FIELD OF POLITICS.

Senator Gorman Thinks Bayard Will Go Into Cleveland's Cabinet.

Representative Hewitt Prominently Mentioned in London for Minister to England.

Cleveland Squeezes Through Officially in Texas With a Plurality of 134,855 and a Majority of 128,000.

The Sentiment Among Democratic Congressmen Seems to be Favorable to the Decapitation of United States Marshals.

Thoman on the Civil Service Law—Progress of the Leman-Brand Contest—Congressional Legislation.

Bayard and the Cabinet.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The report was current here yesterday, and was telegraphed away last night that Mr. Bayard had declined the portfolio of state under Mr. Cleveland and had intimated a readiness to accept the secretaryship of the treasury instead. Mr. Bayard could not be seen, but Senator Gorman, of Maryland, took the liberty of pronouncing the story an utter absurdity. He said Gov. Cleveland was so busy closing up his affairs as governor of New York state, that he was giving no thought to the formation of his cabinet, and that he would not until after January 6. He said, too, it would be manifestly indelicate for Mr. Bayard to intimate what he should like in advance. There was no doubt that Bayard would be invited into Cleveland's cabinet and that the position which would be tendered to him would be a congenial one, but whether he would accept or not was a question which not even Mr. Bayard could answer at the present time.

The Successor of Minister Lowell.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—It is reported that Abram S. Hewitt, New York, will be the probable successor of Minister Lowell. The Pall Mall *Gazette* says Hewitt's eminent position as a philanthropist and his free trade views fit him exceedingly well for the position, but who ever comes to England will find Lowell a very difficult man to succeed. Lowell maintains a close reserve upon the question of hi retirement from the embassy.

The Banner Democratic States.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 2.—The official vote of the state of Texas is just completed, as follows: Cleveland electors 223,208, Blaine electors 88,353, Butler 3,321, St. John 3,511, Lockwood 2. Total vote 318,395. Cleveland's plurality over Blaine 134,855. Clevelands majority over all 128,021. As compared with the presidential vote of 1880 Texas shows an increase of 85,298 votes.

The Marshals Must Go.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There is one thing the Democratic members are fully resolved upon, and that is the law providing for the use of federal supervisors and deputy marshals in elections must go. Dockery, of Missouri, has got his bill for the repeal of the law ready, and will "plump her in" at the first opportunity, probably to-morrow. It is not supposed the pressure on the political safety valve will be sufficientiy relieved until forty or fifty other members have followed Mr. Dockery's example. The patriots are "Red Eyed," as they say in Texas, upon the question. John Adams, of New York, wants to go far enough in this election reform legislature, however, to reach John I. Davenport, and put his eyes out. This thing of locking men up and keeping them two weeks without bail doesn't accord with the institutions of this country. Mr. Adams says: "I hope that Mr. Cleveland, as soon as he takes his seat, will notify every d—n one of these marshals in the south, who have been doing dirty work, that their places are vacant."

Judge Thoman Interprets the Civil Service Law.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Judge Thoman of the civil service commission, was seen this evening, and an inquiry was made as to the working of the system. In his usual enthusiastic manner the judge proceded to explain the grand results accomplished, and the devotion of himself and colleagues to the work. Out of 2,000 appointments, the result of examinations, he represented that but ten dismissals had followed for incapacity, but one case of dishonesty and that questionably had come to light, and there had been one discharge in the navy and war departments respectively. Of the whole number of government employes, including the consular service, which was 110,000, about 14 per cent. were subject to civil service law. He had arrived at the conclusion, as had those associated with him, that the law was intended to cover government appointments and not dismissals, that under its provisions a clean sweep might be made, and any man, woman or child might be dismissed for any reason or no reason. In short, all these people were at the mercy of the appointive power, and the civil service law was no protection. This is an interpretation decidedly at variance with that generally entertained.

The Leman-Brand Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—Gov. Hamilton has just rendered a decision in the Leman-Brand case, and after an elaborate review of the evidence, citation of authorities, awards the certificate to Leman, the Republican candidate for state senator in the Sixth district.

