

THE LABOR TROUBLES

EFFORTS TO ASCERTAIN CAUSE OF THE CENTRAL'S STRIKE

The State Board of Arbitration Holds a Session in New York—A Number of Witnesses Examined—Some Predictions as to the Time of Adjournment of Congress—Senator Gibson's Sugar Substitute—The Killing of General Barrundia—A Railroad Man's Munificent Gift to a College.

Warned to Quit the Knights.
NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The state board of mediation and arbitration yesterday resumed its efforts to ascertain the cause of the strike on the New York Central. General Manager Toucey said he had an interview with Master Workman Lee some time ago, in which Lee alluded to the watering of the company's stock, intimating that some one was making a good deal of money and that he and other men ought to have some of it.

Master Mechanic Buchanan testified that he discharged Lee by orders of Vice President Webb. He had no personal knowledge of the causes of the discharge of the seventy-eight men. He knew the causes in two cases only—Malloy and Conway. Malloy was discharged for obtaining a pass under false pretenses, and Conway for neglect of duty.

Trainmaster Stevens testified that he never told any employee of the company that he must either leave the Knights of Labor or leave the road.

John Seery, employed under Stevens, testified that Stevens asked him if it was true that he had joined the Knights of Labor. Seery told him it was. Stevens said he had better get out of the Knights or it might cost him his bread and butter.

Stevens was recalled. He said he did not ask Seery if he belonged to the Knights of Labor and told him he ought not to join with them without acquainting him, on account of his personal relations to Seery, he having got him a better position. He did not tell him his bread and butter depended on his leaving the Knights, but when Seery asked him what he had ought to do he told him he must act upon his own judgment. If Seery was his brother, however, he would advise him to leave them, as in case of a strike he would find himself compelled to go out with them.

The board then adjourned to meet in Albany Friday.

When Congress Will Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Several eastern papers have contained predictions within the past few days to the effect that adjournment of congress will be reached by the latter part of this month. One of them to-day said that a conference of leaders had been held, at which it was decided that the session could be brought to a close by the 18th or 20th of September. Such a conference may have been held, but the leaders who lead are of the opinion, as expressed to-day, that adjournment is scarcely possible before October 1, and probably not until the 5th. In the first place, although there is a nominal agreement to begin voting on the amendments to the tariff bill on the 8th and to adjourn in six hours' debate before taking the final vote, the democratic senators expect that the time for debate will be extended. "In fact," said one of them to-day, "the understanding was that the time should be extended if necessary. The legislative features of the bill haven't been touched and cannot be under the present arrangement. The bill won't get to the house before September 15, in my opinion. Then there are many rough edges between the two houses to be smoothed out that will require some days to accomplish, so that with the best that can be done I can't see any possibility of adjournment before October 1."

Senator Gibson's Sugar Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The substitute for the sugar schedule of the tariff intended to be proposed by Senator Gibson provides for the following duties: On all sugars not above No. 13 and syrups and molasses not above 75 degrees 7-10 of a cent per pound and for every additional degree 2-10 of a cent; all sugars between No. 13 and 16, 1 1/2 cents per pound and above No. 20, 2 cents per pound; molasses above 50 degrees, 4 cents per gallon; provided, that if any export duty be laid on sugar or molasses by any country from which it may be imported such sugar or molasses shall be subject to the duty now provided. Sugar candy and all confectionery made wholly or in part of sugar valued at 12 cents or less a pound and refined sugars, tintured, colored or in any way adulterated, 5 cents per pound; all other confectionery 50 per cent ad valorem; glucose 1/4 of a cent per pound.

To General Barrundia's Widow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Acting Secretary Wharton sent the following telegram to the widow of General Barrundia, in reply to her message to the president Monday: "The president desires me to say that he has received your telegram announcing the death of your husband, General Barrundia. While deeply sympathizing with you in your affliction, he awaits official details of the occurrence necessary to determine his action in regard thereto. The matter, you may be assured, will receive most careful attention."

A Railway Magnate's Gift.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4.—It is learned through Rt. Rev. John Ireland, arch-bishop of this diocese, that J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway company, has given \$500,000 for the erection of a great Catholic

college at Groveland, the beautiful St. Paul suburb, on the course of the Mississippi river opposite Ft. Snelling.

