GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

A PLAN TO SETTLE THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

SUGGESTING THAT THE GOVERNMENT BUY THE RESERVATIONS—NEEDED LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The annual report of the Lieutenant-General of the Army is made public to-day. At the date of the last consolidated returns the Army consisted of 2,154 officers and 24,705 men. Nothing, says the report, has yet been done in this division for the protection of our seaboard by the improvement, enlargement, or increase and armament of our fortifications, so that many of our large cities are still at the mercy of the ironclads of foreign nations in case of rupture of our relations, but it is hoped that public sentiment will before long prevail on Congress for liberal appropriations in this respect. The Division of the Missouri has had disturbances which have severely taxed the troops and the supply departments of the Government. First came the Oklahoma invaders, who undertook to take possession of certain lands in the Indian Territory. "The sincerity of the leaders of the Oklahoma Colony," writes General Sheridan, "may well be doubted, but they were bold in their movements, and carried their scheme to the verge of bloodshed. The belief exists that their intention was not actual settlement but to call the attention of Congress to the opening up of the Indian Territory, and that money was subscribed for their purposes by interested corporations."

The report says: "The situation in that part of the Division of the Pacific comprising the southeastern portion of the Department of Arizona has been, I regret to say, far from satisfactory. So long as General Crook had control of the Apaches, under the agreement between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, matters went on very well in Arizona, but when contentions began under the divided authority that existed a year ago, distrust and trouble arose among the Indians, and continued until the outbreak of the Chiricahuas in May last. The outbreak was petulant and without cause, and embraced only part of the tribe, but this element comprises the young and most vigorous. The conduct of this band, not exceeding forty-two men and ninety-two squaws, was fiendish in the extreme. Unprotected and unarmed people were murdered wherever met on their route, and when pressed by the troops they scattered like a flock of quail and came together again at some designated point from fifty to a hundred miles distant. They eventually crossed the line into Mexico, thinking, perhaps, they might escape pursuit; but our agreement with the Government of Mexico enabled us to continue the chase, with occasional conflicts which have resulted in the killing of a small number, probably not exceeding twelve, and the capture of over thirty women and children. They should all be exterminated or captured, and I have the greatest confidence in General Crook's ability to accomplish this purpose, though the difficulties are very great. The country in that section is rough and mountainous, and the ability of this band of desperadoes to steal horses and mount themselves gives them large advantages. They have, of course, greatly paralyzed the commerce of the country, and business interests have suffered and related under the interruption. I beg the people in that section to bear in mind that General Crook is the best man we have to deal with these hostile Indians, and will accomplish more in the end than perhaps any man in the Army."

Of the Indian question General Sheridan says: "On account of the rapid growth of our Western settlements the army is obliged, in some places, to protect white people from Indians, while in other places it is protecting the Indians in their persons and property from the whites. The Indians are the richest people in this country as communities. Their reservations include some of the best land, and if divided among the heads of families each family would have thousands of acres. If I may be permitted to suggest, I would recommend that each family be given and located on the 320 acres now provided for them by law in case of actual settlement. The Government should then condemn all the balance of each reservation, buy it in at $1 25 per acre, and with the proceeds purchase Government bonds, to be held in trust by the Interior Department, only giving to the Indians each year the interest on the bonds for their support. Let this money, if you please, be disbursed the same as the money appropriated each year by Congress. The practical working would be about as follows: The Crow Indians, for instance, have nearly 4,800,000 acres of land. There are not more than 3,300 of them, and counting five persons to a family—a large estimate—they could be settled separately on 320 acres for each family and then have over 4,500,000 acres left, which the Government could buy of them when condemned. If the proceeds were invested in Government bonds and the interest used for their support it would be more money than is now appropriated by Congress for their yearly maintenance. It would be their own money, and take the question of annual appropriations for them out of Congress. Take the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians as another example. They have nearly 4,300,000 acres; 200,000 would settle them in severalty and the 4,100,000 acres remaining, if purchased by the Government in the manner described, would yield an annual interest sufficient for their support. The Ute Indians have about 5,100,000 acres, which, if purchased in the same way, would furnish a revenue adequate for their support."

The Lieutenant-General has not discovered anything to change his views expressed last year as to the cause of desertions. He calls attention to the necessity of concentrating troops near the large cities where they can be more economically supported and whence they can be more readily moved to the frontier when required there. He says there are many disabled officers, for whom no vacancies exist on the retired list, and states that it would greatly relieve the service if Congress would retire them. The status of the National Guard, he says, should be regulated by a general law of Congress—the number of officers and men be fixed and unchangeable except as change is made necessary at stated periods by growth of population. The General Government could then issue them the best arms and camp and garrison equipage, and exact a responsibility which is not now required.

