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THE BIG STRIKE OVER.

Messrs. Barry and Carleton Induce a Mass Meeting of Knights to End the Trouble.

The Chicago Trades Assembly Resolves to Abet the Strikers in Disobeying Their Chief.

Resolutions of Sympathy and Substantial Support Passed by the Central Labor Union.

A Meeting of Trades Unions Called for the Formation of a Trades Congress.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The finishing blow to the strike of 25,000 stock yards employes was given to-night and the strike is virtually a thing of the past. A mass meeting of the Knights of Labor assemblies involved was held in Germania hall to-night. Nearly three thousand men crowded each other in the narrow space and gave evidence of the greatest excitement. The meeting had not been long in progress when the question was put to the assemblage: "Shall the order of General Master Workman Powderly be obeyed and the strike ended?" A large element refrained from voting, and only 365 men gave token of obedience. There were just 1,142 angry voices of dissent. Barry and Carleton, who were on the platform, refused to take the vote as the sense of the meeting and

PLEADED FOR A RECONSIDERATION.

They declared earnestly that 1,142 votes should not be allowed to keep 25,000 men from work and from obedience to the highest authority in the Knights of Labor. Gradually the two leaders gained sway over the multitude, and by another vote it was declared that the vote should not be regarded as decisive. Then Carleton and Barry flung themselves into the breach they had created, and with eloquent words appealed to the sober judgment of the men, argued with their self-interest, and pictured the horrors almost inevitable should they persist in refusal. The speakers carried the meeting by storm. When the last word had been spoken a unanimous vote was taken to obey the order of Powderly and resume work to-morrow. A feature of the meeting was the assurance given the men by Barry that they would all sooner or later secure the places they had quit.

THE MAIN POINT

made by Barry and Carleton was that obedience was necessary to prevent disruption of the Knights of Labor organization in Chicago. In putting the final question whether to obey or not, the form was altered so that the men in adopting the resolution return to work as commanded, but do it under protest. The Packers' association will hold a meeting to-morrow to devise some method for future protection.

EARLIER IN THE DAY.

It is said that the radical element of the strikers sent a number of very severe telegrams to day to Powderly, expressing disgust at his interference and intimating that he had better revoke the mandate and let them help themselves. T. B. Barry, of the Knights of Labor general executive board, said to-day that he believed the men would go to work to-morrow and that the strike was at an end. He had great hopes that the non-unionists would all leave the packing houses in a short time, and in this way all the striking Knights could obtain their old positions. This afternoon he visited all the assemblies that he could, urging them to comply with the order and return to work. Returning to his hotel he and Mr. Carleton, another member of the general executive board, had a long interview with the police officials. This was said to be towards preserving harmony to-morrow and arranging for the old committees of the Knights to assist the police in maintaining order while the men were obtaining places. The interview was evidently a pleasant one. Only two assemblies of Knights of Labor are known to have refused to ratify the Powderly order. The first was the coopers, under the lead of their master workman, George Schilling. The other assembly is that known as the mixed assembly, the master workman of which is M. S. Butler, the man who gave the order to strike. A meeting of the packers and their foremen was held to-day at Armour's to prepare for

THE RETURN OF THE MEN

to-morrow. It was decided to take things cooly and slowly until matters were moving along satisfactorily. Shortly after the meeting a placard was issued headed "General Order No. 1," and signed by Sheriff Hanchett. The order stated that the employes of the various packing-houses desiring to return to work would report at places designated, the men of each of the houses being given a separate location. On the strike being ended the manager of each house will report at the place designated, and with the assistance of the foreman select such men as they desired to have come to work on that or any other day, giving to each man a pass with the name of the firm stamped upon it, which pass will admit him within the militia picket lines. After having selected all the men they desire the managers will request the balance to return home and report again at the same place on any day that may be named by the manager. After this had been posted in public places, other manifestos on wrapping paper appeared advising the strikers to remain out. The foremen of the houses made some of their selections during the afternoon, and issued passes to choice mechanics, those having families being the most favored. There is a general anticipation of a great deal of trouble to-morrow and for several weeks to come. About the only disorder reported to-day was at Forty-eighth and Loomis streets. Nelson Morris, the packer, had sent a milk wagon from his establishment to the depot to get some milk. A mob of hoodlums surrounded it. They cut loose the horses, roughly handled the two men in the wagon, overturned the conveyance, and turned the milk into the gutter. Three men were arrested for the offense. Neither Mr. Barry nor Mr. Carlton received any dispatches from the Knight's general executive board to-day. They will remain in Chicago until Wednesday at least.

