CHICAGO WON.

After a Contest of Four Ballots Chicago Cribbed the Forthcoming Republican National Convention.

Senator Frye Presents His New Apportionment of Delegates Supporting it With a Ringing Speech.

Terrible Disaster of Storm and Flood Raging Through the Kingdom of Great Britain Yesterday.

[By Associated Press]

Meeting of the Republican National Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C, Dec. 12—The republican national committee met this morning at the Arlington Hotel. The following delegates answered to the call of states:

Alabama, Paul Stroback.
Arkansas, Powell Clayton,
California, Senator Miller.
Connecticut, O. H. Platt.
Delaware, Christian Febriger.
Florida, W. W. Hicks,
Georgia, J. B. Deveraux.
Illinois, John A. Logan.
Indiana, John C. New.
Iowa, J. S. Runnells.
Kansas, J. A Martin.
Kentucky, Wm. O. Bradley.
Louisiana, Frank Morey.
Maine, Wm. P. Frye.
Maryland, J. A. Gary.
Massachusetts. J. M. Forbes.
Michigan, J. H. Stone.
Minnesota, D. M. Sabin.
Mississippi, Geo. C. McKee.
Missouri, C. J. Tilley,
Nebraska. J. W. Dawes.
Nevada, Senator Jones.
New Hampshire, W. E. Chandler.
New Jersey, G. A. Halsey.
New York, C. Platt.
North Carolina, W. P. Canady.
Ohio, W. C. Cooper.
Oregon, J. H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania, C. L. Magee.
Rhode Island, W. A. Paree.
South Carolina, Samuel Lee.
Tennessee, Wm. Rule.
Texas, A. G. Malloy.
Vermont, G. W. Hooker.
Virginia, V. S. M. Yost,
West Virginia, N. Goff.
Wisconsin, Elihu Enos.
Arizona, Levi Bashford.
Dakota, C. T. McCoy.
Idaho, G. L. Shoup.
New Mexico, S. J. Elkins.
Utah, C. W. Bennet,
Washington, T. J. Brents.
Wyoming, J. L. Carey.
District Columbia, C. B. Purvis.

The committee was called to order by John A Martin.

Secretary Chandler nominated Ex-Senator Chaffee, (Colorado) for the temporary presiding officer and he was elected unanimously.

After reading the journal nominations for permanent chairman were in order and Senator, D. M. Sabin, of Minnesota, was nominated by Mr. Elkins and elected by acclamation.

Mr. Sabin on taking the chair said: While deeply sensible to the distinguished courtesy you have conferred, I am doubtless as much surprised as the country at large will be at the announcement of your choice, but being pressed by all parties in interest and the claim of peace and harmony I accept what is a rather distateful position at this time I trust, however, the work of this committee will be characterized by the same unanimity with which I have been elected and at the next election a republican president by a like unanimous vote of the whole country. (Applause.)

A motion fixing the time of holding the next convention on Tuesday, June 3, 1884, was agreed to.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, then submitted his proposition for the new bases of representation in the next convention. It was laid over for the present for the purpose of hearing delegations supporting the claims of various sections for national convention.

On motion of Mr. New a resolution was adopted providing that the chairman appoint three members of a committee who, together with chairman and secretary, shall compose the committee to make arrangements for holding the convention.

The first ballot for the location of the convention resulted: Chicago 14, Cincinnati 12, Indianapolis 4, Philadelphia 8, Saratoga 8.

Second ballot, Chicago 17, Cincinnati, 17. Indianapolis none, Philadelphia and Saratoga none.

Third ballot, Cincinnati 21, Chicago 20, Saratoga 4, Philadelphia 1, Indianapolis none.

On the next ballot the committee selected Chicago as the place of holding the national convention.