General Sheridan concludes his report as follows: "The discipline throughout the Army is good. I have no recommendations to make except to increase the number of men in the companies and to add two more companies and two majors to each regiment of infantry. I most heartily coincide with the remarks of General Schofield on the need of military legislation. His views are of so much importance that I transcribe them bodily to my report. 'There is great need in the military service of legislation under the power conferred by the Constitution upon Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. . . . Although the regulations have undergone changes almost without number, the most important questions involved in the command and government of the Army, which have been the source of constant embarrassment and the cause of much controversy for many years, remain unsettled at the present time. No commanding general from the highest to the lowest, can know the extent or limits of his authority, and no one can have any staff responsible to him for the faithful execution of his orders. During the last twenty-five years the country has passed through three momentous crises wherein these unsettled questions were of vital importance to the Nation, and their decision, for the occasion, depended solely upon individual opinions. Another such crisis may not be far distant, when such a decision might not be so fortunate for the country. Hence, while I present the necessity of a considerable increase of the Army, I also suggest, as a still greater necessity, that laws be established by Congress for the government and regulation of the military forces.'"

NEW-YORK MEN IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (*Special*).—Congressman-elect Timothy J. Campbell, otherwise known as "Tim" Campbell, called at the White House to-day, but did not even get a glimpse of Colonel Lamont, much less of the President. He said that he was looking after the interests "of Tammany and reform." Another New-York statesman, ex-Assemblyman Peter Mitchell, went to the White House yesterday, taking with him a lot of friends whom he promised to introduce to the President. He was just starting a speech when the President despairingly threw up his hands and exclaimed: "I will see you to-morrow at 10 o'clock—not now." Mr. Mitchell checked the current of his eloquence, and now goes about town whispering into people's ears that he is here on "important business." Another New-York man here is John Tratnor, whosays that Representative Hewitt has promised to nominate him Doorkeeper of the next House. He says that he has the backing of the entire delegations from Massachusetts, New-Jersey, New-York and other Eastern States. The probabilities are, however, that the Doorkeeper will come from the South.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President to-day appointed John M. Campbell to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Philadelphia, and Richard H. Arbuckle to be Collector of Customs for the district of Erie, Penn. The Secretary of the Treasury appointed William D. Kendrick to be Shipping Commissioner at the port of Philadelphia, vice James A. O'Brien removed, and E. E. Chapman to be keeper of the Salmon Creek Life-Saving Station, Lake Ontario, N. Y.

William D. Kendrick is a successful business man of Philadelphia. He has been an active politician and is vice-president of the American Club. His age is about fifty.

John M. Campbell is a son of Judge Campell, who was Postmaster-General under President Pierce and at one time Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. He is about thirty-five.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President has designated Captain S. M. Mills, 5th Artillery, to accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Lazelle to India as representatives of the United States Army, to witness the manœuvres of the British Army in January. The superintendent of mounted recruiting service has been directed to forward thirty-six recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 7th Cavalry. First Lieutenant Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cavalry, has been relieved from duty as a member of the court-martial at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and ordered to proceed to join his troop. First Lieutenant George K. Spencer, 19th Infantry, having been found by a retiring board incapacitated for active service, his leave of absence has been extended until further orders. First Lieutenant William H. Hamner, 30th Infantry, and First Lieutenant George P. Cooke, 15th Infantry, have been ordered to duty at the Leavenworth military prison. Captain Joshua W. Jacobs, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty in the office of the Quartermaster-General, and ordered to take charge of the construction of buildings for the new post at Atlanta, Ga.

Lieutenant James H. Sears has been ordered to the Naval Observatory; Ensign John L. Purcell to the receiving ship Independence; Paymaster James E. Tolfree has been detached from the receiving ship Vermont on November 30 and ordered to settle accounts, then await orders; Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse from the Navy Yard at New-York on November 30, and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont, also to continue in the discharge of his present duties in the bureau of provisions and clothing.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Colonel W. F. Switzler, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has just completed his annual report on foreign commerce. The report says the total value of our foreign commerce in merchandise, including the in-transit trade, during the fiscal year 1885, was $1,388,588,165, of which the value of the exports was $742,000,000, of the imports $577,000,00, and of the in-transit and trans-shipment trade $68,000,000. The imports and exports of gold and silver, coin and bullion during the same period, amounted to $85,242,323, of which the value of the exports was $42,000,000, and of the imports $43,000,000. The value of our foreign commerce in merchandise, including the in-transit trade, during the preceding fiscal year was $1,481,840,086, showing a falling off in our foreign trade during the last fiscal year of $93,251,921.

