THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 272

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, November 20, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.39	28	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Galveston	30.40	55	N.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.41	52	N.E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Louisville	30.41	23	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear
Memphis	30.43	22	N.E.	Gentle.	Smoky.
Nashville	30.45	28	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.39	48	N.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.43	42	....	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.44	39	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Little Rock	30.46	36	N.E.	Light.	Clear.

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

MEMPHIS TO BE HERSELF AGAIN.

We rejoice at the prospect of the rehabilitation of Memphis. She will not, and should not die. Within the last thirty years no city in the Union has been so terribly scourged, and none have shown such wonderful powers of recuperation. Business is on a real high boom in every department, and especially in the cotton trade. A few days since nearly nine thousand bales of cotton came in within a space of twenty-four hours. We learn from the daily papers that the citizens are quite unanimous in sentiment in regard to a plan of improving the sanitary condition of the city, and we may now expect a hearty cooperation in carrying out the reforms. We heartily approve the suggestion of the *Tribune and Sun* that the legislature remit the taxes for a term of years to enable the stricken city to put herself in perfect order again. This is no local question, it is of material interest to the whole State—and indeed to the whole of the southwest.

We thank our cotemporary, the Paris *Intelligencer*, for these kindly words for our city and citizens, and especially for its hearty indorsement of the generous suggestion of the Jackson *Tribune and Sun*. All we need is legislation. Our people are ripe and ready to do anything necessary to insure us a high sanitary condition and freedom from epidemics in the future. Will not others of our cotemporaries join the *Intelligencer* and the *Tribune and Sun*, in a king the governor to call the legislature together.

SHELBY COUNTY VS. THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree" is a saying as old as the first class that graduated. Doctors have in all ages disagreed. In every department of science, even in the church, with a simple gospel for a guide, they have, as Paul said of Peter, withstood each other to the face and often covered the world with blood—vainly shed. "The world does move," were Galileo's words after his recantation of a fact long since accepted by the church that persecuted him. Many years ago, when the plague filled the world with dread, its origin and cure were questions as vexed and vexing as the Copernican theory, and later, when its twin companion in the work of death made itself felt among the European settlers in the new world, the doctors quarreled as to its origin, even to the extent of murdering each other in hastily urged fracases, or by the more orderly, but no less destructive method of the duello. Societies were broken up by the disputants and the contagionists and non-contagionists stood at bay, while the disease, which neither respects conditions nor persons, carried off its victims by the thousand, proving a little one year for one school and a little another for the other, but leaving the great world beyond the lines of the profession in utter darkness and doubt. And this division as to a theory, or theories, to account for the existence and propagation of yellow-fever has come down to our own day. We have contagionists and non-contagionists now as at the beginning of the century, and the war on occasions waxes warm enough to lead to bloodshed, as it did then. In our own State, growing out of the rigid quarantine enforced this year by the State board of health, there has sprung up a question that a few days ago led to a mode of procedure violative of every principle worthy being conserved by a deliberative body, and when the very severe ethics of the medical profession is considered, is disgraceful in the extreme. The State board of health, composed of gentlemen who have at the most only a theoretic knowledge of the yellow-fever, found in the person of the president of the State medical society, who is also one of their number, a free-will laudator, who, regarding quarantine as the *only* preventive against the spread of that disease, pronounced in his opening address a eulogy on the members of the board, and congratulated the profession that, by a quarantine that our city doctors say was slip shod until September, they had solved the problem over which Spanish doctors used to practice vivisection on each other many years ago. Dr. Wight was both felicitous of speech and happy in his manner. It was nothing to him that his theory involved the trade, the "bread and meat" of all the people of Memphis. They might die of the fever and starve for want of bread, his quarantine theory was safe. To all this even we whose interests are most at stake under this theory could offer no objection. This is a free country, and every man is free to say what he thinks. It is Dr. Wight's privilege to believe in and to declare for the efficiency of quarantine. But he was not content to avail himself of this privilege. Learning, as he says, that the medical society of Shelby county had authorized its delegates to present resolutions declarative of their knowledge of the yellow-fever by absolute contact and experience with it in several epidemics, he prepared to and did silence them when they asked leave to present their resolutions, by adjourning the society as he declared beyond his power or that of any other officer or member to recall. This is what the Republicans at the north would call throttling free speech, and is generally regarded as dictated by a fear of encountering opinion based on fact. It is a confession of weakness that nothing that Dr. Wight may hereafter say can atone for, menacing the kindly feeling that should exist between the members of the faculty in the State, and threatening a division among the people on a point that if in the future perpetrated in by the board of health, will ruin the cotton trade of Memphis if it is not resisted by force. The history of yellow fever, if it teaches anything, teaches the fallacy of theories of any kind. It has nonplussed contagionists and non-contagionists, and has so confused the most diligent students within the last fifty years that, like the doctors of Memphis, and almost in their words, they have willingly declared "that at present we "know of but two agents upon which we "can confidently rely to check the spread of "yellow-fever, and these are depopulation "and a temperature of thirty-two degrees." Quarantine availed us nothing this year, say the doctors of Memphis; disinfectants were of no use to stay or prevent the plague, and it spread farther than during any year of its existence in epidemic form, save in 1878, notwithstanding the combined efforts of boards of health, the faculty and vigilant communities. This is what the Memphis doctors say, speaking by experience, and upon it they stake their professional reputation; and this is what Dr. Wight refused to permit them to say to the world through the state medical society, because it might upset his theory and ruin the quarantine business of the board of health in future.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

