

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Agricultural Bureau Renders an Account of the Year's Work.

The Industries of the Country Finally Figured Out by the Census Bureau.

New York Leads in Wealth and Number, With Pennsylvania Second.

A Monster Company Organized to Plant Hotels in the National Park.

Noted Men Lend Their Names to Facilitate the Sale of Stock.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

INDUSTRIES OF THE NATION.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The special census bulletin just issued contains a table of statistics compiled from the census returns of 1880 relating to all manufacturing industries except gas in each of the states and territories. This table shows that there were in the United States 253,840 establishments employing 2,025,279 males above 16 years of age, 331,733 females above the age of 15 and 18, 1,018 children and youth; 2,790,225 capital was invested; value of materials used amounted to \$3,394,340,029; value of manufactured products amounted to \$5,369,667,706 and the total amount paid in wages during the year was \$947,919,074. New York state takes the lead in number of establishments, etc., with 42,739 establishments; Pennsylvania second, with 31,225.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

George B. Loring, commissioner of agriculture, submitted his annual report to the president. The statistics division estimates are as follows for 1882: Corn, 1,635,000,000 bushels; wheat, 410,000,000; oats, 470,000,000; barley, 45,000,000; rye, 20,000,000; buckwheat, 12,000,000. He then devoted considerable space to the subject of sugar from sorghum.

Two sites, both in Colorado, have been selected for artificial wells. In the forestry division, increased activity has been shown. A special agent has been appointed to collect information west of the Mississippi.

In deciding the case of Stephen v. Ross, the interior department has held that public land which has been reduced in price to \$1.25 must be offered at public auction at that rate before being open to pre-emption.

The section of the land which is valuable iron lands in Michigan within the granted limits of the Marquette and joint limits of that road and the Ontonagon & State Line road, upon which a number of pre-emption entries had been made before the land was offered at reduced rates. It now appears the decision gave rise to much alarm among settlers in those sections of which pre-emptioners were quick to avail themselves. Upon these representations and in consideration of the fact that a bill is pending before congress to rectify the defect in these entries, the secretary of the interior has directed the commissioner of the general land office to suspend action in all cases similar to that of Stephen v. Ross and properly notify the receivers and registrars.

A MONSTER HOTEL COMPANY.

Some time ago the contract between the secretary of the interior on one part and Messrs. H. F. Douglas, of Fort Yates, D. T.; and C. T. Hobart, of Fargo, Dakota, superintendent of the Northern Pacific railroad, on the other part, for the erection of hotels and provision of other accommodations and facilities for visitors to Yellowstone park, was published in these dispatches. Under this contract the parties of the second part have proceeded to organize a joint stock company, and for this purpose, with other parties interested in the enterprise, held protracted sessions in Chicago some time ago and selected an executive committee and in part appointed a board of directors. This board will consist of many of the most noted capitalists and business men and politicians of the country. It is not yet quite complete, two or three other prominent gentlemen who have been solicited not having yet signified a willingness to accept directorships in the association. The following named gentlemen have already been determined upon as directors: C. A. Roberts, Fargo, Dak.; H. F. Douglas, Ft. Yates, Dak.; merchant; Rocco Conkling, New York; A. J. Vandenberg, New York; Rufus Hatch, New York; Gen. J. A. Williamson, Boston, agent of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad; J. B. Lyon, Chicago; Carroll T. Hobart, Fargo, Dak.; division superintendent of the Northern Pacific railroad; E. J. Hastings, New York, editor; Hon. John R. Brady, New York, judge of the supreme court of New York.

Mr. Hobart, of Fargo, has been elected vice president, and will be superintendent of the branch of the Northern Pacific in process of construction from Livingston to the Park and will have general supervision of the affairs of the enterprise. Two hundred men are now at work on the branch line and twenty-five men are in the Park getting out timber for hotel buildings. It is expected that everything will be ready for the accommodation of visitors by the last of June next. Mr. Hobart is now here for the purpose of locating lands on which hotels are to be constructed. As soon as this is done \$500,000, which Mr. Hatch has promised to advance, will be forthcoming. The managers will have another meeting in New York on the 31 of December, when

complete their organization. One of the objects of this enterprise will be to protect the park from vandalism which, if allowed to continue, would, it is said, in a few years entirely deprive it of its attraction as a place of national interest. It is said that during the encampment of Gen. Sheridan's troops in the park the worst species of vandalism were committed by the soldiers and over 15,000 acres of timber land were laid waste by fire.

