

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Prince Bismarck's Stake in the Prussian Elections.

COOPER BEFORE THE LORD MAYOR.

Bumors of the Czar's Ill Health Daily Gather Strength.

WAS RUSSIA DEFEATED IN ASIA?

Mongols and Hill Tribes Open Fire on the British Troops.

ZORRILLA CHECKMATED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1879.

Count Schouvaloff will quit the Russian Embassy in London at the end of October.

A Times despatch from Simla says that news from Mandalay to the 22d inst. reports all quiet there.

A Madrid despatch to the daily Standard says:—"King Alfonso has arrived here from La Granja."

A Berlin despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Persons in the confidence of the Russian Embassy here doubt the truth of the report that Prince Gortschakoff is coming to Berlin on a visit."

A Berlin despatch to the Times says:—"The zinderep is raging in Russian Poland with great virulence, and further precautions have been taken on the Silesian frontier to prevent its introduction into Germany."

A Vienna despatch to the Daily Telegraph says:—"The Emperor of Russia is suffering from mental fatigue, and is daily getting worse."

[The Paris correspondent of the Freeman's Journal writes that for some time the rumor at the Bourse of the sudden death of the Czar Alexander was fully believed.

The news came from Vienna. It was possibly a stock-jobbing canard; but it may be that there is some fire beneath the smoke. I heard this morning from some Germans—that the Czar has had a series of fainting fits, and is ill both in body and mind. From other Russian—I hear an abdication in favor of the Czar's wife is merely a question of time. A most uneasy feeling everywhere prevails, and wise men believe that the peace of Europe is but from hand to mouth.]

RUSSIAN STATESMEN IN COUNCIL.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:—"Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, returning from Copenhagen, where he has been in attendance on the Czar and the Czar's brothers, the Grand Dukes Alexis and Vladimir, the Czar's sons; the Grand Duchesses Marie and Christine, and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London. Political gossip will inevitably associate such an assemblage with rumors of a rapprochement between France and Russia."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A despatch from Constantinople says that the Ambassadors of the great Powers there and at Athens have been instructed to make joint and identical representations with the view of bringing about an understanding between Turkey and Greece. The situation in Eastern Roumelia is considered to be very critical, and the Porte has sounded the great Powers touching the recall of Governor General Alekx Pacha, but Russia and some other Powers oppose such a measure. A letter from Constantinople to the Times says:—"The administration in Eastern Roumelia is almost chaotic. Self-constituted semi-secret committees have often more power than the regularly constituted authorities. Justice is subordinated to race hatreds and considerations of political strategy."

ROBERTS AT SHUTTGARTEN.

The Times publishes the following despatch from Simla:—"A telegram from Shuturgarden, dated on the 27th inst., says General Sir Frederick Roberts has arrived here. His party was fired at by a large body of Mongols near Jagathara and five Sikhs were killed. The Mongols were repulsed with loss. The latest news from Cabul states that all is quiet there. Dukka was occupied without opposition yesterday."

The Standard's Kashi correspondent learns from one of the Amcer's followers that the Amcer left Cabul surreptitiously. His intended departure was kept a strict secret. The Amcer was received by the British with a guard of honor. He appears dejected and careworn. The Telegraph's correspondent at Simla states that a combination of the mutineers under a pretender to the Afghan throne is anticipated by some.

HERALD WEATHER SERVICE.

The Meteorological Office has sent the following warning to all the Western coasts:—"Barometer falling briskly at Valencia, with southerly breeze; hoist south cone." This warns us of the arrival of the depression which, according to your despatch of the 26th, would "arrive with increased energy on the British and Norwegian coasts between the 29th and the 1st, attended by rains and south veering to northwest gales."

BELEM and THE VATICAN.

A despatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"It is understood that the Belgian Bishops have rescinded the resolutions on the subject of the communal and normal schools, and that the Pope approves this decision."

FRENCH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The Foreign Journal des Debats states that the Foreign Office is considering the expediency of creating French Chambers of Commerce abroad and giving the most important French consulates the assistance of commercial agents.