It appears that in the value of foreign commerce the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland stands first, Germany second, France third, and the United States fourth. The total value of the foreign trade in merchandise of these nations during the year 1883 was as follows: Of the United Kingdom, $3,563,877,370; Germany, $2,450,428,745; France, $2,083,885,545; the United States, $1,547,020,316.

The most notable features of our foreign trade during the last fiscal year, as compared with the trade of 1884, was a decrease in the imports of merchandise of $90,000,000 and a falling off in the exports of gold of $32,000,000. The decrease occurred mainly in the values of imports of sugar and molasses, silks, wools, and manufactures of silk and wool, and iron and steel, and manufactures of iron and steel. Among the exports of our manufactured products which show the most rapid development since 1866 are agricultural implements, clocks and watches, manufactures of cotton, manufactures of iron and steel, including locomotives, sewing-machines, tools and hardware. Great Britain not only takes about 60 per cent of our agricultural and unmanufactured products, but also a larger share, amounting to 27 per cent, of our manufactures than do Central America, the West Indies and South America combined.

Colonel Switzler says there has been since 1860 a marked decline in the percentage of imports of manufactured articles, and a corresponding increase in the percentage of imports of crude or partially manufactured articles. This is a significant fact, showing a steady growth in the demand for crude articles to be used as materials in the various processes of home manufacture. The duty collected on merchandise fell from $199,000,000 in 1884, to $178,000,000 in 1885, but the equivalent ad valorem rate rose from 41.7 per cent to 46 per cent.

The value of our foreign trade conducted in vessels bearing our national flag shows a steady decline. During the fiscal year 1885 the value of merchandise carried in our foreign trade was $1,388,000,000, of which only 14.6 per cent was carried in American bottoms, and only 7 per cent in American steam vessels. Of the total tonnage entered at our seaports in the foreign trade last year, amounting to 12,000,000 tons, only 2,800,000 was American.

There was also a large falling off in the immigration. The number arrived during the year was 395,346, against 518,592 during the preceding year, and a falling off of 50 per cent since 1882, the year of the largest immigration, when the arrivals were 788,992.

The Chief of the Bureau also calls attention to the fact that no statistics of the exports by railroads are now obtained, except from the officers of a few railway companies. The officers of railways leading into Mexico and of several important railway lines leading into Canada utterly refuse to give collectors of customs any data in regard to exports over their roads.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (*Special*).—It is expected that all the old members of the Ways and Means Committee who were re-elected will be retained on the committee. On the Democratic side there are three vacancies, two caused by the promotion of Messrs. Blackburn and Jones to the Senate and one by the defeat of Mr. Hurd. Mr. Hurd, who contests the election of his Republican opponent, is confident that the seat will be awarded to him and it is possible that Speaker Carlisle may leave a place open in the Ways and Means Committee until that contest shall be decided. For the other two vacancies there will be a lively competition. A Kentuckian will naturally expect to succeed Mr. Blackburn and an Arkansas representative will hope to sit in Mr. Jones's place. So far as the latter is concerned the struggle will be between Messrs. Dunn and Breckenridge. The former has seen the longer term of service, but the relationship of the latter to the late Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy may have some weight in determining the choice if it be made from Arkansas. There is some talk that General Hatch, of Missouri, would be willing to relinquish the chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture for a subordinate place on the Ways and Means Committee and that Mr. Cobb would gladly retire from the chairmanship of the Public Lands Committee for the same purpose. Other Indiana men who think their abilities and experience entitle them to a place on the same committee are Messrs. Kiefner and Ward. Mr. Kiefner is the man who wants to "pan the tariff up by the roots." Kentucky has several patriots who would be glad to take Mr. Blackburn's place at the table of the committee. Among them is Mr. McCreary, who is a served a term in the United States Senate. Another is Mr. Robertson and some of the friends of Mr. Willis believe that he would cheerfully relinquish the chairmanship of the Important Committee on Rivers and Harbors in order to enjoy an opportunity to assist Colonel Morrison in the framing of a "Revenue" tariff measure.