Tired of Public Life.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Secor Robeson's friends say he has made up his mind to retire from public life after the close of his present term. The chief reason given is that ever since he was secretary of the navy he has been the target for searching criticism both in the halls of congress and in the newspapers, including those of his own party. He felt heavily the charge that he entered public life poor and is now very rich. Pictures of his residence in Washington were circulated from Canada to Cape May. Robeson says his house has not practically cost him a penny. When he came to Washington sixteen years ago he bought a large tract of land on Massachusetts avenue. He sold it piece by piece at increased prices, two parcels going to Senators Don Cameron and Pendleton. The money thus obtained he says was more than sufficient to pay for the house which will cost in reality but \$28,000 and not \$65,000 as his enemies have alleged. He has never been able to satisfactorily explain all the details of his connection with the money jobs so called and ever since he was secretary of the navy it has been taken for granted that everything he has done as a public officer was done corruptly.

The Dead Journalist.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The remains of Knickerbocker will lie in state at Albany. The pall bearers selected are Gen. James Watson Webb, ex-Governor Fish and Morgan, T. W. Seward, Charles O'Connor, John H. Van Antwerp, Alfred Vanaunder, John McKean, Isaac Bell and Gen. James B. Wood.

Destructive Fire.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., November 23.—A fire at Morris, Minn., this morning destroyed the general stores of Good & Brisan, Larson & Nelson, Masoos hall, furniture store of Good & Brisan and several smaller structures. The Morris Tribune newspaper occupied the second story of one of the burned buildings and was destroyed. Total loss, \$54,000; insurance, \$19,500.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—The fourth and fifth floors of Arrott's two-story building, occupied by Clark & Keen, woolen manufacturers, Priestly & Bro., manufacturers of dress goods, and Wedley & Fellow, cotton yarn manufacturers, burned out. Loss, \$150,000.

Notice of Reduction.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

SCRANTON, Pa., November 23.—Notices are posted in the steel mills of a reduction of wages December 1st. The reduction is made to keep the mills running through the winter.

A Challenge to Billiards.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, November 23.—Eugene Carter issues a challenge to any man in the United States except Sexton, Schaefer and Slosson for a game at any style of legitimate billiards for \$500 a side.

Kansas Wheat and Fruit.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

TOPEKA, November 23.—The report of fifty of the principal wheat-growing districts in this state shows that fall seeding for wheat will not fall short of 1881. The condition of the plant compares favorably with that of former years. The fruit crop this year is one of the largest ever gathered and places Kansas among the leading fruit growing states of the union.

Robbing the Mails.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

DENVER, November 23.—That mails between Denver and eastern cities, particularly New York, Cleveland and Buffalo, are being systematically robbed, there is no doubt. New York and eastern mail which left Denver December 29, 1881, never reached its destination, and since that time losses are almost constantly being reported. Postal authorities claim to have thus far been as successful as to locate the trouble east of the Missouri river, but still the robberies go on.

Whisky Bills.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, November 23.—The executive committee of the Western export association, together with representatives of the Kentucky distillers association met here in secret session this afternoon, and discussed the ways and means to secure passage at the coming session of congress of the pending bill to extend the bonded period on whisky from three years to five years. It was decided to send Dr. Rash, of this city to Washington at the opening of the session to urge its passage.

