Pennsylvania. About 200 ladies were present.

RABBINICAL CONVENTION.

Platform Adopted by Representatives of Reformed Judaism—Sunday and Saturday Services.

PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 17.—The National Rabbinical Convention of the Reformed Hebrew Church, in session here, adopted the following platform to-day after a lengthy discussion:

In view of the wide divergence of opinion, of conflicting ideas in Judaism to-day, we, as representatives of reform Judaism in America, in continuation of the work begun at Philadelphia in 1869, unite upon the following principles:

1. We recognize in every religion an attempt to grasp the infinite and in every made, source, or book of revelation held sacred in any religious system the consciousness of the indwelling of God in man. We hold that Judaism presents the highest conception of the God idea as taught in our holy Scriptures and developed and spiritualized by the Jewish teachers in accordance with the moral and philosophical progress of their respective ages. We maintain that Judaism preserved and defended midst centennial struggles and trials and under enforced isolation the God idea as the central religious truth for the human race.

2. We recognize in the Bible the record of the consecration of the Jewish people to its mission as priest of the one God, and value it as the most potent instrument of religious and moral instruction. We hold that the modern discoveries of scientific researches in the domains of nature and history are not antagonistic to the doctrines of Judaism, the Bible reflecting the primitive ideas of its own age, and at times clothing its conception of Divine Providence and justice dealing with man in miraculous narratives.

3. We recognize in the Mosaic legislation a system of training the Jewish people for its mission during its national life in Palestine, and to-day we accept as binding only the moral laws, and maintain only such ceremonies as elevate and sanctify our lives, but reject all such as are not adopted to the views and habits of modern civilization.

4. We hold that all which Mosaic and rabbinical laws as regulate diet, priestly purity, and dress, originated in ages and under the influence of ideas altogether foreign to our present mental and spiritual state. They fail to impress the modern Jew with a spirit of priestly holiness; their observance in our days is apt rather to obstruct than to further modern spiritual elevation.

5. We recognize in the modern era of universal culture of heart and intellect the approaching of the realization of Israel's great Messianic hope for the establishment of the kingdom of truth, justice, and peace among all men. We consider ourselves no longer a nation, but a religious community, and therefore expect neither a return to Palestine nor a sacrificial worship under the sons of Aaron, nor the restoration of any of the laws concerning the Jewish state.

6. We recognize in Judaism a progressive religion, ever striving to be in accord with the postulates of reason. We are convinced of the utmost necessity of preserving the historical identity with our great past. Christianity and Islam being daughter religions of Judaism, we appreciate their providential mission to and in the spreading of monotheistic and moral truth. We acknowledge that religion is the highest humanity of our age is our ally and the fulfillment of our mission, and therefore we extend the hand of fellowship to all who operate with us in the establishment of the reign of truth and righteousness among men.

7. We reassert the doctrine of Judaism that the soul of man is immortal, grounding this belief on the divine nature of the human spirit which forever finds bliss in righteousness and misery in the contrary. We reject as foreign and rooted in Judaism the beliefs both in bodily resurrection and in Gehenna and Eden (hell and paradise) as abodes for everlasting punishment or reward.

8. In harmony in accordance with the spirit of Mosaic legislation which strives to regulate the relation between the rich and poor we deem it our duty to participate in the great task of modern times to solve on the basis of justice and righteousness the problems presented by the contrasts and evils of the present organization of society.

After the adoption of the platform the question of the admission of proselytes without the rites of circumcision was taken up and a committee of five, consisting of Rabbis Wise, Hirsch, Hahn, Sale, and Sonneschin, was appointed, with instructions to report at next year's meeting. A resolution declaring in favor of Sunday services instead of Saturday, provoked a heated discussion, and the matter was finally laid over until to-morrow morning. The idea of holding Sunday services was generally favored, but the substitution of Saturday services met with determined opposition.

THE FABRICATION OF CANNON.