ZORRILLA'S COALITION.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, TAKING ALARM, ARRESTS MANY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—REBUIER OF A CLAUDESTRINE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1879.

A Madrid despatch to the Daily News says:—"In consequence of intelligence from the Spanish Embassy at Paris confirming the report of the coalition of the democrats and radical reformists with Señor Zorrilla, many retired officers and field officers as well as civilians have been arrested at Barcelona, Seville, Sar-

gosa, Valladolid and Ferrol. These cases will be referred to a court martial. Arms and a clandestine printing establishment have been seized by the police." The Standard's Madrid despatch says that Serrano, Castelar and Carvajal have decided to return to that city. They disclaim connection with the revolutionary agitation.

CAREER OF A SPANISH REVOLUTIONIST WHO TOOK PART IN EVERY POLITICAL MOVEMENT THAT AGITATED HIS COUNTRY AND PROFITED BY NONE.

Ruiz Zorrilla, leader of the monarchical radicals of Spain and the statesman who went to Italy to summon King Amadeus, has long been King Alfonso's bete noire. Elected Deputy of the opposition from 1856 to 1861 he was one of the most vigorous champions of the liberal party, being distinguished for his eloquence, and finally became secretary of the Cortes, publishing, at this session, a pamphlet called "Three Negations and One Affirmation," which violently attacked the Neo-Catholics. He took part in many revolutionary junctures and stood in the breach at many political crises. He was expelled from Madrid in June, 1866, and proceeded to Cadix with General Prim and Señor Sagasta. The coup d'etat of 1872 again removed him from power, forcing him to resign not only the leadership of his party, but his seat as Deputy. Driven out of Spain a few days after the restoration of Don Alfonso, and sent from Bayonne to Paris upon the demand of the Spanish government, he lived in that capital from February, 1875, till the summer of 1877. This period he claims to have spent in privacy, without occupying himself with French politics, without having written a single line for the journals, without having assisted at any public reunion, without having meetings at his house, having deprived himself of the pleasure of visiting the Chamber at Versailles, and exaggerating his voluntary retirement so far as to refuse to visit the Masonic lodges, of which he was the chief in his country. "I systematically followed this line of conduct," he said, "because I knew the pretensions of certain governments to make harder the life of the exile, and, above all, because I knew well what I owe to the high position that I had in my country, and the duties imposed upon me by my gratitude to the French nation that, during the four Ministries preceding the present, without excepting that of M. De Broglie, gave me a generous hospitality." Rumors, however, got abroad in 1877 that he was conspiring with members of the International against Spain, and he was promptly expelled from France. He then wrote a letter. "It is well to make known," he said—"for these allegations might be used as a bad electoral arm to employ at this time against the republican party, a model of wisdom and prudence—that there exists no link between the republicans of France and the clique that I represent in Spain, and that it is clear to everybody that our situations are different, and that there is no need to establish a concert of action to procure what the French and Spanish republicans desire for their separate countries."

COOPER ARRAIGNED.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE SQUIRE IS BROUGHT BEFORE THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON—IN FACE AND FIGURE HE RESEMBLES EDWIN BOOTH—HIS COOL DEMEANOR IN COURT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1879.

William Ringgold Cooper, accused of forgery by Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co., the bankers, was today arraigned before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House Police Court. Curiosity was on tiptoe to see the man of many disguises. As the hearing took place in the heart of the city the court was thronged with bankers and stock-brokers, who felt themselves closely concerned in the issue of the case. The prisoner has a handsome and striking face and a small, classically shaped head, which, with its mass of dark and wavy hair, bears a singular resemblance to that of the actor Booth. Nevertheless there is a sad and look and wistful expression in his eyes, as of a hunted stag at bay. He was very cool. He was dressed in a dark business coat and light trousers. During the reading of the affidavits in the Glynn case he stood thoughtfully looking out of the window over the Lord Mayor's head, or glanced up at the drawn sword which is fastened to the wall above the seat of justice. Sometimes he seemed mindful of his situation and covered his face with his hands. During the opening of the Bank of England case he took notes assiduously. Nothing new was developed, though it seems that Cooper had lived at Hemmel Hempstead for two years. The case was remanded till Monday.