Stanford's Fast Horses.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The Turf Field and Farm says ex-Gov. Leland Stanford is now in the city, and on Wednesday visited Gentlemen's driving park and saw Hinda Rose and Wildflower work. The track was rough and far from elastic, but the two-year old trotted half a mile in 1:10 and the three year old went the same distance in 1:08. He has made up his mind to ship his stable back to California, but he would like to see Wildflower with the western bred three-olds before giving positive orders to Marvin. He authorizes us to say that if a race can be arranged with Eva Alloy, Algha, or any other three-year-old, he will keep his stable here two weeks longer and start Wildflower in it. He makes no offer of Hinda Rose, because there is no two-

year-old side of the Alleghenies capable of trotting with her. If there is no disposition manifested to meet Wildflower, the two and three-year-olds will commence the journey to the Pacific coast next week, where they will be trotted against time, provided they are not weakened by the long ride, and if weather and track are favorable. Hinda Rose can be seen at 2:31, and he looks for Wildflower to beat the three-year-old record. Governor Sanford informs us that he has some very promising yearlings and two-year-olds at Palo Alto, which will come next summer and trot in the stakes at Lexington and New York. The governor will reside in the city during the coming winter.

A NICHOL PLATED YARN.

Manufacturing Notoriety for Keifer—He Ruled to Ruin.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, November 23.—The Latent Ocean will publish an interview with Thos. M. Nichol in regard to the statement published in the Cincinnati Enquirer that the democrats in congress had laid a plan to oust Speaker Keifer from the chair of the house of representatives last winter. Nichol says he fully believes there is some foundation for the story; that he heard it before the present story appeared. He knew of it within a day or two after. It happened that he asked Gen. Keifer about it. Keifer gave no details but did not deny there were grounds for the report; that Keifer managed the thing discreetly and by saying nothing did not stir up bad blood; that he sent for a prominent democrat, told him what he knew of the plan and convinced him it would not succeed, and had him advise his confederates to drop it. Nichol says it was at the time when the democrats were making dilatory motions and the republicans were about to introduce an amendment to the house rules to overcome the difficulty, and the democrats feared Keifer would recognize the motion to amend rather than a dilatory motion; that in such case he was to be taken from the chair by force, and men were picked to do it. Nichol does not think Blumhau or Kennen were prominent in it.

The Labor Congress.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CLEVELAND, November 23.—The labor congress this forenoon adopted a resolution condemning the Pacific mills and Lawrence & Harmony mills at Cohoes for forcing a lockout by a reduction of wages, alleged to be necessary and operative. The legislative committee was instructed to urge the incorporation of trades unions. Tenement house cigar making was denounced in the discussion. It was voted to meet in New York next August. It was voted to admit to representation one delegate from each local union.

A memorial was received from the Women's National Labor union, petitioning for a representation. After discussion on the nature of the inquiry whether the petitioners are actually in the interest of labor, it was voted to admit all bona fide trades unions of women.

A resolution was adopted to admit representatives from the district organization of the Knights of Labor on the same basis as the trades assemblies. Two delegates declined to vote.

A resolution was adopted to encourage the formation of state federations to influence legislation.

A committee was appointed to obtain legal advice as to the constitutionality of the Miller Chinese bill, some provisions of which have been set aside by the California courts, and the committee was instructed if the act was pronounced unconstitutional, to have it enforced; if unconstitutional, to secure the passage of an amendment rectifying the defects.

A resolution by Mr. Grenell, of Detroit, declaring land common property, was adversely reported upon and defeated.

A resolution by Congressman March was adopted, calling for enforcement of the national eight hour law, and the secretary directed to notify President Arthur of the action of this congress. Hon. M. A. Goran, congressman-elect from this district, was introduced as one in whom labor interests may repose in confidence. He made a brief speech.

Preparing for Peace.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, November 23.—This is the story as given out to-night: Marvin Hughitt and Alexander Mitchell, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, this evening held a private conference with William H. Vanderbilt. They discussed some basis of agreement upon which a satisfactory settlement of the northwest railway war could be effected.

The Iron Men.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Mr. Hitchcock, president of the St. Louis Ore and Steel company, owners of the Vulcan Steel works of this city, who recently made a very unfavorable statement respecting the condition of the iron and steel industry, will have a conference with the employees of the Vulcan works on Saturday with a view to at least measurably equalizing the wages of the men and thus prevent the necessity of closing down.