The institution will be devoted entirely to the education of young men for the priesthood. Work on the building will be begun next spring and it is expected that the college will be dedicated in 1892, the fiftieth anniversary of the building of the first Catholic chapel in the northwest. It is also stated that Mr. Hill will give \$250,000 more to endow the professorships.

The President's Offer to Cattlemen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The president has assured the representatives of cattlemen from the Indian Territory that if there shall be presented to him a written guarantee signed by persons having cattle upon the Cherokee strip that they will remove one-half of them on or before November 1 next and the remainder, together with their employes and property, entirely abandoning all claims upon the strip, by December 1 following, the order of removal will be modified.

Webb Tells About the Strike.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The state board of arbitration began an investigation here yesterday as to the difficulty between the New York Central and the Knights of Labor. Vice President Webb, the first witness, said the company had no controversy with its employes. On the evening of August 8 a large number of employes left, but their places had been filled. The alleged cause was that seventy-eight members out of 20,000 had been discharged. They were discharged for good cause, but only seven of these men applied to the company for information as to why they were discharged. Subsequently a gentleman from another state called and wanted to know why the men were discharged. The witness declined to give the reasons. This gentleman was Holland. Witness discharged the men on reports from members of the secret service of the company. The charge was unsatisfactory service. An engineer named Lee was discharged for unsatisfactory service. The man Lee was very arrogant and insolent and said he would tie up every wheel between here and Buffalo if he did not get some of the Vanderbilt money.

Continuing, Webb said that several of the men knew the cause for which they were discharged. Their relations with the Knights of Labor had nothing to do with their discharge.

Mr. Pryor endeavored to find out if the Knights of Labor question had been discussed by the board of directors, but the board declined to admit the question. "That shuts us off," remarked Pryor, turning to the Knights of Labor committee.

Webb said he had arranged for the services of Pinkerton men some time before the strike. When asked about the details of the arrangement Webb declined to answer. He did not seek the protection of the police prior to employing Pinkerton's men.

Webb was followed by members of the Knights of Labor dismissed by the New York Central. Their testimony went over the ground of the alleged and supposed cause of their dismissal and the incident connected therewith, already substantially covered in these dispatches.

Holland and Devlin, executive committee men, testified to their effort to bring about a settlement of the difficulties by arbitration.

E. J. Lee introduced the correspondence between himself and Powderly. The latter advised him to move cautiously, as he was competing with a corporation that controlled millions of dollars where a labor party controlled cents. On August 2nd Powderly wrote: "I regret to hear of the condition of affairs. If there is to be trouble it will be when Depew is away. I advise you to avoid a strike at all hazards, as the order cannot support you now. Act on the following suggestion: Select from your men such as are good and reliable and secure places for them in the west. Then have them ask for shorter hours and higher wages. This the road will not grant. Then have them quit and take the new places secured for them. Do this secretly and wait until Depew returns. He is a presidential candidate and would not care for a strike on his road."

General Master Workman Powderly was next called. Pending the strike he had no interview with any of the road's officials. He related his interview with Webb, but brought out nothing new.

Fatal Duel With Knives.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 5.—At a picnic in Orangeburg county Patrick Lowman and William Beckham, representing the contending democratic factions, Lowman being a straight cut and Beckham a Tillmanite, became involved in a heated political controversy. Angry words led to blows and finally both drew knives, with which both fought desperately until compelled to desist from loss of blood. Lowman was horribly cut in several places and died a few hours later. Beckham will recover.

Pennsylvania Footpads.

ALTONA, Pa., Sept. 3.—"Your money or your life," was the demand which met Samuel Francis while walking in the eastern portion of the city at an early hour. It came from footpads and when Francis made a desperate resistance, he was brutally assaulted and left to die. His tongue was wrenched from his root in the attempt to keep him quiet, and his condition, when he crawled to a neighbor's house, unable to speak, was pitiable. He may recover. A large sum of money was taken from him.

The stokers' strike at Melbourne seriously impedes commerce.

IOWA'S THIRD PARTY.

PROHIBITIONISTS PLACE A FULL TICKET IN THE FIELD.

