THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII—NUMBER 264

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12—1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley threatening weather and rain, falling barometer, south to west winds and nearly stationary temperature.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, November 11, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.12	66	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Galveston	29.96	73	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville	29.95	72	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	29.91	72	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.03	74	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	74	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.94	72	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.01	74	S.	Fresh.	T. st'm.
Little Rock	29.89	72	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

R. T. DAGNEY, Private Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT — THE WEEKLY APPEAL.

THE WEEKLY APPEAL, the largest and best paper of its class now offered to the public, will after the first of January be served to subscribers at the reduced rate of one dollar a year. This will no doubt be welcome news to the thousands who have for years—some of them for more than a quarter of a century—been constant readers and steady friends of the APPEAL. At this very low price the WEEKLY APPEAL will be found one of the cheapest, as it is one of the best newspapers in the country. It will contain thirty-six long columns of telegraphic news, market reports, editorials, letters from all parts of the adjoining States, in a word, everything that is necessary to a well-filled and well-conducted newspaper. Subscriptions forwarded now will have prompt attention.

PAYMENT of taxes is, at best, disagreeable, but it is the part of good citizenship.

THE Bayard boom is the boom for the Democrats of the nation (small n).

HAYES has gone back on his friend Stanley Mathews. "So runs the world away."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* should feel easy. Grant writes "nation" with a big N. He is a bigender.

THE present business boom in Memphis is almost without parallel in the history of the city. Everybody is astonished. Let us all unite to keep it booming.

THE small property-holder, as a rule, pays his taxes promptly, because he has not sufficient means to successfully obstruct the processes of the law.

THE sewer boom is just now the boom for Memphians. We hope they will speak out on Saturday night next and tell the governor in plain and unmistakable terms what they want.

GARFIELD has the inside track for United States senator from Ohio to fill the place to be vacated by Thurman. Hayes, Sherman and Governor-elect Foster are working for him.

STANLEY MATHEWS is out in favor of Grant for President, believing that he is the most available man, and the one to whose support the Republicans of the south as well as north will rally.

HON WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana, a sterling old-time Democrat, is spoken of for Vice-President. Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, is sometimes recalled by those who estimate a good man at his real value.

IF WE successfully dispose of the sewer boom, on Saturday night, we shall be ready for the theatrical boom next week. Our minds will be easy as to the future, and we shall be in tune and temper for the passing show.

THE Washington *Post* says that "it must be held that the defeat of Governor Robinson in New York finally disposes of the Presidential aspiration of Mr. Tilden. That gentleman staked his all on the result of the gubernatorial contest, and has lost."

THE sanitary survey is not without its drawbacks. For instance one gets tired holding one's nose. And yet there are those who insist that nothing should be done to put the city in a condition to withstand another siege of yellow-fever.

IS NOT this, from the *Times*, true of more places than New Orleans? "We have a "class of citizens deficient alike in private "enterprise and in public spirit, who use "their capital for the nefarious purpose of "escaping every burden. Such men are an "absolute clog to the progress of the community."

SAYS the New Orleans *Times*: "The effect "of remissness in the collection of taxes is "simply to throw the entire weight of all "public buglens upon the public-spirited "citizens who cheerfully contribute their "part toward the maintenance of an efficient "government. No community can prosper "politically, socially or commercially, if it "permits a class of citizens to be drones in "the hive of industry."

BEACONSFIELD is a coon. He dispo ed of the Irish question at the lord-mayor's dinner on Monday night, by an expression of surprise that his brilliant friends, the Irish, should grumble, while the people are dying of starvation, since England had always conceded their demands. And he said this as complacently as if it was the truth and with the same air as John Sherman assumed when he said the fourteen southern States were banded together by crime.

THE Knoxville *Tribune*, after weighing the matter carefully, thinks "there has already been a healthy reaction in the State in favor of an honest settlement of our debt, and the same thing will doubtless become true in Virginia. Neither State can afford the loss of character and credit which will inevitably result from the adoption of that selfishly demogogical policy which has taken the form of Savageism in the one and Mahoneism in the other."

THE Kansas Freedmen's relief association has made another appeal to the country for pecuniary assistance in the work which it has undertaken of providing for the wants of colored emigrants from the south who have sought an asylum in that State. So far the association has received but ten thousand dollars, showing that the exodus business has not taken its place among the existing booms. Are we to conclude from this that fanaticism is "playing out" at the north?