RUSS AND TURCOMAN.

THE RUSSIAN JOURNALS PAINT THE GREEK-TURK AFFAIR IN QUITE ANOTHER TUNE—BEURMA IS OCCUPIED AND THE TERRES TARTAR TO THEIR HELLS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1879.

The Journal Russe, of St. Petersburg, gives the following details of the affair at Geok-Tepe:—"The Turcomans, numbering 15,000 combatants, with 5,000 non-combatants, retired to the fortified village of Dengli-Tepe, after having several times unsuccessfully attacked the Russians. The Russian attack on Dengli-Tepe lasted the whole day. The village was stormed at five o'clock in the afternoon. The Russians were too tired to pursue the enemy. An official despatch from General Lomakin confirms the report of the Russian success, and says that the Russians occupied Beurma on the 17th of September."

The special despatches of the Daily News from Tekhiklar and St. Petersburg also give a different account of the Geok-Tepe affair from that of the official report telegraphed from St. Petersburg yesterday. The Tekhiklar telegram merely says there was a severe engagement between the Russian advance guard and the Turcomans. The Russians lost 200 killed. The St. Petersburg telegram says the engagement resulted in the temporary capture of Geok-Tepe. The opinion prevails at Baku that the expedition will return and winter at Tekhiklar in consequence of the sickness and the scarcity of provisions. General Torgukasoff had arrived at Tekhiklar, replacing General Lomakin in the command.

PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

A SIMPLE PERSONAL ISSUE FOR OR AGAINST PRINCE BISMARCK—GREAT MAJORITY OF THE NATIONAL LIBERALS AND PROGRESSISTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1879.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:—"The elections which take place to-day and next Tuesday will be the most critical in thirty years. The issue, by common admission, is reduced to a simple personal one—for or against Prince Bismarck. The correspondent expresses the belief "that the liberal cause is hopeless, and that Prince Bismarck's success is a foregone conclusion." A later despatch from Berlin announces the result of the elections

which are to choose Direct Electors of Deputies for the Prussian Diet. In Berlin the majority of the candidates returned are progressivists. As far as known at present the results in the other towns and districts show the return of 1,590 national liberals and progressivists, 297 conservatives and ultramontanes, 398 clericals and 116 free conservatives. In the districts of Minister and Koesfeld all the clerical candidates are returned. The progressivists have obtained an overwhelming majority in Posen. The News' Berlin despatch says the results of the elections show a proportion of 28 to 3 in favor of the liberals.

BREAKERS AHEAD IN IRELAND.

THE CASSANDRAS OF ENGLISH JOURNALISM FORESEE A SERIES OF AGRARIAN MURDERS—POSSIBILITY OF A MILITARY OCCUPATION—PARNELL'S POLICY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1879.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in the leading article briefly summarized last evening, concedes that the complaints of the Irish tenant farmers are mostly genuine; that they are for the moment unable to pay their rent, and that they believe in their right to remain on the land in every event. They are fresh from the exhortations of the most popular politician in Ireland, meaning Mr. Parnell, to stick to their homesteads at whatever consequence. If the general refusal to pay rent is followed by a wholesale eviction, this again will almost certainly be followed by a series of agrarian murders; and unless the Irish Executive is prepared to support the landlords by measures amounting to little less than a military occupation of a large part of the country the landlords will have to choose between virtually conceding the tenant's claim to fixity of tenure and giving the signal for an outbreak of something hardly distinguishable from civil war. The anti-rent agitation is only one among the other symptoms of the general unrest of Ireland. For the moment it is the most urgent; but even if the worst pinch of the agrarian distress were relieved by a universal reduction of rent, there would still be much to disquiet us in the condition of the country. The enthusiasm with which Mr. Parnell's progress has been attended has infinitely weakened the hands of the more moderate home rulers and emboldened the ultras, and among its first results was somewhat to precipitate the proposal to assemble in national convention. The fate of this particular project is at present uncertain, but the agitation upon which the more violent section of the home rulers have entered will, in one shape or another, produce its inevitable result upon the party generally. The troublesome prospect in Ireland is not really affected by the success or failure of any given scheme for organizing pressure upon the government. The present temper of the Irish people and their leaders concerns us much more seriously than any particular proposal for its manifestation, and while this temper remains what it is—semi-seditious among the people and recklessly incendiary among the leaders—the situation must be a grave one, whether the convention ever meets or not. It should be noted that the old statute, which prohibited conventions in Ireland, has been repealed.

