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VOL. VII. ST. PAUL, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1885. NO. 3 10

# TO ROUT RANDALL.

Congressman Morrison and His Followers After the Pennsylvania Statesman.

They Propose to Prevent His Appointment Upon Any Important Committees.

First Comptroller Dunham Making a Record--Abstracts of Various Annual Reports.

Some Hints of the President's Message--Proposed Changes in the Navy Department.

### An Onslaught on Randall.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Now that elections are over, attention begins to turn towards the organization of the house. Of course there is little doubt as to the selection of officers. It is generally conceded that Mr. Carlisle will be speaker, and that the old officers will in nearly every case be re-elected. The chief struggle seems to be with reference to the committee organization. The early arrival of Mr. Morrison here is looked upon as an indication that a vigorous fight is to be made on the Randall wing of the Democracy. Mr. Morrison does not want to see Mr. Randall at the head of the appropriation committee again; neither do any of Mr. Morrison's followers. It is believed that the arrival of Mr. Morrison, Mr. Springer and a number of others of that wing of the party means a concert of action to fix up a committee slate by which Mr. Randall and Mr. Holman will be left off the important committees. What Mr. Carlisle will do in a case of this sort nobody can tell. His course last year was indicative of a desire to give a fair representation to those who did not agree with him in regard to these important matters, but whether he will permit himself this time to be overpowered by those who desire to shut out Mr. Randall and his followers cannot be guessed. They are urging upon him the argument that tariff revision last year was defeated by the element that they are now urging him to shut out of important places. It is evidently the plan of the tariff reformers to weaken Mr. Randall's power as much as possible.

### A Zealous First Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The annual report of First Comptroller Durham calls attention to the fact that in 1868 the first comptroller then in office certified balance due to the United States from the several states and territories respectively for direct taxes due and unpaid under the direct tax of August 5, 1866, and such states and territories were accordingly debited on the books in the office of the register of the treasury, and says:

"It may be well doubted whether any corporate state was properly so charged, but as the then comptroller had jurisdiction of the subject matter, the statements made by him of the accounts of the above named states and territories as to their indebtedness on account of direct taxes are binding on the present comptroller for the reasons indicated in the opinion in the Mississippi direct tax case recently; amounts have been certified to this office as due to some of the states and territories from the United States on account of commissions on the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the states and for other causes. The amounts certified instead of being paid have been ordered to be credited on said indebtedness for the states and territories as stated against them by the former comptroller. Other states, it is reported, will present the same question as amounts may become due to them from the sales of lands or otherwise, and said amounts will be credited as above indicated unless congress in its wisdom shall direct that the money due and to become due to said states, shall be paid to them without reference to the charges, as stated heretofore, made against them by the former comptroller.

Discussing the question of claims against the government which are constantly being presented for his action, the comptroller suggests that some fixed period after the right of the claimant accrues should be prescribed by statute within which a claim may be brought before the proper accounting officers for their action thereon.

### The President's Message.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The president is settling down to some hard work on his message. He recognizes the fact that his first state document will be a subject of a good deal of criticism and he is anxious to make it a creditable one. It will not, it is understood, be a very long one. The president is not given to very lengthy essays. It will be clear and to the point on some pretty important subjects; the silver question, the proposed commercial treaties with our neighbors, especially in the South, civil service and perhaps a tariff revision are to be among the subjects treated. There seems little doubt but that the repeal of the Bland act will be recommended, though whether Mr. Warner's scheme for silver certificates will find favor with the president is very doubtful. Secretary Manning is evidently planning for a tariff revision. His letter to manufacturers regarding specific duties is bearing fruit and he will make use of the information thus obtained in his report now being prepared. It is not improbable that the president will base some recommendations for tariff revisions upon this subject.

### Alaskan Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Gov. A. P. Swineford of Alaska has made his first annual report to the secretary of the interior on the condition of affairs in that district. He arrived at Sitka Sept. 25, 1884, and was cordially received save by a very few persons, who, in the language of the governor, "preferred a continuance of the old order of affairs under which presumably they had persuaded themselves to believe they might profit individually much more largely at the expense of the general government than under the new. None of the appropriations made for the support of the civil government or for specific purposes appear to have reached the hands of the ex-officio treasurer, consequently he has no record of the disbursements, all of which, with a few exceptions," the governor says, "were made by the collector of customs. An increased appropriation for schools is asked. The children are said to manifest more than the average aptitude in study and the aliews are especially anxious for the establishment of English schools." Reference is made to the disagreement between the general agent of the schools and the people of Sitka, including the late officials of the civil government, but the governor says he has not been in the territory long enough to decide the merits of the case impartially, still he feels constrained to say that the general agent, notwithstanding his recognized ability, is exceedingly unpopular (whether justly so or otherwise he is not prepared to say), with the people whose co-operation is essential to the success of the schools. A careful estimate of the population of Southwestern Alaska places the number of whites at 1,900 and natives at 7,000. The governor dwells at length upon the great natural resources of Alaska, and severely arraigns those governments which have represented the country inclement to a degree that precludes the cultivation of crops or the keeping of domestic animals. The gold mines on Douglass island, opposite Juneau, are in full operation. The deposit is represented to be truly phenomenal, and the governor says the mine promises to figure more largely in the mining history of the world than any other on record. The curing and canning of cod and salmon have assumed large proportions. The Indian police system is highly commended. Attention is also directed to the needs of the territory in the matter of mail facilities, etc. The law prohibiting liquor traffic is said to have been disregarded. Defects in the laws governing the territorial organization are discussed at length.