On the Republican side of the committee the only vacancy is that caused by the retirement from Congress of Mr. Kasson, to which it is expected Major M. Kinley, of Ohio, will be appointed. It may be remembered that Major McKinley, who was a member of the committee, was unseated in the last Congress by a Democratic contestant and that the vacancy in the committee thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Reed, of Maine.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S OPPORTUNITY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (*Special*).—In view of the impending struggle in the House over the proposition to suspend the coinage of "buzzard" dollars, much interest is felt in the probable composition of the Coinage Committee. It is expected that Mr. Bland, the father of the "buzzard" dollar, will again be placed at its head. With the exception of Mr. Lanham, of Texas, he is the only Democrat who was a member of the committee in the last Congress and who was re-elected. Speaker Carlisle, if he likes, will be able to bring the new committee into harmony with the Administration, as he will have to fill the vacancies caused by the relegation to private life of Messrs. Dowd, of North Carolina; Hardy, of New-York; Nicholls, of Georgia; Pusey, of Iowa and Tully, of California, all Democrats. Of the four Republican members appointed as the beginning of the last Congress only one—Mr. Everhart, of Pennsylvania—will be available. Mr. Chace, of Rhode Island, having been promoted to the Senate, while Messrs. Belford, of Colorado and Lacey, of Michigan, have retired from Congress.

MR. SPRINGER'S IDEA ABOUT THE RULES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (*Special*).—Representative Springer, who has been at work on a revision of the rules for some time and intends to submit a bill to Congress when that body meets, said to a reporter of *The Star* to-day: "My bill takes three of the regular appropriation bills from the Committee on Appropriations. The Army bill I give to the Military Committee, the Naval bill to the Naval Committee, and the Post Office bill to the Post Office Committee. My aim has been to prepare a set of rules which will facilitate public business and enable a majority to do business. Hitherto we have come here at each Congress and bound ourselves hand and foot, and then called upon a doorkeeper to deliver us bound to the other House. We have not been able to do anything beyond passing appropriation bills except what was assented to by two-thirds or unanimous action. Now my revision opens the way for the prompt transaction of all business which meets the approval of a majority, and after three days my revision prohibits filibustering."

Mr. Springer continued: "I want to disclaim, in taking bills from the Appropriations Committee, any idea or object of striking at Mr. Randall. My object is to facilitate public business. The Appropriations Committee now has more than it can attend to in order and in proper time."

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President to-day appointed William F. Harrity to be postmaster at Philadelphia, vice H. S. Huidekoper, suspended.

His other appointments were:

Potsdam, N. Y., James M. Hubbell, vice George R. C. Smith, suspended; Williamstown, Mass., Bushnel Danforth, vice R. S. Tait, suspended; Fulton, Mo., James R. Gatlin, vice B. W. Kversole, suspended; Redding, Cal., John Major, vice James McCormick, suspended; Louisiana, Mo., Thomas W. Locke, vice William M. Furbas, suspended; Eldora, Kan., Thomas P. Fulton, vice Alva Scanlon, suspended; Springfield, Mo., William B. Popkin, vice Joseph A. Shipley, commission expired; Lagrange, Ind., Henry E. Wadsworth, vice Samuel A. Bagley, commission expired; Logan, Ohio, Charles Ross, vice F. Sproehl, resigned; Perryville, Va., John R. Shepherd, vice John Keesee, resigned; Bethlehem, Penn., George F. Lemain, vice Owen A. Lichtenthaler, resigned; Hudson, Ariz., Henry F. Hoadley, vice William C. Smith, deceased.

The Postmaster-General to-day appointed the following fourth-class postmasters:

Pennsylvania—At Wormleysburg, Joseph Bear; Railroad, Frederick Heilb; Rhiersburg, John Hammond; Plain Grove, S. J. Sewash; Vogtsburg, J. Allison Peck; Morton, Charles A. Smith; Maria, Daniel S. Leptogle; Centre, Daniel F. Curry; West Fairview, George H. Longwicker; Lebanon Church, Joseph W. Kennedy; Cobham, Mrs. L. J. Griffin.

West Virginia—At Letart, A. G. W. Brinker.

Connecticut—At Newtown, L. R. Booth; Sharon, Robert E. Goodwin.

Colorado—At Irwin, Alexander Fraser.

California—At Sutter Creek, Nathan Grinn.

Dakota—At Dunans, J. N. Jackson.

Georgia—At Hudson, Joseph B. Scott.

Illinois—At New-Douglas, Henry A. Greenlag; More, John G. Berry; Ashland, Joseph B. Lohman.

Texas—At Red Bud, M. Odom.

Iowa—At Hopper, C. A. Neer.

Kansas—At Jamestown, Benjamin H. Rogers; Toledo, L. E. Stanley; Quincy, Henry Beck; Providence, Charles F. Bunnell; Matthewson, William McDown; Mount Liberty, William R. Riddle; Nelson, Philip Miller; Ohio, Marshall Forsha; Pontiac, Nicholas B. Snyder; Neal, C. E. Tenney.