A Cattle Route by Water.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

GALVESTON, November 23.—The News Wichita special says a movement is on foot to put on a line of cattle steamers from Gulf ports to eastern cities and Liverpool in connection with the Gould roads.

Malignant Diphtheria.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, November 23.—Malignant diphtheria has appeared in Millerton. Schools are closed and families are leaving.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Arrears of Rent Act Dissected by the Irish Members of Parliament.

The Government Warned of the Distresses Prevailing in the West of Ireland.

The Marquis of Salisbury Compliments the United States Supreme Court.

The Trial of Arabi Again Postponed—Satisfactory Settlement of Joint Control.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

DOINGS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, November 23.—In consequence of Gladstone's declaration, Parnell (supported by over 100 members), the new rule requiring only over 30 moved adjournment of the house. Parnell contended, in consequence of the provision introduced into the arrears of rent act, that concession to the landlord interest was rendered ambiguous and it was impossible for any tenant to know how much rent he had to pay in order to secure its advantages.

After a desultory discussion assisted by the Irish members, Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, said there was still a period of five weeks for tenants to take advantage of arrears of the rent act. The land commission had prophesied that the bulk of applications would come in at the last moment. If this should prove the case, a much larger sum than £250,000 would be needed to meet the claims. It was most gratifying, he said, that the people should know the original intention mentioned in the arrears act would be strictly adhered to. The costs against the tenant for ejectment are very light, except when increased by their own fault, acting in some instances on bad advice. The arrears of rent act had ever extended to an unfortunate class of people. It would be giving them more than they had expected if the outstanding costs were paid. Up to the 22nd inst. evictions were only half those in any previous month during the year. The government, Trevelyan said, would not underestimate the distress along the west coast of Ireland, and he would not cease to watch for evidences of suffering until the next harvest had been gathered. He had ordered the local magistrates to report from seven counties. The government did not intend to money for public works.

Each local union is to have one representative of the distress. Data of the famine in Ireland 3,000,000 persons were fed for six months by direct poor law relief for £500,000; that sum would only feed them six weeks by means of public works enterprises. The government now intended to conduct a system of relief with efficiency that would give the most positive assurance to the people that they would not starve.

Gibson, member for Dublin university, criticized the arrears of rent act. He said there was real distress in the west of Ireland, but as yet there was no reason to dread famine.

Parnell withdrew his motion for adjournment. He said the government were now fully warned of the state of things that might supervene in Ireland through distress during the winter.

The Times states, Monday next, when the common committee on common law rules relating to standing committees, Astor's Cross will move it is inexpedient to consider the proposed rules at this period of the session. It is reported, should the ministry refuse to postpone the subject, the rules will be very freely discussed.

ELECTIONS.

The polling for a member of parliament for Cambridge University, which will continue five days, opened to-day. At the close of to-day's polling H. C. Raikes, conservative, had 529 votes; Prof. Stuart, liberal, 436.

At the election at Preston for a successor to Raikes, Tomlinson, independent conservative, received 6,351 votes against 4,107 for Hanbury. Tomlinson was supported by workingmen and a considerable number of liberals. Hanbury is a strong tory and had the support of party managers.

In the vacancy caused by the retirement of Horatio Walpole, on account of advancing years, Raikes, one of the members for Preston, applied for the Children hundreds in order to contest the University election.

DILLON COMING OVER.

DUBLIN, November 23.—Dillon goes to America to-day, after a long sojourn with his brother in Colorado. He insists upon resigning his seat in parliament before his departure.

ABOUT TO DIE.

DUBLIN, November 23.—The final meeting of the home rule association will be held to-morrow. The association will be dissolved and merged in the national league.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, November 23.—Sadi Carnot, reporter of the committee on public works estimates, informed the budget committee that Harrison's estimate of a necessary railway construction were excessive. The budget committee decided to request Harrison to produce documents to verify his estimates.

The chamber of deputies prolonged the powers of the commission appointed to settle compensation to French and American citizens for damages during the civil war in America and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

The reporter of the commission in-

formed the chamber that the commission was unable to conclude their labors within the term originally fixed.

The estimates of the minister of the interior were adopted by the chamber. De Brazza starts for Africa in December.