### Recommends New Guns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Adjt. Gen. Drum, in his annual report to the secretary of war, invites attention to the subject of the obsolete arms and ammunition in the hands of the state militia or stored in the several armories. It would, he says, seem a most wise measure if, at the approaching session of congress, a general act was passed providing for the immediate exchange, when requested, of all obsolete arms now in the hands of the militia of the several states for improved Springfield rifles, calibre 45, and appropriate ammunition therefor. He recommends that proof be required with the application, for the detail of a military professor at any military school that has at least 150 male pupils above the age of 15 years are usually present. He finds that in some cases the number runs as low as sixty. He recommends that non-commissioned officers and privates on the retired list be paid a gross sum in money in lieu of the present pay and commutation of allowances and he submits a table embodying a proposition to pay them at a rate varying from $36.40 per month for chief musicians to $23.90 for anti-fifers. He also calls attention to the difficulty of securing clerks acquainted with army forms and recommends remedies. He calls special attention to the value of the work done by the prisoners in military prisons.

### Proposed by Secretary Whitney.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Navy officers are awaiting the publication of Secretary Whitney's report with the greatest interest. Although no detailed features of the report are known, it is well understood by officers who are near the secretary what the general features are. The secretary intends to take very radical position regarding the organization of the department, as well as the management of the service. It is believed he will urge the abolition of the eight bureaus into which the department is divided, and the substitution of some system that will bring the service into closer relations with the secretary. This will probably result in the substitution of three aides to the secretary for the eight semi-independent bureau chiefs, one side being a line officer, one a constructor, and one an engineer or ordnance officer. One thing is quite certain, the secretary will exert himself to have an end to the present system of maintaining two bureaus altogether independent of each other, and each trying to be independent of the secretary, one devoted to the construction of hulls and the other to the construction of engines. A ship's hull and engines constitute one naval unit, and the worthless character of most of our naval vessels is due to the fact that engines havs been built without reference to the ships they were to go in, and boilers have been built without reference either to engines or hulls, and hulls have been designed by men who had nothing to say about the machinery that was to propel them. Each bureau has blocked the other, and each bureau has laid on the other the blame for every failure. It is difficult to say which bureau is farthest behind the times and the most hopelessly circumscribed by its own traditions and antideluvian customs. Other secretaries have seen what the state of things is, but then have been unable to suggest a remedy. Mr. Whitney will press on congress a definite and intelligible, as well as a comprehensive scheme, of improvement. The bureau system, which prevails in the departments, is carried out in every navy yard, resulting in the employment of more officers than are needed, and an endless amount of red tape. The abolition of the bureau system will allow the duties of various navy yard officers to be consolidated with the result of increasing the efficiency and reducing the expense of the navy yard staffs. For years the policy of the heads of the bureaus has been to keep the secretary as ignorant of the departments, and as dependent upon them as possible, and the consequence is that the secretary has been a mere dummy for the admiral of the navy, or two or three of the bureau chiefs who have managed the departments because the secretary could not do anything without consulting them. For the technical details the secretary will always be dependent on the naval officers, but the abolition of the bureau system will make it much easier for him and the navy itself to come into contact, and for the secretary to make himself felt in the service.

### A Proposed Postal Guide.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Two or three weeks ago the postoffice department, acting on a suggestion from Postmaster Pearson, invited proposals from New York publishers for the publication of a bi-weekly postoffice guide for New York and vicinity. It was to contain thirty-two pages of matter to be furnished by the postmaster of New York, and not over fifty pages of irreproachable advertisements. A certain number of copies were to be delivered to the postmasters of New York and Brooklyn, and the bidders were invited to name the lowest terms on which they would supply the guides to annual subscribers and occasional purchasers. Two bids have been received, but the postmaster general has been too busy with his annual report to take any action. If either of the bids is low enough to make it worth while the contract will be let and the experiment tried. If successful in New York, the publication of weekly guides will be attempted in Chicago and other large cities. The department officials believe that if these guides can be made to pay they would result in great benefit to the postal service and the public.

