

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Secretary Frelinghuysen has sent a voluminous letter to the House of Representatives, reviewing the reports from Consuls of the United States in relation to the state of labor in Europe. In his remarks the Secretary says that British results are principally selected for comparison as English wages are, generally speaking the highest in Europe, and English trade conditions have more in common with American customs and usages than those of other countries. He says: "It appears by comparing the cities of Europe with those of the United States that bricklayers and masons in Chicago are paid very nearly three-times the wages, plasterers nearly four times, slaters three times, plumbers nearly three times, carpenters twice, blacksmiths twice, bookbinders more than twice, brickmakers nearly three times, brass founders and cabinet makers nearly twice, cigars makers nearly three times, cooper once and a half as much, draymen, teamsters and street railway drivers nearly twice, horse-shoers three and one-half times, jewelers more than one and one-half times, laborers, porters, etc., more than twice, lithographers three times, telegraph operators twice and one-half, sail makers more than twice, printers twice and a half, saddlers and harness makers more than one and one-half times, stevedores more than twice and one-fourth times, tailors twice and tinsmiths once and three-fourths the wages paid to similar trades and callings in London."

Relative to the prices of the necessities of life, the Secretary says:

"It is frequently asserted that the cheapness of living in Europe more than equalizes the lower wages there paid. In a volume on labor in Europe, published by this department in 1878, it was shown that the prices of food in use were actually lower than in Europe, and that the working classes in the United States could purchase more and better aliment, dollar for dollar than the working classes of any country in Europe. The contrary impression is probably due to the fact that the working people of Europe live more cheaply than the working people of the United States, from which it is inferred that the purchasing power of their wages is greater than the purchasing power of similar wages here. It appears from the reports that the American workmen consume more and better food than the mechanic and laborer abroad, and that the cost of this food is as small in the United States as in Europe. It should be borne in mind, in making the comparison, that the better classes of beef, mutton, veal and pork are not only for the most part cheaper in our great cities than in those of Europe, but they are here daily necessities for the tables of the better grade of skilled workmen, rarely absent from some one meal of the day, and often present at the morning and evening meal, while concurrent testimony is that, even to the best paid working classes in Europe they are in the main luxuries seldom enjoyed."

It should not be forgotten that the manipulation of food supplies after they reach England is conducted on the most economical plan, under the beneficent control of great co-operative societies. In general, clothing can be purchased cheaper in Europe than in the United States, especially clothing of the higher grades. As to the relative quantity and quality of the clothing, bases for identical comparison do not exist. The same influence which prompts the higher paid workman in the United States to purchase better and more varied food than his European comrade extends also to his clothing, for he buys more and better garments. House rent in Europe is apparently lower than here, but the habitations are usually inferior to those in the United States. In Dundee, one of the most thriving industrial centres in Europe, 23,760 persons live in 8,620 houses of one room each; 74,374 persons live in 16,187 houses of two rooms each. Of workmen's rooms in Manchester Consul Shaw writes: "A great number of houses visited by me contained only one living room, and this served for parlor, kitchen, dining room, sitting room, and in some instances also as bedroom." The relative cost of manufactures in different countries is thus treated: "There are certain natural and artificial conditions which so largely affect the direct conditions of wages as to be entitled to consideration in any analytical examination of the great question of labor, but, from their abstruseness, they are less evident to the general mind and more debatable than the simple relations shown in the reports of consuls. It would be a legitimate inquiry to ascertain what are the conditions which enable England to manufacture machinery and other products at less prices than similar goods can be manufactured in France, and at prices equal to those in Germany, while the rates of wages of said workmen of England are, on the whole, higher than those paid for similar labor in France, and more than double those paid in Germany." The Secretary concludes: "The social and moral conditions of independent people are legitimate subjects of investigation by another government when they directly affect its national policy, but only as they may throw light on the precise point under discussion. In collecting information for a comparison of wages