In support of the proposition Frye said it presented a subject which demanded honest, conscientious attention. Since the proposition was made he had received hundreds of republican newspapers from all over the north whose united expression and demand was reform in the convention. Doubtless the consideration of the proposition would be postponed yet he had a duty to perform. When any gentleman made a proposition to change the form of convention every man who was a candidate for president or who had one immediately sniffed at it. It was charged that he formed the preposition in the interests of Blaine and in opposition to Arthur. Was it not possible to conceive that a man might make a proposition without selfish ends? When he made the proposition a candidate for the presidency of the U. S. never entered his head. He had no candidate for president and so help him God, he never again would have a candidate. His candidate for president was that tried and known republican who by his experience commended himself to the republican party that he would unite throughout the breadth of the land in his favor. His candidate was the man whose votes in congress, if he happened to be in congress, and whose acts outside of congress commended him to the business interests of the U. S., and compelled the business interests to come with their strength to the republican party and save this country from what he believed would disorganize or at least harm it greatly (applause). He had no other candidate. His proposition was offered in the interests of absolute justice which the national committee could not afford to deny.

Frye then quoted statistics to show that the representation from southern states which were anti-republican was nearly as large as that from the states which were surely republican and argued his opposition in the interest of absolute justice. He did not wish to be understood as being antagonistic to the republican southern states. He did believe there had been intimidation in the south and if he had his way it would not have existed. While in congress he put his soul into the task of maintaining southern representatives in their rights from the south though he never truckled to bourbons, had never melted down words, had called murder "murder" everywhere and no man could charge him with forgetfulness of the rights of any one.

Forbes briefly supported the proposition submitted by Frye stating that the country would criticize the party if it refused to inaugurate reform in the organization of the convention.

Violent Storm Raging.

LONDON, Dec. 12—A very violent storm is raging throughout Great Britain and much property is destroyed on land and at sea many lives are lost. At Newry the lamp posts in the streets were bent Large trees were torn up and carried away. The low lying districts of Birmingham were flooded. A portion of the roof of the church of St. Hadderly was demolished. The Congregational church here was also damaged. Parish church at Ratherham was much injured. Chimneys and shafts were thrown down at Leeds. A large gas holder near Bedford was capsized and the chemical works at Wideress damaged. The Leicester carriage works were destroyed at Birkenhead and great damage done. The chief officers of the steamer just arrived from Glasgow were killed. Post cabs were overturned and many buildings damaged. A ship was blown from her moorings in Belfast harbor. At Lincoln the parapet tower of the cathedral was blown down. At South Shields vessels broke adrift and three wherries sunk. The British ship Liverpool from Quebec for Greenock is a total wreck near Stramore Scotland, and only one man and a boy saved of the crew. Two persons were killed at Hull and several injured. Portions of Portsmouth were flooded. At Hartepool many ships were damaged. At Birmingham two persons killed and a number wounded. Three killed at Manchester. At Dewsbury three killed. A Chester man blown down in the street and killed. Two persons were killed by a portion of the roof of St. Mary's church falling. Berwick destroyed. Several houses in the suburbs of Nottingham were blown down. At Kildwick the gasometer was demolished. Postal telegraph inspector cut in halves in Leeds. At Bradford monuments in Undercliff cemetery and portion of depot of Midland railway blown down. Several vessels docked in the Mersey damaged and two wrecked. At Dunom, Scotland, two men drowned The low lands at West Lancashire and Gasland district flooded. Property damage at Glasgow very great.

Forty-Eigth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

SENATE.

Memorials and petitions were presented by Senator Manderson from the legislature of Nebraska asking that railroads to whom the government granted lands be either compelled to take out patents so that they can be taxed or the lands revert to the people; also that the duty be removed from barbed wire; also urging the improvement of the Missouri river.

By Senator Slater of the chamber of commerce of Astoria, Oregon, praying that lands granted the Oregon Central railroad by the act of May 4, 1879, be forfeited and thrown open to settlement.

Senator Ingalls introduced a bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws and amend the homestead laws.

At the expiration of the morning hour the senate adjourned.

Bills introduced:

Cameron, Wisconsin, to restore to market certain United States lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin and authorize heirsale subject to the right of flowage (These are lands withdrawn from sale in 1880 and 1881 with the idea that they would be required for use in construction and maintenance of dams, reservoirs, etc., proposed to be needed in the improvement of the Mississippi river, they are by this bill to be subject to private entry at $1.25 per acre.)