The *Journal's* Springfield, Ill., special says the decision of Gov. Hamilton is very long, reciting at length the circumstances surrounding the returns of the election of the judges in the second precinct of the eighteenth ward, the manner in which the fraud was perpetrated is set forth by conclusive evidence, written and oral, before the state canvassing board. The governor also used as the basis for his decision the appearance to him of the Second precinct tally sheet and poll book from a personal examination of them. He expressed the opinion that the signature of S. H. Shields, one of the judges, to the tally sheet was forged, as well as that of Dr. Strausser, which was corroborated by expert testimony in the latter case. He deduced from this evidence that the changes could not have been made for correction of clerical errors for manifest reasons. His conclusion was that a bold forgery had been committed to cheat the people of the district out of their just rights and the object of the erasures was to change the majority in the state legislature, and thereby control the election of the United States senator. He did not undertake to say who was guilty of this crime The opinion declares that it was the false and forged returns which the canvassing board of Cook county canvassed, and not the true and correct returns; and with all due respect to them he was of the opinion they should not have counted that return. He said to them it was not in this case a question of going behind the returns, but it was a question of finding out the true and lawful returns. He said when the judges finished their labors on the night of the election and that then and there was the true and genuine returns, and that after that forgers and criminals secured possession of the returns and substituted the forged returns. He asked if the forged returns could be held more sacred in the law than the true and lawful returns. He approved the action of the state board in hearing the evidence presented to them. He thought the canvassing boards were not intended to be made machines in carrying out the crimes of forgers and falsifiers. He said he could not, in judgment and conscience, find that Rudolph Brand was duly elected in a just or lawful manner, or that he was elected at all, and by the returns he finds Leman received a majority of 394 votes, and is therefore elected He contrasted with this decision as lacking a precedent the crime by which it was sought to control the election as having no precedent in the state of Illinois and based this opinion solely upon the right and duty of the canvassing boards to canvass the genuine returns.

The federal grand jury this afternoon returned a formal report covering the investigation thus far made by it in respect to the alleged frauds in the Sixth senatorial district The report declares that the examination of the poll book and tally sheet shows undoubted evidence of forgery and fraud. From examination of the ballots in connection with the returns the report says "It becomes at once apparent to us that a crime, whose boldness and wickedness was only equalled by its grossness, had been committed. In other words, there had been abstracted over 200 ballots cast at the said election and bearing the name of the candidate for representative to congress, from the envelope in which the ballots cast in said precinct were enclosed, after and on the night of the election, and there had been substituted in the place thereof an equal number of spurious and false ballots, which were never voted." The jury returned a number of indictments, but the names of those indicted were not made public during the afternoon.

It is reported to-night that the tone of the indictments returned by the grand jury had no connection with the alleged election fraud, that thus far no such indictments had been presented to the court, and that the investigations of yesterday and to-day have gone far to convince the jury that the indictments agreed upon last week but not presented against certain of the judges and clerks of election, are not warranted and will be annulled unless they are further implicated by subsequent testimony. The *Times* will say to-morrow that S. B. Wright, of the printing firm of Hanscom & Co., testified before the grand jury to-day that J. C. Mackin, secretary of the Democratic county committee, gave the order for the bogus Eighteenth ward ballots, that they were printed in Hanscom & Co.'s establishment and delivered to Mackin in his room at the Palmer house at 10 o'clock on the evening of November 21st.

At a meeting of the committee of thirty citizens, this evening, appointed to prosecute inquiries in the alleged ballot box stuffing in the Second precinct of the Eighteenth ward, it was resolved to increase the number to eighty, to raise a fund of $25,000 for the purpose of its work, and to offer a reward of not less than $5,000 for information leading to the conviction of the guilty parties.

Leman will not Agree to Brand's Proposition.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Henry W. Leman, the Republican candidate for state senatorship from the sixth district' in which charges of fraud have been so freely made, makes public to-night his reply to the letter sent last night by Rudolph Brand, his Democratic opponent, proposing a recount of votes throughout the entire district and a final determination of the contest by the testimony of the voters. Leman declines the proposition, claiming that the proceeding proposed is illegal and would be void if carried out, and concludes by saying that, inasmuch as the governor has declared him legally elected, and will issue certificate to him, he (Leman) will not submit to no tribunal except the state senate.

