The National Republican.

VOL. XXVIII--NO. 3. WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1887. THREE CENTS.

GREVY DECIDES TO RESIGN.

THE ACTION OF THE CHAMBER FORCES THIS DETERMINATION.

His Refusal to Send It in Yesterday Throws Paris in an Uproar—A Revolutionary Mob Surrounds the Elysee Palace.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The latest news this evening from Paris confirms yesterday's predictions, namely: That President Grevy would not resign at present at least. The aged executive seems determined to maintain his position, even though he is assailed on all sides, and half of France is shouting for his resignation. The muddle is now decidedly worse since the announcement was made this afternoon to the chamber of deputies by M. Rouvier that M. Grevy had reconsidered his decision and would not send his resignation to the chamber. The public who had looked upon the retirement of President Grevy as a sure thing are surprised at the new turn of affairs, and consider themselves cheated out of something, no one knows what, while the politicians who are selfishly interested in demanding the resignation are indignant at the thought of the prize sweeping out of their reach when it was almost within their grasp. The mobs, which have been increasing all day, now call for the exercise of martial law, and both the palace of the Elysee and the chamber of deputies are surrounded by troops who keep the crowds moving and in order. The people appear to be nearly evenly divided, part in favor of Grevy and part for his opponents, who are numerous. For this reason, that they are not all of one mind, there are no apprehensions of a revolt. The report that M. Flourens would form a cabinet gains little credence. He is objected to as a successor of Premier Rouvier for the reason that he has been neither a senator nor a deputy, and it is very unlikely that a Flourens cabinet will succeed the present one. The chamber of deputies adjourned this evening without taking any action, and it is quite probable that nothing will be done until Monday, in order to allay public feeling.

Another legal battle may be fought tomorrow at Dublin, when Lord Mayor Sullivan prepares to take his seat on the bench with the judges who open the assizes. Undoubtedly the omission of his name from the commission is illegal, but the technical point of his present trial may be urged against him. He has the staunch support of High Sheriff Sexton, at all events, who declares he will not recognize the authority of the court unless Mr. Sullivan is given his seat. The unanimous election of Mr. Sexton to succeed Mr. Sullivan as lord mayor of Dublin was in the natural order of things, and excites no especial comment. Intense interest is manifested in the Dulwich election. The liberals claim large gains in this district, which at the last election sent Mr. J. Morgan Power, a conservative and unopposed to parliament. This will be a bad loss to the tories, even if the liberals do not elect their man, as some of the more sanguine of the latter party believe can be done.

The Dublin corporation to-day elected Mr. Sexton lord mayor to succeed Mayor Sullivan.

Edward Harrington, M. P., was arrested at Tralee to day for publishing reports of suppressed branches of the league.

Mr. Harrington's case will be heard on Monday next. After his release Mr. Harrington returned to his house and addressed the crowd that had gathered there from a window. He defied the government, saying that the authorities could only sentence him to six months' imprisonment, and that he would continue to publish reports of league meetings until forcibly stopped.

The Spanish cortes was opened by the queen regent to-day, who read the speech from the throne.

In reply to a query by the ministry the czar says the educational congress can be held in 1888, the political outlook being satisfactory.

Notwithstanding stringent police relations *United Ireland* and other papers which print report of suppressed meetings are freely circulated.

The great orange diamond found on the Cape of Good Hope, which weighs 10 carats more than the Kohinoor, was offered at auction to-day, but there was no bid.

Archbishop McGuttegan, of Armagh, is dying.

The report that the queen intends to visit San Remo is contradicted.

Dr. Mackenzie continues to receive highly satisfactory reports of the condition of the crown prince of Germany.

Notwithstanding the recent order the Russian press continues to print hostile attacks on Germany's policy.

In the Dulwich election to-day Maple, conservative, defeated Henderson, Gladstonian, by 1,412 votes.

At the corporation meeting of Dublin to-day Lord Mayor Sullivan said he noticed his name was omitted from the commission to open the assize court to morrow. He believed the omission illegal and said he would accompany the judges. High Sheriff Sexton said he would be present and if Mr. Sullivan was refused a seat on the bench he would leave the court and refuse to recognize any of its orders.

A heavy northeast gale prevailed all night with blinding snow squalls. Intense suffering is reported from vessels.

Mr. Sheehy, M. P., has been arrested and is now in the Sligo jail. He will be brought for trial at French Park, county Roscommon, Dec. 15.

Mayor O'Brien, of Cork, has been re-elected, and Mr. Devereaux, nationalist, has been chosen mayor of Wexford. The following have been nominated for sheriffs: At Drogheda, Commoners O'Brien and Gill; at Limerick, Commoners O'Brien and Dillon; at Waterford, Commoner O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville.