The following joint resolutions were offered by Butler: To provide an amendment to the 15th amendment of the constitution by inserting the word "nativity," so as to make the article read "right of citizens of the United States to vote not to be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of nativity race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Ingalls to amend homestead law provides that section 2,301 of the revised statutes be amended to read as follows. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent any person who availed himself of the benefits of section 2,289 from paying the minimum price for granting land so entered any time after two years from date of entry and before the expiration of five years and obtaining patent therefor is in other cases in making due proof and compliance with homestead laws up to time of making proof.

CAUCUS.

The democratic senators held a caucus this morning, Pendleton presiding, to arrange the party's memberships of committees. Some feeling was displayed in respect to the older members securing the majority of important places on the committees, to the exclusion of the younger members.

The following committee was appointed to arrange the minority members in the best interests of all and report action to the next caucus meeting: Senators Harris, Cockerell, Garland, Butler, George, Morgan and Call.

HOUSE.

M. McCord took the oath of office and the house adjourned until Monday.

ARRANGING COMMITTEES.

An old member of the house said this morning that the new men were seeking positions on the ways and means appropriation and judiciary committees. In fact they wanted to be connected with all the impartant committees.

It is generally understood that Mr. Morrison a democratic member, will be given the chairmanship of the ways committee and Mr. Randall of the appropriations committee.

As the associates of Mr. Morrison on the ways and means committee are mentioned the names of Messrs. Hewitt, Randolph, Tucker, Curtin, Geddes, Herbert, Seymour, or Maybury, Cox or Hurd democrats, and Kelly, Kassson and Hackett, republicans.

Democratic members unanimously favor Morrison's election to the ways and means chairmanship on the ground of the opposition being as expressed be the protectionists that this appointment closely following Carlisle's election to the speakership would precipitate the issue in 1884, and, added the gentleman, it is not the province of the speaker nor for that matter of congress either, to foist political issues upon the country.

Speaker Carlisle receives 300 letters a day but is diligently keeping his own counsel in respect to his purposes.

HOUSE.

By Belford to regulate railroad traffic; also to authorize the appointment of a special commissioner for promoting commercial intercourse of the United States with South and Central America; also providing for the deposit of silver bullion, the treasury to issue certificates therefor.

By Clements, to repeal the internal revenue laws.

By Henderson, to establish a board of commissioners of inter state commerce.

By Townsend, to abolish postage on second class matter and reduce postage; also authorizing the president during the recess of congress to prohibit importation of articles injurious to the public health from countries which on the same ground prohibit the importation of American goods.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—To-day was bill day and a large number of bills were introduced. Among them were bills by Mr. Oates repealing the pre-emption laws and amending the homestead laws so that patents can be issued after three years of actual occupancy.

By Mr Bunn declaring the forfeited lands granted to the following railroad companies and to states in aid of such companies: Gulf & Ship Island railroad, Alabama & Florida, Coosa & Tennessee, Mobille, Alabama, Gerard, Coosa & Chattanooga. Alabama & Chattanooga, Pensacola & Georgia, North Louisiana & New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg. St. Louis & Iron Mountain, Houghton & Ontonagon, North Wisconson, Wisconsin Central, St. Paul and Pacific St. Vincent extension, and Brainerd branch of Hastings & Dakota, Oregon Central and Texas Pacific.

Names, roads and amount involved as follows: Iron Mountain & Arkansas 1,130,000, Memphis & Charleston 800,000, Mobile & Grand 482,000, Ontanoga & State Line 142,000, Oregon Central 1,130,000. Elyton & Beards Bluff 800,000, Oregon and California lands 4,168,000, part of Northern Pacific from Wailula to Portland 5,500,000, New Orleans & Jackson 100,000, Iron Mountain & Missouri 601,000, Part of Atlantic & Pacific east of Albuqueque and west of Majava 15.000,000.

Springer, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation; also fair rate of promotion and retirement from active service on their own application of officers in the army who served in the rebellion as general officers of volunteers.

A memorial was presented from Mexican veterans asking pensions.

Standing and other committees were then appointed.

Bills introduced:

By Hill, providing a coinage branch mint at Denver.

By Cameron of Wisconsin, to regulate elections of representatives in congress and punish violation thereof.

By Ingalls, to prevent unlawful inclosures of public lands.