General Anderson's Memory Revived in a Resolution Complimentary to His Army Record—A Tribute to His Patriotism and Loyalty—Officers for Next Year.

A Man by the Name of Watkins, Claiming to be an Ex-Rebel, Raises a Scene During the Excursion by an Eulogy of General Thomas—Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland had a session to day, Captain M'Crary, of Columbus, Ohio, presiding. General Sherman read letters from Mrs. E. B. Anderson and her daughter Eva, denying the charges of disloyalty against General Robert Anderson, and asking the society to take some action in the matter. General Sherman then offered the following resolution, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is hereby tendered to the widow and daughter of the first commander of the Army of the Cumberland; that the society will ever bear in honorable memory his pure and noble character; they ever regret that his ill-health in 1861 prevented him from reaping the fruits of his valor and courage in the cause of the Union; and that it will ever be remembered that to him the Army of the Cumberland owes a great debt for having supplied them with the leadership of General Thomas, and that nothing but poverty prevents them from erecting a suitable testimonial over the honored grave of General Robert Anderson at West Point.

General Jeff C. Davis paid a tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of General Anderson. Nobody who had ever seen that soldier at Fort Sumter would question his loyalty. Columbia had made no mistake when she had cast down Robert Anderson to let "slip the dogs of war."

Telegraphic greetings were ordered sent by General Rosecrans and Sheridan.

Alexander Ramsey, jr., offered a resolution extending an affectionate greeting to the widow and daughter of General Anderson, and assuring them that any insinuation against the loyalty of General Anderson needed no contradiction from the Army of the Cumberland. Unanimously adopted.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: President, General Paul Sheridan; vice-presidents—General Underwood, Massachusetts; General Barnum, New York; General Conner, New Jersey; General Negley, Pennsylvania; General Duffield, Michigan; Colonel Hobson, Kentucky; Captain E. E. Rhum, Tennessee; General Morgan, Illinois; General Streight, Indiana; General Myer, Ohio; Colonel Johnson, Wisconsin; Colonel Conover, Missouri; General Martin, Kansas; Captain Wood, Minnesota; Captain Selleck, Iowa; recording secretary, Captain Steele; corresponding secretary, General Cist.

Toledo was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

The thanks of the society were voted to Hon. Stanley Mathews, Judge M'Arthur and General A. G. M'Cook.

After the presentation of the author of the Thomas statue to the society, the meeting adjourned to reassemble on board the Jane Mosely, on which steamer the society were invited to make a trip to Mount Vernon. Arrived on board, the meeting was again called to order and the business of the society was proceeded with. After a short discussion it was decided that the next annual meeting of the society would be held in September, 1880, on Wednesday and Thursday of Chickamauga week.

General Fullerton, treasurer of the society, submitted a report which stated that the entire cost of the equestrian statue of General Thomas would be thirty-six thousand six hundred and twelve dollars. Of that sum, there had been paid to the sculptor twenty-four thousand dollars, leaving twelve thousand six hundred and twelve dollars still due. General Fullerton desired instruction of the association as to whether he would pay that balance out of the cash on hand. The meeting having decided that the statue should be paid for at once, General Fullerton stated that before another day had passed every cent due on the statue would be paid. The committee having in charge the subject stated that they had selected Hon. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, as orator of the society for the next meeting.

The thanks of the society were tendered to the President of the United States, to the heads of the various executive departments, and to the officers of the army and navy for the generosity with which they had received the society.