Kentucky—At Traveler's Rest, J. B. Minter.

Louisiana—At Hanchton, James W. Elston.

Massachusetts—At Jeffersonville, William J. Prendergast.

Oregon—At Sand's Valley, H. H. Mitchell; Bridgeport, "Jerry" J. Dooley.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17 (*Special*).—A dispatch patch was received at the American Club this afternoon, which was verified this evening, that William F. Harrity, a young lawyer of this city, had been appointed postmaster of Philadelphia. The news spread like wildfire, and at the Commonwealth Club there was a gloom overshadowing everything, while at the American, across the street, all was jollity and rejoicing. The appointment is a clean victory for Randall and the anti-Randall faction swear vengeance against the Democratic leader, and threats are freely made that he will be defeated for another term in Congress. The United States Marshalship, it is said, will now go to the country, as the Randallites assert that they are satisfied. Mr. Harrity has been an active worker in Democratic politics, and was chairman of the City Democratic Committee.

WILLIAM HUNTER SINKING RAPIDLY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (*Special*).—For a month William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State, has been gradually failing. In this comparatively short time he has been reduced from seemingly perfect health to a state of complete emaciation. He is now lying dangerously ill at his home in Georgetown and it is doubtful whether he will live through the week. His disease is a local one. He kept his post until his failing powers attracted the attention of Secretary Bayard, who insisted that he should take rest and submit to medical treatment. About this time it was discovered that he had been in the habit of rising at 5 o'clock in the morning and taking the train for Baltimore, where he went to consult a doctor and receive treatment and returning in time to be at his desk promptly at 9 o'clock. Secretary Bayard reasoned with the gentleman and cautioned him to take better care of himself. Finally he prevailed upon Mr. Hunter to absent himself from the office. Following the advice Mr. Hunter retired to his home about a week ago, where he has steadily grown worse. Indeed all hopes of his recovery seem to have been abandoned. Mr. Hunter is eighty years old, having been born in 1804.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1885.

BOND DECISION.—First Controller Durham has made a decision that the Secretary of the Treasury has no legal authority to pay for coupons which have been detached from an interest-bearing bond which may have been lost or defaced. He holds that coupons form part of the bond itself, and that when bond or coupon are lost without the fault of the owner, the Secretary of the Treasury can cause duplicates to issue, but cannot do this in the case of detached coupons.

LAND CASE.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day heard argument in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company against Guilford and Miller, an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office. The matter at issue is of great interest to railroad managers, as it involves the right of withdrawal, on the part of the Government, of lands for indemnity purposes. The Commissioner decided that such withdrawal were illegal and revoked the order withdrawing the lands, included in the indemnity grant to the Northern Pacific, and from that decision the Railroad Company appealed to the Secretary.

HORSES FOR THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.—It has been determined instead of hiring horses for the use of the Life-Saving Service to purchase them whenever practicable. To-day a contract was made with Joseph Bergman, of Baltimore, to furnish twenty-one horses for use in the service on the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia at the rate of $140 per head.

"BOOMERS" ARRESTED.—Commissioner Atkins to-day received the following dispatch from Captain Lee, acting agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency in the Indian Territory: "All of the cattle of the cattle companies have been removed from the reservation. Thousands of cattle have been turned loose in Oklahoma to graze. One hundred and twenty boomers have been arrested and brought to Fort Reno within the past ten days and the troops are still out."

SUGGESTIONS BY COMMODORE SCHLEY.—Commodore Schley, chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department, in his report suggests the great importance of legislation looking to the thorough of anchors and chains—both for vessels of war and merchant ships. Compulsory inspections he says will do the means of saving much to the Government as well as to the underwriters. The English Government requires all cables and anchors to be tested up to a fixed standard. All defective and inferior work is shipped across for sale and much more of it is sold in find its way to this country. He recommends the construction of two composite vessel engines with auxiliary steam power and twin screws, armed with modern guns and fitted with the newest torpedo attachments for training ships. The antiquated type of vessels now used as training ships, he says, bears about the same relation to a modern vessel as a slim that the ordinary tallow dips do to the electric light, and time spent by apprentices upon them is practically wasted.

CALLING FOR OUTSIDE AID.

THE RICH MEN OF GALVESTON NOT EQUAL TO PROVIDING FOR THE HOMELESS FAMILIES.