Resolution, by Voorhees, agreed to, to authorize a committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of purchasing the encampment grounds occupied by the revolutionary army at Valley Forge for a national park; also offered the following which he asked to have printed:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the senate a public debt is not a public blessing and any measure of financial policy looking to the perpetuation of the present interest bearing national debt for the purpose of national banking or any other account meets the disapproval of this body and should be viewed with alarm by the tax payers of the United States.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Wilson called up his joint resolution providing an amendment to the constitution relating to the civil rights of citizens and moved its reference to the committee on judiciary.

The resolution proposes the following article of amendment be numbered article 16:

Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to protect citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of rights, privileges, immunities and to assure them equal protection of the laws.

Wilson addressed the senate in support of the resolution. He reviewed the civil rights legislation which he said rendered it necessary.

Dividend to be Passed.

NEW YORK. Dec. 12—The executive committee of the directors of the Oregon Transcontinental company recommend that the January dividend be passed.

Thrown Out of Employment.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Dec. 12—Four hundred men will be thrown out of work this month by the destruction of the hoisting engines at the Locust gap Spring colliery.

Will Work Unity

SPRINGFIELD MASS., Dec. 12.—Committees of the American Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association agreed that the two bodies. while independent, would work in unity.

Graveyard Insurance Men Arrested.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 12.—Ex-Alderman Barrett, member of the democratic state committee, and Joseph Kirley, have been arrested in connection with the "Graveyard Insurance Conspiracy."

Will Ask For Support of Troops.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Chamber deputies adopted budget ministry marine. During debate minister of marine stated he would shortly ask for credit for maintainance of troops in Tonquin for six months.

Exonerated by the Coroner's Jury.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—The coroner's investigation of Braddock's fire resulted in a complete exoneration of John Ecker. the husband of the woman burned to death It was proven that Ecker was away from home several hours before the fire occurred and his wife met her death by her own carelessness while under the influence of liquor.

COX'S PLEA.

S. S. Cox Makes an Eloquent Plea to the President to Interpose for the Condemned O'Donnell.

A Document That Will Raise a Breeze and Fire the Heart of Every American Citizen.

Claimed that O'Donnell is an American Citizen and Was A Soldier In the War.

Cox's Plea For O'Donnell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The following members of the house of representatives and prominent citizens called on the president to-day and were granted an audience in the cabinet room: Cox and Robinson, of N. Y.; Morrison, Springer, and Finnerty, of Ills.; Gen Lefevre and Foran, of Ohio; Murphy, of Ia.; Maybury, of Mich.; Lamb, of Ind.; McAdes, of N. J.; Collins, of Mass.; O'Neil and Burns, of Mo.; also J. B. Irwin, of Pekin, Ills.; Daily Times, Fritz and Young, of Ohio, and others.

After a few minutes devoted to introductions, the president heartily shaking hands with each gentleman and giving some interchange of jocular remarks on the political status of the callers, all being democratic.

Cox said: Mr. President, these score or more gentlemen come to speak to you on behalf of Patrick O'Donnell, a citizen of the United States who has just been summarily tried and sentenced to be executed on the 17th inst. We do not come as lawyers criticising the procedure by which he was convicted, nor do we ask that sentence be set aside because he took the life of an informer who has the execration of mankind and the odium of history, we simply ask a postponement of his execution, if your intervention as our chief magistrate can effect it, but that the cause and general sense of the people we represent may be allowed to say certain facts produced the broad, deep seated sympathy. These facts are that the killing was not murder, not malice prepence, not deliberate. The elements of murder are lacking, in the case of the condemned man. He was not a member of any secret organization when he entered upon the voyage. He was not aware that Carey the informer was a fellow passenger. He was pursuing a bonafide journey with his wife to Cape Town. The killing was an affray. It grew out of politics. It is thought by many the trial was unfair, not to say cruel. The authorities at the Cape claimed jurisdiction. It is a law of the realm that the first port in the nation whose laws are broken locus in quo for trial. Custom and law unite to condem the proceeding. It is contrary to English jurisprudence.