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* suggests Potter and Hendricks as the probable candidates on the Democratic side, and thinks it is only "a matter for future discussion whether the ticket shall read Potter and Hendricks, or Hendricks and Potter. We are now simply engaged in getting out raw material. If the States are to be considered in the order of their importance, then Potter's claims seem to surpass those of Hendricks; if the nominations go by rules of personal promotion, then Hendricks marches to the front. Potter's political achievements are the latest, but Hendricks has the longest standing as a patriotic Democrat. Potter has been a champion of the Democrats in attacking the Republicans for their "counting in" tricks in 1876; but Hendricks was himself one of the "counted out."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Another Conflagration Threatened in Boston—Considerable Property Destroyed—A Time Lock Preserves the Contents of a Safe from Daring Burglars.

A Maryland Farmer Murdered by his Neighbor—A New Orleans Banker Charged with Heavy Embezzlement, and in Prison for Investigation.

Fatal Shooting Affray between Neighbors.

SALISBURY, MD, November 11.—William H. Farrington, recently elected county commissioner of Wycomico county, was shot and instantly killed to-day by J. Wesley Turpin, during a quarrel. Both were farmers. There is said to have been an old feud between them. Turpin has not yet been arrested.

A Gang of Swindlers.

BOSTON, November 11.—A gang of swindlers are operating through New England, securing notes of farmers, in payment of wares that are never delivered, the notes being disposed of promptly at a discount. It is charged that the operations of the gang are directed by a wealthy business man in Michigan.

Burglary.

COLUMBUS, O., November 11.—The *State-Journal's* Mount Vernon special to-night says that Chase & Vails dry goods and grocery store, at Sparta, near Mount Vernon, was entered last night by burglars, who blew open the safe and carried away one thousand dollars in currency. After damaging the dry goods to the extent of one thousand dollars, the burglars made good their escape.

A Woman Shot.

KANSAS CITY, November 11.—This evening Benjamin Brewster, the son of J. P. Brewster, a prominent hatter of Chicago, shot, and probably fatally, one of the female inmates in a house in the northern part of the city. He gave himself up and was placed under arrest. It is stated that the woman was formerly a servant in the Brewster family, and claims to have been married to the son. Brewster claims the shooting to be accidental. The girl thus far refuses to make a statement. It is the general opinion that the act was the result of a quarrel between them.

A Gang of Thieves Foiled by a Time-Lock.

DAYTON, O., November 11.—A gang of masked thieves last night obtained admission to the residence of the cashier of the national bank at Germantown, and forced him to accompany them to the bank and open the doors. They broke into a store adjoining the bank, obtained the key to the vault and opened the outer door of the safe, but were unable to get into the money-drawer, which contained seventy-five thousand dollars in bonds and money, it being secured by a time-lock, and the drawer being burglar-proof. The robbers being foiled, secured what they could of the cashier—two watches and some jewelry. No trace of them has been obtained.

New Orleans Bank President in Prison on Grave Charges.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Edward C. Palmer, late president of the Louisiana savings bank, was arrested to-day upon two indictments by the grand jury, one charging him with embezzlement in June, 1879, of forty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars of money belonging to the bank or deposited there; the other for publishing false reports and willfully concealing the facts as to the condition of the bank to deceive the public. Palmer was imprisoned in default of forty thousand dollars bond. He declares his arrest an outrage, caused by hatred, jealousy and spite, and is glad it is now impossible to prevent an impartial investigation, whereby the other side will be shown up.

A Flame of Considerable Proportions

BOSTON, November 11.—A fire broke out shortly before noon to-day in the building at Nos. 414 and 416 Bleeker street, which extends to Hudson street and faces on Abingdon square. It is occupied by a number of manufacturers. Flames issuing from the windows of the fourth floor, used as a cabinetmaker's shop by J. A. Thomas, attracted the attention of people in the street, and the alarm was quickly given. All the fire-engines in the district turned out, but the flames spread, despite the efforts made to check them, to the floors above and below, and soon four of the five floors were in flames. Crowds of people assembled in the neighborhood, and street car traffic was stopped. The wall of the building facing Abingdon square fell out in sections, and, as the floors burned, they fell into the fiery abyss. On the Bleeker street side the fire raged furiously, and gradually crept around to Hudson street and seized upon the upper stories. At half-past one o'clock the fire was got under control. Losses will aggregate seventy-five thousand dollars. The occupants of the building were in the main insured.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Major Miles Meriwether.

EDITORS APPEAL—The questions now uppermost in the minds of the physician and sanitarian—the intelligent and thinking population of the city and State—and one demanding the most earnest attention of the entire people of the city, are:

First—To what local causes and to what extent, if local and primary, is due the existence of yellow-fever in our midst?

Second—What shall be done to prevent a recurrence of the fever and the dire calamities that follow—loss of population by death and desertion, loss of money, depreciation and decay of all property values, loss of character and the esteem of our fellow-citizens far and near?