GALVESTON, Nov. 17 (*Special*).—A mass-meeting of citizens was held to-day at the Tremont Opera House to give vent to the true feelings of the people of Galveston touching their condition and ability to meet the emergency caused by the fire. Mayor Fulton said the distress is much greater than at first estimated and he thought he could accept all voluntary tenders of aid. A committee was appointed to telegraph to newspapers and individuals that the loss was far greater than at first supposed, being fully $2,500,000, or one-eighth of the taxable value of the city; that the immediate distress is great despite the efforts of people of Galveston, and that proffered aid will be thankfully received. Measures for the relief of the sufferers are actively in progress and aid is coming in from all sources, notwithstanding the replies made by certain wealthy citizens to profiers of aid. These telegrams promptly refusing assistance do not reflect the true sentiment of the mass of Galveston's population.

Some members of the relief committee who were not burned out themselves are opposed to a general appeal for aid and they say the city is able to take care of itself. The citizens of Galveston can take care of her poor." Of course they can, but will they? Are they doing so? These are questions that the poor people are asking. Large numbers of rich men have come to the front handsomely and given liberally. Colonel Moody gave $500, R. S. Willie, $1,000 and Hall, Hutchins & Co. $1,000. But one of the richest men in town has subscribed the munificent sum of $25. There are still several thousand homeless men, women and children living on contributions from charitable people.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The Citizens' Relief Committee to-day telegraphed Mayor Fulton, of Galveston, to draw upon it for $1,000, the money to be used for the sufferers by the late fire in that city. The Committee will hold meetings daily to receive contributions for the Galveston sufferers.

Hyman Blum, of No. 123 Duane-st., has forwarded the following subscriptions to Galveston for the relief of the sufferers:

Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	$200	Whitin & Collins	$50
Smith, Hogg & Gardner	200	Hawley, Blashell & Mohn	50
Alexander Blum	200	Borden & Case	50
Faulkner, Page & Co.	200	Alba & Hughes	50
H. Wallach's Sons	200	A. Harbour Bros.' Co.	50
C. H. Coe & Co.	200	W. H. Tolf & Co.	50
Minot, Hooper & Co.	100	Otto Heinze & Co.	50
Lawrence, Taylor & Co.	100	Dee Lois, Weeller & Co.	50
Wm. Simpson, Sons & Co.	100	Insten, Hirsch & Co.	50
Charles D. Cooke & Co.	100	Dunbar Box and Lumber Co.	25
Cohen, Altemus & Co.	100	J. A. Lagowitz & Co.	25
Williamsville Linen Co.	100	M. Reeber & Co.	25
Denny, Foar & Co.	100	Lillian Aron	25
White, Payson & Co.	100	Wm. Shaw & Co.	25
Ferry & Piper	100	National Suspender Co.	25
E. V. Connett & Co.	100	Strauss, Snyder & Co.	25
Parker, Wilder & Co.	100	Kibon, Chanee & Greeve	25
Joy, Langdon & Co.	100	McLea, Austin & Wellington	25
Deering, Milliken & Co.	100	Grosvenor & Carpenter	25
Lewis Bros. & Co.	100	Manhattan Cloak and Suit Co.	25
Freshheimer, Goodkind & Co.	100	Smith & Churchill	25
W. L. Strong & Co.	100	Chapin & Martin	25
Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.	100	John M. Conway & Co.	25
F. Butterfield & Co.	100	C. H. Folson	10
Meyer, Strouse & Co.	100	Heyman & Lichten	10
Iselin, Lesh & Co.	100	Hall & Co.	10
Selby & Weber	75	J. Sullivan	5
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	50	Andrew McLean	10
B. Lowenstein & Bro.	50	Hess Bros. & Co.	50
Alden, Iddings & Cutlon	50	Nashawannuck Mfg. Co.	100

Hornthal, Whiteheid, Weissman & Co., of Nos. 670-674 Broadway, received the following telegram yesterday from their correspondents at Galveston: "The fire has caused great distress, hundreds of families are homeless and destitute; we are doing all we can but outside aid is necessary. Do your best to raise money and forward at once." Signed, "Haiff, Wels & Co." The following contributions were sent last night:

Hornthal, Whiteheid, Weissman & Co.	$150	Guggenheimer & Steinhardt	$50
Gilbert M'f'g Co.	25	Frank & Co.	25
H. Hahlo & Co.	25	Von Skinner & Son	25
H. Arnold & Co.	25	L. Sinsheimer	25
H. Hartman, Sternbach & Co.	50	O. L. Newburg & Son	25
N. Erlanger	25	Myers & Wallach	25
		I. Rosenstein & Co.	25