Also a certain judge decided upon the facts as well as the law, thus was there a mockery of jury trial and a scandal of justice. I mention these matters not for your representation of them in a diplomatic way. Your administration may not consider it proper to criticise much less anathematize the action of the British courts for we would not allow any reflections upon our judicial action from the English government. Still the facts have produced the general and ineradicable impression upon the American people, and as such I recount them. This sympathy is intensified by the knowledge that Patrick O'Donnell is a citizen of this country although not naturalized, yet by treaty he is in the same relation as if born on our soil.

Gen. Collins—It has been conceded and well known that he is a citizen.

Cox—If, Mr. President, this hurried execution takes place there will be a shudder run through our people.

Foran—Is it not true, O'Donnell was a Union soldier?

Finnerty—It is so generally reported and understood, and not been contradicted.

Cox continuing—let us endeavor to do something. I would not embarrass the executive by undue requests, having long served on the committee on foreign affairs. I had occasion to protest against assumption or usurpation by congress of diplomatic power which was exclusively lodged in your function, but, sir, you have interfered in another case, that of Lawson. I was a case of personal murder. It had none of the interesting and international phases of this case. It did not make the universal sympathy this case does, hence, as members of congress, we thus though unofficially represent this universal sympathy. A large vote is among them and we are not a little interested, all of us. (Laughter), in fact we represent twenty millions of people of Irish descendants among whom are counted such soldiers as Gen. Sheridan, and you, Mr. President, are proud to be reckoned among the descendants of this gallant race. (Here the president smiled and bowed assent). On the behalf of these sympathetic people and in view of the facts we have related, we only ask you to direct the secretary of state to open negotiations to carry out our earnest wishes.

Finnerty—As ordinary diplomacy would be too late may I without impropriety suggest the negotiations for a postponement of the execution be by cable and at once.

President—As the execution is fixed for Monday a week, 17th, of course it must be by cable.

Cox—If there should be a postponement of execution meanwhile such representations may be made either to commute the sentence or discharge the prisoner under proper conditions, we appeal to your clemency and humanity.

The president in reply said the department of state would at once telegraph Minister Lowell to make all possible inquiry regarding O'Donnell's citizenship and the president would take whatever action he could with propriety.

Cox, before retiring with the delegation, handed the president a copy of the appeal proposed by the Clan na Gael association, which had been sent each member of congress and which in the main part is as follows: The act for the commission of which a fellow citizen, Patrick O'Donnell, now awaits execution is in having dared to defend successfully his life against the attack made upon him by a wretch who had already betrayed and hounded to death several of his own associates. The conduct of O'Donnell is regarded not only justifiable but meritorious by hundreds of thousands of American citizens of every origin as is proved by the liberal contributions to the fund for his defense and we request your prompt aid to relieve him from his impending fate; not for these reasons alone but because is is acknowledged even by the prosecutort that not only was he unconnected with any society but quite ignorant of the identity of the assailant until a very short time before the affray. Therefore the essential elements of deliberation, premediation and malice aforethought necessary to establish the charge of murder are totally wanting; because the colonial authorities at the Cape of Good Hope insisted that he committed the alleged offense within their jurisdiction and ought consequently to be tried by their courts, notwithstanding which they were compelled by the British government to yield him up that he might be tried in the centre of its power; because he was not tried at the first port of the nation whose laws he is said to have transgressed according to legal usage and requirement, and because the judge who presided at the trial contrary to law and precedent undertook to decide the question of fact the very purpose for which the jury was empanelled and without which the sacred right of trial by jury became a mockery. We are confirmed in the conviction that it cannot be considered unbefitting even the executive of the nation to be requested in present instances by fact in several cases. One notably of quite recent date in such a cause has been adopted at the solicitation of friends of the accused. The question is simply whether American citizens shall by a foreign government, be put to death by illegal and foul means without remonstrance without effort to save him. We rely confidently on your sense of justice and national spirit to render such help as in your power in this matter and request such action as may lead to the desired result.

Making Efforts for O'Donnell.

LONDON, Dec. 11—Every effort is being made by friends and counsel of O'Donnell to procure a respite from home secretary. Russell, chief counsel, has written a letter to Gladstone forcibly calling attention to the communication from Sullivan, O'Donnell's counsel, in reference to misapprehension by the jury of Judge Denman's charge.