SEVERE ON POWDERLY.

The Chicago Trades Assembly Advises the Strikers to Disobey Him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The indecision of the strikers last night, whether or not to obey the order to return to work, led to serious complications to-day. A special meeting of the Chicago Trades assembly had some time ago been called for this afternoon, the understanding being that action would be taken in regard to boycotting Armour. Powderly's order had led many of the delegates to believe this morning that the object of the meeting had been removed, but President Rowan had scarcely rapped the assembly to order when George Schilling, a locally prominent socialistic agitator, precipited a general discussion of Powderly's order, the attitude of the strikers and what action should be taken. It was soon developed that there was a very strong opposition in the assembly to Powderly's order, and, strangely enough, the opposition all came from delegates who are Knights, while those who were trades unionists almost unanimously favored obedience, many of them on the ground that discipline ought to be maintained among the Knights, and others on the ground that Powderly's order was

THE ONLY RATIONAL THING

he could do in the premises. Schilling introduced a resolution empowering the executive committee of the Trades' assembly, acting as a joint committee, to hold themselves in readiness, and, whenever called on by the executive committee of the strikers, to investigate affairs at the stock yards and act with the strikers and assist them in any way possible. This resolution was understood to mean that the strikers would not obey the Powderly order and that the Trades' assembly would aid and abet them in disobeying. Richard Powers, ex-president of the Seamen's union, declared the Powderly order arbitrary and dictatorial. The strikers, the men on the grounds, he asserted, were in the best position to decide on the proper course, and they were in favor of continuing the strike. If any outside pressure was brought to bear to enforce the order it would result in a division in the Knights of Labor, the destruction of that organization in this part of the country and the crippling of its influence throughout the land. It was in vain that the opponents of the resolution pointed out that disobedience to Powderly's order would be just as destructive to the Knights. Schilling and Powers carried their point. The assembly then immediately adjourned. The great strike was also the chief topic of discussion in the Central Labor union. Resolutions were adopted tendering the strikers the sympathy and substantial support of the union.

A TRADES CONGRESS

Called to Meet at Columbus, O., Wednesday, Dec. 8.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—The next issue of the Labor Tribune will contain a call for a convention of all the trades unions in the United States and Canada, to begin at Columbus, O., on Wednesday, Dec. 8. The object of this meeting is set forth in the circular, and the establishment of a trades congress that shall have for its object:

First—The formation of trades unions and the encouragement of the trades union movement in America.

Second—The organization of trades assemblies, trades councils or central labor unions in every city of America and the further encouragement of such bodies.

Third—The founding of state trades assemblies or state labor congresses to influence state legislation in the interest of the working masses.

Fourth—The establishment of national and international trades unions, based upon the strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

Fifth—An American federation or alliance of all national and international trades unions to aid and assist each other, and, furthermore, to secure national legislation in the interest of the working people and influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favor of organized labor.

Sixth—To aid and encourage the labor press of America and to disseminate tracts and literature on the labor movement.

At this convention the basis of representation will be: From national or international unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates, 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. From each local trades union not having a national or international union, one delegate, but no trades union shall be entitled to representation that has not been organized three months prior to the session of this convention. P. J. McGuire, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as secretary, signs the circular with President Weihe, of the Amalgamation association; P. F. Fitzpatrick of the Iron Moulders' union; A. Strasser, of the Cigarmakers' union, and Chris Evans, of the Miners' association. It is expected that the gathering will be productive of great results for labor organizations.

Trouble Expected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A new time card, to take effect Dec. 1, has been posted at the stables of the DeKalb Avenue & Newtown Street Car company in Brooklyn. It is claimed that under the new schedule some of the men will work eighteen or nineteen hours per day, and receive therefor not more than $1.75. The leaders of the Car Drivers' union will order a tie-up unless the company gives up the new schedule.

THE READING ROAD.