Italy has arranged a treaty of commerce with Austria.

PARIS IN AN UPROAR.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—When the chamber of deputies assembled to-day M. Rouvier announced that the president had reconsidered his decision to send a message to the chamber containing his resignation, and therefore the cabinet had again resigned.

The announcement of the action of the ministry was greeted with continued applause by the members of the Left. M. Ricard, president of the Left groups, moved that the sitting be suspended.

The members of the Right and the extreme Left murmured at this proposal, and M. Cuneo d'Ornano exclaimed, "Dissolution would be preferable!"

The chamber of deputies took a recess until 4 p. m. Great crowds surrounded the legislative building, but they were orderly.

When M. Rouvier left the chamber he proceeded to the palace of the Elysee and had a conference with the president.

The crowd in front of the parliament building numbered several thousands.

Cries of "A bas Ferry," "Vive Grevy," were frequently heard.

The police keep the people moving and are now clearing the approaches to the chambers.

The chamber reassembled at 4 p. m., but a further recess was taken until 6 o'clock. The senate took a recess until 8 o'clock.

M. Paul Deroulede, leader of the Patriotic League, addressed a section of the crowd outside the chamber, and gave the crowd "Vive Grevy!" and "Vive Boulanger!" The people rejoined with cries of "A bas Grevy!" and "Vive la republique!"

The garde republicaine assisted the police to clear the whole space between the Palis Bourbon (the parliament building) and the quays. The public is refused admission to the Palis Bourbon.

At the ministerial council this morning President Grevy informed M. Rouvier that he believed that public opinion was now in his favor, and that he could form a new cabinet.

The *Official Gazette* publishes the withdrawal of the resignation of the Rouvier cabinet. The withdrawal was made at the request of President Grevy.

The *Journal des Debats* advocates the election of M. Ferry to the presidency.

The party of the Right has resolved not to support any republican candidate.

Gen. Ferron, minister of war in the Rouvier cabinet, has been appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

The adjournment of the chamber of deputies until 6 o'clock was the result of a conference between the four republican groups, who unanimously agreed to adopt an order of the day declaring that the chamber, awaiting the communication promised from the president, would adjourn until 6 o'clock.

When the session was resumed at 4 o'clock the order was submitted, and met with applause from both the Left and the Center. It was carried by a vote of 531 against 3. M. Rouvier then returned to the palace to communicate to M. Grevy the result of the vote. It is reported that when he informed M. Grevy that the sitting was suspended the president replied that the ministers having resigned could not be charged with any communication to the chamber.

M. Rouvier has freely expressed the opinion that the president will only resign under pressure of a hostile manifestation by the chambers.

The excitement in the city is intense. A mob has gathered in front of the palace of the Elysee and are crying for the president to resign. Troops guard the entrance to the palace. The crowds in front of the Palis Bourbon became so demonstrative that cavalry were obliged to charge them.

A number of members of the chamber of deputies are in favor of impeaching M. Grevy if his resignation is not announced when the sitting is resumed.

A great crowd gathered outside the Russian embassy this afternoon and shouted, "Vive Russie!" They were soon dispersed by the police.

The sitting of the chamber of deputies was resumed at 6:30. M. Rouvier ascended the tribune and announced that he had communicated to M. Grevy the vote of the chamber on the order of the day. This communication, said M. Rouvier, caused the president to modify his resolution. He had never intended to enter upon a conflict with parliament, and would therefore send a message to the chamber of deputies and the senate to-morrow informing them of his decision. M. Rouvier added that the president declined to accept the resignation of the cabinet, which therefore retained its functions.

M. Rouvier's statement was greeted with cheers, and at its conclusion the chamber adjourned until 2 p. m. to-morrow.

M. Paul de Rouledde and Louise Michel have been arrested. Crowds continue to flock to the Elysee, and a revolutionary demonstration is expected.

A council was held at the Elysee palace after the second sitting of the chamber. M. Rouvier having explained the bearing of the vote, M. Grevy turned to each minister and asked his opinion. All told him that his immediate resignation appeared to be peremptory. M. Grevy replied that it was the chamber that had brought about the existing situation and that the chamber must bear the responsibility before the judgment seat of history. A discussion ensued on the terms of the ministerial declaration to be made in parliament. M. Grevy begged M. Rouvier not to pronounce the word "resignation" from the tribune. The use of the word, he said, would be unconstitutional, because congress ought to be summoned immediately on the president's resignation, which was only to be announced to-morrow. He authorized M. Rouvier, however, to informally acquaint the individual deputies that his resolution was taken, and that in the presence of the votes in the senate and chamber it was irrevocable.