Looking After the Spoils.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 2.—Hon. S. G. Kinne, of Clarinda, ex-Democratic candidate for governor; Judd Hays, of Clinton, and Cato Sells, of La Porte City, Ia., secretary of the Democratic state central committee, are here on special political business. They were in consultation with the Democratic leaders of Dubuque regarding the manner in which the federal patronage shall be distributed in Iowa. It is also said that they devised means of securing this patronage, which will be presented to President-elect Cleveland.

Independent Irish-Americans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The committee on organization of the independent Irish-Americans decided to continue the assembly district organizations under the name of the Irish-American Protective union, and has adopted an address urging their fellow countrymen to organize Irish-American Protective Union clubs everywhere in the United States to resist English free trade.

Depew Not Out of the Race.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The *Journal* has a dispatch from Chancey M. Depew, denying that he has withdrawn from the senatorial race in favor of Levi P. Morton.

The Republican Programme.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Republican senators have not agreed on a programme for the winter, but they will hold a caucus in a few days to decide what bill they will push. The bills thus agreed on in caucus will be passed by the senate, but their passage in the house will be doubtful. Senator Harrison is the champion of the aspirations of Dakota for statehood, and gave notice that next Tuesday he would call up the bill to admit southern Dakota as a state. Senator Vest intimated that the Democratic senators would resist the passage of the bill. Probably the Republicans will get the bill through the senate this session, but in the eagerness of congress to get action on matters of concern to them and their constituents, and in view of the large Democratic majority in the house, it is safe to say that Dakota will have to wait at least another year. An extra Republican congressman would not amout to much, but the admission of Dakota would add two senators to the Republican side, and the Democrats are more anxious than ever to capture the senate, now that they have the White house and the house of representatives.

Senator Platt, who is to Washington territory what Senator Harrison is to Dakota territory, has not arrived. When he gets here he will try to get a day fixed for considering the bill admitting Washington. As the Democrats of the territory have just elected as delegate to congress from that territory the son of Senator Voorhees, the Democrats in congress may be expected to take more kindly to this bill than to the one Senator Harrison is pushing, but Washington is not so mature as Dakota, and will have to wait till the Empire territory gets in, so that time spent in this congress on the admission of Washington territory will be wasted.

Just before congress adjourned last summer, Senator Cullom made a motion which he intended to have the effect of making his bill for the regulation of railroads the special order for next Thursday. The clerks, however, have got him recorded as moving to postpone further consideration of his bill till next Thursday, which is quite a different thing. As it now stands his bill cannot be taken up before Thursday, but it still remains for the senate to say whether it will take it up then or at some later day, or at all. Senator Cullom will make an earnest effort to get his bill taken up on Thursday or at the earliest possible day thereafter.

Merchants Favor a Bankruptcy Bill.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The merchants of New York will meet to-morrow in response to the following call: "If the bankruptcy bill which has been passed by the United States senate and is now on the house calendar is not acted upon at the present short session of congress, the mercantile interests of the country will be deprived of this important law for another two years.

You are therefore requested to attend a meeting of merchants and members of commercial organizations of this city to be held at the rooms of the New York board of trade and transportation, on Wednesday, December 3, to take action in the premises and to urge upon congress the great necessity for immediate passage of a national bankrupt law."

The New York chamber of commerce endeavored last year to secure passage of the Lowell bankruptcy act through congress. In the house opposition was met with, which delayed the passage.

Interstate Commerce.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The sentiment in congress in favor of national legislation of some character for the regulation of inter state commerce has been strong for several years, and the matter has been urged upon the law makers by scores of petitions from individuals and associations in every state in the Union. A few years ago a concerted movement was made to induce congress to listen itself, the American Cheap Transportation association being foremost in the fight against the combined efforts of the railroad corporations, and in the forty-fifth congress a bill to regulate railroad freight rates between points in different states was passed by the house, but had not been reached upon the calendar of the senate when the congress expired. Since that date a few men in each successive congress have agitated the subject, but other questions have taken precedence, and the railroad companies have managed to stay the hand of national authority from interference in their affairs.