In answer to the first, there is great variance of opinion. Some claiming that it is indigenous, and more or less local. Others, that it is an exotic, brought to our shores and homes through the many agencies for the transmission of disease, wherever man dwells and moves. Facts, however, are mere questions for the scientist and the future. If an exotic, it has found in our midst a soil of wonderful fertility, and from which it must be eradicated as a noxious weed, root and branch, if we would live and prosper as a great commercial center. In the light of science and the teachings of experience, we read that all towns and cities grow and prosper in a ratio with the security of life and health, other advantages being equal. For Memphis we secure good permanent health by having an abundance of pure water (that we have in Wolf river above the overflow of the Mississippi river)—and by means of *thoroughly and perfectly built cisterns*—above and below ground—according to locality. In the thorough paving of our streets with good macadam and granite block pavements, as rapidly as possible. A thorough system of surface drains and gutters. The discontinuance, as far as practicable, of the antediluvian privy system, or publishing matter, and the substitution of the dry-earth closet, and burning of same, or the construction of privies of cast iron set in the ground, or built of concrete beton, and wholly disconnected from the residences. These privies can be cleaned with the aid of an arrangement to syphan the liquid matter into an adjoining vault, leaving the solid matter to be taken out at stated periods and destroyed. The cellars and basements of our business houses, and homes, too, should be made possible, thoroughly and repeatedly whitewashed with fresh lime. It should be used in great abundance all over the city. In connection with all this work, we should begin at as early a day as practicable. A system of sub-sewers for the drainage of closet, surface water and manufactories, and in part fecal matter. The straightening, walling in and paving of the bayous, or arching of same, and the construction of a well-considered system of sewers and drains, are matters of such importance as to be beyond of our city, as conceded by all who have given the subject serious consideration. But being works of magnitude, in our depressed and impoverished condition, do not now seem possible of accomplishment, except in a very limited degree, within the next few years, and require some specific legislation, large capital and great degree of energy and determination. Yet must we look to them in a great measure as a source of relief from our woes, and as true adjuncts of a great city of the future. MILES MERIWETHER.

Civil Engineer.

Sanitation Essential to Health and Life

EDITORS APPEAL.—Your stirring editorial in last Saturday's issue took deep lodging in the heart of every Memphian who has any interest whatsoever in the future of our sorely afflicted city. Our citizens, however, differ entirely too much as to what steps should be taken to shield our city against another epidemic, and some plain and simple mode of procedure must be adopted within a few weeks. There should be no doubt in anybody's mind but that our *privy-vaults, with which our city has been perfectly honeycombed for the last forty or fifty years, are the real roots of our evil.* These privy-vaults send their sipe-water into the thousands of cisterns in our midst, and our people thus drink rank poison instead of pure water, which is so essential to human health. Undefined stinks, which are poisoning the very air we breathe, greet us on every hand from poorly covered old privy vaults. Our duty is very plain: *Every old and new vault should be ferreted out, emptied of its disease-breeding contents and filled up with earth,* and none but earth-closets should be allowed until connection with our contemplated sewerage system is established. All cisterns should then be emptied and made sipe-proof, and then the people can fill them up this winter with a fresh supply of good water. The Nicolson pavement also furnishes, to some people, the idea of a disease-breeder. To quiet the apprehension of that class I would advise the removal of it during February next; we cannot spare it just yet, unless stone pavement can be substituted at once. With these nuisance abated, we can safely count on immunity from another epidemic. Memphis, the once proud and gay Bluff City, has been sadly humiliated, her merchants have suffered untold reverses—another epidemic will be like the hair that broke the camel's back. People will abandon the city, like rats desert a sinking ship, and then? Had we not better bring the sacrifice now toward improving our city, than bring yet larger sacrifices in having again to flee from another pestilence? Yes, Messrs. Editors, sanitation should now be the watchword of every man, woman and child in the city. The good APPEAL and our other newspapers are doing their duty nobly in bringing this subject prominently and persistently before the people. Sanitation should be preached from the pulpit; our public speakers and lecturers should call meetings and stir the people up with their eloquent appeals for sanitation. Our ladies should take an interest and persuade their husbands and sweethearts to vote and pay for sanitation. Instead of fairs and balls and sociables for church and other purposes, let them be for this season at least for something more important—sanitation. Those who have no taxes to pay should be willing to contribute in this way their little mite toward raising funds for this vital purpose. Let our people form sanitation clubs, and contribute certain sums per week or month, the funds so collected to be turned over to our honored president of this Taxing-District, to be used only for sanitary improvements. Let us all vote to call an extra session of the legislature, and let them exempt us for a few years from State taxes. Let them give our Taxing-District government a good start by voting them five hundred thousand dollars for the sanitary improvement of Memphis, and, my word for it, we will never again be visited by Yellow-Jack or any other man. But the legislature should also be made to vote tax-titles good, otherwise our merchants will kick against paying taxes while real estate can thus escape. Let us, however, not lose any time. Legislative bodies are clumsy and slow, and we must do all that ought to be done without waiting for them. Please urge the ladies especially to form sanitary clubs, and to get all the young men to subscribe. Sanitation forever. LOU.