The senate adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. No doubt is now entertained that the president will resign. Congress meets on Saturday. The plenary meeting of republicans will be held at Versailles on Saturday morning.

When M. Deroulede left the chamber he proceeded to the Hotel Deville, followed by a large crowd of people whom he harangued, calling for cheers for M. Grevy. The only response to his appeal were cries of "A bas Ferry!" and "Demission! Demission!"

Deroulede and the crowd moved toward the senate, when the crowd was dispersed by the police. Deroulede, however, refused to go, and he was arrested and taken to the nearest station. There he strongly protested to the commissary against his incarceration, saying, "You have no right to arrest me. The cry 'A bas Ferry' is constitutional and legal."

He was released an hour later, and went immediately to the office of the *Intransigeant* to draw up a protest against the action of the police. There was a good deal of rough skirmishing during the evening. Several persons sustained contusions, and twenty were arrested, the crowds in the meantime vigorously denouncing the police.

It is stated that M. Grevy's change of mind was due to his belief that he could form a cabinet, with M. Andrieux as premier and Gen. Boulanger as minister of war.

All the persons arrested this evening were afterward released. None of the injured were hurt seriously.

M. Grevy, at the conference with the ministers, alluding to the intrigues of the Ferrylets, said: "It all very artfully contrived, but the game is now apparent and it is not to the honor of human nature. I see that those who play it are in a hurry to eat at the presidential table, but they are going to be disappointed."

MIDNIGHT—The boulevards are calm. The municipal council is sitting with closed doors. In the senate this afternoon Minister Barbey made an announcement similar to that of M. Rouvier in the chamber of deputies. The senators loudly applauded on hearing that the cabinet had resigned. At the adjournment, sitting at 4 p. m. M. Fayes's motion that, while waiting for the promised message the house pass to the order of the day, was adopted by a vote of 264 to 8. The sitting was suspended until 8 p. m. One senator suggested that M. Grevy be impeached.

The crowds in the streets to-day were due partly to the decision of the revolutionary meeting of the previous evening to assemble at the Palais Bourbon. Gen. Saussier has informed M. Grevy that he has taken all requisite measures to preserve order.

During the day Bishop Freppel appeared on the the terrace of the Petit Bourbon Garden, when a menacing crowd pressed around him, shouting "Down with Freppel!" "To the river with him!"

A company of bankers' boys marching to the Elysee elicted shouts from thousands of "Bravo les Boulangers," "Bravo les Boulangers," "Vive Boulanger." Most of those who engaged in the demonstration belonged to the respectable classes. After the dinner hour crowds trooped into the Place de la Concorde, and finding the Palais Bourbon closed crossed the bridge, proceeded to the Faubourg St. Honore, and on toward the Elysee palace. They were stopped at the British embassy, however, by a strong body of police, who with the guards gradually drove the crowds back to the Place de la Madeleine. The police charged brutally, dealing blows with their clenched fists.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S AFFLICTION.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The crown prince and princess went for a drive this morning. A German squadron consisting of three frigates passed close in shore at noon, and when opposite the crown prince's villa the yards were manned, a twenty-one-gun salute was fired, and the bands on board played the national anthem.

An official bulletin issued to-day says the local affection in the crown prince's throat does not at the present time appear to be extending. There is no difficulty of respiration or in swallowing, and the general functions of the body continue perfect.

Methodist Real Estate Purchase.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Missionary Society of the M. E. Church to-day bought a piece of property at Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue for $87,000, and the book concern purchased the premises 152 Fifth avenue for $225,000.

One Man Killed.

DODGEVILLE, WIS., Dec. 1.—An explosion on the Freeport, Dodgeville and Northern railroad occurred this afternoon, in which one man was killed and five seriously injured.

An Actress' Foot Amputated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The cancerous foot with which Mrs. Nellie Wetherell, the actress, was afflicted, was successfully amputated this afternoon.

Business Block Damaged.

DULUTH, MINN., Dec. 1.—The Metropolitan business block was damaged by fire this morning, causing a loss of $10,000.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN

TRANSMITS TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

He is Not in Favor of Elevating the Agricultural to a Cabinet Department—Sorghum Sugar Cultivation a Success—Pleuro-Pneumonia Stamped Out.

The annual report of the commissioner of agriculture was laid before the President yesterday. The commissioner recommends substantially the abolition of the seed division of the department, and the transfer of its duties to the state and territorial experiment stations. The directors of the institutions, he says, ought to know what kind of seed the farmers of their respective neighborhoods are interested in, and what kinds are best adapted to each locality.

The commissioner discusses the scope and functions of the department in a way which leaves room for the plain inference that he disapproves the efforts to make it an executive department with a member of the Cabinet at its head. The department's position, he thinks, should be that of an adviser in those investigations and enterprises which bear upon the agricultural interests of the country.