The Times, in a leading editorial article on the discouraging effects of Mr. Parnell's policy, says it would become really formidable only if it should extend all over Ireland. The Times does not believe that it will do so. Nothing, it says, will tend to paralyze the anti-rent projects more effectually than the improvement in the harvest prospects which is reported from the greater part of Ireland.

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES.

HOW MR. LORILLARD'S PAROLE STANDS IN THE BETTING FOR THE GREAT AUTUMN HANDICAP.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1879.

Good deal of money at the odds of 100 to 8 against him went on Mr. Lorillard's Parole today in the Cesarewitch Stakes, to be run at the Newmarket Second October Meeting, Tuesday, October 7. Parole's principal backer accepted 1,200 to 100 against him once, and many who backed the favorite, Mr. J. B. Cookson's brown gelding Adamide, five years old, by Adamas, out of Kennant, also patronized Parole, as they consider his chances for the race to be worthy of great consideration.

HANLAN-ELLIOTT.

ELLIOTT'S DEPOSIT FOR ANOTHER RACE WITH HANLAN COVERED IN LONDON YESTERDAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1879.

The Sportsman of this morning says:—"At a meeting at our office yesterday in connection with the proposed match between Elliott and Boyd, one of Hanlan's friends, who was present, inquired whether Elliott was content to proceed with his challenge to Hanlan. Elliott replied in the affirmative, and said that he had deposited £50 already. Hanlan's friend then said he would deposit £50 for Hanlan. Instructions from Hanlan are expected by the next mail, when the articles will be signed and the date of the race fixed."

CABLE NOTES.

The striking cotton operatives at Mostey have accepted the masters' terms.

The strike of the cotton operatives at Wigan continues and about four thousand five hundred operatives are now out.

The professor sent by the Privy Council to inspect the live stock brought to Liverpool by the steamer Quebec, found no trace of foot and mouth disease.

A meeting of delegates from the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire miners' associations, at Barnsley, decided to resist any reduction of wages to the utmost.

The ironworkers at Hartlepool and Stockton have followed the example of the ironworkers at Jarrow and resumed work under protest against the award by Mr. Dale, the arbitrator.

The suspension of the Hamburg house of Waldstein is announced. It has involved that of Meyer, of Lagos, with liabilities to the amount of 600,000 marks. Three Manchester houses are among the creditors.

A Berlin despatch to the Daily Standard says:—"In order to promote the direct export of Russian grain to England the sum of 5,000,000 roubles has been assigned for improving the Estonian harbor of Baltic port."

Messrs. Colson & Co., the London rag dealers, inform the Pall Mall Gazette that they have instructed their agents at New York to take the necessary steps against certain newspapers there respecting articles published by them in regard to the cargo of the steamer Castlewood, which arrived at New York from London on September 4, and concerning which there was a rumor of incendiaryism on board.

A Paris despatch to the News says advice from Vienna announced the suspension of Messrs. Schild & Co., a large firm of drapers. Their liabilities amount to 600,000 florins. Several Paris and Lyons houses are among their creditors. Messrs. Sieber & Jerabek, cotton merchants of Vienna, have also failed, with liabilities amounting to 200,000 florins. This latter failure affects parties in Manchester and Liverpool.

THE CLARK SHOOTING CASE.