Retrenchment to the Extent of $2,000,000 Proposed by the New Management.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Record to-morrow will say: Although the new management of the Reading Railroad company has only had control of the property about a month a searching investigation into the affairs of the company has been conducted, and already means have been discovered by which retrenchment will be effected amounting to $2,000,000 per annum. This economy will find expression in the most marked degree in the management of the Idle Iron company, which will be made to yield a revenue instead of being a drag on the company's resources. President Corbin, finding that the Schuylkill valley is admirably adapted to the manufacture of iron, has arranged to reserve proportions from manufacturers of iron for the lease of the thirty-seven furnaces in that valley owned by the Reading Coal and Iron company. Two of these furnaces will be taken possession by capitalists at an early day, and very soon thereafter it is hoped the others will be taken up and put in operation. The policy of peace with other companies, which President Corbin has determined upon, it is also thought will result in increasing the revenues of the company.

They Talked of Base Ball.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—President Young, of the National Base Ball league; A. J. Reach, president of the Philadelphia club; and J. I. Rogers, of the committee on rules, were in the city for a couple of hours to-day en route to Chicago to attend the annual meeting of the league. During their stay they expressed themselves freely concerning the approaching meeting and on base ball topics generally. Mr. Rogers stated that the association rule giving the batsman his base when hit by the pitcher would be adopted. He also said that it was quite probable that Kansas City would retire from the league, and that the Pittsburg club would take its place. President Keach said he favored the equalizing of balls and strikes, and he would advocate six strikes instead of three, if the pitcher was allowed six balls. Regarding coaching, he thought it would be restricted, as all respectable limits had been overstepped.

The Last Confederate Check.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 14.—Probably the last check in existence on the Confederate states of America was exhibited to-day by Col. J. F. Caldwell, of this city. It is an interesting relic of the war, and is a check for $80,000 drawn on the Confederate states depository at Columbus by William Gillespie, quartermaster, in favor of Col. T. Sanford. It is dated April 14, 1865, five days after the surrender of Lee. The check was delivered to Col. Caldwell, who was the chief clerk of the depository, during the movement from Alabama to Georgia before the victorious Federal cavalry. The letter was delivered in the woods and before the news of Lee's surrender had reached the retreating confederates.

Satisfactory Sugar Making.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Prof. Wiley, the chemist of the agricultural department, who is at Fort Scott, Kan., conducting an experiment in sugar making from Louisiana sugar cane by the diffusion process, telegraphs the commissioner of agriculture that his first estimate of the result was too low. He finished swinging the second Louisiana "strike" yesterday. The yield of eighty-three tons of cane was 11,100 pounds, or 154 pounds per ton of "first" sugar of fine quality. This he considers a phenomenal yield, being, as he states, about double the ordinary yield obtained by the old milling process with the same kind of cane.

THE BALLOTS COUNTED.

Two Hundred and Twenty Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-Nine Votes Cast in Minnesota.

McGill, With Seventeen More Votes, Would Have Had a Plurality of Twenty-Five Hundred.

The Official Figures From the Fourth District Give Mayor Rice a Lead of 5,139.

Tardy Returns From Two Minnesota Counties--Missouri's Legislature and Other Politics.

The GLOBE yesterday secured the returns from Lac qui Parle and Isanti counties, and is able to give, this morning, the official vote of the state as canvassed by the county returning boards and sent to the secretary of state. The total vote cast was 220,479, of which McGill received 106,966, Ames, 104,483, and Child 9,030, the last being nearly a thousand less than the estimate made by the GLOBE a week ago, the thirty counties reporting late giving Mr. Child much less than the average in the first fifty. In fact, several of the new counties did not cast a vote for him. Mr. McGill's plurality turns out to be a trifle less than 2,500. That of Mr. Rice, 16,813, is doubtless considerably above that of anybody else on the ticket, as he had his colleagues in all heavy Scandinavian communities. For instance, in Kandiyohi county, where Mr. Rice lives, Mr. Frank hardly got any votes at all. The vote on the three candidates for governor and on the Republican and Democratic candidates for lieutenant governor is given below:

COUNTIES.	Governor.			Lieut. Governor.	
	McGill.	Ames.	Child.	Rice.	Frank.
Aitkin	213	354	....	252	304
Anoka	1019	914	68	1078	840
Becker	1070	484	147	1154	402
Benton	254	809	8	350	758
Big Stone	516	512	72	618	409
Blue Earth	2539	2677	304	2644	2535
Brown	916	1418	82	980	1305
Carlton	502	600	....	549	553
Carver	792	1940	58	935	1733
Cass	214	103	....	213	104
Chippewa	679	543	86	700	522
Chisago	1389	503	72	1487	404
Clay	1100	902	82	1211	791
Cook	31	23	....	31	23
Cottonwood	698	192	101	728	164
Crow Wing	708	908	....	957	664
Dakota	1355	2208	166	1441	2148
Dodge	1307	712	247	1334	677
Douglas	1280	789	101	1553	513
Faribault	1760	825	262	1802	783
Fillmore	2768	1884	370	2832	1832
Freeborn	1694	1162	359	1949	922
Goodhue	3904	1811	207	4001	1707
Grant	689	298	91	804	204
Hennepin	14177	14573	1133	14476	14223
Houston	1592	1203	40	1609	1186
Hubbard	105	129	....	117	117
Isanti	937	228	64	960	205
Itasca	26	178	....	26	178
Jackson	936	352	36	1001	307
Kanabec	237	81	....	237	81
Kandiyohi	1722	556	147	2051	172
Kittson	494	374	39	554	296
Lac qui Parle	1279	600	....	1424	455
Lake	225	47	....	225	47
Le Sueur	1257	2409	296	1383	2282
Lincoln	588	251	29	639	207
Lyon	1109	352	84	1136	210
McLeod	892	1618	131	934	1573
Marshall	911	574	15	1043	420
Martin	952	495	131	982	468
Meeker	1377	1316	113	1508	1194
Mille Lacs	244	198	10	267	182
Morrison	835	1340	17	847	1324
Mower	1799	1284	147	1848	1241
Murray	836	422	75	870	380
Nicollet	1164	1108	33	1092	1186
Nobles	758	503	152	765	496
Norman	716	634	165	881	492
Olmsted	2109	1952	178	2194	1880
Otter Tail	2922	1927	401	3440	1386
Pine	244	443	..	266	421
Pipestone	604	349	25	644	309
Pope	1086	388	53	1222	260
Polk	2825	2019	234	2712	1921
Ramsey	6830	11699	287	7095	11023
Redwood	838	409	160	872	376
Renville	1393	1095	78	1430	1058
Rice	2204	2546	162	2357	2380
Rock	839	267	135	857	243
St. Louis	2858	1849	100	3066	1652
Scott	513	2036	49	545	1995
Sherburne	679	549	6	739	499
Sibley	887	1596	3	985	1460
Stearns	1861	3869	52	1452	3678
Steele	1339	1290	115	1396	1244
Stevens	573	461	37	608	440
Swift	830	842	32	920	812
Todd	849	894	85	921	832
Traverse	449	649	39	567	477
Wabasha	1475	2226	162	1474	2185
Wadena	981	914	53	921	996
Waseca	938	1442	421	1142	1386
Washington	2015	2230	109	2111	2131
Watonwan	761	313	85	890	274
Wilkin	467	414	20	519	311
Winona	2378	3845	139	2493	3820
Wright	2393	2231	73	2526	2102
Yel. Medicine	1027	314	56	1174	185
Totals	106966	104483	9030	113828	97015
Pluralities	2483	.....	....	16813	.....

RICE'S PLURALITY 5,139.

Official Figures Showing Which Way the Wind Blew in the Fourth District.

The official canvass of the Fourth district shows that Mayor Rice received the comfortable plurality of 5,139 in a total vote of 64,834. Mr. Denton, the Prohibition candidate, received 1,979 votes. In five of the ten counties Mr. Gillilan led his Democratic competitor, but Mr. Rice's overwhelming indorsement at home was too much for the Republican pluralities of the smaller counties. The Fourth district now casts nearly twice as many votes as any other except the Fifth. The vote of the First district on congressman was 33,306, of the Third 33,237 and of the Second district about the same. As stated above the vote of the Fourth district was 64,834 and that of the Fifth, had there been a Democratic congressional candidate, would have been nearly 50,000. The result in the Fourth district in tabular form is as follows:

Counties.	Gillilan.	Rice.	Denton
Anoka	1,936	892	64
Chisago	1,284	595	75
Hennepin	14,597	14,6[illegible]	1,283
Isanti	209	197	39
Kanabec	252	94	....
Pine	296	422	...
Ramsey	6,034	12,132	329
Sherburne	791	539	6
Washington	2,034	2,191	109
Wright	2,245	2,336	74
Totals	28,858	33,997	1,979
Rice's plurality		5,139	

Safely Democratic.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The latest information from the office of the secretary of state is to the effect that the next legislature will stand: House, Democrats 88, Republicans 50, United Labor 2; senate, Democrats 24, Republicans 10. This gives the Democrats a majority on a joint ballot of 50. The vote on the state ticket is not yet complete, nor have full returns from the congressional districts yet been made.