The commissioner says it is yet too early to make an official statement of the results in detail of the present year's experiments in the development of sorghum sugar manufacture, "but," he adds, "enough is known already, I think, to enable this country to anticipate, at an early day, the production of a sugar supply from a plant as easy as cultivation as corn, but little circumscribed by climatic influences, and one whose by-products have a value equal to the cost of raising."

Upon the subject of our wheat surplus he says: "The comparative prominence of this country in its wheat surplus may not be popularly realized. Where our exports have exceeded 136,000,000 bushels per annum for ten years, those of Russia were about 66,000,000, and those of India 21,000,000 bushels, in round numbers, for the last decade. Other lands contributed only a very small surplus—Australia, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and others only a few millions each—and the combined surplus of all nations does not equal that of this country."

The word of the bureau of animal industry, the report says, has been greatly extended during the past year. Ten governors of thirty-one states and territories have accepted the rules and regulations of the bureau, and promised the assistance of local police officers to secure their enforcement.

"The most infected counties," the report says, "and those from which there was most danger of the spread of the disease, viz: Cook county, in Illinois; Westchester, New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, in New York; and Baltimore, Howard, Carroll, and Prince George, in Maryland, have been placed in quarantine, and no cattle allowed to leave them without a permit issued after a special examination. By this means new outbreaks have been almost entirely prevented. Before these regulations were made the contagion was carried to the counties of Washington and Delaware, in the state of New York, and quite widely disseminated. It was stamped out, however, without any serious interference with the trade and commerce of these sections. It was also carried into several counties of New Jersey, but in most of these cases it has been extirpated.

"At the time of writing my last report the serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago, Ill., had recently been discovered, and there was great danger that the plague would extend and cripple the great cattle industry of the western states. By promptly placing a guard over the worst infected stables, and by co-operation with the state authorities for the destruction of all diseased and exposed cattle, and the thorough disinfection of premises, the contagion was not only prevented from spreading, but I am happy to say it has been entirely extirpated. The restrictions placed upon the movement of cattle from Illinois by the authorities of other states and territories are now being removed, and within a short time this interstate traffic will again be carried on with entire freedom. While the loss to the farmers of Illinois from this temporary interruption of trade has been very heavy, and the restrictions have been burdensome, it is a matter for congratulation that it was possible to remove the source of this trouble in so short a time."

"There has not been a time in years," the commissioner writes, "when this malady has been confined to such restricted areas as at present, and consequently the conditions are very favorable for its complete eradication."

In his chapter upon the department's experiments in silk reeling, the commissioner says he has the verbal admission of Mr. Serrell, the inventor of the machinery now in use, that American girls can do twice as much work in a given time as the same number employed in the south of France. This admission, he adds, is fully corroborated by other evidence in his possession. The experiments have not yet reached the point of paying their own expenses, but that, the commissioner says, was hardly to be hoped for with a plant so limited. Another year's experience, it is expected, will show what could be done "under factory conditions."

The commissioner describes at some length the work of the entomological, statistical, microscopical, forestry, and other divisions, and sets forth the usefulness of their accomplishments.

He recommends that the public printer be authorized to furnish to the agricultural press of the country, at the mere cost of labor and material, electrotypes of such illustrations of the department as the editors may desire, holding that many of these merit a much wider circulation than they can get in the reports of the department.

He renews his recommendation for the erection of a new laboratory building.

TO LICENSE CONDUCTORS.

Congress to Be Asked to Pass a Bill to Insure Better Men.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, Dec. 1.—C. S. Wheaton, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, has gone to Washington in the interest of a bill licensing railway conductors. The object of the bill is to prevent inefficient men from getting into the service on account of favoritism. The bill will provide that on and after July 1, 1889, no railway of interstate importance shall employ conductors who are not licensed.

The bill provides for a chief examiner at a salary of $3,500, who shall be appointed by the President for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the bill.

B. and O. Shares Dropping.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—For several days past the people here have expected a special meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to elect a president. Mr. Samuel Spencer, whom it is generally believed will be elected, is still in New York, and it is now stated that no meeting will be held until after his return to Baltimore. The effect has been to put down the price of the shares of the road. The offerings are very small, but the bid this afternoon was 105, while 114 was asked.

Close of the Prohibition Conference.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The National Prohibition party's mass meeting at battery D to-day was very largely attended, and enthusiastic addresses were made by many advocates of the cause. The evening meeting, which was the most enthusiastic of all, brought the three days' conference to a close.

A Boston-Chicago Deal.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Joe Hornung's mother-in-law says Boston has given Hornung and $1,000 to Chicago in exchange for Pitcher Clarkson.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—President Soden denies the story and says Boston has not made a single advance to secure Clarkson.