FULL DETAILS OF THE TURF DISPUTE AND ITS UNFORTUNATE RESULT—STATEMENTS OF BOTH PARTIES—MOORE DEMANDED AN APOLOGY, WHICH CLARK REFUSED AND ASSAULTED HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30, 1879.

The shooting of Colonel M. Lewis Clark, Jr., by Captain Thomas G. Moore has caused great excitement in this city and throughout the State. The circumstances leading to this affray were these:—For the racing on the extra day, Monday, September 29, 1879, there was an agreed spectacle of \$25 each for three-year-olds, one mile, in which Samuel Bryant entered the filly Mayfield; Charles Hen, the filly Mollie Hart; Scott Farris, brother-in-law of Captain T. G. Moore, the bay colt Buckshot, and H. F. Moore, son of Captain Moore, the chestnut colt Bailey and the chestnut filly by Buckden, dam by Bay Dick. This contest was placed first on the programme of the day's racing. After the bell rang a number of fore-falls due on the colt Bailey were lodged against him, and Mr. Lewis Clark, Jr., president of the association, informed Captain Moore that the colts could not start until the back forfeits were paid. It seems Captain Moore went to the parties to whom the forfeits were due and got their consent to suspend the forfeits and let the race be run. In the meantime H. F. Moore's entries became favorites at odds of 100 to 30 against the field. Captain Moore, who trained the colts of H. F. Moore, refused to start as he could not back his entries at the odds he thought he ought to obtain, as they sold for a more sum on the Saturday night preceding the race. Mr. Clark, it seems, announced to a number of gentlemen standing around after Captain Moore declined to start his horses, that the reason he did not was on account of the forfeits due. Captain Moore denied the assertion, and some angry words passed between them. Subsequently Mr. Clark apologized, but it was not satisfactory to Captain Moore, who said that he could not have any difficulty with Mr. Clark on his own track, but would see him at the Galt House that evening.

A PUBLIC APOLOGY DEMANDED.

Captain Moore entered the hotel a little after eight o'clock, and in a talk with your correspondent stated what is here given, and further said that he intended "to demand an apology from Mr. Clark, which must be made as public as the insult."

He stated that "Clark had insulted him at the spring races, and this was the second offense; that he had given him a lot of taffy at the races, and that he would not do it again; he demanded a public apology, and if he did not give it he would denounce him and perhaps slap his face." Shortly afterward Captain Moore approached Mr. Clark and they talked some little while together in the parlors of the hotel. By invitation of Mr. Clark they retired to the private office of the office some three-quarters of an hour, but what passed between them is not known.

COLONEL CLARK'S STATEMENT.

Colonel Clark's statement is that Captain Moore demanded a public apology from him, saying that "the President of the course had insulted him."

Colonel Clark replied that he had "done nothing of the kind. Five forfeits," he declared, "had been presented against Captain Moore by George H. Rice and others, and according to the rules he could not start, because he had not paid these forfeits, and assured him that no insult had been intended. He insisted that it had, and, rising, put his hand behind his back. I struck him between the eyes. He cried, 'Hand me my pistol!' and as he did so I pushed him out of the room, slamming the door. As I did so he continued to call to his son to hand him his pistol. My shadow was reflected upon the glass cracker, and as I turned the glass cracker, I felt that I had nearly killed him on the track. Last night at the hotel I could not sleep, and I took out my own pistol before I pushed him from the room, supposing that he was not so cowardly as to shoot me after I had closed the door. His son handed him the pistol and he shot me by my shadow."

CAPTAIN MOORE'S VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

Captain Moore says that "the colt, Bailey, was entered in the mile dash race Monday, and Saturday night he sold for a mere song, while yesterday morning he sold at odds against the field in the booths. I was satisfied that something was wrong in the race, and I determined to withdraw my colts, which I did. On this account some words passed between me and Colonel Clark on the track. Last night at the hotel I could not sleep, and I took out my own pistol and called me foul names. I was unarmed and retired." By the advice of his attorney he refused to go on with his statement.