### Revenue Marine Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The report of the chief of the revenue marine service shows that in enforcing the provision of the law and the protection of the revenue 24,481 merchant vessels were found violating the law and were either seized or reported to the proper authorities. These vessels incurred liability to fines, penalties or forfeitures amounting to $604,515, about two-thirds the cost of maintaining the service. The number of vessels in distress assisted, 274. They had on board 2,542 persons, and the value of the vessels and cargoes was $5,568,043. Sixty persons were picked out of the water and saved from drowing. The Alaskan cruise of the Corwin, an account of whose voyage and discoveries was published, upon the return of the vessel to San Francisco, is commented on at some length. The report further states that the revenue cutters have co-operated beneficially with the state national quarantine system on our Atlantic and lake coasts in preventing the introduction of cholera, yellow fever and small-pox. The cost of conducting the service for the fiscal year was $819,897.

### Capital Hotel Talk.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The hotels are already very busy. They are filling up for winter. New statesmen and old ones, too, are busy selecting their winter quarters. The hotels seem to grow more popular every year with this class of people. They find that they can get more for their money at a hotel than in any other way. Of course they can live for less money in boarding houses, but at a hotel those who are ambitious of social surroundings find greater satisfaction than they can possibly obtain for the expenditure in any other way. Mr. Ryan, St. Paul's hotel king, who was here the other day, was suspected of having a desire to build a first-class hotel in Washington. Certainly there is room for one. In all the hotels here, there is not a single one that can rank alongside of the best hotels of a dozen of the leading cities of the country.

### His Enthusiasm Pales Not.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Ex-Commissioner Thoman, of civil-service fame, is still here. He goes to New York directly, to look after some business interests he has there. It is quite probable he may settle in New York. He is still enthusiastic for civil service.

"I think that civil service ought to go even further than it does now. It is good, but I believe might be improved."

"In what way, judge?"

"By making it apply to smaller offices, where fifty or more persons are employed. I think the system might be so extended as to reach all offices where twenty-five or more persons are employed. Then, as experience dictates, there may be changes in the system which will materially improve it."

"You are a firm a believer, then, as a private citizen in civil service as you were when a civil service commissioner?"

"Oh, yes, quite as much so. I believe not only in the theory but in the practice of civil service, and believe it will prove of great advantage to the governmental service of this country."

### Paymaster General's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Paymaster General Rochester, in his annual report to the secretary of war, recommends that congress be asked to enact legislation allowing an officer who may be traveling under orders his actual fare and a certain rate of mileage over the shortest usually traveled route over-sufficient to meet incidental expenses. Such a custom, he said, would be more equitable, both to the officer and the government, than the present system. Ninety-two non-commissioned officers and privates have been placed upon the retired list. Gen. Rochester recommends legislation to authorize the payment to these men of $9 a month in lieu of the allowance for clothing and rations. The paymaster general reports that the diminished operations of his bureau make it possible to drop six clerks from the present force.

### Reorganizing the Naval Board.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Capt. William P. McCann has been appointed president of the naval advisory board to succeed Admiral Simpson. Commander Crowninshield, who was recently detached from the lighthouse board, has been ordered as a member of the advisory board to succeed Lieutenant Commander F. M. Barber. The board organized yesterday and to-day began the work of arranging to complete the steel cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta.

### Wants More File Space.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The register of the treasury, in his annual report to the secretary, suggests the construction of fire-proof file rooms covering the whole interior courts of the treasury building, now grass-covered areas, by which means, he says, the department will have about 15,000 cubic feet of additional file space.

### The Postmaster Mill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The president to-day appointed the following named presidential postmasters:

W. S. Hanmaker, Finlay, O., vice G. E. Dewolf suspended; G. M. Shell, Kansas City, Mo., vice T. S. Case, commission expired.

### TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

Henry Ward Beecher had his pocket picked of a $400 gold watch in New York.

Canon Farrar delivered a lecture on Dante in Tremont temple Wednesday night.

The governor of Arizona has submitted his annual report, which indicates a prosperous condition of affairs in that territory.

By an explosion of natural gas, in Pittsburg, Peter McCarthy was fatally injured and Michael Wood quite seriously burned.

An official report to the Montreal board of health says there are 700 houses in that city infected with small-pox, of which 305 are placarded.

At a meeting of the Montreal civic finance committee a statement was submitted showing that $75,000 have already been spent to put down the small-pox epidemic.

Those well informed on the subject predict the termination of the nailers' strike at the next meeting of the nail manufacturers, which will be held in Cincinnati on the 16th inst.