GOOD WORK OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Woman's Hospital in the State of New-York, which stands between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first-sts. and Lexington and Fourth aves., is doing excellent work and is rapidly extending the range of its usefulness. Its work is carried on under the direction of some of the most prominent ladies of the city, including Mrs. Henry A. Coit, Mrs. Joseph M. Cooper, Mrs. Henry Day, Mrs. Robert Harris, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. H. F. Spaulding, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. William E. Dodge, jr., Mrs. John Taylor Johnston and Mrs. Russell Sage. The institution is designed only for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. The Medical Board and Consulting Board have included, among other prominent physicians, Dr. Alfred C. Post, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Dr. George A. Peters and Dr. James R. Hunter. The thirteenth annual meeting will be held to-morrow at 2:30 p. m. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Huntington and others. These are expected to be of an interesting character to all who are concerned in advancing the excellent objects of the organization.

FOOD FOR THE SICK POOR.

A parlor fair for the benefit of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association will be held at No. 112 East Sixteenth-st. on Friday, November 20, from 11 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. There will be both vocal and instrumental music in the evening. The object of the fair is to raise funds for the purchase and distribution of properly prepared food to the destitute sick. This food is furnished free of charge. The society has established four kitchens in various parts of the city, which are supplied entirely by the voluntary efforts of its members and friends. The work is an excellent one in every way and worthy of the most generous support.

CRACKING THE NIGGER HEAD

HOW THE FRAGMENTS ARE GRAPPLED FOR.

DYNAMITE USED IN SMALL QUANTITIES ON THIS PART OF FLOOD ROCK—STATE OF THE WORK.

The passengers on the Sound steamers who stay on deck until Ward's Island is passed in order to view the neighborhood of Hell Gate, the abode of artificial earthquakes, now see only a slowly disappearing pile of broken stone which is pointed out to them as Flood Rock, and three or four big dredges groping about under the water for detached fragments. The dredges are ranged around the sadly cracked Nigger Head, against whose integrity they are conspiring. From their derricks hangs the ponderous iron grappling apparatus, looking like the claws of huge lobsters. The Atlantic Dredging Company has as yet only one of the four dredges on the ground which it will use to discharge its contract for removing 30,000 tons of the rock, but the two Government dredges are there and are at work picking up the loose rocks on top of the ledge. Most of that which comes up is in pretty small fragments, but the other day they caught a tartar. The engines puffed and the chains of the derrick tightened until the jaws of the grapnel gaped wide, as though the largest kind of a bone was stuck in its throat. Then the whole apparatus slowly sank out of sight and went down, down until it rested on the bottom. When the engine was reversed, the pulleys creaked and the scow settled down into the water in a way which indicated that they had clamped on to a particularly large mouthful. When the rock was out of the water it proved to be a big one, weighing ten or fifteen tons. A second derrick was hitched on to it to make assurance doubly sure, but just as that desired end was supposed to be accomplished, the huge rock slipped out of their grasp and plumped down into the water again.

The other work which is being done is blasting. General Newton was a little careful about putting too much dynamite under the Nigger Head, because, as there is little water over it, it might fly off its base as better heads have done before, to the injury of the neighborhood. Consequently, though the surface of the rock is all scoured and cracked, according to statements of the divers, it cannot be dredged up until it is broken out so that the iron jaws of the dredges can get hold of it. To accomplish this, dynamite cartridges containing a pound or two of explosives are placed on the rock and exploded nearly every day at high tide. The Government requires that the first week of the contracting company shall be done on the Nigger Head because it is more in the channel than other portions. President Packard has therefore ordered his men to go ahead as fast as they can with the blasting, so that the upper shell may be broken and the dredges have a chance to work to better advantage.

The cartridges are placed on the side of the ledge at present, since in this way a greater depth of water is gained and the explosive is held down to its work on the rock. One day last week the blast was exploded near the surface and a column of water and a mass of stones went up like an immense rocket, making as pretty a spectacle as a torpedo salute. It seemed to reach a height equal to that of the light tower at Hallet's Point, and the shock was quite equal to that of the explosion of the entire mine last month. Generally the spectacle is less imposing, however. When the men of high rank approaches the native Hell-Gater, they seem to keep their weather eye on the dredges and shoot the rock. The more enthusiastic of the dredges also send the rock down and sit on the shore with an habitually easy go down and sit on the shore with an opera glass in hand. The divers can be seen climbing up and down the ladder that leads to the bottom, arrayed in their armor and looking like so many polyps whose numerous legs have been abbreviated. They are putting the cartridges in its last resting place in some convenient crevice of the ledge. Then the machines of the divers are shifted, if any of them are damaged by blast the place, and the four divers climb down one after the other to the fourth rung, who makes another trip to the bottom to see if all is right and the connection for firing mine paired. Then he also seats a retreat. Somebody sends the current of electricity upon its rounds, there is a shock and recoil of earth, air and water, and a white geyser of foam rises from the calm sheet of water in the midst of the dredges.