A Big Verdict for a Poor Man.

READING, PA., Dec. 1.—Jeremiah Heckman to-day received $18,000 damages from the Reading cotton mill for injuries received while working for the company. Heckman was a laborer for the company and is a poor man.

THE WOOL TARIFF CONFERENCE

The Personnel of the Committee Which Will Meet in Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The *American Wool Reporter* this week says that the preparations for a joint conference at Washington next Monday between the representatives of the woolen manufacturers, wool growers, and wool merchants are now practically completed.

The wool growers' committee was announced some weeks ago. The manufacturers' committee is now announced as follows: Wm. Whitman, president National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston; A. C. Miller, vice president Globe Woolen Company, Utica; A. Hammidown, president Protective Tariff Leagues, New York city; Thomas Dolan, of Thomas Dolan & Co., wool manufacturers, Philadelphia; T. C. Search, of Erben, Search & Co., worsted spinners, Philadelphia; Wm. C. Chapin, president Riverside and Oswego mills, Providence; C. D. Owen, treasurer Atlantic mills, Providence; John L. Houston, treasurer Hartford Carpet Company, Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Rufus S. Frost, of Rufus S. Frost & Co., Boston; James Phillips, jr., woolen manufacturer, Fitchburg, Mass.; Chas. F. Fairbanks, treasurer Bigelow Carpet Company, Boston; John M. Carpender, president Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, New Brunswick, N. J.; H. L. James, treasurer Rockville Manufacturing Company, Rockville, Conn. It will be seen that the committee is composed of thirteen members instead of ten, as originally proposed at the annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers on Oct. 5, but it was found necessary to enlarge the number in order to obtain a fair representation of the different branches of the wool manufacturing industry.

SHARP OUT OF JAIL.

He is Released on $40,000 Bail—No Opposition to His Freedom.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Jacob Sharp was taken from Ludlow street jail this morning and brought down in a carriage to the county court house. He was accompanied by Warden Keating, Sharp's grandson, and another relative. Sharp was wrapped up in a heavy overcoat and shawl and he looked to be a very sick man. He has changed greatly in his appearance since the trial, is feeble, and cannot walk without assistance. The warden and a deputy sheriff almost carried Sharp from the entrance to the court house to the office of Sheriff Grant. The order granting a new trial was settled before Judge Barrett, and by mutual agreement between District Attorney Martine and W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for Sharp, it was decided that Sharp's bond be fixed at $40,000. The district attorney agreed to make no opposition to the application for admission to bail. The bond was prepared, Isaac Hendrix and George Shepherd, each justifying in the sum named, and a few minutes past noon Sharp was discharged.

CINCINNATI'S BIG FIRE.

The Strobridge Lithograph Company's Big Establishment Gutted.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Fire in the elegant five-story building occupied by the Strobridge Lithograph Company completely gutted it and destroyed the costly machinery with which it was equipped. There was also a very large stock of paper and partly finished work on hand all of which was destroyed. Among the sufferers are Hoyt's "Tin Soldier," "Rag Baby," and "Hole in the Ground" companies, "Michael Strogoff," Kiralfy's "Aladdin," and "Lagardere," Frisiere's "Soap Bubble," and Forepaugh's and Barnum's circuses. During the fire John Shuter, a fireman, fell from the third story and received probably fatal injuries. The loss is estimated at $300,000. The business was the largest of its kind in the world. There is a bare suspicion of incendiarism.

THE GARFIELD STATUE.

Its Unveiling in Cincinnati Yesterday Afternoon.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The Garfield bronze statue by Niehaus was unveiled this afternoon before an immense concourse of people. The young daughter of Mayor Smith pulled the cord that loosed the veil and revealed the statue. This performance was greeted with tremendous cheers. The statue is of heroic size, and stands upon a tall granite base, midway of the intersection of Eighth and Race streets. The preliminary ceremonies begun at 1 o'clock, and consisted of a speech at Music Hall by the Hon. Ezra Taylor, representative in Congress from Garfield's district, and a procession from Music Hall to the statue, in which the soldier societies and its militia took part.

A GERMAN GUITEAU.

A Crazy Ohioan Who Wants to Kill the President.

TOLEDO, Dec. 1.—A crazy German, supposed to be John Schwarts, has been arrested at Lima. He raves continually of the anarchists and says that he will "make it hot" for Gov. Oglesby and "all men who have blood on their hands will have trouble." Before his arrest he was engaged in a vain search for President Cleveland. He threatened to kill the chief magistrate before he was locked up if the President wouldn't "give up his crown and come down from the throne." He will be sent to the asylum.