John E. Owens, the comedian, who has been sick for some time with an affection of the liver, causing his friends much anxiety, was Wednesday so much improved as to bear a ride without fatigue.

Henry Mosler has been invited by the Art association of Cincinnati, through Gen. A. S. Goshen, to exhibit paintings in the art museum of that city, and they are being packed for that purpose.

A plan has just been completed at McKeesport, Penn., for the purpose of converting natural gas into illuminating gas, and for the making of a water gas. The productive capacity of the plant is 75,000 feet of gas per day.

A serious gas explosion occurred at Fagar Notch, Penn., in Shaft No. 7, Wednesday. Richard James, John Davis and Patrick Pligh were terribly burned. James suffered serious injuries, his hands being burned to a crisp.

Charles Herman of Buffalo, N. Y., whose wife was found Wednesday morning with her throat cut from ear to ear, has made two statements, practically admitting his guilt. The statements are not yet made public by the police.

The New York Daily Commercial Bulletin, in its monthly summary of fire losses, estimates the waste in the United States and Canada in October at $5,750,000, which is less by $2,250,000 than the average of October fire losses for ten years past.

A petition from New York has been forwarded to the postmaster general, asking that a regular and punctual mail service be re-established between the United States and the regular mail connections of Mexico, Central and South America, via Celon and Panama.

At the National horse show in New York Wednesday, in the competition between matched pairs of mares or geldings, four years old and over, the first prize was awarded to Breeder J. Trowbridge, El Paso, Ill., and the second to Breeder James Turner of Grinnell, Ia.

The large fly-wheel in the engine room of the finishing works of Samuel Lea & Sons, Philadelphia, burst. Portions of the rim passed through the walls of houses adjoining and into occupied rooms. The only casualty was to a babe, whose head was cut severely. The engine room was completely wrecked.

In Chicago ninety-seven special delivery messenger boys delivered 8,871 letters under the new system last month, and returned 352 to the office, being unable to find the persons addressed. The boys made 7,302 trips of eighteen minutes' average duration. The sales of special delivery stamps aggregated $1,082, of which $738.48 was paid to the carriers. The average pay of each messenger was $7.61.

A national association of watchmakers and jewelers was organized in Chicago. A constitution was adopted, one article of which binds the members to purchase only from such jobbers as are eligible to become or who may be members of the association. The object of this is to break up the wholesale dealers' habit of selling goods at retail at wholesale prices.

### Bought a Telegraph Line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The plant of the Postal Telegraph company, including all the fixtures and all the wires underground and overhead within the District of Columbia, was sold at auction to-day by United States Marshal McMichael, to satisfy a deed of trust. The only bidder was Mr. Hillyer of the firm of Hillyer & Ralston, for Mr. S. C. Elliott, the plaintiff in the suit, who bought the property for $4,000. The judgment against the property was for $10,000. It is said the underground wires alone cost the company $20,000.

### Roach's Ship Yard to Start Up.

CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 5.—Orders have been received at Roach's ship yard to start up next Monday morning and the machinery is being put in order. Naval Contractor Steele, who will have charge of the completion of the cruisers, arrived at the yard to-day. About three hundred men will be put to work.

# HE DEIGNS TO REASON.

The President Sets Forth Fully His Motives in Reorganizing the Civil Service Commission.

Eaton's Reappointment Explained and What is Expected for Civil Service Reform.

Gov. Hill Serenaded at Albany and a Response---More Congratulatory Telegrams.

McClellan Memoirs and Their Bearing on the Grant-Johnson Imbroglio.

### The President Explains.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—President Cleveland to-day expressed himself as follows to a member of the editorial staff Post in regard to the reorganization of the civil service commission:

The reorganization of the civil service commission was made necessary by the resignation of the members of the old board. In such reorganization it seemed to me that friends for the cause could be made in the party to which I belong, and which is at present to a large extent charged with the enforcement of the law by changing the political complexion of the commission. This view, I think, was shared by all the old commissioners and the change has thus far progressed with nothing but the best feeling as far as I know on their part. In the selection of the new commissioners there were so many different qualifications which I deemed desirable that I have bound it is no easy matter to fill the position which would combine elements which I consider most useful to the fact, honest and successful enforcement of the law. Prominent leaders of the civil service movement strongly advised me to select one of the commissioners from the South. This I have done, and the person selected from that locality, I am quite certain, possesses all the qualifications for an efficient officer. Mr. Edgerton, I never saw till yesterday. I don't remember that I ever heard of him till Chief Justice Waite urged him upon my attention