To-day Mr. Reagan, of Texas, unexpectedly precipitated a discussion of the subject of the regulation of interstate commerce, which promises to continue several days. The sentiment of the house he believes is favorable to the passage of a law that shall prevent unjust discrimination in favor of long hauls against short hauls and against non-competing points, but there is a great variety of opinions as to the best way to accomplish the purpose consistently with the interest of the public and the corporations. The commerce committee examined all bills referred to them and reported a substitute for all of them. The understanding is that any member of the committee might oppose in the house or offer a substitute. Mr. Reagan himself reported a bill on behalf of the committee, but advocates the adoption of a substitute embodying his views. He is confident that at last the house will take definite action, but he is more hopeful than other earnest workers in the same cause, besides it is generally felt by members of the house that the senate, irrespective of political parties, stands in the way of any legislation of this character.

Revenue, Marine and Marine Hospital Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of the chief of the revenue marine service shows the relief work performed exceeds that of any other year. The assisted 246 merchant vessels, shipwrecked or in distress, valued with cargoes of over $7,000,000, and saved many whose lives were imperiled. In addition to the regular work the vessels maintained a sanitary patrol along the coast against the introduction of cholera and yellow fever by ships arriving from foreign ports. The work of the revenue marine in Alaska has been productive of most gratifying results, and the recommendation is made for a new vessel specially adapted to cruising in Alaskan waters. The report says the work in this region cannot now be abandoned without serious loss to the country. The cost of conducting the service for the year is $851,311, which is the average for a number of years. The report notes the fact that the assessed amount of fines upon vessels apprehended through the efforts of this service during the year is almost as great as the whole cost of maintaining it, while the value of property rescued through its instrumentality is eight and a quarter times as great.

Surgeon General Hamilton, of the United States marine hospital service, has submitted his annual report. Forty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one patients received relief from this service during the year, of which 13,078 were treated in hospitals and 31,673 at dispensaries. The danger from yellow fever has been less this year than usual, partly by reason of lessened severity of that disease in Mexico and Cuba, and partly on account of the vigilance of local health officers and medical officers of the marine hospital service in charge of quarantines, and the efficient patrol of the coast by the revenue cutter service. The occurrences of cholera in Europe so soon after its outbreak of last year in Egypt, occasioned much concern in this country, and measures were early taken to guard agsinst its introduction in the United States. The health officers of our seaports, as well as the department, have been kept advised by the consuls of the departure of cargoes liable to convey infection, and steerage passengers from European ports bound to the United States, have been carefully inspected by the sanitary inspectors, acting under direction of the United States consuls. The cholera having materially subsided in France, in the interest of economy the inspectors at London and Liverpool were discontinued about the middle of October, but as the cholera still exists in Italy and sporadically in the south of France, the inspectors at continental ports have been continued in service up to the date of this report. "It appears," Surgeon General Hamilton says, "that quarantine measures which are effective against yellow fever, are not equally so as against cholera, and all quarantines should be conducted as inspection and disinfecting stations in addition to the proper isolation of the sick. But quarantine measures, however efficient, will not alone suffice to prevent and epidemic of cholera in this country if it should be once pass the outer barriers. Prompt isolation of the first cases and municipal cleanliness are absolutely necessary factors in the prevention of an epidemic. The fact is so well understood by local authorities that further reference to this branch of the subject seems unnecessary, except to say that in event of an epidemic appearing in the interior, it will probably be necessary to supplement the state forces by such aid as the government may be able to furnish." The surgeon general refers to the temporary embargo recently placed on old rags, and recommends that the law be so amended as to provide that hereafter no rags shall be imported into the United States, or be transported from one state to another until such rags shall have been boiled or otherwise disinfected, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe. In reply to the questions which have been raised with regard to supposed danger of introduction of disease into this country by means of immigrants through Canada, the surgeon general says: The quarantine regulations of Canada are even more stringent than those of the United States, and the supposed danger of infection from immigrants coming from that section, whether residents or from over the sea, has been overrated. Furthermore, the Canadian health officers are now acting in harmony with our own.