Where Rusk Lost Ground.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Nov. 14.—The complete returns of Eau Claire county's vote give for governor, Rusk, Rep., 2,102, Woodward, Dem., 1,803, Olin, Pro., 650, Cochrane, labor, 37; for congressman, Price, Rep. and Pro., 2,790, Bracklin, Dem., 1,777. In 1884 Rusk for governor had 727 plurality over Fratt, Dem., in this county. This year Rusk has but 299 plurality over Woodward.

Isanti Heard From.

Special to the Globe.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 14.—The official vote of Isanti county is as follows: For governor, McGill 937, Ames 228, Child 64; for congress, Gilfillan 999, Rice 191; for the legislature, Vander Velde 1,031, Pratt 1,032, Comstock 871, Barker 945, Chase 168, Ingenhutt 170, Morril 130, Jacoby 234. One hundred and fifty-three of Comstock's votes in the town of Cambridge were thrown out on account of a clerical error in the returns. They were returned for E. M. Comstock instead of E. F. Comstock. This does not, however, affect the result in the district.

Lac qui Parle Official.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Minn. Nov. 14.—The official canvass of Lac qui Parle county gives McGill 1,279, Ames 600, Rice 1,424, Frank 455, and the rest of the state ticket had about the same as the candidates for lieutenant governor. For congress the vote stood, Lind 1,467, Bullis 397.

Connecticut's Vote.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—The official report of the vote canvassed to-day shows that Lounsbury, Rep., for governor, received 56,920; Cleveland, Dem., 58,818; Forbes, Pro., 4,699; Baker, Labor, 2,792, and 14 scattering; total vote, 123,243. Necessary to elect, 61,622. Cleveland lacks 2,804 votes of election. His plurality is 1,898.

Anti-Convict Labor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The official canvass of the Cook county election returns completed to-day shows that the constitutional amendment against convict labor has received enough votes to overcome the heavy opposition among the rural communities of the state. So close was the vote that estimates made two days ago declared the amendment defeated. Only 2,634 votes were cast against it in this county.

THEY'RE FOR HILL.

The Intimation Thrown Out That Tammany is for New York's Governor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—W. Burke Cochran, one of the Tammany leaders, and J. J. O'Dononue, secretary of Tammany hall executive committee, arrived here to-day. Both have been elected to represent New York districts in the Fiftieth congress. In an interview on politics in general Mr. O'Donohue said to-day:

"I knew that the Henry George vote would be large. They did not think of it, but I said it would not be less than 50,000. I am with Democracy against any thing, but I am with every tuing against socialism. I am against socialism every time. If I'd been nominated by Tammany Grace would have been run by the county Democracy. So we nominated Hewitt. I saw him beforehand and fixed it up. But George is not going to last," he added. "He will not be an element in '88."

"Can the Democracy carry the state in '88?" was asked.

"It depends on the candidates."

"With Cleveland?"

"If he had been running the first of November he would have been beaten. The state would have gone Republican. I supported Cleveland in 1884 and worked for him. I'd been for Flower, but he didn't have a better friend in the campaign than I. But if he had been in this last election the state would have gone Republican."

"How is Blaine in New York?"

"If he had been running this November he would have carried the state by 30,000. He would have carried it against anybody. No," (correcting himself) "not against Hill. No one can beat Hill. But at any time against Cleveland Blaine can get 30,000 more Democratic votes than he got before. Hill can carry the state. They can't beat him. He gets the Democratic vote. It's as I told Cleveland: What we want is to get back the Democratic vote, 'and to hold the others,' he added. But we don't want to hold the others. We don't want the Mugwumps. We want the Democrats."

"Is not Mr. Cleveland tending toward renomination?"

"His reputation is to do as he says. We'll use his letter of acceptance against him. We'll use it against him. I tell you there are 30,000 Democrats who voted for him before who would go for Blaine. I say there is no use; he cannot throw over the workers and the money."

"I am not a free-trader," continued Mr. O'Donohue." I have spent five months abroad, and I am convinced that American labor must be protected."

Simply an Echo.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking last night at Bristol, said that much had already been accomplished in Ireland and that the government would continue to quietly administer the existing law. If the effect of the home-rule bill were effaced and the people taught that the law meant justice for rich and poor alike, the victory would be won. Sir Farrer Herschell, speaking at Bristol, said he was glad to welcome the changed attitude of the Conservatives on the Eastern question. The Liberals were unable, however, to confide in Lord Randolph Churchill, whose proposed measure of reform in parliamentary procedure was simply an echo of Mr. Gladstone's policy.