WANTS AMERICAN MONEY.

Ottawa Looking for Recompense on Hay Duties.

OTTAWA, ONT., Dec. 1.—The French chamber of commerce here has adopted a resolution asking Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian representative on the fishery commission, to demand payment by the American government of the claim against it for hay duties on the same principle that the United States asked for and obtained the reimbursement from Canada of considerable sums stolen by St. Alban's raiders, and the payment by Great Britain of the Alabama claims.

Results of Yesterday's Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—First race—Five furlongs. Jennie McFarland won, Lida Ferguson second, Phil Lewis third. Time, 1:03.

Second race—Six furlongs. Cupid won, Allegheny second, Carus third. Time, 1:15¾.

Third race—One half mile. Buckeye won, Vivanza second, Katie Mae third. Time, 50½.

Fourth race—Seven furlongs. Harry Glenn won, Governor second, Sam Harper, jr., third. Time, 1:29.

The Elevated Railroad's New Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The reports of a new issue of Elevated railroad bonds refer to a blanket mortgage of $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 has been sold to Drexel, Morgan & Co. The new bonds will carry 5 per cent. interest, and the proceeds will be used for improvements.

President Aimison Sued.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Pressmen's Union No. 9 has sued President Aimison, of the Typographical Union, for the restoration of their charter, but Judge Lacombe holds suit must be brought in the district in which Aimison lives.

Bolting Knights' Circular.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The bolters of the Knights of Labor have issued a circular addressed to all local assemblies requesting them to pay no further tribute to the old order. The circular is particularly virulent.

Judge Phillips Would Not Accept.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 1.—Judge Phillips has written Secretary Lamar stating positively that he would not accept the commissionership of the general land office even if tendered him.

Mayor Robbins Re-Elected.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1.—In the mayoralty election Robbins, Rep., was elected by a majority of 2,118 over Menally, Dem., and Blodgett, Pro.

GENERAL SOCIETY MATTERS.

Entertaining at Dinner and Attending Weddings and Receptions.

The Chinese minister gave his second dinner party to gentlemen in honor of the empress of China's birthday at the legation on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Commodore Franklin, of 1338 Nineteenth street, gave a dinner party last even ing.

Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Davis, of Farragut Square, gave dinner parties on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Henry Dugald Howie, of Brooklyn, was married to Miss Cora Clark Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Gardner, of this city, at Foundry Church, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. Dr. Nailor, of the Hamline Methodist Church, performed the ceremony. Mr. T. F. Howie, of Willmantic; Mr. Avon C. Burnham, of Brooklyn, and Mr. W. P. Van Wickle and Mr. H. L. Hodgkins, of this city, seated the large unmber of people who were present as witnesses. The bride wore a traveling dress of bottle green cloth, turban of black trimmed with green plush and jet ornaments, and carried a bouquet of Marechal Neil roses. Dr. Gardner, U. S. A., of Baltimore, and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Howie, parents of the groom, from Brooklyn; Miss Edith Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Barr, Mr. C. H. Gardner, and Mr. Eggleson were some of the family friends present. Mr. and Mrs. Howie went immediately to New York. Their residence will be in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Dolph was at home yesterday afternoon after 4 o'clock and a large number of people were calling. Mrs. Richard Nixon, Miss Odenal, and Mrs. Surgeon Moore assisted in receiving. Mrs. Dolph poured tea at a small table in the second room. Among the callers were Mrs. Patten and the Misses Patten, Mrs. Jefferson Chandler, Miss Chandler, Dr. and Miss McMillan, Miss Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, and many others.

DEMOCRATS IN THEIR GLORY

At the Big Blow Out and Banquet at Willard's.

What a grand aggregation thronged the rotunda and corridors of Willard's Hotel last night! Representatives of every description of Democratic politics were out in force, and they exchanged congratulations and traded campaign "roorbacks" until the very atmosphere became tainted with an odor of Bourbonism. The "jedges" and the "kyurnels" and the "majahs, sah," were everywhere, with a slight tendency, however, toward a centralization the focus of which was in the vicinity of the carriage office.

Early in the evening the members of the New York Democratic Association and a host of friends began to arrive at the hotel. They marched up to the parlors and there proceeded to carry out the programme already announced. It consisted of a reception to the Hon. Fred. Cook, secretary of state of New York, with a banquet to follow. Mr. John R. Fellows, district attorney-elect for New York city, was also to have been an honored guest, but his connection with the Sharp case in New York prevented his attendance.