Two Indians Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12—Advices from the Indian Territory say: Thos. Arnold, a Cherokee Indian, was killed in a drinking and gambling row near Taplequa on Monday Also that Judge Noisywater was shot and killed from ambush Monday night while going home from Siloan Springs. The latter act is charged to the deputy marshal, Andrews, and a posse who mistook the judge for a noted outlaw they were looking for.

A False Alarm of Fire.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—An intoxicated individual in a gallery at the Academy of Music last night set up the cry of fire and the large audience surged toward the exit doors. In consequence the manage had the exits on the main floor closed and by his efforts and those on the stage succeeded in reassuring the audience. The galleries emptied without any serious mishaps occurring. The man who raised the disturbance is under arrest.

An Irish Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12—The Irish state convention called to amalgamate all Irish organizations in the state in behalf of Ireland began its session at the Academy of Music at noon to-day with over 400 delegates representing social, benevolent, military and certain religious societies from every corner of the state. Chief executive Donnelly being confined with a broken leg the meeting was called to order by a Milwaukee delegate, Furlong.

An Unknown Man Killed.

OWENSBORO, Dec. 8—An unknown man entered the house of E. Clark near here, early yesterday and attacked his daughter with a club and was killed by Henry Bumbers who was stopping in the house. A picture on his person which was taken in Sweden but nothing else to reveal his identity. It is supposed he was insane.

Restricting Chinese Immigration.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec 8—The house today passed a resolution instructing the government to introduce a bill to restrict Chinese immigration. The startling statement is made by the provincial government that there are 3,000 destitute Chinese on the main land who can only subsist by pilfering or stealing, which they have already begun.

Railroad Monopoly and High Tariff.

WINNIPEG, Man, Dec. 8—There was a large farmers meeting at Rapid City last night, at which railroad monopoly and high tariff were denounced. Rev. Mr Crawford said: If we are to be trodden down by other provinces I would advocate secession. The citizens of Brandon endorse the stand taken by the farmers unions and deputations have been appointed in all other provinces to attend the grand convention at Winnipeg December 19th.

Bull's and Bears of Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Government's strong, Railways steady. State securities quiet. News and development in connection with the stock market this morning were all bearish and the result was a further general decline of ½ to 1½. An advance in prices set in about eleven and continued till the close of business.

As compared with last night closing prices are ¼ to 1½ per cent. higher, except Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred and Wabash, which are ⅜ to ⅝ per cent. lower.

The Emma Bond Case.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13—A Post-Dispatch, Hillsboro, Ill., special says: No more jurymen have been secured in the Emma Bond case this morning, but it is believed the entire panel will be obtained by evening. The crowd in town is still increasing.

Miss Bond made her first appearance in court to-day, accompanied by her mother and married sister and a sensational scene followed. John C. Montgomery, one of the defendants, was sitting in a position shielded by his counsel from Miss Bond's view. Suddenly one of the counsel moved and left Montgomery exposed to her gaze. His eyes lowered and he tremblingly attempted to raise his hat to his features but too late. The sight of the man she believed had done her so terrible a wrong had utterly prostrated her and she fainted, and amid murmurs of sympathy was carried from the court room.

Kellogg's Trial Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The case of ex-senator Kellogg indicted in the star route frauds goes over to the next term.

Refuse to Commute.

NEWARK, N. J, Dec, 11—The court of pardons has refused to commute the death sentence of James Graves and he will be hanged Jan. 23.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec 11—Ferdinand Boortman, of West Hoboken, who was buried in the sleeping car on the New York central road, died at Castleton to-day.

Fire in St. Paul.

ST. Paul, 2 a. m., Dec. 12.—The Durke block on third street, opposite Merchants' is burning. The loss on Magees restaurant will be about $15,000. Loss on building can't be determined yet.

Excitement Among the Irish.

LONDON, Dec. 10—Owing to the growing excitement in Irish circles relative to the sentence of O'Donnell, extra guards are stationed at all prisons and government offices.