THE SHOOTING.

After the loud and angry discussion in the back office a scuffle ensued, and Moore was ejected from the office. His son, George Moore, who accompanied him, handed his father a pistol, and he fired through the glass door. The ball, striking Colonel Clark near the right nipple, ranged around the side and lodged under the muscles of the right arm. Clark fell, and at first the wound was pronounced fatal. Immediately after the shooting Captain Moore walked to the door of the hotel, where he remained some five minutes, then got into a hack and drove to the Central Police Station and gave himself up.

CLARK WOUND.

Colonel Clark was removed to a room in the hotel, where he remained until this morning, and was then removed to the City Hospital, where he says he has fever and considers him in no danger.

The case was called on in City Court to-day and continued until Wednesday week, the ball of Captain Moore being fixed at \$1,200, while that of his son George, charged with being accessory to the shooting, was fixed at \$500. Both gave bonds and were released.

Mr. Clark, it is learned this afternoon, is doing extremely well, and will probably be able to be out within a week.

MR. TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

AN APPEAL FROM JUDGE CHAOTE'S DECISION ANTICIPATED—RIGHTS OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE LAW WELL MOOTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1879.

Judge Chaote, of the United States District Court in New York, having denied the motion of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's counsel for a bill of particulars in regard to the suit pending for the collection of an income tax, the opinion is expressed by the chief of the fraud division in the Internal Revenue Bureau that Mr. Tilden will now contest his motion even to the United States Supreme Court, in which event it will be many months, and perhaps several years, before a final decision could be reached. The government, it is said, has already expended a considerable sum in the employment of experts and in paying the expenses of its agents engaged in obtaining evidence of Mr. Tilden's business transactions during the year the income tax was in force.

A FINAL DECISION WANTED.

An appeal of the case was filed, it is said, has desired for some time, but by a majority of a decision by the highest tribunal on the right of the government to proceed as an inquisition under the income tax law. Decisions of lower courts have been in favor of this action when taken by the internal revenue officials, and the decisions have been acquiesced in by the defendants without appeal, but the point is in controversy, it is understood, has never come before the United States Supreme Court. The Treasury Department is represented as anxious now to press the question upon the attention of the highest court, and through the Attorney General may ask that the case should be advanced whenever the appeal comes before this tribunal.

DECISION BELIEVED UPON.

Justice Clifford's favorable decision to the government in the Hazard case at Providence is relied upon by the internal revenue officials as the one likely to be followed by the highest court, or by a majority of it, in such an event it is said the government is prepared to press many suits for the recovery of unpaid income taxes, which delinquencies are supposed to be numerous, and for the successful prosecution of which active agents are now engaged in perfecting the evidence of non-compliance with the law.

BISHOP STEVENS' ILLNESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1879.

Bishop Stevens' condition is still considered precarious by his physician, Dr. Mayer. He is still at Wilkesbarre, and is suffering from a combination of complaints, of which the most conspicuous is a bronchial affection, which is so bad that he is unable to speak above a whisper, and it will be months before he can recover his voice. Thus he will be necessitated to keep in retirement from his diocesan duties.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CAPTAIN OF THE SCHOONER FANNY A. HYDE—SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION PREDICTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

San Francisco, Sept. 30, 1879.

In an interview with your correspondent to-day Captain Peterson, of the schooner Fanny A. Hyde, which accompanied the steamer Jeannette to Behring Strait, stated that the Jeannette went through Behring Strait as well prepared for a long detention in the Arctic Seas, if it should be found necessary, as any vessel and crew could possibly be. By this time, he said, Captain De Long has chosen his winter quarters at Herald or Wrangell Island. At either place he would put up on the shore a depot containing half his provisions, as a precautionary measure against any possible crushing of the vessel in the spring by the moving ice.

FAIR PROSPECTS.

Owing to the abundance of supplies, food and clothing on the Jeannette and the admirable order and discipline maintained on board Captain Peterson has the greatest confidence in the success of the expedition.