The parlors were decorated with palms, national flags, and portraits of the President, Gov. Hill, ex-Secretary Manning, and Col. Lamont. The reception continued for more than three hours, the rooms being crowded. All the New York Democratic members of Congress now in the city called during the evening to extend their congratulations to Secretary Cook, as did also Assistant Secretary Maynard, Col. Morrison, Commissioner of Patents Hall, Senator-elect Reagan, and Representatives Randall, McAdoo, Cutchen, Fuller's "Soap Bubble," and Forepaugh's and Barnum's circuses. Secretary Fairchild sent a note, in which he said he regretted extremely that important business prevented his being present.

The banquet was quite an elaborate affair, and concluded shortly before midnight.

TRAIN'S BOORISHNESS.

He Speaks Slightingly of the President and Caricatures Mrs. Cleveland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 1.—The statement is published that in a lecture at Moncton George Francis Train spoke slightingly of Mrs. Cleveland, and drew on a blackboard a caricature of President and Mrs. Cleveland. This has caused much indignation against Train among the people of New Brunswick, who entertain the same admiration and respect for Mrs. Cleveland that is accorded her in her own country.

TRIAL OF E. L. HARPER.

More Evidence Regarding His Speculations in Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—At the trial of E. L. Harper to-day the Chicago broker, J. W. Wilshire, continued his testimony giving in detail purchases of wheat on speculation by Harper, who personally negotiated the transactions. Wilshire had no business connection with Hoyt. The testimony was not weakened on cross-examination.

Peace on the Crow Reservation.

Indian Inspector Armstrong arrived in Washington yesterday from the Crow agency in Montana where he was sent some time ago by Secretary Lamar to investigate the Swordbearer outbreak. The inspector reports that quiet prevails at the agency, and that the Indians heartily commend the action of the government in removing the belligerent bucks to Fort Snelling.

Visiting Custom Officials.

The collector of customs at San Francisco has been instructed to allow free entry of the baggage and effects of Wong Po Sze, Ng Chew Knong, and Wong Ting Cheong, Chinese consular officials who are expected to arrive at that port at an early day.

The Behring's Straits Disputes.

OTTAWA, ONT., Dec. 1.—Although it has been reported that the Behring's sea dispute would not come before the fisheries commission Capt. Warren has been at work for the last fortnight figuring out the claims of the owners of the seized vessels. The work will be completed this week and forwarded to Washington, indicating that the officials here expected that the Behring's sea matter will come before the commission.

After a Diamond Thief.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Mrs. K. Brown, a boarding house keeper, has secured a warrant for George Hendion, of Philadelphia, charging him with stealing $1,500 worth of diamonds from her.

The Tin Market Corner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The corner in the tin market continues, and prices are still kept up. Sellers ask 35 cents per pound for shot tin, and buyers offer 34¾ cents.

A Boy Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In a tenement house fire at 345 West Forty-third street to-day Joseph Jacobs, a 5-year-old boy, was burned to death.

A Planing Mill Fire.

CALAIS, ME., Dec. 1.—C. T. Todd & Son's planing mill with a large amount of lumber, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $21,000.

Baltimore Factory Burned.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Poehalder & Co.'s cigarette factory was damaged to the extent of $10,000 to-day.

The Actors' Fund Matinee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The matinee for the actors' fund to-day netted $3,156.

Fight in Front of Willard's.

Some little excitement was caused at midnight by half a dozen drunken fellows jumping on another intoxicated individual in the barroom of Willard's Hotel. The fracas continued until the sidewalk was reached and the police had arrived. Two men were arrested for participating in the affray, but the man who had been assaulted had vanished, so the parties were released.

OFFICERS' CONVERSAZIONE

CONCERNING THE AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT NATIONAL GUARD.

Gen. Ordway Much Pleased With the Success Gained—He Would Like a Battery Formed—Marion Rifles Mustered in as Company D, 4th Battalion.

Gen. Ordway met several of his officers last night in the officers' room at the armory of the Washington Light Infantry Corps. The meeting was one for consultation and business only. During the evening the affairs of the National Guard were discussed in a general way. Reports submitted from several commanders showed an increased interest in the militia. Several of the officers alluded to the many applications that they had received lately for membership in their companies.