Kansas Republican State Convention—Names of the Gentlemen Placed in Nomination—Prohibition Endorsed and Recommendation that It Be More Strictly Enforced—Exciting Times in Guatemala—Life of Minister Mizner Threatened—Meeting of the Federation of Labor.

Iowa Prohibition Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 5.—The prohibition state convention was held in this city yesterday, among the more prominent present being Malcom Smith, Cedar Rapids; Linton C. McMillan, Oskaloosa; S. C. Reid and Rev. S. A. Gilly, College Springs; James Micklewait, Malvern; Isaac T. Gibson, Salem; J. W. Glasgow Morning Sun; Rev. William Stewart, Cedar Rapids; J. J. Milne, Scotch Grove, and George Heaton, Fairfield.

Malcom Smith was elected temporary chairman and delivered an address of over an hour. Among the committees appointed was the following state central committee: J. W. Glasgow, Louisiana county; James Hall, Cerro Gordo; J. J. Milne, Jones; J. H. Sharon, Davis; Harmon Cook, Polk; W. A. Campbell, Page; James Micklewait, Mills; F. E. W. Palmer, Cherokee.

At the afternoon meeting the following nominations were made: Secretary of state, C. R. McFarland, Mason City; auditor of state, Ira Dorcas, Toledo; treasurer, J. C. Reed, Keokuk county; supreme judge, G. B. Turney; D. F. Spurrier, of Talor county for clerk of supreme court, and C. B. Crawford of Hardin county for reporter of supreme court. A lengthy set of resolutions were adopted.

Kansas Republican State Convention.

TOPEKA, Sept. 4.—The republican state convention met yesterday and after effecting a temporary organization took a recess until evening.

Upon reassembling the early hours of the evening were given up to speeches. The committee on permanent organization nominated Robert F. Moore of Butler for permanent chairman, A. R. Riddle of Ottawa for permanent secretary and Miss Minerva Walker of Harper for assistant secretary. These officers were elected.

A. H. Horton, chief justice of the supreme court; L. U. Humphrey, governor; A. F. Feltip, lieutenant governor; William Higgins, secretary of state; L. R. Kellogg, attorney general, and G. W. Wiggins, superintendent of public instruction, were renominated by acclamation. For treasurer twenty counties presented candidates and at a late hour C. M. Hovey of Thomas county was nominated for auditor and the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—The republican state convention was called to order at 10:30 yesterday morning and immediately began balloting for treasurer. On the fifth ballot S. C. Slover was nominated. The platform was then read. It favors the principle of protection "as expounded by the great leader of republican thought and policy, Hon. James G. Blaine, and its endorsement to the extent of giving the American citizen advantage over the foreign producer, thus enabling him to maintain his industry and to make such fair profits as will induce others to embark in the same, believing that such policy increases the wages of labor, creates good homes and results to the benefit of all classes. We want the same degree of protection given agricultural products that is extended to all other interests." It demands a service pension and deep water on the gulf of Mexico; endorses the administration of President Harrison and the official acts of Senators Ingalls and Plumb; endorses prohibition and recommends the passage of such additional acts as will make the prohibitory law more effective; declares against alien ownership of lands. The platform further says: "We believe it to be the highest dictate of the commercial policy of the country to cultivate the most intimate as well as the most extended commercial relations with our sister republics of the two American continents and that it will be wise and expedient to adjust our tariff laws so as to promote this and at the same time adopt such a legislative policy as will compel all countries that have exercised a determined discrimination against American products to cease such hostility." The newly enacted silver law is commended as a good step in the right direction and the free coinage of silver is demanded. Such legislation is honored as may be necessary to insure an increase of the value of the currency adequate to the growing demands of trade. While not naming the Lodge bill the platform demands of congress the passage of a bill protecting the freedom and purity of the ballot box and securing congressional representation based upon the actual vote cast.

Death to the Yankees.