AGAIN POSTPONED.

CAIRO, November 23.—The trial of Arabi Pasha is again postponed. A very uneasy feeling is beginning to prevail. The ministry consented to allow Bradley to defend Mahamoud Baroudi.

JOINT CONTROL.

ALEXANDRIA, November 23.—The question of the joint control will soon be brought to satisfactory settlement, compatible with the interests of France and England.

LASHED TO A RAFT.

LONDON, November 23.—The captain of a steamer just arrived at Sunderland reports that off the coast of Norfolk he passed a large raft to which were lashed the bodies of three seamen.

THE PRINCE'S PETITION.

The Prince of Wales has written a letter, expressing the hope that the sentence of William Broekhuysen to ten years' penal servitude for sending a threatening letter to him be reduced.

ARABI'S SAYINGS.

CAIRO, November 23.—Two members of the ministry under Raghib Pasha declare that Arabi Pasha stated in an open council that if the British fired a shot Alexandria should be destroyed.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

ROME, November 23.—Parnell was re-elected president of the chamber of deputies. Maffi, Ferrari and Menotti Garibaldi and other radical members took the oath of allegiance at the commencement of the sitting.

BERLIN NOTES.

BERLIN, November 23.—Baron De Courcel, French ambassador to Germany, has arrived here.

The proposal of the representatives from Alsace and Lorraine in favor of retaining the French language in the deliberations of the provincial committee will be strenuously opposed in the underchamber.

ITALIAN REVENUE.

BERLIN, November 23.—In the chamber of deputies Minister Mayocco, of the public works, stated that the state railway accounts for the current year would probably yield a surplus of 14,000,000 marks. All parliamentary factions have not yet assumed final attitudes in regard to indirect taxes. Meantime the chances of the spirits and tobacco license bills passing are not very promising.

MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, November 23.—The Standard believes the attention of the United States government has been directed to the claims of France in Madagascar.

LOTINIE.

PARIS, November 23.—A bill is introduced in public to the executive, bunting terribly, around the indignation of the people.

SALISBURY'S COMPLIMENTS.

LONDON, November 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in an address before the Scottish Conservative club, Edinburgh, Thursday night, taunted the liberal government with having adopted its predecessor's policy. He strongly denounced the action of the government toward Ireland and condemned the arrears of rent act. He had, he said, favored schemes of peasant proprietary that were now impossible, as such surplus fund had been otherwise disposed of. Stigmatizing the vagueness of Gladstone's utterances, he said, "I confess I do not often envy the United States, but their institutions possess one feature which appears to be a subject for the greatest envy, namely their magnificent institution of the supreme court. If their parliament passes a measure inconsistent with the constitution of the country, there exists a court which will negative it at once, thus giving a stability to the institutions of the country, which, under the system of vague and mysterious promises here, we look for in vain." These remarks were received with applause.

ARREST OF SOCIALISTS.

MADRID, November 23.—Spain has resolved to adopt measures in conjunction with France, looking to the suppression of the anarchist movement. At a cabinet council to-day King Alfonso, representing the minister of the interior, announced the arrest in Andalusia of thirty socialists connected with the Spaniards arrested in Lyons. He also stated that other arrests had been made in Catalonia.

WILL REIMBURSE US.

MADRID, November 23.—The cabinet has resolved to reply to the demand of the United States in regard to losses suffered by Americans during the Cuban insurrection, and that they will act in conformity with principles of strict justice.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

CHARKOFF, November 23.—The government has acceded to the petition from the mining congress for the imposition of a tax of fifteen copecks per pond on foreign pig iron. The proposals of the last congress to tax foreign coal will probably be accepted.

TO PLEASE ENGLAND.

MADRID, November 23.—The government will liberate Cuban refugees early in December in response to the appeal of England. The refugees will be required to promise that they will not return to Cuba.

Gathering the Gambiers.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, November 23.—The police made a raid on one of the gambling houses to-night and captured 125 persons.