Fairmont's Pronuciamento.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

FAIRMONT, Minn., Dec. 1.—The ratification meeting of the Democrats here Saturday night, Nov. 22, to celebrate the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, was a complete success. The people commenced gathering at the Court House hall at about 7 o'clock in in the evening. The band of this place began to play in a short time, and in half an hour the hall was crowded with men and women. The meeting was called to order Mr. A. L. Wood presiding. Mr. J. W. Tanner read the following resolutions: "We Democrats of Martin county, in mass meeting assembled, resolve to lay aside all other matters, and dismiss from our minds all business, and for the time ratify the election of Cleveland and Hendricks with all our might, mind and strength."

Resolved, That in the result of this election we recognize the triumph of the people over political rings, machine bosses and moneyed monopolies. That we view with regret the attempt of the Republican party to cast odium and emit foul slander upon all who have heretofore acted with them, but who could not conscientiously vote to disgrace the presidential chair occupied by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, by the election of a candidate with the record of James G. Blaine.

Resolved, That we honor and revere all men who dared withstand the party lash and by their votes show that they place their country above party.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence that the affairs of the nation and the interest and well-being of the whole people will be faithfully and wisely administered by Cleveland and Hendricks.

We commend and endorse Grover Cleveland for his firm and patriotic purpose to stand forever by the right. We call upon him to be brave and vigilant. He stands as the life guard over the sacred rights of the American people to protect the civil liberty and self government of the people from destruction at the hands of the mercenary minions of political and monied monopolists."

After this we had several short speeches by citizens of this place, interspersed with songs by the glee club. Mr. A. L. Ward made one of the best speeches ever made in Fairmount, he was followed by Capt. Burdick, Rev. J. K. Nason, B. F. Vories, C. J. True and Geo. Tanner. The names of several other persons were called, but did not speak. At half past nine Mr. Ward adjourned the meeting to witness the burning of the bonfire which was set on fire a short tiem afterwards.

RAILWAY COMPLICATIONS.

Western Roads Making Some Progress Toward Settling Passenger Rate Troubles,

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—The general managers of the Missouri river lines made encouraging progress to-day toward the settlement of the passenger war between Chicago and Missouri river points. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Potter, Cable and McMullin, completed its work at the morning session by agreeing to and drafting a basis of settlement. In addition to numerous details of passenger agreements, the recommendations provide for a traffic agreement to continue until December 31, 1885, for the abolition of commission except to regular authorized agents, for the redemption of mileage tickets, passes and issues of foreign roads upon an equitable basis and a compromise between the regular tariff rate to Kansas City, Council Bluffs and St. Louis, and those announced by the Alton. The provisions of the proposition could not be learned as to the details of the companies regarding the principal bones of contention.

This proposition was submitted in the afternoon to a full meeting and considered section by section. A portion was adopted and the remainder deferred until to-morrow morning. Mr. Hughitt, of the Northwestern, wanted to extend the territory of agreement so as to include St. Paul and Minneapolis, but others objected, chiefly on the ground that the arrangement would be too complicated. Everybody was in better spirits to-night, and it is believed that the whole trouble will be settled to-morrow.

To-day's session was ushered in with a lively discussion of a side issue—the reduction of the rate from St. Louis to Chicago to $1. Vice President McMullin, of the Alton, said that he regarded the cut entirely unwarranted, and unless the rate was at once restored to $2 he could decline to further participate in the conference. The matter was arranged and the following joint telegram was sent to St. Louis agents, signed by Messrs. Potter, of the Burlington, Chappel, of the Alton, Jeffery, of the Illinois Central, and Smith of the Wabash:

It is agreed by the general managers of the St. Louis & Chicago roads to advance passenger rates from St. Louis to Chicago at once to $2 per ticket, and any employe of either company, directly or indirectly, making a less rate will be dismissed. This is to hold good until the adjournment of the meeting, and until otherwise instructed.

An order was also issued to local Chicago agents fixing the rate to St. Louis at $2.