MEXICO.

The Greaser Political Crisis Over, and no Change in the Cabinet will Take Place—Rich Mines—No Yellow-Fever at Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 2.—The cabinet question was settled on the thirty-first ultimo in congress, when, at the election of presiding officers for both houses, the administration candidates received decisive majorities. There will, therefore, be no change in the cabinet, and the crisis is over.

A bank has been established in this city in order to develop the mines of the Sierra Majada. Numbers of Californians are going to the mines. A rich gold mine and a quicksilver mine have been discovered in Oaxacia. Yellow-fever has disappeared at Tampico.

AMBUSHED

By Redskins—Only Eighteen out of Fifty Citizens Left to Tell the Story of Their Desperate Fight against Hopeless Odds.

EL PASO, November 11.—A desperate fight took place yesterday at the Candelaria mountains, fifty miles south of here, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, between a large band of Indians of about two hundred and a party of fifty men from Cariza, New Mexico, thirty-two of whom were killed, and eighteen escaped wounded. These Indians were the same party Major Morrow was after. They came from the Florida mountains by Gosian's lake to the Candelaria mountains, when the party after them was ambushed by the Indians hid behind the rocks. The fight lasted all day.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CHICAGO, November 11.—A special from El Paso says that a desperate fight took place on Sunday at the Candelaria mountains, south of El Paso, in Chihuahua, Mexico, between a band of two hundred Indians and fifty citizens from Cariza, New Mexico. Only eighteen citizens survived, the rest being killed. The Indians were the same Major Morrow had been after. They came from the Uintah mountains, and were surprised by the Indians, who occupied the post of advantage. These Indians have killed over two hundred persons within the past six weeks.

DYERSBURG

And Memphis in Close Connection by a Line of Boats that will be Continued all Season—A Chance for Our Merchants.

Neal's Dyersburg Gazette: "We are again directly connected with Memphis by regular steamboat navigation, which will be continued through the entire season. Last Saturday evening the swift-running and staunch steamer Dyersburg left our landing, on her first trip to Memphis, under command of the careful and experienced Captain O. J. Berry. She left well-freighted with cotton and other products consigned to the business men of the Bluff City. We hail this reopening of trade between Dyer county and the metropolis of West Tennessee as the harbinger of brighter and better times. The steamer Dyersburg opens direct communication between Dyer and Lauderdale counties and Memphis. The Forked-Deer river is the dividing line between these two counties. Our people need this direct communication as an outlet for their cotton, corn, tobacco, cattle, etc. The Memphis merchants need it in order to reach a rich and growing trade. We are all interested in keeping a regular boat plying between Dyersburg and Memphis. Memphis still lives, and her old-time life and vim and energy and determination to excel everybody and everything in the line of business on every street surpasses belief. Her business is already immense, and she is destined soon to regain and outstrip her former proud position. She is the natural supply depot for West Tennessee and Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama. But this steamboat connection brings her to the very doors of the merchants and farmers of Dyer and Lauderdale counties. Will it be kept up—that is the question? We think it will. The Parrs and Captains Pierce and Berry are running the Dyersburg, and they are not the men to give up an enterprise easily. But much depends upon what Memphis says. What is the response of her business men who seek to win our entire trade? The harvest is now ripe and other gleaners may come. We write for nor against the interest of no man. We are for the interest of our people, and will encourage a Dyersburg packet—it makes no difference who runs or controls it—so long as it is run for the public good. The packet Dyersburg starts off well. Captain Berry is prompt, reliable, experienced and capable, well-known to the traveling and shipping community. Her owners have the necessary capital and backbone. Then let passengers and shippers have to be unmany advantages of a direct, through steamboat connection with Memphis. We wish Captain Berry and his nice little steamer great success in the Memphis trade."

English Emigrants for Texas.

LONDON, November 11.—The steamer St. Louis leaves Liverpool to-day for New Orleans with one hundred and twenty passengers, nearly all for Texas. There are many farmers among them, some with families, and a number of merchants.

The Chambers House,

Having been closed during the epidemic, is now open for business. The house has been thoroughly renovated and put in first-rate order. Charges will be moderate, to suit the times. JOSEPH CHAMBERS.