A Fatal Mistake.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

LITTLE ROCK, November 23.—At half past 7 to-night Miss Mattie Christian, daughter of Dr. Christian and a prominent young lady in society, took a dose of strychnine, mistaking it for quinine. It threw her into the most

terrible convulsion and she died at 9 o'clock.

The Greatest Strike of Aul.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

MONTREAL, November 23.—A strike begun by the laborers in Cochrane, Cass & Co's factory, and it is feared that it will extend to other shoe factory employees, numbering between ten and twelve thousand.

INDUSTRIAL.

The iron and tube works at East Syracuse, N. Y., employ 1,000 men.

The total production of the tin mines of the world last year was 38,700 tons.

During 1881 the United States exported ninety-nine locomotives and 11,627 car wheels.

The rolling mills of the south are busy on orders, which will keep them going for months ahead.

The Workmen's party of New York elected three members of the assembly at the recent election.

It is estimated that from 450,000 to 500,000 tons of charcoal are annually made in the United States.

The Champion Machine Works at Springfield, Ohio, soon to begin operations, will employ 2,500 men.

The moulders of Bay View, Wis., are out on strike against a reduction of wages ranging from 25 to 10 per cent.

The Knights of Labor of Chicago, Ill., formed a co-operative cigar company for the manufacture of all grades of cigars.

The steel works of Bessemer Station, Pa., cover one hundred and six acres. The weekly production is estimated at 16,000 tons of material.

There was never such a time for building grain elevators. At almost every railroad station in the west new elevators are being built or old ones enlarged. The bounteous harvest will give the elevator men a boom.

The total output of coal for the state of Iowa from July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882, was 3,127,700 tons average price per ton for mines 50 cents, making the total earnings of 74,000 miners, \$254,350 or \$31.10 per month per man.

At San Francisco, Cal., the building trades are busy. Carpenters' wages range from \$3 to \$4 per day; bricklayers \$3 to \$3.50 per day, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Plumbers and gas fitters receive \$4 per day, and are organizing a union with a view to an increase of pay.

How Don Turned It Off.

Washington Star.

About a week after the recent elections, when the Pullman cars destined for this city were detained at Harrisburg, a gentleman got in and took a seat next to a traveler from Nebraska. The latter, a few miles this side of Harrisburg, remarked, "We had a h-l of a cyclone, didn't we?" The Harrisburger, seemingly oblivious to the remark, pulled out his watch and, carefully noting the time, said:

"We are going at a tremendous rate. I know this road, and we have just made five miles in four minutes."

The western man took up a paper, and in scanning the news, said:

"Worse and worse. H-l broke loose on them this time; don't you think so?" addressing the Harrisburger.

"By jingo," said the latter, "we will get to Washington on time if we keep on this way."

The Nebraska man did not seem to understand why his fellow traveler showed so little interest in the election, but prudently dropped the subject. Landing in Washington on time, the Nebraska man immediately jumped out and calling one of the depot people, and pointing to his traveling companion, asked:

"Who is that gentleman?" and received the reply:

"Why, that is Senator Don Cameron."

"The mischief it is," said the Nebraska man, "I don't wonder he turned it off."

Stalwart Compliments.

Albany Express, Stalwart of the Stalwarts.

Grover Cleveland's ancestry is traced back to Henry Sewell, Esq., of Coventry, in Warwickshire, England, who flourished in Queen Elizabeth's day, and was several times elected mayor of that city. But the awful fact remains that Cleveland looks as though he belonged under the cap and in the uniform of a metropolitan policeman. Really, don't he look like the traditional policeman?

The democratic papers are able to see that Mr. Cleveland looks up for president in 1884. Our own opinion is that Mr. Cleveland is doing most of his looting now, and that after he begins his career of master of the democratic legislative kennel he will commence to seek the western horizon. As Bob Ingersoll says, "he has loomed as much as he ever will."

The Democratic Governor-elect of Massachusetts figures less glory out of Cleveland's victory than is generally awarded. He says that Cleveland polled a lighter vote than Hancock notwithstanding his majority. Ben must learn to be more coolly polite and cover up his ambition by the first thing he knows he will be considered a candidate for president and be "busted" accordingly.

A Waste of Tears.

Buffalo Express.

There