He Paid His Bet Manfully.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

AITKIN, Dec. 2.—Yesterday witnessed a scene such as has never been seen here before and seldom in the country at large. About the time of the Republican district convention for this (Fifth) congressional district last summer the village postmaster, Warren Potter, made a bet or agreement with E. F. Barrett, editor of the Aitkin *Age*, that in case Blaine was defeated he (Potter) was to wheel Barrett from the Northern Pacific railroad station in the village of Aitkin to the steamboat landing upon the Mississippi, distant about one mile, in a common railroad wheelbarrow. Blaine having been defeated, Monday, December 1, at 2 p. m., was mutally agreed upon as the hour for the fulfilment of the bet, due notice of the fact having been given. Promptly at 2 p. m. on the appointed day the Aitkin Cornet band appeared upon the street, and marching to the railroad depot, rendered a number of patriotic selections which were received with cheers by the crowd, which by this time included the greater part of the inhabitants of the village. At the conclusion of their music the two principals in the matter stepped forward, and being called upon, each addressed the crowd in a few moment's speech. Mr. Barrett first stated the cause of the gathering, and that in the wager he had not waited to see who the Democratic standard bearer might be, but was content to pin his faith to any Democrat who might be nominated. He was not ashamed of being a Democrat. It contained as a party some of the greatest, purest and best men of the nation. It was the oldest political party in the nation, and had seen the birth and attended the funeral of all of its opponents. He rejoiced in the triumph of the Democratic party, for it meant a union of all sections of the country. It meant peace, prosperity and unity for the whole country. It meant no north, no south, no east, no west, but a solid union.

Mr. Potter, the postmaster, then addressed the crowd in a few remarks such as were more common in 1868, '76 and '80, and usually denominated "bloody shirt" waving, after which he announced himself as ready for business.

Placing himself between the handles of the wheelbarrow Mr. Barrett mounted the vehicle, and amid the cheers of the assembled throng, the procession began its march up Fourth street. Mr. Potter wore his usual plug hat and a pair of gauntlet buck gloves, and a countenance well suited to a funeral occasion, while Mr. Barrett, with his face wreathed in smiles, bore aloft the stars and stripes with the following inscription "Cleveland wins, so do I," beneath the Union jack, while the Cleveland rooster with the emblematic 219 was upon either side of the flag.

Arrived at the corner of Main street a brindle steer led by "Marr the Tinker," yoked and carrying a Blaine and Logan banner was attached to the front of the vehicle and the procession proceeded, while the deafening cheers of the people rent the air. But the way was long and dreary, and frequent stops were made, for the avoirdupois of this stalwart Democrat was fully 175 pounds, and the heroic shoulders of the apostle of "Blaineism" were stoutly taxed to hold up the weight, albeit the steer furnished the motive power. In due season the river landing was reached and Mr. Barrett descending from his seat, called for three cheers for the man who had thus heroically paid his bet, and falling in line the party returned to the village. Mr. Barrett declared it to have been the most delightful ride he had ever taken, the memory of which he should treasure as long as life should last. The lugubrious countenance of Mr. Potter testified the mental sacrifice which he was compelled to make. The scene, taken as a whole, was one long to be remembered by all who witnessed it, and it is safe to say that the measure of disgust on the one hand was fully equalled by the satisfaction of the other.

The Mexican Cabinet.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 2. -President Diaz has appointed the following cabinet: Minister of foreign affairs, Senor Ignacio Marcia, now minister to England; minister of war, Gen. Pedro Hinojosa; minister of justice, Senor Joaquin Baranda; minister of the treasury, Senor Manuel Dublian, and minister of the interior, Senor Manuel Romero Rubio. The minister of public works has not yet been appointed.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

A General Report of the Suspensions, Resumptions and Reductions in Wages.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—The statements enumerating the reductions of the working force of the Pennsylvania lines were finished to-day and the employes whose services have been dispensed with were immediately notified. The reduction includes 664 trackmen, 225 shopmen, seventy-four trainmen, eighty-three stationmen and laborers and sixty clerks making in all over 1,100 men discharged, and a saving to the company of $42,000 per month. The lines affected are the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Ashtabula & Pittsburg, Erie & Pittsburg, Cleveland & Pittsburg, and Indianapolis & Vincennes railroads.

READING, Dec. 2.—The Schuylkill and Haven rolling mill above Port Clinton, employing over 100 men, which has been idle since the last of August, resumed work today.