Gen. Ordway, in answer to many inquiries, stated that the command was progressing very satisfactorily. He expressed great delight at the interest the men exhibited in their attendance on drills, and remarked that the material for making soldiers was as fine here as could be obtained anywhere. From the indications he felt assured that every man was in sympathy with him to make the organization a perfect success. This he was lead to believe by the zeal and ambition evinced by both privates and officers. The organization had developed with greater rapidity than he expected, and the progress made was very flattering. "I was asked," said he, "why the National Guard should have artillery, cavalry, and other branches of the regular army connected with it. I replied that it was necessary to have them as a means of instruction. That is the object of the system namely, to instruct men in the art of soldiery. Some men prefer one branch and some another. To be confined to one branch would only convey partial instruction. My desire therefore is to have every branch of the service represented. I have now the ambulance, signal, and pioneer corps under way, and they will afford every means of imparting instruction in their peculiar system. Artillery would, of course, be very expensive. The purchase and care of horses would of course call for a large sum of money; larger probably than could of course be obtained. Yet, there is a necessity for it as a means of instruction. I would like to see a light battery, comprising six pieces, two Gatling guns, two Hotchkiss guns, and two 12-pound Napoleon guns. The rifle guns we could dispense with. An organization of this kind would very well answer the purpose of the organization. Washington is the place for such instruction. My object in having the schools of instruction is to fit men for the future. These schools I would have bear the same relation to the militia as West Point does to the regular army. The attainment of this idea, however, is a matter of time—slow, but sure, with a fixed point in view, and it will be accomplished. My great object is, of course, to perfect a system. You see, Washington comprises people who live here for a time and then go away. Many of this class, uniting with our National Guard, would be instructed in the duties of the soldier, and could use such to good advantage if called on elsewhere."

Gen. Ordway alluded in a hopeful way to what was expected of Congress. He felt assured and encouraged from the high sources that were interested in the organization that Congress would treat the District very nicely. During the conversation Gen. Ordway stated that requests had been made of him to have another field day of the National Guard on the 22d of February. He was considering the matter, and thought that if he should determine to have the parade, it would likely take place in the forenoon. The entire command would be fully uniformed by that time. The display of movements would probably take place in front of the capitol.

The officers present on adjournment discussed among themselves the points suggested by Gen. Ordway during his talk. These Thursday evening interchanges of sentiments on military matters is becoming a pleasant feature of the school of the officer, and Gen. Ordway has a happy faculty of bringing out points for discussion.

Inspector General Bigelow was assigned the duty of mustering in the Marion Rifles' last night. The young soldiers gave their superior officers a hearty welcome. A few minutes later forty men answered to roll call and stepped one pace to the front. Col. Bigelow then administered the oath of obedience. This company, which has been some time in formation, will be known as company D, 4th battalion, and will make the "crack" company of that command if the elster companies are not careful.

The Gatling gun company is making fair progress, and Chairman Dinsmore, who is striving earnestly to complete the organization, feels inclined to believe that he will be successful. Tricyclers who desire to connect themselves with this organization would do well to communicate with Mr. A. F. Dinsmore, 647 A street northeast.

The election of regimental staff officers will, it is thought, take place within the next two weeks. It is only speculation at present to say who will be the fortunate ones elected. Maj. Moore can be placed with certainty on the list as colonel of the 1st regiment.

Many requests, possibly from clerks in the various departments, have been received asking that a "boom" be started looking to the formation of a regiment or a battalion by the clerks of the various departments. Some even suggest that if a regiment or battalion be formed that each company bear the name of a Cabinet officer. All that appears to be needed in this direction is for some one well known in one of the departments to make the start, and there is every show that plenty will be willing to join in the enterprise.

WAGNER SOCIETY CONCERT.

An Entertainment Which Proves Satisfactory to the Audience.

The audience which assembled last evening at Universalist Church, corner Fourteenth and L streets, was a thoroughly musical one in every sense of the word, the occasion being the first concert of the Richard Wagner Society for the season of 1887-'88.

In the first number—trio, for piano, violin, and viola, E flat, Mozart, same excellent work was done, particularly by Messrs. Gloetzner and Rakeman. The bowing of Mr. Kaspar was at times quite light, but was most probably caused by the indisposition which he had suffered from all day, and which he had to battle with in order to appear at all. The rando movement was particularly fine, and elicited rounds of applause.

The second number, string quartette, by Beethoven in G major, and the fourth number, quartette for piano, violin, viola, and violoncello, were rendered in a manner which could not have been other than satisfactory to the most exacting critic. In the second the most brilliant numbers were the adagio and allegro molto, while in the fourth the andante and finale elicited the most enthusiastic applause.

The feature of the evening was the violin solo by Mr. Herman Rakeman, "Romanza," which was rendered with most tender pathos, his bowing and tone being worthy of especial mention. At the demand of the audience he graciously responded to an encore in a selection from the "Hungarian Dances," which again elicited rounds of applause, to which he bowed his acknowledgements. It was the universal verdict of all present that this concert was, by far, the smoothest and most successful ever given by this society, and if they but continue the improvement they have made since last season they must soon take rank among the first of such organizations in the country. Financially, the season promises to be the most successful the society has ever had, almost all the seats in the house being sold many weeks in advance.

SPECIALLY designed diamond rings for Christmas, $12, $15, $18, and $20. Jacobs Brothers, 1229 Pennsylvania avenue.