The Congressional Committee in Session—Important Testimony Taken.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Congressmen Hewitt, Hitchcock, Cash, Phelps, and Reed, a committee appointed by Congress "to report upon a policy to be adopted by the government to secure a supply of ordnance and armor plate, by establishing on its own territory a plant for the fabrication of cannon," met to-day to accord hearings and do business. In reply to a circular issued by the committee to different manufacturers throughout the country, asking if they would be willing to enter into a contract with the government to supply material for guns of the largest caliber, many letters were received, and to-day a number of gentlemen were present and addressed the committee.

Mr. Wm. Bispham, of Wm. H. Wallace & Co., said there was no reason to-day why the government should not make its own armor plate, but the material should be imported from countries where it could be purchased cheaper than in the United States. The latest developments were that conformed steel plates were being used by the world's armies.

"Should we not be emancipated from dependence on Great Britain?" asked Mr. Hewitt.

"I believe," replied Mr. Bispham, "that the government should get all its supplies in this country, but our present need is so great and we are so completely at the mercy of the navies of the most insignificant nations, that I do not think we ought to defer our preparations of defence a single day."

A representative of the West Point foundry thought that, with some encouragement from the government, his concern would undertake to furnish material for a 16-inch gun caliber. The amount of encouragement needed was about $1,000,000 a year for five years.

R. W. Davenport, of the Midvale Steel Company, thought if 15 or 20 per cent. were added to Krupp's figures manufacturers might be induced to compete.

Chief Engineer Morgan, of the Cambria Iron Works, surprised the committee by saying that he was prepared to undertake the making of steel ingots of the weight of 100 tons. He would require, however, a guarantee of 2,000 tons per year for five years at a cost of $1,000 per gun complete.

The Independent Christian Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The adherents of the Rev. Mangasarian, the Presbyterian minister whose recent renunciation of the Presbytery caused considerable commotion in religious circles here, applied to the court of common pleas to-day to be incorporated under the title of "The Independent Christian Church of Philadelphia." They state that the proposed corporation is "for religious worship as expressed in the following covenant: We, whose names are hereto subscribed, associate ourselves together as a Christian Church for the purpose of moral and spiritual improvement, and of promoting truth and righteousness in the world through the study, practice, and diffusion of pure religion as taught and lived by Jesus Christ, love to God, and love to man. Recognizing the right of private judgment and the sacredness of individual conviction, we require no assent to any other doctrinal statement as a basis of Christian fellowship, but welcome all who desire to co-operate with us in advancing the kingdom of God."

River and Harbor Convention.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Nov. 17.—The river and harbor convention met to-day. Delegates from all the towns on the navigable streams in this state were present. Delegates were also present from Florida and Mississippi. Great interest was manifested in having appropriations made by the government for the improvement of the rivers and of Mobile harbor. Senator Pugh made a speech upon the subject.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 17.—The delegates to the harbor improvement convention to be held in this city on the 24th instant will be furnished with free transportation by the following railroads on the presentation of their credentials: The Richmond and Danville, Louisville and Nashville, Western and Atlantic, Western Railroad of Alabama, and the Atlantic Coast Line. The following roads will also give free transportation to invited guests as well as delegates, on presentation of invitations: The Georgia Central, Savannah, Florida and Western, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

Federal Council, P. E. Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—A meeting of the deputies appointed by the Pennsylvania central, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburg dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to organize a federate council in this state, was held here to-day. Several plans of organization were proposed and discussed. The federate council is to have full power to arbitrate and decide on all matters pertaining to such civil legislation as the common interests of the church in the state of Pennsylvania may require; to the promotion of the interests of Christian education, and to the furtherance of joint work for the extension and prosperity of the church. The council will resume its session to-morrow.

COST OF THE PANAMA EPISODE.

Commodore Schley Reports Appropriations Exceeded on That Account.

In his annual report Commodore Schley, chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, states that during the year sixty-eight vessels were wholly or partially equipped with stores, at an expense of $623,450.94. The appropriation for equipment of vessels was $146,000 less than asked for, and was exceeded by about $62,000, owing to an increased consumption of coal in the north Atlantic and Pacific squadrons in connection with the Panama troubles and in the Asiatic squadron by reason of the trouble between France and China. The appropriation for transportation and recruiting was exceeded $27,834.15 on account of the Panama troubles, &c.