AS A MOST EXCELLENT MAN

for the place. From my impression of him on a personal interview and from representations made by his friends, I am entirely satisfied that no mistake has been made in his appointment. I cannot rid myself of this idea that this civil service reform is something intended to do practical work, and not a mere sentiment, invented for the purpose of affecting an opportunity to ventilate high-sounding notions and fine phrases. My plan of giving it the greatest influence involves the removal of stumbling blocks from the way of good, honest men who are inclined to its support, and demonstrate in every public manner its value as adapted to the every-day affairs of the government. Thus two Democrats were selected and I certainly intend to select them for the two prominent positions in the commission, and this was done largely in deference to the sentiment and opinions held by good men in the Democratic party, and it has also occurred to me that it was a plain dictate of common sense that one of the old commissioners should, if possible, remain for a time and aid the new ones. The preparation of the report of the commission is a most important matter, affording an occasion to commend the reform to the people by exhibiting to them

ALL THAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED

and the report ought to be very useful too, in removing misapprehensions and objections. During the experience of one who has been in the commission during the time to which the report will relate of the utmost value in its preparation, and fully convinced that the knowledge gained by a connection with the administration of the law would be a great help to the new commission. I obtained the consent of Mr. Eaton to remain temporarily in the commission, and I have to-day appointed him in the place of Mr. Thoman, the former Democratic member. When Mr. Eaton finally retires I shall appoint a Republican, whose selection will, I hope, detract nothing from the strength and efficiency of the new commission. My attention has been called to a statement in some newspapers relative to Mr. Sterling. I have heard that he has applied for an examination as a weigher. I have no information whether he has passed or not, but I judge from something appearing in the papers that certain people fear that he has, and already lashing themselves into a dread of apprehension lest he should be appointed after examination to fill the place to which he was appointed without examination, and from which he was suspended. When the civil service commission consulted with me as to the status of Mr. Sterling and the true construction of the rule bearing on the subject.

I AGREED WITH THEM

in their second opinion that the position of weigher was subject to an examination and should be fixed by one who by means of a proper examination under the law proved himself competent and eligible. But it seemed to me that the good of the service required that the person to be appointed should be possessed of certain traits and qualifications which no theoretical examination would develop, one having in charge 200 or 300 men of the class which the weigher has to deal with, should possess personal courage, energy, decision and firmness of character. It is entirely certain that the possession of such qualifications could not in the least be determined by the result of an examination for the purpose of testing an applicant's knowledge and education. I suggested that the examination for this be non-competitive, but finding that the law and rules did not permit that in such a case, it was proposed that instead of sending to the appointing power only four names from those who had proved themselves eligible upon examination and obliging him to select from them the whole number who successfully passed should be sent up. This permitted an opportunity to judge of the qualifications not developed by the examination. This, as I understood it, was

AGREED TO AMONG US,

and I have ever since supposed that course would be followed. I think it certainly should be. I might perhaps add that at the time it was, as I supposed, settled upon. I had not, and I am quite sure that no member of the commission had the slightest idea that Mr. Sterling would appear as an applicant for examination. Now, if Mr. Sterling has submitted to the conditions imposed by the civil service law and if he has passed the examination prescribed, he should be treated justly and fairly. I do not mean to say that the appointing power should be unjust and unfair to others by appointing Mr. Sterling over the heads of those who have passed a better examination than his and who are found on inspection to possess qualifications essential to an effective performance of the duties pertaining to the office. But I think all who have passed should be certified, and if, under a fair application of the rules and in the exercise justly in good faith of the selection thus afforded, Mr. Sterling should be chosen, no friend of civil service reform has any right to complain. No cause can gain by injustice or by a twisting of its purposes to particular tastes, and when a result is fairly reached through the proper operation of methods adopted to further reform, should be accepted, especially by the

FRIENDS OF THE MOVEMENT.

They should not permit those of whom they require submission to say with any semblance of truth that they themselves submit only when the result accords with their views.

### Honors to Hill.

Special to the Globe.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Gov. Hill was serenaded by the citizens of Albany at the executive mansion this evening. In thanking the gathering, Gov. Hill said:

Fellow Citizens of Albany: Accept my thanks for the honor you do me by this demonstration, in addition to the approval which my candidacy worked from my neighbors in my home at Elmira. I trusted in the Democratic party and believed in its principles; this sentiment was the grand key note of the campaign. It stirred every Democratic heart in every portion of our great state and men rallied with old-time enthusiasm displayed in the campaigns of Seymour and Tilden. Our victory will encourage every faint hearted Democrat in thi land. It will strengthen the hands of our president and aid him in his effort for the purification of the public service. One thing may well be deemed settled by this election. The state of New York identified as it is with the business interests of the whole country, anxious for peace and prosperity, liberal in thought, and tolerant of the sentiments of others, can never be carried upon any issue of sectional hate. Past animosities between the North and South have been forever buried and cannot be resurrected. The people are interesed in honest and economical administration of public affairs. They want good government everywhere in the nation, state, city and town. They demand home rule for cities, freedom from legislative diction or interferences. They desire that the work of municipal reform should be progressed to the end that corruption and dishonesty may be uprooted. They insist that public officials shall be held to a strict accountability and genuine reform be inaugurated. The Democratic party will meet their demands and discharge them to the satisfaction of the people. We have not promised a non-partisan administration, the people do not expect it, and it is almost impossible under the true theory of our institutions. We will, however, give the people honest, efficient and competent servants devoted to the public weal.