General Garfield said that there was present a private soldier of the Thirty-eighth Ohio regiment, named J. E. Sanford, who had brought to the reunion an old flag that had waved over the headquarters of General Thomas during most of the time he had been in command of the army of the Cumberland.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Sanford.

Major R. E. Fleming, secretary of the National soldiers' home, Dayton, Ohio, subsequently stated that he had been successful in obtaining permission of Mr. Sanford to have the flag placed in the Thomas library at the National soldiers' home in Dayton. He also said that General Cist had made him custodian of two pictures, one of General Thomas and one of General Rosecrans, which would also be placed in the Thomas library.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Army of the Potomac for the purpose of taking some steps toward erecting a suitable statue to the gallant Joe Hooker.

On motion of General Garfield, a vote of thanks was tendered to the three Virginia and two Maryland companies who, forgetting past differences, had joined the Army of the Cumberland in paying respect to the memory of General Thomas.

The steamer having arrived opposite Mount Vernon, a recess was taken but, owing to the strong wind, it was found impossible to effect a landing. The members of the society joined in groups, and "fought their battles o'er again," until the steamer was headed for home, when they repaired to the cabin, and, assisted by the ladies of the party, sang, with great enthusiasm, *Marching Through Georgia*, *The Battle Cry of Freedom*, and other patriotic airs. General Barnum recited *Miles O'Reilly's Return of the Regiment*, after which the business meeting was resumed.

After disposing of some unimportant matters, a prayer was offered by Chaplain Earnshaw and the meeting adjourned, to reassemble at Toledo, in September, 1880.

A gentleman who had been an interested spectator of the proceedings at this point stood upon his chair and stated that as a soldier who had fought against General Thomas, and who carried a Federal bullet in his bosom, he wished to raise his voice in honor of the memory of the great general [Cheers.] He had fought for what he had believed was right, but the arbitrement of the war had decided against him. It would not be a long time hence when he would not be unwilling to extend a hand of fraternal friendship to those whom he had fought against. He now wished to join the army of the Cumberland in doing honor to one of the bravest, one of the purest, and one of the best generals who ever lived, General George H. Thomas. [Loud cheers and cries of "Good for you."]

He stated, in response to a question, that his name was Watkins, and that he resided in Howard county, Maryland.

General Garfield said that Mr. Watkins's voice was only the first of that great orchestra of voices that would arise from all of the States all over the Union in honor of General Thomas. The army of the Cumberland gave its hand to Mr. Watkins and wished that there were a million Watkins's. Such a hand as his the army of the Cumberland would always grasp in fraternal welcome and love. Mr. Watkins carried a bullet of the army of the Cumberland, and he carried now its heart. It sent its bullet to wound and it sent its heart to heal. He [Garfield] was glad that the day of wounding was over and the day of healing had come. He was proud of a great many things, but of nothing so much as of the love and esteem of his comrades. He had rather lose everything else than that love and that esteem. In conclusion he paid a tribute to General Thomas, who, he said, was actuated by the highest, purest and most patriotic impulses.

General Negley said that to dwell on the merits of the army of the Cumberland would be but an idle task, because the government and the Union would remain a common, eternal monument of that army. That army met to-day not to fight, but to inscribe on the columns of the government "Peace now and forever." General Negley was followed by General Charles Cruft and General Kimball.

The President and Mrs. Hayes gave a reception at the White House this evening to the members of the Army of the Cumberland and their personal friends, with the officers and privates of the local and visiting military companies, who have acted as an escort for the society during the past two days in Washington.

THE UTES.

A Decided Change for the Better is Reported from the Investigation into the White River Massacre—Ouray Asks for Further Time, and Peace is Promised.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, COL., November 18.—The last forty-eight hours have witnessed a decided change for the better, and the prospects are flattering for a peaceful solution of the White river troubles. Ouray informs the commission that the reason why the Indians refused to testify at first was fear of arrest; but now that they are satisfied of good faith on the part of the commission, they all will be here inside of six days. Jack among the number, and we shall have the Indian version of the whole affair. The day on which Douglass gave his testimony he had an escort with him who were prepared to defend him in case of an onset, and while he was in the witness stand Indians were noticed standing at the windows and near the building until he left the room. No one save Ouray knew of the danger. He sat in his place unmoved, his countenance not betraying the fear which he felt for the safety of the commission, but the preparations made by him clearly showed that there was danger. We knew it only when it was over. The Indians are more sociable to-day than they have been at any time since the commission was organized. Ouray is as jovial and pleasant as one could ask for, but seems more like himself than he has for several weeks, and well he may, for he has had a load to carry that few would care to assume. Unqua will give his testimony to-morrow. General Hatch's escort of fifteen cavalrymen arrived last night, having been delayed on account of snowstorms.