MASSILLON, Dec. 2.—After a stoppage of several weeks Russell & Co., employing 550 men in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, have resumed work at a ten per cent. reduction in the wages of the employes.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—Edgar Thompson's steel works, employing 5,000 men, will close down the latter part of next week and remain idle until after the holidays, unless there is an unexpected rush of orders. The ten per cent. reductions at the American iron works and Lewis' foundry were accepted by the employes and work continues as usual, and the proposed cut at McKee's flint glass factory has been withdrawn and the men resumed work at the old wages. The melters at Hussey, Howe & Co's steel works, whose wages were recently reduced seventy-five cents per ton, will meet to-morrow to consider the reduction.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

"Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

In cases of dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, fever and ague, liver complaint, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, constipation and other organic maladies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a tried remedy, to which the medical brotherhood have lent their professional sanction, and which as a tonic, alterative and household specific for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels has an unbounded popularity.

For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885.

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington street, Chicago.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

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The most prominent and successful physician in the Northwest, devoting exclusive attention to Chronic Diseases of the

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All forms of NERVOUS DEBILITY resulting in Mental and Physical Weakness, Mercurial and other affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Impurities and Poisoning Skin Affections, Old Sores, Pains in the Head and Back, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Piles, Affections of the Eye and Ear, Disorders of the Lungs, Stomach, Liver and Bowels and all Chronic Female Complaints and Irregularities are treated by new methods with veriest success. Offices and parlors private. Write for circular. Terms modo 9 p. Consultation free. Office hours 9 a. m. terate. m., Sundays 10 a. m to 3 p. m.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, Muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

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HARTER'S LIVER PILLS ONLY ANTI-CONSTIPATION PILL IN THE WORLD. NUTRITIVE. GRIPE, SICKEN OR LEAVE BOWELS CONSTIPATED.

Persons suffering from TORPIDITY of the LIVER or Inactivity of the Bowels, will find a permanent CURE by the use of these Pills. No medicine should be taken without first Cleansing the Stomach and Bowels with a dose of HARTER'S LIVER PILLS. Sample dose Sent Free on application by postal.

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ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF THE

Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing Company

We, the undersigned, Ezra Farnsworth, John S. Fogg, Francis A. Osborn, Samuel R. Payson, all of Boston, Massachusetts; John B. Bacon, of Chelsea, Vermont; Gustavus F. Davis, of Hartford, Connecticut; William H. Rhawn, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Alpheus B Stickney, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Roscoe F. Hersey of Stillwater, Minnesota, do by these presents, pursuant to and in conformity with an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled, "An act relating to manufacturing corporations," approved March 7th, 1873, and the several acts of said legislature amendatory thereof, associate ourselves together, and hereby form a body politic and corporate, and we do hereby certify,

FIRST. That the corporate name of said corporation is, Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing Company.

SECOND. The objects for which this corporation is formed are the purchase of the capital stock, evidence of indebtedness issued by it, and the assets of the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the state of Minnesota, or any portion of said capital stock, evidence of indebtedness, or assets, and the manufacture and sale of steam engines of all kinds, farm implements and machinery of all kinds, and the manufacture and sale of all articles, implements and machinery of which wood and iron or either of them form the principal component parts, and the manufacture of the materials therein used.