### McClellan's Memoirs.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—It is well known that the manuscript of Gen. McClellan's personal memoirs was burned, but it is not so generally known that he succeeded in reproducing nearly the whole of the work before his death. The book is to be issued shortly, and it is said by those who had conversed with the general on the subject, that the publication of the memoirs will arouse more controversy than Mr. Depew's recent letter on the Grant-Johnson incident. Gen. Fitz-John Porter said in relation to the book to-day:

The personal recollections of Gen. McClellan were nearly all burned, but he succeeded in reproducing them, and had he lived he would have rewritten the whole book. The papers and records were all saved, and only a few weeks ago he was engaged on a description of the peninsular campaign. So far as the book creating a stir I do not know, but it will be different from the Grant-Johnson controversy. Mr. Depew's statements were not proven. In Gen. McClellan's case every statement is conclusively proven. The publication of the book is necessary to Gen. McClellan's reputation, and furthermore it will set right many errors in history and do away with many apprehensions.

### A Chicago Incident.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Robert H. Vickers, who served as a clerk of election in the seventh precinct of the First ward, has addressed a letter to the county clerk stating that while judges were counting the votes, Ald. William P. Whelan, of the First ward, crowded into the polling place, accompanied by two companions, and that although requested to leave by Vickers, became boisterous and refused to do so. Whelan, or one of his companions, picked up the bundle of affidavits, and although the fact was called to the attention of the police, the latter refused to interfere. Whelan and the two men soon afterwards left, and Vickers claims that one of them took the bundle of affidavits. There were 132 affidavits in all, many of them sworn to by Whelan, certifying to the residence of voters. The precinct is in the business district of the city, where, it is claimed, many frauds have been perpetrated in the past. No arrests have been made.

### Eaton's Appointment Condemned.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—General comment is very harsh over D. B. Eaton's retention on the civil service board. There is reason to believe that he never wanted to resign, and his conduct ever since has been indicative of his desire to be reappointed. His selection is a direct affront to Dr. Gregory, who was highly esteemed. The lemonade accounts of Eaton caused much disgust. It had been supposed that Eaton's retention was due to George William Curtis' influence, but this is improbable, for the New York civil service association is now investigating his connection with the custom-house rulings. The appointment is but a temporary one, however, and it is proposed to appoint a permanent successor to Judge Thoman in a short time. Mr. Eaton is only to serve on the commission for a few weeks to assist the newly-appointed commissioners in finishing up certain matters in which he is greatly interested. It is not known who will succeed Mr. Eaton beyond the fact that the new appointee is a Republican in full sympathy with civil service reform.

### One Governor to Another.

Special to the Globe.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Congratulatory telegrams and letters are received in great numbers by Gov. Hill at the executive chamber. Among them are the following:

Goldsboro, N. C., Nov. 4.—Accept hearty congratulations on your splendid victory.

EDWARD J. FLYNN.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 4.—The empire state of the East, November, 1884, and its epilogue of 1885, is the prologue of the future of a country united.

JOHN S. MARMADUKE, Governor.

### Workingmen for Hill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Representatives of the Knights of Labor allege that the public press in assigning reasons for the Democratic victory in New York, has quite overlooked the importance of that organization as a factor in the result. One of its officers, who is also in the government service and spent some days in New York and Brooklyn in the interests of the organization says its members there voted almost with unanimity for Hill.

### Scattering Returns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5.—The corrected returns of the vote throughout the state show several changes. According to these the Republicans gain a representative in Bethany, Chaplin, Putnam and Groton, and the Democrats elect one of the Meriden representatives, Dr. Davis. The corrected tables show for the house 132 Republicans and 116 Democrats. There will probably be several contests.

BOSTON, Mass, Nov. 5.—Returns from two of the five missing towns in the state were received this evening. The total gubernatorial vote stands: Robinson, 112,399; Prince, 90,183; Lathrop, 4,592; Sumner, 2,184.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5.—Complete returns from every county in the state except Allegheny, which is estimated at 8,580 Republican, give Quay, (Rep.) for state treasurer, 64,551, and Day (Dem.) 20,839, plurality of Quay over Day, 43,716. The official returns of the vote for Congressman in the Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William A. Duncan show a plurality of 3,630 for Swope (Dem.) over Blair (Rep).