and the state of labor at home and abroad, while consuls were expected to furnish only such details as would tend to establish the connection between individual habits and labor, if any existed, a review of many of these reports leads to the conclusion that so far as moral conditions affect production and wages, or are affected by them, the relations, if any, are indirect, obscure and often contradictory. Improvidence, intemperance and immoralities may often be found prevalent in communities side by side with successful conditions of labor. From elements like these, not reducible to statistics, no effective general conclusions can be drawn. The physical and psychical traits of communities are most often due to climate, race, tradition and to virtuous and religious advantages and training. This subject, however, belongs rather to the domain of higher political economy, and to the philosophy of morals, than the practical questions of labor and the purchasing power of labor, to which this present examination is mainly confined. This review of the consular reports has of course omitted much valuable information furnished by the different officers, and has been necessarily confined to the simpler conditions of labor which admitted of comparison with those here existing. The facts have been presented as they were reported, without regard to any political or economical argument which may be drawn from them."

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—Wm. Fletas, incarcerated in Madison jail for robbery, having threatened the lives of all who aided in his arrest, a party of 15 men took possession of the jail to-day and shot the prisoner to death. Fletas some years ago killed P. Gillespie in Madisonville. He was tried and acquitted. It is alleged he displayed symptoms of insanity, and at times was insolent and dangerous.

CHICAGO, 22.—The fast train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Washington, was thrown from the track early this morning 50 miles east of this city. The dining car burned and four of the occupants, including the cook and waiters, were fatally injured. Sixteen passengers in the sleeping cars were badly bruised and shaken up. No cause for the accident is assigned.

PORTLAND, Ogn., 22.—The second snowstorm commenced at noon to-day raging with great violence. Trains of the Oregon Railway Navigation road are still impeded. A train load of passengers are showed up between the Dalles and Cascades. Six engines, 500 men and provisions have been sent to their rescue. A blockade in the Rocky Mountains prevents trains running on the Northern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The sub-committee of the Senate committee on public lands has agreed to report at the next meeting of the full committee a substitute for Senator's Hill's backbone railroad forfeiture bill. The substitute forfeits the lands on the east side of the river from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, and confirms the grant to the New Orleans Pacific from the point at which they were building at the date of the assignment up to Shreveport upon the line shown by the map filed by the old backbone company. The condition is attached that the company shall allow the occupants of unforfeited lands who are entitled to homesteads and pre-emptions to purchase their lands at \$2 per acre.

The cross-examination of General Swain was continued Saturday before the court martial, and was directed chiefly to his stock account and "due bills" transactions. Nothing of particular importance was developed, and the examination proceeded in a slow way up to adjournment. Previously to adjourning, it was arranged that counsel for defense should have two days for argument when the case reaches that stage, and counsel for prosecution one day—at being all they asked to be allowed them.

ADJOURNED TO JANUARY. WASHINGTON, 23.—There has been considerable discussion lately in the newspapers and elsewhere, as to whether the Bourbons should go to the rear or come to the front under Cleveland's administration. Southern Senators and Representatives generally seem to have confidence that they will be fairly recognized, not only in the formation of the Cabinet, but in the distribution of the Federal patronage in the Southern States. The views of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who was a Confederate officer, and who has been elevated since the war as a type of the irreconcilable, irreclaimable and unregenerate red-shirted Bourbon, are a fair expression of the opinions held by the great majority of Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Senator Butler said: I have the utmost confidence in President Cleveland's giving the South the political recognition to which she is entitled. The South does not demand one cabinet officer, or two, or any other number. She does not demand anything. I presume, when Governor Cleveland gets ready to make up his cabinet, its members will not be all taken from the East, or the West, or the South. Each geographical division will have given the representation to which it is fairly entitled. The South will make no immodest nor inordinate requests. The Southern people pay their proportion of the taxes and bear their share of the burdens and responsibilities of the government. They would like their share of its honors and emoluments. I am perfectly contented to let the President determine

What these honors and emoluments shall be. I see that some of the Northern newspapers say that under a democratic administration the South will control the Government. Gentlemen who express such views pay the vast population, intelligence and wealth of the North a very poor compliment. Under ordinary circumstances one would hardly expect that the small population of the South should dominate the government and people of the North and West. This might come to pass in the event that men of competence and ability could not be found in the North, but I do not believe that the prophets to whom I have alluded would be willing to concede this to be possible."