Commodore Schley urges the necessity of keeping up a thoroughly equipped rolling mill, chain and anchor shop at the Washington yard, and, above all things, a first-class testing machine. He suggests the great importance of some legislation looking to the proving of anchors and chains intended for our vessels of war, and for those of the mercantile marine.

During the year the number of applicants for apprenticeship in the navy numbered 5,764; of them 2,601 were rejected, and 1,153 accepted; failed to report, 391; received into the service, 759; now in the service, 1,277. The report says the apprentices should receive their preliminary instruction on steam vessels of a type more like the modern war ships if they are to be made familiar with its improvements and requirements, and recommends the construction of two composite vessels, enjoined with auxiliary steam power and lifting screws, armed with modern guns, and fitted with the newest torpedo attachments for training vessels.

The cost of maintaining the fish commission from pay of the navy for the year was about $76,292, and of the coast survey $256,176. Four hundred and nine men are withdrawn from the available force of the navy to perform the duty of these two establishments. It is recommended that the force employed by them and at the naval academy be allowed independently of the 7,500 men intended for the general service. The force should be limited to 500 men, and should be known as the "auxiliaries for special service."

A class of forty men has been organized, in anticipation of the improvement now taking place in the various implements of war to be used on board new vessels, one-half being trained in the use of all the electrical apparatus at the torpedo station, and the other half being trained in the use of tools, lathes, &c., at the ordnance shop at the Washington navy yard. They will change stations when each class has completed its cruise, and, ultimately, they will be transferred to the general service as instructors, and new men will form the classes for instruction.

An appropriation of $10,000 is asked to begin the formation of libraries on war vessels. The retirement of enlisted men after thirty years' service is recommended, and that the men should be permitted by law to have some savings bank system similar to the men in the army is suggested.

CONSULS WHO WILL CONTINUE.

The List to Date of Officers Whose Resignations Will Not be Required.

Some months since a list of consuls was given out at the State Department as not likely to be removed by the present administration during good behavior. These officers had as a rule been appointed on merit, and their retention was regarded as a just tribute to the faithfulness with which they had attended to their duties. The publication was made before the list of our commercial representatives had been duly investigated. Yesterday the following extended list was conceded to have the same standing as the original few, the result of a more thorough inquiry. As reliable information is obtained upon this subject the list will be extended. In the next issue a complete list of the changes made since March 4 will be published.

The list of the men who are regarded as safe from removal are as follows:

Edward L. Baker, Buenos Ayres.
Felix A. Matthews, Tangiers.
John H. Stewart, Antwerp.
Thomas M. Dawson, Barranquilla, Colombia.
Thomas Adamson, Panama.
Frank H. Mason, Marseilles.
George W. Roosevelt, Bordeaux.
Jacques Bellegarde, Society Islands.
William C. Fox, Brunswick, Germany.
Joseph F. Potter, Crefeldt, Germany.
James H. Smith, Mayence, Germany.
Wm. E. Grinnell, Bradford, England.
Loring A. Johnson, Birmingham, England.
Evan R. Jones, Cardiff, Wales.
Howard Fox, Falmouth, England.
Horatio J. Sprague, Gibraltar.
Oscar Malmros, Leith.
Adolph G. Studer, Singapore.
William Thompson, Southampton.
Edward McKnight, St. Helena.
Geldersy W. Griffin, Sydney.
R. S. Stevens, Victoria.
Philip Carroll, Palermo.
Alexander Willard, Guaymas, Mexico.
Ramon O. Williams, Havana.
William T. Rice, Horgen, Switzerland.

National Cattle Growers' Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The third annual convention of the National Cattle Growers' Association was called to order at 10:30 this morning by D. W. Smith, of Illinois, the president. About one hundred delegates from all the organizations of stockmen in every state and territory were in attendance. Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and other prominent men are in attendance. Henry E. Alvord, of New York, was made temporary chairman of the convention. The convention was addressed by United States Commissioner of Agriculture Colman. An invitation was extended to Vice President Hendricks and to Senator Allison, who are in the city, to attend the convention.

There were delegates present from twenty-three states and territories as well as Canada.