French Steam Dye-Works.

Ladies' and gentlemen's goods dyed and cleaned at Louis Reigel's, 62 Jefferson street.

WASHINGTON.

Abstract from the Annual Report of the General Land Commissioner—Our Rights in Canadian Waters Discussed in Cabinet Session.

The Forthcoming Department Reports—A Probable Recommendation Concerning the Standing Army—Postoffice Operations the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—A. D. Hazen, third assistant-postmaster-general, has completed his annual report. It exhibits the operations of the postoffice department during the last fiscal year in the divisions of finance, postage-stamps, etc. The total receipts of the department for the twelve months ended June 30, 1879, were $764,466 more than those of the preceding year, and about $1,000,000 more than estimated. This result is attributed to the revival of business, and the consequent increased demand for postage-stamps and stamped envelopes, the actual sales of which amounted to $769,482 more than the total for the preceding year, and $387,539 more than for the fiscal year of 1877.

The Shanghai Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11.—Mr. Bailey, United States consul-general at Shanghai, China, in a dispatch to the department of state, reports that the cotton crop in that district will not be more than half the average yield. This will probably make the usual demand in China and Japan for cotton goods. The United States consul at Odessa reports to the department of state that the wheat crop of Russia will fall far short of the usual harvest, and that American wheat must be in great demand in all parts of Europe.

Miscellaneous.

Arrangements having been made with the trunk railroad lines for half-fare rates to the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland and unveiling of the statue of General George H. Thomas, at Washington, on the nineteenth instant, the veterans and organized bodies intending to participate are notified by the executive committee that they should at once complete arrangements to reach a point on the trunk lines so as to arrive in Washington on the eighteenth. The committee on transportation will designate through the press the parties to whom application should be made for certificates, upon which tickets can be purchased. Colonel P. R. Wright, chairman of the committee (Riggs house), should be notified by organized bodies indicating the members that will attend.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Eaton, widow of General John H. Eaton, secretary of war under President Jackson, took place in this city to-day, and was largely attended. Among the floral offerings were a bouquet from Mrs. Hayes and Secretary M'Crary. The President, in a note to the family, regretted his inability to be present, and tendered his deepest sympathy.

Important Cabinet Session.

The cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members and was of unusually long duration. Most of the time aside from that devoted to the transaction of merely routine business was occupied in discussing questions of constitutional and international law in connection with the subject of the proclamation recently issued by the Canadian government permitting American vessels to come to the relief of Canadian vessels in the waters of the Dominion only when danger of loss of life or cargo is absolutely imminent. A law now upon our statute books permits Canadian vessels to enter our waters freely and render assistance to American vessels in distress under any circumstances and to any extent. It was suggested to-day that the President should declare by proclamation that the privileges of Canadian vessels in our waters shall be precisely the same as those accorded by the Dominion authorities to American vessels, and no greater; but the cabinet were divided in opinion as to the power of the President under the existing law to issue a qualified proclamation of the nature above indicated, and at the close of the discussion the whole matter was left undetermined. It will probably be decided within the next few days.

The President announced to the cabinet to-day that he thought of offering the appointment of District of Columbia commissioner to General Halbert E. Paine, present commissioner of patents. The suggestion was received with great approval by all present, except the secretary of the interior, who, while fully agreeing with the other heads of departments as to General Paine's eminent qualifications for the appointment, expressed a strong disinclination to see him retire from the position he now fills so acceptably. It is generally believed that General Paine is not an applicant for the District commissionership.

Among the statements current to-night as to the recommendations that will be made in the forthcoming department reports, and which, although lacking official confirmation, seem to be well founded, are as follows: That Secretary M'Crary will indorse General Sherman's recommendation for legislation to establish the army on a basis of twenty-five thousand men, rank and file, and not including men detailed for special duties, and that Attorney-General Devens will renew his recommendation that district-attorneys be paid fixed salaries, and will also recommend some change by congress in the law governing paying clerks of United States courts.

Our Land Office.