GUATEMALA, Sept. 5.—"Death to the Yankees," was the cry of an angry and excited mob that surrounded the United States legation yesterday. Threats of storming the building and mobbing the inmates were freely uttered, but no act was committed in the face of the strong force of police that guards the premises day and night. Every visitor is closely questioned before being admitted to the office, and is more or less under surveillance while inside and until he emerges again. Whenever Mizner has occasion to leave the legation he is surrounded by a bodyguard of armed police. Rumor has it that these are to be succeeded by blue jackets from the Thetis, who are also to form

a cordon of safety about the legation. Sympathy grows for General Barrundia's daughter, who is kept a close prisoner for her attempt upon Mizner's life.

Disciples of Single Tax.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Henry George reached here early yesterday morning by the steamer Servia. Delegates from the single tax club met Mr. George at the pier and extended to him a formal welcome. In addition to the appointed delegates a large number of single tax men marched in a body to meet their chief. George informed his friends that he felt tired after the voyage and needed a few hours rest.

Delegates from single tax clubs of thirty-three states and the District of Columbia met in Cooper union in the afternoon for the purpose of forming a permanent organization of the single tax clubs of the United States. There were 420 delegates. William T. Crossdale of New York called the convention to order. He explained how the conference came to be summoned and during his address had occasion to say that Henry George suggested the idea. At the mention of George's name the entire meeting rose in a body and cheered.

H. F. Ring, city attorney of Houston, Tex., told of the progress of the single tax idea in Texas. He said the farmers' alliance was becoming powerful. It had 50,000 or 75,000 members in Texas and they will place a man in the governor's chair who is a man of the people. [Cheers.] They were favorable to the single tax and many of their master workmen were committed to it.

Dr. Henry Chase of St. Louis said the single tax idea favored the abolition of all laws supporting monopoly, the abolition of paper currency and the abolition of legal tender. The republican party is committing suicide and the democrats are dying a slow death. He, however, had hopes that the democrats would do some good before they died.

An Interstate Commerce Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The interstate commerce commission rendered the following decision:

The acquisition and consolidation by a rail carrier under one system or management of different competing lines of road serving the same territory in the carriage of competitive tariff to the same markets, cannot create a right on the part of the carrier to take advantage of the consolidation of interests to deprive the public of the benefits of a fair competition, nor afford a warrant for oppressive discrimination with a view to its own interests such as the equalization of profits from its several divisions by making rates and charges for one division that gives profitable markets to a portion of its patrons, and higher rates and charges for another division, that are destructive to the interests of other patrons who are competitors in the same business, but its duty to the public requires its service must be alike to all who are situated alike.

It is further held that a road cannot charge one price for petroleum in tanks and another for the same in barrels, nor must the weights of the barrels be charged for, but they must be considered as part of the car, the same as the tanks are.

Harrison's Regiment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—President Harrison's regiment, the Seventeenth Indiana volunteers, held its annual reunion ten miles south of this city. The following letter from the president was read:

CAPE MAY POINT, August 26.—My Dear Comrades: That I cannot attend the reunion of the survivors of the old regiment is a source of very great regret to me and I venture to hope that the dear old friends whose happier lot it is to be present will also feel some little disappointment. I am debtor to them for the brave and patient service they gave to our country under my command and for a most loyal and affectionate comradeship since the fighting days were over. God bless them, every one. Most sincerely yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Mr. Harrison was re-elected president of the Regimental association by an unanimous vote. Loving greetings were sent him.

The Iowa State Fair.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 4.—The Iowa state fair is proving to be one of the most successful in the history of the society. Every department is fully represented, and much more room could have been used. The attendance the first day was the largest of any first day yet, and the crowd the day following was greater than that of any second. It was a combination of children's and veterans' day, and fully ten thousand were admitted free. This, with the paying ones, swelled the attendance to something like twenty-five thousand. This was much better than any one expected after an all night's rain, but the sky was clear and the weather quite comfortable. About the first thing on the programme was the reception by President Hayes at his office of the daughters of veterans and the children of the patrons of the fair, who marched up to the cottage in couples, headed by the state fair band. Mr. Hayes made a short speech of welcome, expressing the hope that the children would live to see many happy state fairs. The veterans spent the day in reunion. The Prisoners of War association mustered nearly 1,000 members. The armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Potomac were well represented.

Barrundia, the Guatemalan revolutionist, was riddled with bullets on board an American vessel while trying to escape.