CHIEF OURAY ASKS FOR TIME.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Secretary Schurz yesterday received the following telegram from General Hatch:

LOS PINOS, COL., November 17.

To the Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

Chief Ouray this morning asks for time, and believes it is for the interest of the government to take to Washington such chiefs as we may designate, not to exceed ten, including some of the White river chiefs. In the meantime, while waiting for your answer, we will continue to take such testimony as we can obtain here and elsewhere. HATCH.

A dispatch from General Adams was also received to the same effect as the foregoing, but accompanied with a strong recommendation that Ouray's request be granted, with a view to promoting a future and final arrangement for the Utes. In response to these dispatches, Secretary Schurz has telegraphed the following:

To General Hatch, Ute Commissioner, Los Pinos Agency:

Ouray's proposition to come to Washington with some of his chiefs is acceptable, with the proviso that we cannot receive here as delegates any White river Utes who were concerned with the crimes committed there. Their talk before the commission as if no crimes had been committed to their knowledge is the merest trifling. Ouray cannot expect the government to accept such testimony or to act upon any assumption so absurd. There can be no doubt that Douglass, Jack and other White river chiefs know who attacked Thornburgh and who massacred the agency people. Their concerted effort to shield the guilty parties by the transparent plea of ignorance as to well-known facts, raises a strong presumption against themselves, and they are therefore not fit men to treat with. They can clear themselves so as to be received here only by pointing out and surrendering the guilty parties. They must all be made to understand that unless this is done the whole tribe will be held responsible and be dealt with accordingly. You may assure Ouray that his loyalty is highly appreciated by the government, and his advice always welcomed, but the question whether the guilty parties must be found and surrendered, in the failure of which the tribe must be proceeded against, is not open for negotiation. Ouray's visit here can have two objects, viz: to recommend mercy in individual cases, and then his recommendations will be received with respect, and secondly, to discuss with us what arrangements are to be made for the Utes hereafter. If the commission has any further facts or views to state with regard to the delegation, do so without delay.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

Pens on Business.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The following has been issued to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 20, 1879.

To Pension Claimants and their Attorneys:

To enable this office to dispatch with better facility the rapidly increasing current business, a change in the system of arranging the records and files has been made which will render it necessary that all inquiries for the condition of pension claims on account of services rendered, after March 4, 1880, should contain the name of the soldier who performed military service, with the State, company and regiment, as well as the number of the claim or pension certificate, as the case may be. Inquiries which do not contain the above information will not be answered except in special cases where the failure to furnish it is explained.

J. A. BENTLEY, Commissioner of Pensions.

The National Distillers.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—The executive committee of the National distillers' association met here to-day at the call of President Miller. He not being present Vice-President Zell occupied the chair. There were present Messrs. France, Aale, Heggs, Stagg, Hobart, Fleischmann, Rush and Ferin. After some discussion on the export bill, now pending, for relief on the past deficiencies on the export of alcohol, it was unanimously decided to approve the bill and urge its passage. It was declared to be the sense of the committee that the agitation of a reduction of tax is only likely to result in depression and uncertainty in trade. A committee of five was appointed to draft a plan for the future relief of exporters of distilled spirits, to report at a future meeting.

The Barley Bleachers.

CHICAGO, November 20.—Berthald Lowental, and others, recently accused of bleaching barley to raise the grade, was to-day relieved from prosecution, the accuser having withdrawn his charge.

The State supreme court has decided that the charters of State banks, issued under the constitution of 1848, are valid, because the validity of such charters was subsequently confirmed by a provision of the new constitution. A number of commercial and savings banks in this city are affected by this decision.

The creditors of Reed & Sons, suspended music dealers, met the members of the firm to-day. The firm offered to turn over all its property to an assignee for the benefit of the creditors, but the latter had some doubt about accepting the offer, and affairs are in *statu quo*.

A Schooner Ashore and her Crew in Distress.

MUSKEGON, MICH., November 20.—The schooner Mercury is ashore and her crew in distress three miles south of Pentwater. They have appealed for aid, but all attempts have hitherto been unsuccessful. A lifeboat drawn by four horses left Ludington this evening to rescue them.