The annual report of the general land office has been handed in to the secretary of the interior. It shows that during the fiscal year ending, June 30th last, 9,939,353 acres of the public lands were disposed of, and 9,484,996 acres were surveyed in addition to 73,459,236 acres previously surveyed. The total number of acres of the public domain still unsurveyed is about 1,081,000,000 acres. The disposals were mainly as follows: Homestead entries, 5,260,111 acres; timber culture entries, 2,966,574 acres; cash entries, 622,544 acres, including 165,996 acres entered under the desert land law; grants to railroads, 278,334 acres; swamp lands, patented to the States 75,383 acres; other grants to the States, 168,532 acres. The amount of land surveyed the last fiscal year exceeds by 414,769 acres the total area surveyed in the preceding twelve months, and while the report shows a falling off of some 777,000 acres in cash sales of State selections, scrip locations, scrip lands patented for railroad grants, the increase in area taken up by settlers under the homestead and timber culture laws, has been sufficient not only to counterbalance this falling off, but to make the aggregate disposals of the year greater by 642,204 acres than the total for the previous year. The increase in the homestead entries was 841,776 acres, and in timber-culture entries 896,139 acres. Owing to the existing laws for the disposal of public lands for homesteads and timber-culture, it is shown that during the last fiscal year, with a larger disposal of land, there were received from all sources only $1,883,113, being $139,418 less than the amount received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. Referring to the Alaskan seal-skin lands and Indian lands in Kansas, legislation is urged to provide for disposing of such portions thereof as remain vacant, for the reason that frequent application is made for permission to enter these tracts by parties occupying them, which in the absence of proper legislation cannot be given, owing to the general opinion that the present appraisement of the Detroit arsenal-grounds, with the improvements made under act of congress, March 3, 1835, is too high, resulting only in a few sales being made. The report recommends that a new appraisement be made, and that after lots are offered at public sale any remaining unsold shall be disposed of at private sale, at not less than the appraised value. The acting commissioner reports that "under the various acts of the forty-fifth congress, and with the aid of the forty thousand dollars granted last March for the protection of timber on the public lands, efforts have been continued to suppress depredations, but they are not yet at an end, and the interests of the government and those of the people now residing, or who may desire to settle in the region of the public timber lands, require that they should be still pursued with unremitting earnestness and vigor. In Arkansas alone the annual loss to the government by the destruction of valuable timber is estimated at not less than five hundred thousand dollars. A large amount of lumber has been recovered, and considerable sums of money received as compromises on suits brought by the government against timber depredators, and many other suits are still pending in Michigan and elsewhere. Along the northern national boundary line extensive depredations are reported to have been committed upon our public timber lands by Canadians. These cases are now under investigation. The powers of the department are so enfeebled by limited appropriations for detecting and punishing timber trespassers, that but a part of the plunder and destruction of the timber of the public domain can now be prevented, and there is great necessity for more prompt and vigorous action than the government has heretofore taken for the protection of its interests. In conclusion, the acting commissioner adverts to the necessity of employing a large number of clerks, and embraced among them men of experience and ability; and in this connection he calls attention to the insufficiency of the existing provisions to meet the requirements of this branch of the public service. He says it is certainly time that adequate measures were adopted to bring this office into a proper condition for discharging promptly and efficiently the difficult and important duties devolving upon it under laws of congress.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Healthy Rains in Rural Districts—A Woman's Slanderer Killed by Her Brother.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—Within the last forty-eight hours, that portion of the State south of San Feo bay has been visited by a copious rain, averaging about two inches. The storm extended over the central and northern portion of the State, but the rain fell lighter than in the south.

A Santa Rosa dispatch says: J. G. Hill was killed Saturday night, at Forestville, and Hamilton Litton was wounded, in a disturbance between Hill and a family named Travis, growing out of an alleged slanderous remark made by Hill about Miss Travis. The Travis boys are in jail here.

CINCINNATI.

A Movement for the Relief of Distressed Irishmen—The Threatened Coal Famine—A Passenger Train Stoned.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—A large meeting of citizens was held to-night to devise measures to aid the people of Ireland, Colonel R. M. Moore presided. Speeches were made denouncing as false Lord Beaconsfield's statement that Ireland has never appealed to the government of Great Britain in vain. A large committee was appointed to act in connection with the relief organization of the Clan-Na-Gael.

In view of a possible coal famine the board of councilmen to-day appointed a committee to inquire whether the city has power, in such emergency, to use its funds to buy coal and sell at cost to relieve distress.

The *Commercial's* Marietta special says Jefferson Flowers, supposed to be an active counterfeiter of coin in West Virginia, has been arrested and is there in custody.

The Dayton and Michigan passenger train, which left here at six o'clock, was stoned about four miles south of Piqua. Two stones crashed through a window and one hit a gentleman in the forehead, inflicting a painful wound. The passengers demanded that the train be stopped, to allow them to arrest the assailants, but the conductor refused.

TERRIFIC STORM

Over in Arkansas—Hail-Stones of Unprecedented Size and Quantity—A Clear Sweep of Everything in its Path—One Man Killed and Several Injured.