Senator Jones of Florida said: "The South is a portion of the United States; her people are faithful and law-abiding citizens, and no sensible man can doubt but that Governor Cleveland is aware of that fact. He will do what he believes to be just and fair towards the South, and the South will support his administration."

A Southern representative of prominence said: "Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since the war, and the South has not had, in that time, one representative man in the Cabinet or in the Supreme Court. There is not to-day a representative Southern man in the army or navy above the rank of lieutenant. We have been treated as though we were outcasts or members of foreign States. Our people expect recognition from President Cleveland. We do not ask nor expect, however, one whit more of consideration than would be given such a population or territory as ours situated in the north or west. The idea that the South will make demands is absurd. The President knows what is due the South, and if we do not get all that some of our people imagine belongs to them, there will be no trouble. People from the North and West are sometimes disappointed. They bear their burdens philosophically. If we are alike unfortunate we will be calm."

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, would think it an unbearable loss if no Cabinet officer should be chosen from the South. He, in common with a majority of the Southern men, think it is of the first importance that they should have the selection of the men to fill the federal offices in their respective States.

The admission of Dakota into the Union is getting to be a more and more pressing question. The *World's* Washington special says: Successive Republican administrations have looked upon the Territories as so much free range for impecunious, dishonest, incompetent and obnoxious members of their party that they felt obliged to take care of. The evils arising out of the appointment of disreputable citizens of States to hold responsible offices in the Territories have so repeatedly forced themselves upon the attention of the public that both parties in their national conventions at Chicago, last summer, felt obliged to make very positive declarations on the subject. But so strong a hold has the system got on even the present otherwise respectable administration that Arthur recently made a number of Territorial appointments that were in defiance of the resolution on that subject adopted by his party at their national convention. No better evidence could be adduced to show the imperative necessity of turning the republican party out of power than the fact that its best President since Lincoln finds himself utterly unable to stand the pressure of Territorial marauders.

After reviewing the lives of several Territorial Governors the *World's* correspondent proceeds: Is there not, therefore, good reason for democrats not to admit any more Territories till the new administration comes in and has an opportunity to clean out the vermin that now infest government offices in these same Territories? It is not believed that there is any pressing necessity for the admission of Dakota; it has been too much befuddled, and a collapse has come. The climate has been found too cold for stock-raising, and even they are only fit for raising one product, wheat, and that is now selling out there for less than 50 cents a bushel. A regular stampede from the northern part of the Territory has set in; everybody is selling out who can get enough to go away with, and there is no prospect for improvement for years to come. It is a country fit only for Scandinavians, Russians and Esquimaux. It is sharing the fate of Nevada, that most ridiculous monument to unseemly haste in admitting a Territory into the Union before it is ready. At the late election, Nevada cast only 18,000 votes; yet it has as many senators as New York. It is actually decreasing in population, and I predict that Dakota will soon begin to go the same way. Intelligent members of Congress are disgusted with the perpetual tales of rascality and dirty wrangling that come from the Territories, and with the ignorant and vulgar creatures that are almost universally sent as representatives of the Territories at Washington.

In another column a Texan writes the *World* from Washington: "The rads are trying to yank Dakota into the Union. If they press the question too strongly, we will split Texas in the middle and make two States of her. We have 135,000 democratic majority, and enough population for another State."