A CHALLENGE.—The proprietors of Dr. Bull's cough syrup herewith challenge the doctors of the United States to prescribe a remedy which is cheaper, more effective and which can give greater satisfaction than theirs.

THE YELLOW-FEVER

And Memphis Fully Discussed by the American Public Health Association at its Session Yesterday—Thrilling Appeal for Memphis by Dr. A. N. Bell,

Who Painted in Vivid Colors the Effects of the Epidemics of This and of Last Year and the Unsanitary Condition of the City—Judge Clapp's Speech.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, November 20.—Vice-President Billings, of the National board of health, says surveyors will be sent to Memphis next week to look into its condition and report its needs.

The discussion on yellow fever was very spirited at to-night's session of the American public health association, during which Memphis was both abused and well defended.

Dr. Holliday said the physicians of New Orleans were very nearly of one opinion regarding quarantine. They all believe that quarantine is demanded, and all believe that the provisions of a judicious quarantine are calculated to meet the danger of fever being brought into the city from infected places. Opinions differ on the question whether yellow-fever can appear again in the future without a fresh importation. Dr. Holliday himself believes that the disease has now become endemic, and under favorable conditions will be reproduced even if there should be no fresh importations.

Dr. Drake, of Nashville, asked what steps had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease before the citizens were advised to leave Memphis; he would allow Dr. Thornton, president of the board of health of that city, part of his time to answer the question.

Dr. Thornton replied that it was not the intention of the board of health to let the fact be known that there had been a case of fever, but to publish it in the mortuary report at the end of the week. There was such an alarm, however, that a card was published giving the facts, and the clothing, bedding, etc., of the patients, was burned. They had no means at command to compel depopulation and isolation. Disinfection was resorted to in a mild degree.

Dr. A. N. Bell, of New York, offered the following resolution for the consideration of the executive committee:

Resolved, As the aware of the American public health association, that we have heard with eminent satisfaction of the determination of the people of Memphis to institute such means for practical sanitation as may be deemed essential for the redemption of that city from yellow-fever, and that we will individually and collectively exert ourselves in promoting the work.

Dr. Bell said he had listened with great interest to the paper read, and to their sentiments. He sympathized deeply with the condition of Memphis, but felt constrained to say from his own observation that he had never seen a city in so abominable a sanitary condition as Memphis. Its condition was revolting, and the people of that city were deeply afflicted. In the epidemic of 1878 thirty thousand people had fled from the city, and of the twenty thousand that remained seventeen thousand six hundred had yellow-fever, and five thousand one hundred and fifty had filled untimely graves. He believed there was not one who was left in the city who had not risked his money and his life for the sick and dying. At such time there there was no opportunity for removal or even notice of the filth of the city. He did not charge the condition of filth on the people of Memphis. The city had been sick unto death. One sixth of the population, in two summers, were dead and buried. He asked if this was a time to recriminate, and inquired if there was a people in the world who would not have acted as the Memphis people had done. The long rolls of the names of the Memphis dead stricken by this fatal pestilence, said in unmistakable language: "Here is a foeman worthy of your steel." The interests of commerce and of humanity demanded that they should redeem Memphis. Its true condition, he thought, could not possibly be exaggerated. The ordinary means of disinfection was no disinfection at all. But he earnestly appealed to the association to make it an individual matter to redeem Memphis.

Dr. A. B. Westerfield, of M'Kenzie, insisted that the yellow-fever was not infectious from personal contact with the sick, but with personal effects and baggage.

Dr. Harris, of New York, said the medical profession were agreed that yellow fever did not originate in Memphis *de novo* in the first epidemic, and that it had appeared and disappeared, and appeared again in New Orleans.

Judge J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, said that he thought they should all be humiliated at the fact that, after two or three days discussion, this body of physicians and sanitarians was no nearer a conclusion than at first. This pestilence had been ravaging the south for four hundred and fifty years, yet nothing could be found to stay its fell work. He represented in part the people of Memphis. He did not want it to be thought that the people of that city were worse than all others. They were not lepers, living in filth, and going through the cities of the country, but in hand as mendicants. Memphis was no filthier, nor worse than plenty of other cities in sanitary matters. There was the little town of Holly Springs that, without any filth, had been decimated with fever in years past. Gentlemen had spoken very wisely and very strongly about Memphis, with its filth and rottenness and foul condition, but they did not particularize. Memphis wanted aid. She wanted to avoid a recurrence of the plague, and she called upon this body to say what was to be done. Let the State board of health, the National board of health and all sanitarians say what Memphis must do, and they would put their shoulders to the wheel. When they knew what it was best for them to do, they would in God's name try to do it.