A Fur Hat Factory Burned.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 11—The fur hat factory of Wm. Brown, South Norwalk burned with its contents. Loss $25,000, insurance $17,000, Two hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

Coleridge Backing From the Task.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—London cable: Lord Coleridge writes to Gladstone that some one should write a really good book about Americans, but, as for himself (Coleridge) he even shrinks from a magazine article.

Chinese Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Pacific coast delegations held a meeting this morning to discuss the proposed amendments to the Chinese legislation of last congress. Through a misunderstanding the meeting was not well attended and after some informal discussion it adjourned till to-morrow.

Prospective Railroad War.

CHICAGO, Dec 11—The announcement that a twenty-five years' compact had been signed in New York between the Union Pacific, Rock Island and St. Paul, is accepted here as a fact and looked upon by other members of the pool as the culmination of the policy of the St. Paul road as outlined when it gave its first notice of its intention to withdraw from the combination. Officials here do not think the terms of the tripartite agreement have been correctly stated.

General manager Potter, of the C. B. & Q. road this morning declared that he did not believe the three roads had signed any compact which contemplated any attempt on their part to control all the business of the Union Pacific. The managers had no authority to make any such an agreement. In his opinion the contract provided that the lines should maintain the same dividends between the Iowa lines and Union Pacific, as between the local lines now in force. Mr. Potter also expressed the opinion that the entire affair was largely a street movement to bear the C. B. & Q. stock in particular and his rivals did not want to enter upon a career of open warfare. As confirming the fact that the Rock Island and St. Paul roads have pooled their issues for the present campain, the former road notified the Burlington of its intention to withdraw from the passenger pool Jan. 1 of which it had been a member the past fourteen years. It has given signs that it contemplates retiring from the freight pool as well but notice to that effect would not be considered as surprising as it would place it on the same footing as its confederate, the St. Paul company, at the beginning of the year and allow it perfect freedom of action as against other Iowa roads.

The adjourned meeting of the Omaha lines, which was set for Thursday of this week, has been postponed to Tuesday of next week, when terms of the compact are expected to be made known to other lines and the fact that the announcement is made that they can join the new alliance is looked upon as a flat of the Rock Island and St. Paul that other roads can join the new pools but on terms proposed by them.

Keeping Pace With the Times.

Coming to Dakota four years ago, the writer accepted a position in the office of the Jamestown Alert. Entering the dingy, dirty, dimly lighted two-by-twice office for the first time, casting a hasty glance about the premises, taking in the little second hand outfit, the rickety home-made "racks" and "cases," the ink-besmeared, greasy old "upside down" Ruggles press that looked as though it had been gathered from some scrap pile (which proved true); scanning the form of the little five column weekly, spaced out with cigar-box reglets and justified with "dutchmen," mistaking the besmirched face of McClure for that of the "devil," and introducing himself to that "beelzebubic" individual thinking his highness the proprietor, he experienced a sinking of heart, and a feeling of "wish-I-were-back-home-again" came over him that baffles description. But he was a "tenderfoot" then. He didn't know the future in store for the then shack-hamlet of Jamestown; he didn't realize what a rustler McClure was; he didn't even imagine what might come to pass when a year later, Mac began to talk about starting a daily, and offered him a half interest, putting his work against the proprietor's capital and go-aheadativeness.

Four years have wrought wonderful changes! Jamestown is a handsome, thriving city. The Alert is a booming, prosperous sheet, with a large daily and weekly circulation, containing press reports and able editorials on political and general subjects, features which place it in the front rank of Dakota journals. The little office built with lumber from the old government fort (Seward) has disappeared and a fine two-story brick stands in its place; the Ruggles press and "jackass" power has given place to a cylinder press and steam engine, and the handful of second-hand type has been dumped into the scrap pile to make room for hundreds of pounds of "body type" and fine cabinets of job fonts. The Alert now has its counting room, its editorial room, its composing and press rooms, job department, etc., as complete as any in the territory. And yet all this does not seem to meet the requirements, as it was whispered last week to the writer that a more commodious brick was even then in contemplation. A Cranston cylinder press had just been ordered, together with a Peerless jobber (making three job presses in all) and a large double cabinet, and type of the latest designs to fill it.

All in four years! Such is progress in Dakota.—Sanborn Enterprise.