NEW YORK, 23.—Harrigan & Hart's Theatre Comique, on Broadway, opposite the New York hotel, was destroyed by fire this morning. The theatre cost \$125,000; no insurance on the building

or contents. The books and money belonging to the Actors' Fund Association, in the safe in their rooms on the second floor are supposed to have been totally destroyed. The safe in the treasurer's office of the theatre contained, besides the books of the establishment, \$2,000 in money and the manuscript of several of Harrigan's plays. The excitement in the colonnade of the hotel was for a time intense. The waiters had gone through the building and aroused the guests. Many of the latter became terrified and ran down stairs in their night clothes. The proprietor succeeded in quieting them after awhile. The interior decorations of the theatre cost \$30,000, and the scenery for the "Major," which was the opening play in the new house cost \$5,000. Since that time scenery for ten plays has been added, which increased the value of the stage settings to \$75,000. Besides this, the mountings of Harrigan's new play, "McAlister's Legacy," which cost \$10,000, were in the house. Everything was lost. The insurance policy ran out a short time ago, and in the press of business its renewal had been neglected. The total loss by the fire will be about \$200,000.

WHEELING, W. V., 23.—The second horrible outrage and robbery by hooded burglars in the past three days has greatly excited the people of this city. On Sunday six masked men entered the house of Mrs. Workenur, and, after horribly beating the family, stole about \$5,000 in gold. Last night four men, evidently of the same gang, broke into the house of Elijah Marling, a bachelor miser, and finding only \$182 on his person, put him to the most horrible torture, to force him to reveal the hiding place of his gold. He was tied to a bedpost, stripped, and a red-hot poker applied to his back and thighs in no less than twenty places. Hot oil was also poured down his back, and his misery and sufferings were terrible in the extreme. He evidently had no money concealed. In their anger at their failure, a burglar struck him a heavy blow on the head and left him hanging, insensible, in his own fastenings. He was found six hours later, nearly frozen and half dead, and his condition is dangerous. He is nearly 60 years of age. The robbers work with seeming impunity, and all efforts to locate or capture them seem useless. The county constabulary is powerless, and dwellers in isolated houses are in constant dread.

CHEYENNE, 23.—*Leader* specials from all over the Territory indicate that the present is the first real cold wave of the season. At Fort McKinney, in the midst of a cattle region, it is 28 below, and snowing hard. The cattle are well prepared for the storm, and damage so far is slight, if any. Indications are that the weather is moderating.

Denver, 23.—Reports from the mountains show that the snowstorm which has been in progress for several days still continues; thus far without unusual or serious results. The storm was most severe in Blue and Eagle river counties, where the snow is several feet deep and drifting. The mountain roads are considerably blocked. It will probably be two or three days before the Salt Lake train will be able to make Marshall Pass. The weather in the mountains is warm, and indications are that the storm will soon break.

Portland, Ogn., 23.—The snow has ceased, and the snow-plows succeeded in moving to-day. Should there be no additional snowfall, the blockade on the Northern Pacific will be broken Thursday afternoon.

CHICAGO, 23.—A meeting was held here to-night to give expression to the sentiment of the city on the subject of Mormonism. Ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle presided. In opening the meeting he touched upon the Missouri troubles, the Danites and the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

Rev. Mr. McNeice, of Utah, said the Mormons claim the balance of power in Idaho and Arizona, and that in Utah the Gentiles were practically disfranchised.

Resolutions were passed calling on Congress to pass the anti-Mormon bill introduced by Senator Cullom.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The celebrated Sharon divorce case has been decided in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was brought by plaintiff, Miss Sarah Althea Hill, claiming to be the wife of ex-Senator Sharon, was for divorce, division and community of property. Judge Sullivan's decision is very comprehensive and contains 26,000 words. After reviewing the testimony, he concludes by declaring that under the laws of California the plaintiff is the legal wife of Sharon, and as such is entitled to divorce on the ground of wilful desertion and division of the common property. The latter is estimated to be worth \$10,000,000. The verdict is a great surprise to the public, it having been generally supposed, from the contradictory character of the testimony, that the plaintiff would have been non-suited. It is believed that Sharon will appeal.

## FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 22.—A large meeting of National Liberals to-day adopted resolutions approving Bismarck's foreign policy and declaring the action of the Reichstag unworthy of the Empire and opposed to the wishes of the people.