ST. LOUIS.

The Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company Revived—Jay Gould's National Land Company.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—The National land company stockholders met here to-day and elected the following directors: Jay Gould, Russell Sage, John D. Perry, Carlos S. Greely, W. H. Palsifer, R. J. Wemiss and C. B. Lamborn, the two latter of Colorado. C. S. Greely was elected president and R. J. Wemiss, secretary and treasurer.

J. C. Gault, general manager of the St. Louis, Wabash and Pacific railroad, made the following appointments to-day: R. A. Anderson, general superintendent eastern division, headquarters at Toledo; Thomas Miskissack, general superintendent western division, headquarters at St. Louis; A. C. Bird, general freight agent; M. Knight, assistant; C. S. Lord, general ticket agent; H. C. Townsend, general passenger agent; R. W. Greer, purchasing agent; George S. Shepherd, paymaster; J. M. Osborn, commercial agent at Toledo; C. B. Franklin, commercial agent at St. Louis. The divisions of the road are divided by the Mississippi river.

The general revival of business has brought the Mississippi Valley and Brazil steamship company to the front again. A new board of directors has been elected and a thorough reorganization effected. Among the new directors are James B. Eads, Ex-Governor Washburn, of Minnesota, General W. Preston, of Kentucky, J. H. Oglesby, of New Orleans, and D. P. Rowland, president of the St. Louis cotton exchange. The board of directors to-day elected Colonel W. Preston, president; D. P. Rowland, vice-president; S. C. Reid, secretary. The enterprise will be vigorously pushed by its new officers. The charter of this company gives them authority to construct iron barges and the establishment of a barge line to run from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and the upper Mississippi from Minneapolis by way of St. Louis to New Orleans in connection with the steamships from the latter city. It is also contemplated to run these vessels in connection with the Illinois Central railroad from New Orleans and the Gould combination of roads centering at St. Louis. Assurances are made that if the merchants, manufacturers and others in the different valley cities interested in this project show a proper disposition to aid it Jay Gould will make a very liberal subscription to the stock.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Synopsis of the Forthcoming Annual Report from the Indian Commission—A Steady Advance in Indian Civilization Shown—A Demand for Lands.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs has been submitted. It shows that during the past year there has been among the Indians in general a steady advance in civilization, which has had no parallel in any previous year. In this the Ogalla and Brule Sioux have taken the lead, and their progress during the last eighteen months has been simply miraculous. It is no longer a question whether Indians will work. Those who are anxious to do so are now largely in the majority. From all except the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, there is a call for lands in severality. There is a largely increased desire for houses and agricultural implements, wagons, etc., and civilian's clothing. The following figures show the substantial results of Indian labor during the year. They are much larger than ever before, and but for the severe drouth in the Indian Territory and among the Navajos, the increase in crops would have been much greater, especially in the corn crop, which is less than that of last year. By Indians, exclusive of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, in 1879, number of acres broken, 27,141; number of acres cultivated, 157,056; number of bushels wheat raised, 328,637; number of bushels corn raised, 643,286; number of bushels barley, 189,054; number of bushels vegetables, 396,690; tons of hay cut, 48,333. By the five civilized tribes the number of acres cultivated, 273,000; bushels of wheat, 565,400; bushels of corn, 2,015,000; bushels of oats and barley, 200,000; bushels of vegetables, 336,700; tons of hay cut, 176,500. The only sure way to make Indians advance in civilization under the best condition to promote their welfare is to give each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres of land, and to each unmarried adult eighty acres, and to issue patents for the same. The history of the Ute outbreak is given in detail without disclosing any new facts. In reference to the removal of the Utes to some other location, the committee suggested that a commission be appointed to visit the tribe and obtain its consent to remove from the State upon payment of full value of the lands now occupied. The advantages to be obtained by removing them to the Indian Territory are, first, an abundance of arable land for cultivation; second, immunity from white encroachment, and third, better security for keeping Indians peaceful. Its country is not adapted to Indian fighting, everywhere offers open fields for the use of artillery and all appliances of civilized warfare, so that whatever the disposition of the Indians, if resort to force should be necessary, it could be made effective in the interest of peace. The commission considers the passage of the bill extending the criminal laws of the respective States or Territories over an Indian reservation of vital importance. The Indian policemen have shown the utmost fidelity to the government, and have, when necessary, arrested even friends and relatives without a single partiality. Several instances are cited in proof of their fide ity. There is but one drawback which should be removed by congress. That is inadequacy of pay, which is by law fixed at five dollars per month. The commissioner recommends its increase to fifteen dollars per month.