LITTLE ROCK, November 11.—A terrific storm passed over a portion of Crawford county, on Saturday last. About three o'clock in the afternoon, at Van Buren, the hail fell in an unprecedented quantity. Hail-stones were found in the streets two by three inches in dimensions. The center of the force seemed to be near the Natural Dome, six miles north of Van Buren, and half a mile wide, and a clean sweep was made of everything in its path, trees were twisted like straws, houses unroofed and overturned, and in places not even a sapling was left standing. One house was lifted and transported out of sight. A man named John Newton was killed by his falling house, and quite a number had their legs or arms broken or otherwise injured.

Mrs. Laura Cross, wife of the venerable ex-congressman and judge, Edward Cross, of this State, died near Washington a few days since.

General W. D. Blocher was buried at Mount Holly cemetery this morning, he was escorted to the grave by the officers of the city government, State officers, officers of the grand and subordinate lodges of Masons and Foresters, and the fire department, the concourse being the largest ever assembled for similar purposes. All the city offices were closed by proclamation of the mayor.

BRITISH GRAIN PROSPECTS.

The Weather, the Great Agricultural Lever, has Made Favorable Changes in the Interest of Wheat Sowing—Snow Troubling the Scottish Harvesters.

LONDON, November 11.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "A decided improvement in the weather the past week facilitated wheat sowing, which is fairly forward in the southern and some midland counties. In the higher districts of Scotland the commencement of snow and night frosts have necessitated the reaping of much in an imperfectly ripened condition. The oat crop is only expected to be a half average yield. It is stated the prospects is the most serious ever encountered by the present generation of Scotch farmers. Irish reports are less unfavorable, the weather having been very fine. At Mark Lane English wheat is rather more freely offered, but the supply is undoubtedly small for this time of the year. The condition is somewhat improved, owing to the more favorable weather for threshing. At a majority of the provincial markets business has been quite unsatisfactory, as a large proportion of the grain offered has been useless to millers. The few fine dry lots to be met with changed hands on the former terms, while inferior parcels are quite neglected. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been fair, but not excessive. There was a slight revival in business Monday, but since then some reaction has taken place. Speculators held aloof and confidence is somewhat shaken by the increase of the visible supply in America. Holders have been upheld by the rise in gold prices in New York, and there has been a disposition to force sales. On the whole there has been only a real consumptive demand, which was satisfied at previous prices. Sales of English malting barley was checked by imports of French and German barley. Maize is neglected and prices slightly easier despite the comparative absence of arrivals. The arrivals at ports upon call have been large. Wheat is in a state of suppression, buyers holding off pending further arrivals, and prices fully a shilling and a quarter lower on the week. Maize is in fair demand at about threepence per quarter decline. Business in wheat for shipment is very limited at two shillings per quarter decline. Maize and barley easier. Sales of English wheat last week, thirty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-two quarters at fifty-six shillings per quarter, against fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven quarters at thirty-nine shillings eightpence per quarter at the same time last year. The imports in the United Kingdom for the week ending November 11 were: One million eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-six hundred weight of wheat, and two hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-six hundred weight of flour."

A Dead Millionaire's Estate in the Courts.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—The distribution of the estate of M. S. O'Brien, deceased, amounting to nine million dollars, which was to have taken place August 29th last, has, by the decision of the probate court, rendered yesterday, been postponed indefinitely, the estate being defendant in four suits brought by John H. Burke against J. C. Flood and others, amounting to three million eight hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars. Burke filed an opposition to the distribution, together with copies of the complaint in all the actions pending, and which was demurred to by the executors and legatees of the estate. Judge Myrick, of the probate court, in overruling the demurrers, says: "Sufficient appears in the opposition to show that a partial distribution should not be made until the controversy as to the rights of Burke is disposed of."

A Republican Count for New York.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The official canvass of election returns throughout the State began to-day, and will not be completed before Friday or Saturday. The returns have been received from fourteen counties. The *Times's* last table made out an apparent majority of 620 for Hoskins for lieutenant-governor, 2068 for Carr for secretary of state, 5053 for Wadsworth for controller, 7220 for Ward for attorney-general, 3040 for Wendell treasurer and 6185 for Seymour for state engineer. All of the above are Republicans except Seymour. The fourteen counties referred to as compared with the *Times's* table, show a loss of 36 for Hoskins, and 116 for Carr, a gain of 33 for Wadsworth and a loss of 570 for Ward, 770 for Wendell, and a gain of 1545 for Seymour.

TRANSOCEANIC.

London Press Comments on Beaconsfield's Speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—Increase in the Production of Iron—Tea Exports from Shanghai.

The Russian Press Instructed as to How the European Matters Must be Discussed—The Russian Press Discussing Great Britain and Turkey, Etc.