Colored Pugilists Meet.

A number of club men and sports last evening witnessed a couple of set-tos between colored pugilists that took place in a room in a business block in Minneapolis. The first was between Frank Taylor and George Williams, and was won by the former, Williams failing to come to time in the eighth round. The second contest was between George Harris and Cass Brown, and also lasted eight rounds. Some heavy slugging was indulged in. Harris, who forced the fight from the start, won on his merits. The affair was strictly private and only the initiated got the tip as to where it was to occur.

Several Buildings Destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Plaquemine says: About 6 o'clock this morning over two hundred feet of the river bank, including Levee street, caved into the river. Several buildings were destroyed. This is the fifth cave-in which has taken place in the river front this season. This last cave-in has approached so near the new levee which was being built by the citizens as to render its completion useless. It is now thought that this latercavein and the one below will continue to widen and extend until the whole business front of the river will be engulfed.

For an Irish Department.

CORK, Nov. 14.—A deputation from the Royal Dublin society waited yesterday upon the Cork chamber of commerce to invite the co-operation of that body in the formation of an Irish department at the exhibition at Manchester next year. The deputation had already received encouragement from the Dublin and Belfast chambers of commerce. The Cork chamber approved the project and appointed a committee to assist in its fulfillment.

The Oldest Pennsylvania Printer.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., Nov. 14.—John Hughes, who served on the man-of-war Essex during the year of 1812, is dead. He resided at Mapleton, this county, and was 91 years old. So far as known there is but one survivor left of those who did service on the Essex, Maj. Elliott, of Lewiston, Pa. Elliott is the oldest printer in the state, who recently celebrated his 94th birthday.

The Mobile & Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The Mobile & Ohio railroad has completed all its arrangements for full facilities at and connection with the union depot in this city, the first train to enter the city under the new order of things being the Mobile & New Orleans express, which crossed the bridge and ran into the city last night.

Malignant Diphtheria.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Nov. 14.—John Conners died to-day of malignant diphtheria. One daughter died last Sunday, another on Tuesday and a son is down with the disease which has become epidemic. The schools will be closed until it is stamped out.

POINTERS ON PAPER.

A General Statement Regarding the Current Issue of United States Silver Certificates.

Gen. Sheridan Makes His Annual Report Regarding the Condition of Our Army,

And Refers at Some Length to Southwestern Troubles With the Apaches.

Chief Bushyhead Advocates a League of All Tribes in Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In view of the fact that many of the new $1 silver certificates were issued before they were perfectly dry, and have since become blurred by use, the treasury department has adopted a new drying system which, it is thought, will correct this defect in all future issues. The design for the back of the new $5 certificates has just been adopted. It will be printed in a light shade of green, and will represent five standard silver dollars, grouped so as to overlap each other. The $2 certificates will be ready for issue in a few days.

OUR LITTLE ARMY.

Gen. Sheridan Submits His Annual Report -- Suggestions Regarding the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has submitted to the secretary of war his annual report, showing the operations of the military forces during the past year. From the report it appears that at the date of the last returns the army of the United States consisted of 2,102 officers and 23,946 men. Under the head of the division of the Atlantic, the lieutenant general refers feelingly to the death of Gen. Hancock. He says that no military operations of importance have occurred in this division during the year. The recommendation heretofore made by Gen. Schofield and his predecessor relative to the early concentration at some suitable point of several light batteries for their better instruction is renewed and attention called to the fortification and armament of our sea coasts lying along the Atlantic ocean. The lieutenant general says that while the division of the Missouri has had no troubles approaching a condition of hostilities during the year, many operations of a minor nature have been rendered necessary to suppress predatory raids in Montana by Indians from one reservation directed mainly against Indians on other reservations, to protect the Indian agents from insolence and insubordination of their charges, and

TO SECURE SETTLERS

from the lawless demands of roving bands who have been permitted, on one pretext or another, to leave their reservations.