WHAT CAUSES DELAY.

WHY THE PONCA RESERVATION IS NOT THROWN OPEN.

Senator Manderson Interesting Himself in the Matter—What the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Has to Say on the Subject—Consideration of the Towey Bankruptcy Bill—The Single Tax Convention—A Fatal Duel in South Carolina—The Iowa State Fair a Great Success.

The Lands of the Ponca's.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—[Special to the Omaha Bee.]—Some time ago Senator Manderson wrote to the president inquiring if there was any good reason for failing to carry out the terms of the law which provides for the opening of the Ponca reservation in northern Nebraska to settlement and for extending jurisdiction of the state over that northern portion which was ceded to the state from the Indian reservation under act of congress. The president sent the communication to the secretary of the interior, who in turn referred the matter to the commissioner of Indian affairs, and the latter has replied to the secretary in a lengthy letter, giving the history of the case and his reasons for failing to comply with the law. This letter was sent to Manderson to-day. The commissioner says that the Ponca allotments have already been made and the special and resident agents say that before sending schedules it must be ascertained whether Standing Bear's party elect to take the allotments on the old reservation, and that they are now on their way there with a view of remaining permanently thereon. "Soon after the Sioux went into effect the commissioner made arrangements for the allotments to the Indians. These allotments were made and every Indian except five or six of Standing Bear's Indians then on the reservation made selections. Standing Bear and sixty-two of his Indians went to the Ponca reservation in the Indian territory with the idea of remaining with their kinsmen, but after a while they grew sick of this and Standing Bear came to Washington with a small party to say that he had decided to go back to Nebraska. He returned to the Indian territory for the purpose of inducing his followers to go with him. Many of them refused to do so at first, but he now informs the Indian office that early in August he went out with sixteen of his party and that seventeen had gone before. The commissioner seems to have considered that it was his duty to delay this settlement of the country, and he instructed the agents to make allotments to all of Standing Bear's band, and this was done. The allotments have been made to every Indian known to belong on the Ponca reservation in Nebraska and the commissioner is now awaiting for them to return and claim their allotments and then he will send the list to the secretary of the interior for approval. The term of six months allowed for making these allotments expired on August 10 and the only excuse the commissioner offers for failing to take the necessary steps to enable the president to issue the proclamation seems to be that he was very anxious that no straggler should fail to get the land to which he is entitled under the act.

The Towey Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Senator Hoar, chairman of the sub-committee that had under consideration the Towey bankruptcy bill, reported to the senate a day or two ago, said that the bill had been reported with a substitute merely for convenience and expedition in consideration of it in the senate. "The committee," he said, submitted one section for the two on appeals in the house bill. A new section was inserted providing for the transfer of cases from one district court to another under very careful restrictions. The section on liens was amplified and the provision as to the payment of wages to workmen as a preference was amended so that the limitation as to the amount was omitted. Wages for the six months preceding bankruptcy are to be paid in full irrespective of the amounts. There are other amendments of more or less importance, but most of them are only verbal. The bill is shorter, and, on the whole, is a better act than the Lowell bill, passed by the senate. The subject when the senate will consider the bill is in doubt. We will secure a hearing as soon as possible."

The Single Tax Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—At the single tax convention yesterday Henry George read the platform. Its main pointers are that all men were created alike with certain inalienable rights; declared that no one should be permitted to hold property without a fair return; there should be no tax on the product of labor, and all revenue for national, state and municipal purposes should be raised by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements. The last clause of the platform excited a long discussion. It proposed that the telegraph, railroad, water and gas supplies of the country should be under the control and manipulated by local, state or national governments, as expediency might demand. Several proposals were made, but finally withdrawn, and the platform was adopted as read by George.

Senator Davis Has Introduced an Amendment to the Tariff Bill Providing that Binding Twine Manufacturers in Whole or in Part from Thistle or Tampico Fibre, Jute, Jute Butts, Manilla, Sisal Grass or Sunn, shall be Admitted Free of Duty.

Senator Davis has introduced an amendment to the tariff bill providing that binding twine manufacturers in whole or in part from thistle or Tampico fibre, jute, jute butts, manilla, sisal grass or sunn, shall be admitted free of duty.