Commissioner of Agriculture Colman, in his address on the cattle industry of the country and its future, said the cattle business of the interior was "few people," said Mr. Colman, "have any idea of the magnitude of the industry. A column, twelve deep, extending across the continent from New York to San Francisco and back again to Boston would contain about the number of cattle there are in the United States. The value of this vast herd is $1,200,000,000. The product of these animals exceeds in value four times the yearly earnings of all the railroads of the country.

"The great danger which threatens this great source of food is contagious disease. What is needed," the speaker said, "is a national law for the slaughtering of diseased cattle and the stamping out of disease by extermination. For this purpose Congress should be asked to appropriate money."

Ex-Gov. Grinnell, of Iowa, moved that Vice President Hendricks and Senator Allison, of Iowa, who are in the city, be invited to take part in the convention. An invitation was extended to them.

Dr. D. E. Salomon, of Washington, chief of the bureau of animal industry, read his report, in the course of which it was shown that the annual cattle production of the United States is 7,000,000 head; export trade, 122,000 head; annual product of the swine industry, 29,000,000 head; value of the product which goes into interstate commerce, $243,000,000.

Ex-Gov. Grinnell, of Iowa, present on invitation, spoke in favor of the presentation of the needs of the association to the government, so that adequate measures might soon be taken to stamp out disease.

Other speeches made on the subject showed that the general feeling was that ample funds should be provided by the government to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia.

The Philadelphia Marshalship.

C. F. Holl, of Philadelphia, a candidate for the marshalship of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, is in the city. He has the indorsements of the leading merchants of Philadelphia, and of the prominent politicians. His principal opponents are said to be Col. Weeks, but the friends of Mr. Holl think that his chances are good. He will call on the President to-day.

South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 17.—Work on the South Atlantic and Ohio road, which is to run from Bristol, Tenn., through five of the western counties of Virginia to the Kentucky line has been resumed, the striking laborers having yielded.

H. C. Wood, president of the company, is in the city to-day, and will contract with the state authorities for 200 convicts.

This line runs through one of the finest coal regions of the country, and a population of 150,000 persons will rely upon the road for transportation.

Virginia Republicans Paying Taxes.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 17.—Many prominent Republicans of the state have determined to pay their taxes in coupons, according to the Riddleberger bills, which have been adopted by the bourbons to get into power. They will save about 40 per cent. The auditor of public accounts to-day passed to the credit of public free schools over $600,000.

Gen. Mahone and the C. and O. R. R.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 17.—It was rumored here to-day and yesterday that Gen. Mahone would be offered the position of general manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company in the place of C. W. Smith, resigned; but the report could not be verified, as Gen. Mahone is not in the state.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REFORM RECOMMENDATIONS DIVULGED AT LAST.

"The Government and Regulation of the Military Forces" Paramount to the Increase of the Army Also Deemed of Vital Necessity.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan in his annual report to the Secretary of War says that at the date of the last consolidated returns the army consisted of 2,154 officers and 24,705 men. He says that nothing has been done in the division of the Atlantic for the protection of our seaboard, but it is hoped that public sentiment will before long prevail on Congress for liberal appropriations in this respect.

In regard to the Oklahoma invaders Gen. Sheridan says the belief exists that their intention was not actual settlement, but to call the attention of Congress to the opening up of the Indian territory, and that money was subscribed for their purposes by interested corporations.

He hopes for an early and permanent settlement of the Apache difficulty, which has been unsatisfactory. Under Gen. Crook's control matters went on very well in Arizona, but distrust and trouble arose among the Indians under the divided authority that existed a year ago, and contentions began. The outbreak of the Chiricahuas, in last May, was petulant and without cause, and embraced only part, but the young and vigorous, of the tribe. These renegades, he says, should all be exterminated or captured, and he has confidence in Gen. Crook's ability to accomplish this purpose.

Regarding the Indian question he says: "The Indians are the richest people in this country as communities. Their reservations include some of the best land, and if divided among the heads of families each family would have thousands of acres. If I may be permitted to suggest I would recommend that each family be given and located on the 320 acres now provided for them by law in case of actual settlement. The government should then condemn all the balance of each reservation, buy it in at $1.25 per acre, and with the proceeds purchase government bonds, to be held in trust by the Interior Department, only giving to the Indians each year the interest on the bonds for their support.