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—With reports on the state ticket missing from eight counties, including the counties of New York, Albany and Erie (which includes Buffalo), the vote for Bascom, the Prohibition candidate for governor, is 16,618. The total vote for St. John in the presidential election was 18,853. No estimate is made of the Prohibition vote in the missing counties.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Tribune will place Hill's majority at 10,285 and Republican on joint ballot in the state legislature at 32.

### Session of Methodist Bishops.

NEW YORK. Nov. 5.—The board of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, now in session in this city, approves the appeal of the Freedman's Aid society for a quarter of a million dollars a year for Christian education in the Southern states, among both white and colored people. Every pastor of the church is urged to raise his full apportionment for this cause, and churches and members of large means are called upon to contribute with increased liberality to this work. The eighteenth anniversary of the Freedman's Aid society of the M. E. church will be held to-morrow.

The Missionary society of the M. E. church was in session to-day. Bishop Bowman presided, and delegates were present from all parts of the country. A resolution was passed in which it was voted to raise $1,000,000 for missionary purposes during the coming year.

## OLD WORLD NEWS.

### Arranging For War.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—King Milan continues to actively prepare for war, and is making arrangements in the event of hostilities breaking out, to advance from Pioral to Sofia, the caiptal of Bulgaria. The Servian premier, M. Garachanini, is preparing to cross the Tinok river, which divides Bulgaria and Servia, with a strong force into the Widdin district. The first meeting of the Balkan conference took place to-day. The business was limited to the exchanging of credentials and appointing of officials. The Servian government is issuing ten-franc bank notes, payable in silver, in order to meet the expenses incurred by her war preparations. Six thousand rebels are advancing toward Wady Halfa. The Durham regiment has received orders to start for that place Sunday instead of Wednesday. A battery of artillery will follow the regiment. The name of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has been stricken from the Russian army list, and the prince has been deprived of his colonelcy of the Russian rifle battallion, to which he was appointed by the czar.

### Stead's Conviction Certain.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Sir Richard Webster, the attorney general, to-day finished his address to the jury in the trial of the defendants in the Armstrong abduction case. The court adjourned until Saturday. It is generally believed that the conviction of Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, Mr. Bramwell Booth of the Salvation army and Mrs. Jarret is certain. The attorney general concluded his address with a severe denunciation of the conduct of the members of the Salvation army in suppressing Eliza Armstrong's letter to her mother.

### Belittling Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Archdeacon George A. Denison, M. P., of Taunton, in an election speech last night, said:

"I have known Mr. Gladstone forty-five years, but I would not trust him with a brass farthing. The Whigs nightly, before sleeping, express the hope that something will happen to Mr. Gladstone before morning."

Somebody in the crowd at this point cheered for Mr. Gladstone, and Archdeacon Denison retorted.

"You might as equally cheer for the devil."

### Germany's Election.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—As a result of the election for members of the Prussian diet, the strength of the parties in the lower house is as follows: Conservatives 140, Free Conservatives 60, Clericals 99, National Liberals 70, New German Liberals 44, Poles 14, Danes 2, Guelphs 3. The German Liberals were victorious in Berlin and the Bresten Nationals in Hanover, and Clericals in Cologne and Frankair. One National and one German Liberal headed the poll in Frankfort.

### Politics in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5.—The Nationalists of Wexford, in convention to-day, selected Messrs. Barry and John Redmond as their member of parliament in the coming election. Mr. Parnell, in a speech, said that coercion had been crushed out and the coercers hurled from power; that there was no longer a vestige of peddling of municipalities, as Ireland's legislative independence was drawing near.

### Mild Threats.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The National Gazette in an editorial on the Carolines question warns Spain that German patience is nearly exhausted and unless the tension is relaxed a rupture will ensue.

### Foreign Flashes.

The report that the Duke of Edinburg will be appointed commander of the Mediterranean squadron is confirmed.

The monetary conference has closed, all the powers except Belgium having arrived at an agreement.

The German government will prosecute the Volkszeitung for libeling the czar. The charge of libel is based upon the expression, "Czaricher Despotismus," which was published in that paper.

M. De Rende, the papal nuncio at Paris, has been recalled to Rome. It is not likely that he will return. He will probably be made cardinal.

King Alfonso of Spain is said to have consumption.

Mr. Parnell protests against the selection of Mr. Philip Callan, a candidate from Louth, by the Nationalists of that county at the coming parliamentary election. It is reported that the party there will not recognize the protest, but will support Mr. Callan.