LONDON, November 11.—The *Times*, in commenting on Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the lord-mayor's banquet last night, points out the absence of any reference to the eastern question or to the Anglo-Turkish convention, and says: "But, if the speech is not exciting, it is not disturbing, and the explanations offered by the chancellor of the exchequer respecting finances will combine with Beaconsfield's account of the revival of trade to produce a reassuring impression."

A tone of disappointment pervades the comments of other journals. It was thought that Beaconsfield would throw some light on the relations of England with Turkey and the future of Afghanistan and in the chances of the dissolution of parliament, but the concluding sentence, is accepted in some quarters as negativing the idea of a dissolution.

The *Daily News* warns liberals not to take this indifferent assurance too seriously, and says it is capable of various interpretations, and was probably intended to be so.

The steamer Milanese, Captain Dewdney, from Boston for this port, is at Gravesend with a hole in her port bow, from a collision last night, off Dungness, with the Norwegian ship Bokhara, Captain Larsen, from Antwerp. The latter vessel was sunk, but all hands were saved.

The *World* says the representations made by Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador, concerning Afghanistan, were received with effusive friendliness by Lord Beaconsfield, who took the whole subject out of the hands of Lord Salisbury, foreign secretary. The result of Count Schouvaloff's two visits to Downing street is that when the time comes for the Afghan *coup de grace*, England and Russia are to settle the difficulty in the friendliest way possible.

Telegrams from Lima, October 29th, state that there has been a change in the Peruvian ministry, but the telegrams make no mention of any popular disturbances.

The production of pig-iron in Cleveland has increased from fifty-two thousand to one hundred and sixty-four thousand tons per month, and there has been more than an equivalent increase in shipments.

Telegrams from Hong Kong state that the total exports of tea from Shanghai and Hankow to November 8th, since the opening of the season, 134,000,000 pounds against 144,000,000 pounds the same period last season. Shipments of Canton silk to Europe 97,000 bales, against 6900 bales last year; unsold stock 2000 bales, against 2100 bales last year.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the minister of France has paid two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to army contractors. Therefore there is no fear of the supply of provisions for the soldiers running short. There is great agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the mussulmans and christians make a common cause. Fears of a rising in the spring prevent Austria from reducing her army of occupation.

Instructions to the Press of St. Petersburg

BERLIN, November 11.—The editors of all the principal newspapers in St. Petersburg have been recently summoned to the press bureau of the ministry of the interior, and instructed with reference to the conduct of their respective papers. They were informed that frequent complaints had been received from Lipadia that articles in the St. Petersburg press interfered with the imperial policy, and therefore they must not continue in the same strain. Neither Germany nor Austro-Hungary, nor relations of Russia with either of these two powers, nor France must be discussed. England may be discussed, but judiciously. These rules are to be continued until the emperor's return to St. Petersburg, a month hence. The Russian government proposes to establish a new official newspaper to influence public opinion. Telegrams reporting the recent interview between Beaconsfield and Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to England, were suppressed. Anglo-Russian relations are stated to be somewhat strained. Military preparations are making in Caucasus.

The Russian Press Discussing Great Britain and Turkey.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11.—All the Russian papers have articles upon the latest steps taken in Constantinople by the British government, and a certain circle an uneasy feeling is generating. The *Golos* says that in the event of England attempting to violate Turkish independence, and at the same time to infringe upon the vital interests of Russia, a collision between the two powers would be more convenient for the latter on the confines of Asia Minor than in the depths of Central Asia. The *Novos Vremera* is of the opinion that the powers are opposed to aggressive measures on England, and that none of them will act as a cats-paw.

Squaring Philippart's Operation.

PARIS, November 11.—A settlement between the Banque Europenne, which has accepted all Philippart's operation, and outside brokers, began yesterday, the necessary money having been obtained from the credit Lyonnais under a guarantee of a syndicate formed among the outside brokers, and in pledge of which some thousands of credit mobilier and tramway offers have been lodged with that institution.

New Rule for the Billiard Champions

NEW YORK, November 11.—The billiard tournament, under the rule of the champion game, was commenced to-night in Tammany hall. There was a large attendance, many of those present being ladies. The first game to-night was between Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly. The referee announced that the game to be played at this tournament was practically new. The experts had become so proficient at rail-nursing, that, with the view of diminishing large runs, and forcing experts to play more around the table, the following rule had been adopted: A line is drawn across each corner of the table, and within the four triangles thus formed it is permitted to make only one carom without sending one of the object balls outside of the triangle. There are eight players entered for the tournament, which will make it necessary to play twenty-eight games, exclusive of tie games. The games consist of three hundred points each, and the prizes are the champion medal and two thousand dollars in cash.

First prize, $1000 and badge; second, $500; third