THIRD. The capital stock of said corporation shall be seven millions of dollars, which shall be divided into one hundred and forty thousand shares of fifty dollars each. This stock shall be classified and issued in manner following, that is to say: There shall be issued two classes of stock, denominated preferred and common stock. The amount of the former shall be four millions of dollars, or eighty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and of the latter three millions of dollars, or sixty thousand shares of fifty dollars each; the preferred stock shall be entitled to a dividend not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable out of the earnings of each calendar year, to be made up, if necessary, out of the surplus hereinafter provided for, commencing with the first day of January, 1885, which shall be declared and paid from the net earnings or surplus of the corporation, before any dividend shall be declared or paid on the common stock, and no dividends shall be paid on the common stock, until a surplus of ten per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock is accumulated. No part of said surplus shall be used except to make the preference dividend on the preferred stock seven per cent., when the earnings of any year shall be insufficient to pay seven per cent. on the preferred stock. Whenever any portion of the surplus is thus used, or whenever the surplus is otherwise impaired, the surplus shall be fully restored before any dividend is paid on the common stock. After a dividend of seven per cent. shall have been paid on both the preferred and the common stock in any calendar year out of the earnings of said corporation for that year, both the preferred and the common stock shall be entitled to participate equally in any further dividend which may be declared and paid out of the net earnings of that year. In case of the voluntary or other dissolution of the corporation, the preferred stock, to the extent of its par value, shall be first paid out of the assets of the corporation, before any payments shall be made upon the common stock. After a surplus has been accumulated as hereinbefore provided, and while it so remains unimpaired, as so provided, the common stock shall be entitled to such dividend as the board of directors may determine to pay from the net earnings of the corporation for each calendar year after paying the dividends on the preferred stock, providing always that after a dividend of seven per cent. shall have been declared and paid out of the net earnings of the corporation for any calendar year on both the preferred and the common stock, both the preferred and the common stock shall be entitled to participate equally in any further dividends which may be declared and paid out of the net earnings.

FOURTH. Said corporation shall commence on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1884, and shall continue in existence for the term of thirty years, and its affairs shall be managed by a board of directors consisting of thirteen stockholders, who shall be elected annually. Provided that the first Board of Directors, who shall hold their office until the first election by the stockholders, which election shall be on the third Wednesday of June, 1885, shall consist of the following persons: Ezra Farnsworth, John S. Fogg, Francis A. Osborn, Samuel R. Payson, John B. Bacon, Gustavus F. Davis, William H. Rhawn, Alpheus B. Stickney, Roscoe F. Hersey, W. E. Rice, Octavus D. Baldwin, Abram O. Bigelow and Edward F. Lawrence.

FIFTH. The principal place of business of this corporation shall be in the city of Saint Paul, county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota.

We hereby adopt the foregoing articles of association of the Minnesota Thresher Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of becoming a body politic and corporate under said name.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1884.

Signed, sealed and delivered by Ezra Farnsworth, John S. Fogg, Francis S. Osborn, John B. Bacon, Wm. H. Rhawn, Alpheus B. Stickney.

In the presence of—
W. B. BEND.
L. VERNON BRIGGS.

EZRA FARNSWORTH, [Seal.]
JOHN S. FOGG, [Seal.]
FRANCIS A. OSBORN, [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by R. F. Hersey.

In the presence of—
E. L. HERSEY,
PAUL GORES.

JOHN B. BACON, [Seal.]
WM. H. RHAWN, [Seal.]
ALPHEUS B. STICKNEY, [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by Samuel R. Payson.

In the presence of—
EDGAR S. BRISTOL,
L. VERNON BRIGGS.

SAMUEL R. PAYSON, [Seal.]
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by G. F. Davis.

In the presence of—
C. T. WELLES,
W. B. BEND.

ROSCOE F. HERSEY. [Seal.]

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss.
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, }

Be it known that on this 26th day of November, A. D. 1884, personally came before me said Ezra Farnsworth, John S. Fogg, Francis A. Osborn, John B. Bacon, Wm. H. Rhawn, Alpheus B. Stickney, to me personally known to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing articles of association, and they each for himself acknowledged that they executed the same freely and voluntarily.

[Notarial Seal.] L. VERNON BRIGGS, Notary Public.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss.
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, }

Be it known that on this 29th day of November, A. D. 1884, personally came before me said Samuel R. Payson, to me personally known to be the same person described in and who executed the foregoing articles of association, and he for himself acknowledged that he executed the same freely and voluntarily.

[Notarial Seal.] L. VERNON BRIGGS, Notary Public.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss
COUNTY OF HARTFORD. }

Be it known that on this twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1884, personally came before me, said Gustavus F. Davis, to me personally known to be the same person described in and who executed the foregoing articles of association, and he for himself acknowledged that he executed the same freely and voluntarily.

C. T. WELLES,
[Notarial Seal.] Notary Public.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
COUNTY OF COOK. }

Be it known, that on this 1st day of December, 1884, personally appeared before me a not