The adjustment made with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by the president, through the medium of the lieutenant general, in July, 1885, has allayed all irritation in the Indian Territory, but the troops in that region have been kept constantly employed in the preventing of unlawful settlements in the Oklahoma country, and its invasion by herds of cattle. Unless some legislation is had which will specially fix the status of the Oklahoma land, he fears its many advantages in the way of beautiful landscapes and fertile soil will prove a continual temptation to an adventurous population near its border, which in a short period could make it a prosperous state. Reports from the Uintah and Ouray Indian agencies in Utah, where the situation last winter was threatening, indicate that the agent is now satisfied and the Indians have ceased their insolence and appear willing to behave themselves. In noting the abandonment of Fort Fred Steel and Fort Ellis, the lieutenant general says, it is his desire to persevere in the policy of

ABANDONING SMALL POSTS

that are no longer useful. Under head of the Division of the Pacific, after alluding to the preservation of peace by the prompt arrival of the troops at points where anti-Chinese riots were threatened, Sheridan turns his attention to the Geronimo campaign. He states that it was his idea to remove to Florida the Indians held as prisoners by Gen. Crook last November, but that he deferred such action upon the recommendations of Gen. Crook and Capt. Crawford. Touching the death of Capt. Crawford at a time when negotiations had been opened with the hostile Indians at their solicitation, with a view of their surrender, Gen. Sheridan says: "The loss of Capt. Crawford was much to be regretted, as he would, in my opinion, have at that time terminated the cruel and bloody atrocities, which continued thereafter for many months." The report then relates in detail the circumstances attending the qualified surrender of Geronimo to Gen. Crook upon terms which were not approved by the president and the subsequent escape of the chief with twenty warriors and thirteen women. Touching

THE RELIEF OF GEN. CROOK

and his replacement by Gen. Miles, the general says that it grew out of the fact that Gen. Crook seemed wedded to the policy of operating almost exclusively with Indian scouts and as his experience was of great weight, his policy could not be changed without his removal to another field. Gen. Miles went to work with commendable zeal. His troops followed up the hostiles with vigorous energy, broke up their camps by attack four or five times and gave them no rest until they surrendered on Sept. 4 under circumstances and conditions, however, that should not in my judgment, permit their being turned over to the civil authorities for punishment, as was intended by the president. On Sept. 8 they were started by Gen. Miles to Fort Marion, Fla., without authority, but at a later date stopped at San Antonio till their final disposition could be decided upon. The report states that the arrest of the Chiricahua Indians and their removal to Florida had been ordered by the president, notwithstanding the objections of Gen. Miles that it might be charged that the government had taken advantage of the Indians and that such action would necessitate a war of extermination against the hostiles then in old Mexico. The report notes a marked decrease in the

NUMBER OF DESERTERS

from the army during the past year, as compared with preceding years. The percentage of desertions in 1884 was 15, in 1885 11.7 and during the past year 8.3. On this subject the lieutenant general says:

"The great decrease since 1884 is due no doubt to the improvement of administration and to the beneficient legislation which provides for honorable retirement of enlisted men after long and faithful service." He suggests that a law be passed permitting the marking of convicted deserters with India ink so that they may be known when they present themselves for re-inlistment. The report states that the army generally is in a very healthy and gratifying condition, and the discipline excellent. But few officers have been tried by court-martial during the year, and the opinion is expressed that there has not been a period in twenty-five year when so little necessity has existed for the correction of those holding commissions. It is suggested that congress open the entire list to the extent of embracing officers now excluded from it for want of vacancies. Gen. Sheridan says: "This would give a certain degree of promotion, and if we could get the infantry regiments increased to twelve companies, as proposed by the Manderson bill, and the increase of 5,000 men reported favorably by the senate military committee last winter, a state of efficiency and usefulness would be reached which would enable us to creditably perform such service as the country might demand." The report shows that the instruction of the army in the use of

THE RIFLE OR CARBINE

with which the men are armed has been thoroughly prosecuted during the year, and the returns from each department, as well as the results of the regular competitions just closing, exhibit a decided improvement in the proficiency of the army in rifle firing. The general renews his recommendation made in his preceding report, touching the allotment of the land in severalty to Indians, the sale of surplus lands and the creation of a trust fund from the money realized, the interest on which shall be turned over to the Indians for their support. The report says: "Considering all the Indians and reservations in the territories of Dakota and Montana we have an aggregate area of over 54,500,000 acres, and a population of less than 45,000. The surplus area of nearly 81,000 square miles (almost equal to the entire state of Kansas), would produce an annual interest of over $2,500,000. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, for fulfilling treaties with these tribes, and for their subsistence and civilization, and the pay of the employes incident to such undertaking amounts to about $100,000 less than this sum." In like manner the result of the application of the plan in the different Western states and territories is shown in detail, and the report concludes as follows:

"THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS

of the United States contain about 200,000 square miles, and their population is about 260,000. Twenty-six thousand square miles would locate each family upon a half section of land, and leaving a surplus of about 170,000 square miles which, according to the plan I have proposed, would produce annually $4,480,000. This amount exceeds by about $660,000 the entire sum appropriated for the payment of their annuities and for their subsistance and civilization. The policy advocated in my report would be most advantageously applied gradually by the general government."