Robert Thornburn, R. A., a noted miniature portrait painter, is dead.

Heavy rains are falling in the English midland districts. The water in some places is two feet deep, spoiling the crops.

## GEN. GRANT'S LETTER.

### What He Wrote That Caused Dr. Sands to be Quickly Summoned.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The current number of the Century magazine has in part a reproduction of a letter written by Gen. Grant to Dr. J. H. Douglass while at Mt. McGregor, and in the text of this partially reproduced letter the general made reference to a previous letter in like strain. The prompting cause of this previous letter and the letter itself follow: Gen. Grant reached Mt. McGregor June 16, and that night he slept ten full hours and well. The next afternoon, day of the 17th, the geueral sat upon the cottage piazza alone and in deep thought. Suddenly, as though after mature reflection he had formed a resolution, the general summoned his servant and started down the steps and walked to the bluff of the mountain, and there sat upon a rustic chair with eyes bent to the earth, his features drawn and tense and an expression of sadness on his face. He had set himself to a test of his strength. He wanted a basis for personal judgment of his condition, and he found himself weak beyond his expectation. He went slowly back to the cottage and reached his room discouraged and disheartened, and wrote a statement of his convictions as to his own condition. This he handed to Dr. Douglass, and it was the previous letter referred to in the general's reproducted letter in the Century. It is here given:

"Doctor, since coming to this beautiful climate and getting complete sleep for about ten hours, I have watched my pains and compared them with those of the last few weeks. I can feel plainly that my system is preparing for dissolution in three ways: By hemorrhage, one by strangulation and the third by exhaustion. The first and second are liable to come at any moment to relieve me from my earthly suffering. The time for the last can be computed with almost mathematical certainty. With an increase of daily food I have fallen off in weight and strength very rapidly for the last two weeks. There cannot be a hope of going beyond this time. All any physician or any number of them can do for me is to make my burden of pain as light as possible. I do not want any physician but yourself, but I tell you so so that if you are unwilling to have me go without consultation with other professional men you can send for them. I dread them, however, knowing that it means another desperate effort to save me and more suffering.

Dr. Douglas that night sent for Dr. Sands, who came next day.

The cabinet meeting was attended by all the members except Secretaries Manning and Whitney. Arrangements were made for special conferences between the president and the individual members of the cabinet in regard to the treatment of topics to be considered in the president's message to congress.

# SCALDED BY STEAM.

Explosion of a Boiler in a Pork Packing House at Evansville, Ind., Eleven Men Being Injured.

A Little Wanderer From an Orphan Asylum Buried Alive by the Caving of a Clay Bank.

Shocking Story of a Young Girl Who Had Been a Captive in an Unsavory Resort.

Arrest of the St. Louis Dynamiters--Sudden Flight of a Michigan Bank Defaulter.

### Eleven Men Scalded.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 5.—A very serious boiler explosion occurred this afternoon at the pork-packing house of William Aiken & Son. The boiler was lifted into the air 150 feet, tearing away the rear corner, where it started, then passed diagonally over the building, a two-story brick, falling in front, over 200 feet from the starting point. The following persons were scalded and otherwise injured:

R. H. and H. B. Aiken, John Siedenthal, Nicholas Meher, B. M. Zabb, John Jack, William Haines, Richard Armstead, Jacob Castner, James McCool and George Hyde. R. Aiken and John Siedenthal are dangerously hurt.

### A Child's Awful Fate.

Special to the Globe.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Friday night Willie McAllister, aged 5, and Johnnie Townsend, aged 13, escaped from the orphan asylum here. Yesterday Townsend returned alone, but gave no information about his companion until this morning, when he said Willie was buried in a clay bank back of the asylum. The boys wandered about in the darkness Tuesday night, and Willie went to the edge of the soft clay bank, which caved off with him and buried him up to the neck. Townsend became insane from fright and wandered about the streets until last night, when he was captured. It was not until this morning that he could be compelled to tell where Willie was. People in the neighborhood of the bank heard cries there yesterday, but paid no attention to them. The body was found with the head sticking up in the clay. He evidently died last night, after having been held alive in the clay for twenty-four hours.

### Ruined and Held Captive.

Special to the Globe.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Lizzie Merchant, aged 15, was found last night caged in a darkened room of a house of ill-repute owned by the notorious woman Parton, alias Bell Dow. She had no clothes save the bedding, being deprived of ordinary garments to prevent her escape. She says she was enticed to the house three months ago, drugged, ruined and has been confined in one room since, subjected to frequent indignities, owing to her resistance, and severely beaten every time she attempted to escape. A discharged inmate reported the case to the police and the girl was rescued.

### Arrested the Dynamiters.

ST. LOU