The following novel recommendation is made: "A penal settlement for the confinement and reformation of the more turbulent and troublesome individuals among the various Indian tribes is a pressing want. For murderers and the worst class of refractory Indians one settlement should be in Florida, which is far enough from Indian reservations to make any attempt at escape hopeless. Another settlement should be also in the northwest, where considerable land could be found upon which the imprisoned Indians may be taught to work for their own support. These settlements should be guarded up a sufficient force to exercise discipline. Trades as well as agriculture should be taught, and, when the time arrived for them to be returned to their homes, the captives would have reached an advanced stage of civilization." Outside of the Indian reservations men are everywhere busily driving a thrifty business in selling the best patterns of arms and fixed ammunition to non-civilized Indians. The sales thus made are limited in amount only by the inability of the Indians to purchase. Previous to the late Ute outbreak the Indians were amply supplied with Winchester and Spencer rifles, and fixed ammunition was obtained from traders outside of their reservation. There is no statute against this crime, and the committee recommend that legislation be especially directed against such sales. A law by congress prohibiting, under a severe penalty, the sale of both firearms and fixed ammunition, and further legislation requiring uncivilized Indians to be disarmed, are only common-sense and practical methods of putting an end to this dangerous traffic. The Fences are reported as doing well on their new reservation, and are rapidly advancing in the ways of civilization. The progress of the youths trained in the Indian schools is of the most hopeful character. Exclusive of those civilized tribes of the Indian Territory there are now over seven thousand one hundred Indian children taught at the agency schools. The five civilized tribes have two hundred and fifty children at school. Among other recommendations of the report is one for the enactment of a law to prevent polygamy and provide for legal marriages among the Indians. For this purpose it is proposed to make civil magistrates of Indian agents.

Bosse's Embezzlements.

MILWAUKEE, November 20.—There are many rumors in circulation in regard to the amount of money embezzled by Charles G. Bosse, late book-keeper in the Wisconsin fire and marine insurance company's bank, it being variously estimated at from one hundred thousand dollars to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The bank officials decline to make a statement in regard either to the loss or the manner in which it was accomplished, but it is generally believed to have been through the means of fictitious accounts. This, of course, would necessitate confederates outside the bank, but not even experts have been able to fix on the name of the person or persons. The examination of the books, which run over a period of ten years, will be a long task, and until it is completed nothing can be stated in regard to the defalcation. Mr. Mitchell, president of the bank, admits that the loss is a serious one. Since his arrest Bosse has transferred his homestead and other real estate, through his broker, to his wife.

Another Schooner in Distress.

DETROIT, November 20.—A special to the *Post and Tribune* reports the schooner Mercury aground near Pentwater, and has seven men aboard. Captain Sterling sent a message ashore in a bottle saying he was afraid they would perish with cold before morning. The cabin is all broken up and the masts gone. A man named Henry Hawkins was drowned while trying to get a line to the wrecked schooner. A lifeboat and crew from the life-saving station at Ludington left that place at nine o'clock this evening, and hopes are entertained that they will be able to effect their rescue.

Dennis Kearney in Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—Dennis Kearney endeavored to break up a meeting to-night, called by Colonel Dean, a prominent stock operator, for the purpose of exposing the management of the mines controlled by J. C. Flood and his partners. Kearney was arrested and imprisoned on charges of disturbing a public meeting. Dean then went on with his disclosures, charging that Flood had duped his friends and the public.

Driving Snow-Storm.

SYRACUSE, November 20.—A driving snowstorm has raged in this section all day, accompanied by high wind. Boatmen have difficulty in getting along, and trains are somewhat delayed.

THE IRISH AGITATION

On the Subject of Rents and Evictions—Landlords Prevented from Enforcing Ejectment by Fears of Serious Difficulty with Tenants.

Counties Sligo and Mayo Aroused and in Threatening Attitude Over the Arrest of the Leaders—Their Cry is "Land and Liberty," "God Save the People."

LONDON, November 20.—Lord Forwood, ex-mayor of Liverpool, has received a letter threatening him with death if he speaks against the Irish at any public meeting.

The Rent Agitation in Ireland.