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chief Bushyhead Urges a Political Combination of All the Tribes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The interior department to-day received a copy of the fourth annual message of Hon. D. W. Bushyhead, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, to the national council, sitting at Tahlequah, Nov. 21, 1886. He says, among other things:

I deem it my duty to invite your attention to the subject of a proposed confederation of the nations and tribes of the territory, with the hope that you will take some action of a definite character looking to the formation of an international government, clothed with such functions and powers as it may deem proper to confer upon it. The importance, not to say necessity, for such action is suggested by the fact that there are bills before congress providing for the erection of a territory of the United States out of the so called

NO MAN'S LAND,

with portions of the Indian territory as may be included by the consent of the tribes residing thereon. Thus an insidious scheme for invading and dismembering the territory is sought to be carried out, which, in my opinion, could be defeated in advance by the union of the tribes in a confederation through which they would act together on all questions involving the interests of all. Such an organization would not only conserve the interests of the whole territory, but it would command the respect of the people and the government of the United States. The danger and the power of the white man lies chiefly in his combination of forces. It behooves us to profit by the example. The Indian territory, occupied by thirty tribes, each as in the olden days distinct from the others, invites invasion of their rights from the selfish and unscrupulous. The Indian territory with the thirty tribes bound together by constitutional compact into one federal body politic would, in my opinion, be able, by virtue of the moral force such a union would exert, and by the combined wisdom and united action of all, to resist all schemes for the dismemberment of our country and invasion of our political and other rights.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

An Elaborate Statement, Financial and Otherwise, by the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The commissioner of internal revenue has published his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. It is an elaborate document of 115 printed pages and gives a detailed account of the operations of the internal revenue service during the past fiscal year as compared with previous years. The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue taxation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $116,902,869, as compared with $112,421,121 for the year 1885, $121,590,039 for the year 1884, $144,553,344 for the year 1883, and $146,523,273 for the year 1882. A statement of withdrawals for consumption during the past year, as compared with the preceding year, shows a large increase of all articles of taxation except snuff, of which there was a decrease of $195,747. The principal increase was in cigars, cigarettes and spirits distilled from grain. The cost of collection during the year was $4,299,485, being about 3.6 per cent. of the amount collected. The collections during the previous year cost $4,455,430, or 3.9 per cent. of the amount collected. The receipts during the first three months of the present fiscal year were $28,904,904, an increase of $230,441 over the receipts during the corresponding period of last year. The increase was mostly on tobacco and fermented liquors, although there was a small

INCREASE IN THE RECEIPTS

from spirits distilled from apples, peaches or grapes. The principal decrease was in the tax on spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches or grapes and in the special retail liquor dealers' tax. It is estimated that $118,000,000 will be collected during the current fiscal year from the various sources of internal revenue. In making this estimate Commissioner Miller says his office is much embarrassed by the presence of a new source of revenue (oleomargarine), and the entire absence of any statistical information as to the quantity manufactured, the number of factories engaged in its production and the number of persons or firms engaged in selling the same as wholesale and retail dealers. It was estimated that the receipts for the last fiscal year would be not less than $115,000,000. The actual receipts exceed that sum by $1,902,869. Eight hundred and sixty-eight violations of internal revenue law have been reported by revenue agents during the year, 637 persons have been arrested on their information, property to the value of $136,805 has been reported by them for seizure and $124,020 for assessment for unpaid taxes and penalties. The number of illicit stills seized during the year was 564 and the number of persons employed therein arrested was 1,214. The seizures were principally in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. The amount expended for the year in detecting and punishing persons for

VIOLATIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS

was $42,561. Property to the value of $286,982 was seized during the year for violations of the law. The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year amount to $4,486,440, of which $1,900,000 is for salaries and expenses of collectors, $1,950,000 for salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors, storekeepers, etc., and $266,440