An Unusual Proceeding.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—It was an altogether unusual proceeding by a presiding officer that prevented final action upon the river and harbor bill by the senate Saturday. After the tariff bill had been finished, except the sugar schedule and a few reserved paragraphs, there remained half an hour of the session, just about long enough, Mr. Frye said, to have the conference report on the river and harbor bill read, and he therefore called it up for consideration. When the bill passed the senate there was but one vote against it, and as the conferees had preserved every essential feature of the senate bill it was supposed there would be no opposition to agreeing with the report. Thus thinking, most of the senators left the chamber, so that when the reading of the report had been concluded less than twenty-five were present. Senator Hawley was the only senator who opposed the report because of the Harlem river improvement item and every one was waiting for the announcement of the formal ratification to go home. Before putting the question the president pro tem remarked in his emphatic manner: "The chair desires to state that it will not assume the responsibility in a case involving so great a sum and such important interests as the present bill of declaring it passed unless the presence of a quorum is shown by the vote." Startled out of his usual state of senatorial propriety by such an unusual declaration from the chair, so far as known the only one of its kind on record, the senator ejaculated, "Why not, Mr. President?" but he received no answer, as doubtless he was expecting none. Of course the vote failed to show a quorum and the senate adjourned. The senator will call up the report again to-morrow and expects to have it agreed to without further delay.

A \$25,000 Fire at Rock Creek, Wyo.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Sept. 8.—The hotel and store of William Taylor at Rock Creek, a station west of here, were completely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The hotel was built by the Union Pacific railway company about fifteen years ago and was for some time a passenger eating house. Afterwards it was bought and run by Governor Thayer, now of Nebraska, and has since been known as the Thayer house. When Thayer left Wyoming it was purchased by Mr. Taylor, who is a prominent republican politician. For years it was the headquarters for the stage lines and freighters going to the Fort Fetterman country. The fire was caused by a locomotive spark. The loss on buildings and merchandise is \$25,000; amount of insurance not known.

Haveoc by an Explosion.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Sept. 8.—Just before 6 o'clock Saturday morning a premature blast killed fifteen men and possibly many more in the Northern Pacific yard. The full extent of the disaster is not yet known. It was just before the hour of quitting work. A large force of men were engaged in blasting out a huge rock pile in the Northern Pacific freight yards in the eastern part of the city. From fifty to seventy-five men were at work in the cut at the time.

Fifteen have been taken out dead, a number were injured and still others came out alive. All is confusion and it is impossible to get the names of the parties or particulars. Some of the workmen were preparing blasts to be touched off after the other workmen and teams had departed for the night. One blast had been prepared. In putting in the second it exploded, the jar also touching off the first blast. Twenty-five thousand cubic feet of rock was thrown upon the unsuspecting mass of humanity with terrible results. Hundreds of people soon gathered at the scene and the work of taking out the dead and injured has since been going on. The scenes at the hospital are heartrending.

Grain Men at War.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 8.—The Minneapolis millers held a meeting to consider the matter of wheat grading. There are loud complaints that the state has let down on the quality of wheat that is allowed to go into the three upper grades. This, some of the millers claimed, is carried so far as to make it unsafe to buy for their mills in any other way than by sample. A proposition for the millers to unite in a refusal to buy No. 1 northern wheat by grade was discussed. There was nearly an equal division of sentiment as to whether or not the adoption of an agreement not to buy any by grade would be the best way out of the situation. Those opposed to the agreement insisted that it would be their policy to buy in whatever way they thought would be to their individual advantage. They claimed that the proper way to remedy the evil would be for the elevator people to refuse to take into their houses unsound wheat in the upper grades when such are sent to them and to call for a reinspection.

NEWS NOTES.

Pennsylvania G. A. R. men resolved that the department of Pennsylvania earnestly and universally favors the transfer of the remains of General Grant from New York to Arlington, provided that this removal meets with the wishes of Mrs. Grant.

The largest sailing vessel afloat was launched at Glasgow. She is a five-masted ship of 3,750 tons burden, and is intended for the nitrate trade.

The New York Central road is taking back some of the old switchmen, and discharging the new men.