The morning and evening papers here publish the despatch brought by the Fanny A. Hyde, which appeared in the Herald of this morning, and very great interest is felt here in the expedition, intelligence from which is looked for with eagerness.

LIEUTENANT DE LONG'S REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1879.

The following despatch from Lieutenant De Long, commanding the Arctic steamer Jeannette, was received at the Navy Department this morning:—

St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, Aug. 27, 1879. Via San Francisco, Sept. 29, 1879.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:—

Arrived 25th; kept for Cape Lodge Kamen to-night. All well. Natives report Nordenfjeld passed south three months ago, stopping here one day, having wintered in Kallitshin Bay. Mentioned one officer, a Russian, who spoke the native language as named "Chlarch," possibly Lieutenant Borchgrevink of the Russian Navy, accompanying Nordenfjeld, who said the ship was going home. Leave here to verify account along the coast. Hope to reach Wrangell's land this season.

THE ARCTIC YACHT.

The Jeannette has "bettered expectation," arriving at St. Michael's six days ahead of the accompanying schooner, which was expected to reach that place before her, and having been able to proceed to St. Lawrence Bay under the most favorable auspices. Her first self-appointed duty has been to learn all that could be learned concerning Professor Nordenfjeld, and Captain De Long was so fortunate as to fall in with a native chief who had boarded a vessel in Kallitshin Bay, where it was frozen in, and afterward in St. Lawrence Bay, and said that this vessel finally sailed off homeward along the Kamtschatka coast. The inference is that the vessel was the Vega.

As for the Jeannette's own work, the prospect is pleasing almost beyond the sanguine hopes of her enthusiastic officers and crew. They have not yet been obliged to don their fur garments, and have so far enjoyed a temperature above 35 degrees. The outlook is inviting, as everything indicates the approach of an open winter, and all the experienced navigators who have expressed an opinion on the subject have been unanimous in commenting on the good sense and good luck of the explorers. We may look for some encouraging news of progress before long, as the scientists are busy on board the staunch yacht.

DON'T DISTURB THE CONGREGATION WITH YOUR COUGHING, sneezing, wheezing and trumpeting, when for 50 cents you can remove every trace of your cough or cold with HALL'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR and PINK'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, and have a fair demand for them.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN SAYS RICHARD'S TREATMENT Tonic is the safest and best tonic ever used.

A—THE MOST ELEGANT HAT FOR GENTLEMEN'S wear is manufactured and sold by SPENSCHEID, 145 N. 3d St., New York City.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF VANILLA BEANS. H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., Importers, 111 N. 3d St., New York City.

FRIEDRICHSMALL BITTER WATER. A remedy for constipation and headache.

FAT PEOPLE. Corpulent people can be reduced from two to five pounds per week without starving by using ALLAN'S ASTHMA-FAT, a light vegetable oil, which remedies, if used in food in the stomach, neutralizing all saccharine and oleaginous matter.

NEW WASHINGTON ST., Boston, Mass., May 21, 1878. OTSANG MEDICINE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.

ALLAN'S ASTHMA-FAT. A special case of diet, two bottles of Allan's Asthma-Fat reduced me four and one-half pounds. Yours truly, JAMES DUNN, 111 N. 3d St., New York City.

Hundreds of letters similar to the above have been received by the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Astoria, Oregon.

GANS & CO.'S COPYGRAPH.

Sixty impressions from one original writing of a letter, postal card, note, circular, plan, etc. No ink. No paper. No fancy prices. Price per set, 11410 \$2 50.

Postal card size, 4x5 1/2; letter size, 6x11, \$2 25; 8x11, \$3 00; 10x14, \$4 00.

Agents wanted in every town and city.

ALLAN'S ASTHMA-FAT. A special case of diet, two bottles of Allan's Asthma-Fat reduced me four and one-half pounds. Yours truly, JAMES DUNN, 111 N. 3d St., New York City.

INSTEAD OF WINE OR WHISKEY TAKE RICHARD'S TREATMENT Tonic, and you will never be a drunkard.