LONDON, 22.—The parcel room in the railway station, in which the fire occurred on Saturday, adjoined the covered way over which the Queen passed Wednesday when she started for Osborne. The managers of the Great Western

Railway assert that the fire was purely accidental and not due to Fenian agency. They declare no infernal machine was found, and that the ill-smelling white liquor was simply horse medicine.

LEIPSIC, 22.—Sentence was pronounced to-day in the cases of the anarchists tried last week for an attempt to assassinate Emperor William at Neiderwald. Reinsdorf, Rapsch and Knechler were sentenced to death; Holzhauser and Bachmann were condemned to ten years penal servitude; Soehngen, Rheinbach and Toeline were acquitted.

PARIS, 22.—In the elections to-day a complete Autonomist list of Senatorial delegates were elected in Paris; the Opportunists were successful at Dijon and Grenoble, and the Irreconcilables at Lyons. Victor Hugo and Schoolcher received the largest number of votes. Rochefort and Guyot were near the bottom of the list.

BERLIN, 22.—In the Congo conference to-day, Gen. Sanford, American delegate, asked how it was proposed to extend the provisions of the postal convention, in the absence of means of communication. Dr. Busch replied that it would be best that the German chancellor should transmit to the powers the German postmasters' recommendation.

Gen. Sanford gave notice of intention to introduce an amended project for a railway around the cataraacts.

Kapnist, of Russia, refused assent to England's proposal to make oil and coal contraband of war.

The American neutrality scheme was shelved by the conference through the opposition of Courcel, who affirmed that France was unable to accept it in any form whatever. Germany and England warmly supported America.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A shock of earthquake occurred in Lisbon, yesterday.

In the recent engagement with the Chinese, near Chu, the French lost 20 killed and 93 wounded.

WASHINGTON, 22.—In the Senate, Blair called up the bill providing for a commission to examine into the liquor traffic. He said it was the bill already passed four times by the Senate, but not acted on by the House. The motion was opposed, but the bill was taken up and passed—yeas 24, nays 16.

The residence of John Gates, of Butler, Pa., was demolished by a gas explosion; himself, wife and four children were buried in the ruins. All were subsequently rescued more or less seriously injured.

The detectives sent to Nebraska in search of Capt. Howgate have been unable to gain a trace of his whereabouts. They visited De Witt, where his mistress was supposed to be living, but were unable to find her.

The police of New York were kept very busy Sunday. The excise law was fairly enforced and a great number of bartenders arrested. An opium joint was also raided and thirty-two persons captured, of whom eight were women.

ALBANY, 22.—The *Evening Journal* published a letter from Wm. M. Evarts, in which he says: "In response to many inquiries and requests made me from all parts of the State, I take the liberty, in this form, of making public my readiness and desire to be considered among the candidates for election by the Legislature as Senator from this State."

Hunters Point, L. I., 22.—The fire in Pratt's oil works at Williamsburg is still burning, but is believed to be under control, though a change in the wind might cause its further extension. No more tanks have exploded. The firemen succeeded in saving the five-story brick factory. A great quantity of oil in barrels and cases on the dock and in the warehouses, is still blazing. Fire boats and tugs are throwing water from the river with but little effect. Seven hundred men are thrown out of employment.

DENVER, 22.—The coal miners at Coal Creek, Elmore, Walzenburg and Cameron—twelve hundred in all—resumed work to-day at the old rates.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in regard to the importation of rags which provides for the admission of all rags which may be afloat January 1st, under the terms of the former circular providing for the issue of certificates by consular officers and which also provides that all rags shipped after January 1st shall be subject to disinfection upon their arrival in this country.

The President has accepted the resignation of Henry D. Byman, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and will to-morrow nominate John B. Thompson, General Superintendent of the railway mail service, to succeed him.

NEW YORK, 23.—The Mackay-Bennett commercial cables were opened to the public at midnight at the offices of the Commercial Company.

PARIS, 23.—It is reported that the government has searched the barracks here and found evidence of Anarchism spreading among the soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, 23.—The conference committee of shoemakers and manufacturers appointed a joint board of arbitration.

LONDON, 23.—The English Blue Book has been issued, containing the cor-