After the choppy waves have subsided the divers go down to see how successful the blast has been and the dredges come up to carry away the fragments if any have been broken by the blast. The officers of the dredging company say that it is impossible to foretell the exact condition of things which will be found when a sufficient portion of this shoal is removed to enable them to get at the interior, but they do not expect any insurmountable difficulties.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNS AND ARMOR.

In obedience to the call of a Congressional commission, appointed to take estimates on the manufacture of heavy steel armor and guns, representatives from a number of leading steel foundries met yesterday afternoon at the New-York Hotel before the commission. There were present Congressmen Hewitt, Reed, Phelps, Throckmorton and Crisp.

Numerous written communications have been made to the commission, but have not yet been examined. Mr. Atha, of Benjamin Atha & Co., Newark, stated that his foundry in America could make 16-inch guns at present in order to erect a foundry for this purpose, the Government must guarantee orders for five years amounting to 6,000 tons or more annually, at a fair price. By a rapid calculation Mr. Hewitt, estimating at a fair price one dollar per pound, remarked that Congress to accept this offer most appropriate $6,000,000. For steel armor, composite, finished, with a maximum thickness of eighteen inches, Mr. Atha considered $600 per ton a reasonable price.

William Hoffman, an ironmaster of this city, delivered an oral plea in favor of giving immediate orders to the steel works at Sheffield, Eng. He pointed out that it would take two years to put up the necessary plant here, and more still for the workmen to acquire experience.

Charles J. Nourse, of the West Point foundries, was not prepared with definite estimates, nor would his company make the steel. For simply making armor plates with steel provided he wished a guarantee of $3,000,000. Mr. Davenport, of the Midvale Steel Company, which is now making heavy guns, wished a guarantee of orders amounting to $1,000,000 for the use of government plant and proportionately more for six-inch guns. Mr. Morgan, representing the Cambria Iron Company, wished a guarantee of $8,000,000 on the making of guns. He believed that either the Morrison Steel Company, of Pittsburg, or his own company could immediately proceed to make steel armor of requisite thickness. If a sufficient price was paid, the United States Government would have no need of going abroad even to supply its immediate wants.

The commission will continue its investigations at 10:30 this morning.

BASEBALL MEN IN SESSION.

Baseball men all over the country watch with considerable interest the outcome of the meeting of the National Baseball League at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. It is now assured that the Buffalo club will not be represented in the League next year, but it is still in doubt which city will be elected to take up the Bisons' franchise. Brooklyn and New-York followers of the game want a League club in Brooklyn, but it is hardly probable that the City of Churches will desert the American Association, at least not for one season. Manager Barnie, of the Baltimore club, is reported as saying that he would like to see the League, providing that body offers him sufficient inducements. Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Washington are also mentioned as likely to have their applications for admission favorably received. There is little prospect of the Sunday playing rules being changed as the majority of the directors of the League are opposed to Sunday playing. Mr. Spalding, of the Chicago club, is emphatic in his opposition. There is a prospect of the National and Union lines being changed, and instead of having a perfect shaped diamond as heretofore, the distance between third and first bases may be increased, while the distance between the home plate and second base is correspondingly lessened. It is also possible that the pitcher's box will be placed further back in order to encourage heavier batting.

The Board of Directors of the League meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night with N. E. Young, of Washington in the chair. Those present were John B. Day, of this city; J. D. Mahoney, of Detroit; and A. J. Reach, of Philadelphia. Mr. Young was re-elected secretary. A resolution awarding the championship for 1885 to the Chicago nine was adopted.

A BOLD THIEF IN BROOKLYN.

H. G. Kendrick, of No. 372 Lewis-ave., Brooklyn, drew $80 from the Commercial Bank, in Fulton-st., near the City Hall, yesterday, and put the roll of bills in his outside overcoat pocket while he indorsed a check. A thief seized the money and was at the door before Mr. Kendrick discovered his loss. He started in pursuit, crying "Stop thief!" At Willoughby and Adams sts. a bootblack named Cleary tripped the thief and the roll of bills fell from his hand. Cleary put his foot on the money, but the thief knocked him down and ran on, only to be caught by Officer Dowdell, of the Court of Sessions, whom he ran against. He gave the name of Charles Lynch, age twenty-eight. He pleaded not guilty before Justice Walsh, and was held for the Grand Jury. He appeared familiar with