LONDON, November 20.—A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that the government has been placed in possession of much information by landlords in connection with the rent agitation in Ireland, which, for obvious reasons, the landlords cannot make public. These statements show that many tenants who are in a position to pay their rents, and are willing to pay, are kept from doing so by fear of outrage from others who cannot or will not pay. It is understood that a large number of processes of ejectment have been and will be applied for, but it is feared that the execution of these processes will produce much difficulty. It is believed that if they are administered only in cases where there is no want of ability to pay, and if time for payment is given to others, the agitation will be much reduced.

Arrest of the Disturbing Irish Leaders.

LONDON, November 20.—The speeches for which Michael Davitt and Joseph Bryan Kelly were arrested in Dublin, and James Daly, editor of the Connaught *Telegraph*, in Castlebar, were made at a meeting on the second instant at Gorten, County Sligo. The following placard has been posted in several places in County Mayo:

To the People of Mayo:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—The hour of trial is come! Your leaders are arrested. Davitt and Daly are in prison. You know your duty; will you do it? Will you will. Balla is the place of meeting, and Saturday is the day. Come in your thousands, and show the government and the world that your rights you will maintain. To the rescue in the mightiness of your numbers. Land and liberty! God save the people! Balla! Balla! Saturday next! Saturday next! Saturday next!

All the London morning journals approve of the arrests, except the *Daily News*, which makes them the occasion for silent partisan attack. Joseph B. Kelly is a lawyer and lecturer on political economy. It is believed that Irish affairs were the subject of deliberation of the last cabinet council.

Dublin Press Comments.

LONDON, November 20,—A Dublin correspondent says: "It is believed here that the arrests of Davitt, Eillen and Daly are, in reality, due to a notice published recently calling on the men of Mayo to meet on Saturday to protest against the threatened eviction of a farmer. The document apparently hinted at resistance to the law."

The Dublin *Irish Times* blames the government for molesting the meaner and smaller agitators, who have nothing to lose by being made heroes. The government's action recalls Parnell's expiring influence.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says: "The arrests are unconstitutional; an act of arbitrary power; intended to paralyze the land agitation by terrorism."

The Dublin *Daily Express* applauds the action of the government.

The news of the arrest of Davitt caused much agitation among the large Irish population of Dundee, Scotland, whom he intended to address on Sunday, but as yet there has been no disturbance there.

ADDITIONAL RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 20—River 4 feet 4 inches and rising. Weather—clear and cool. Departed; U. P. Schenck, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—Weather—clear and cold. River fallen 2 inches; 10 feet 8 inches by the gauge. Departed; John M. Chambers, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Weather—clear; thermometer 60 at 6 day. Arrived: Future City and barges, St. Louis. Departed: Annie P. Silver, St. Louis.

DIED.

CARLINA—Thursday, November 20, 1879, at the residence of P. Devoto, 455½ Poplar street, CHARLIE, infant son of Charlie and the late Antonia Carlina.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (FRIDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON—Thursday afternoon, November 20, 1879, at 2 o'clock, J. P. JOHNSON, aged 35 years.

Funeral will take place from No. 330½ Second street, this (FRIDAY) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Cuticura

REMEDIES

Have Achieved the Most Noted Success of any Medicines of Modern Times.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter have never doubted the specific properties of CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAP, for the speedy, permanent and economical cure of Humors of the Blood, Skin and Scalp. They are, however, astonished at their universal success; for it was to be expected that in the hands of some they would fail, solely from spasmodic or ignorant use of them.

They are enabled to say without the fear of contradiction that no remedies ever achieved in the short space of one year the number of wonderful cures performed by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SALT RHEUM

Covering the Body for Ten Years Permanently Cured.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON, 17 Congress street, Boston, Feb. 28, 1878.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—*Gentlemen:* I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you, all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time—about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a few days of profuse application of CUTICURA.

I can, and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case. Very truly yours, CHAS. HOUGHTON.

LIVER COMPLAINT

And Dyspepsia Treated by the Resolvent—Gains 5½ Pounds on One Bottle.

Gentlemen: I have had Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, with running sores on the side of my neck, for ten years. Doctors did me no good. I have been spending for eight years and it did no good. Everything I ate distressed me. I got reduced from 179 to 132 pounds. At last I tried the RESOLVENT, and it helped me right off, and on one bottle I gained five-and-one-half pounds. It is doing the business, and I am going for it strong. Yours truly,

JOHN H. ROY.

414 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1878.

NOTE.—CUTICURA is admirably assisted in cases of extreme physical weakness, or when the virus of Scrofula is known to lurk in the system, by the internal use of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, without doubt the most powerful blood purifier and liver stimulant in the world.

CUTICURA SOAP is an elegant toilet and medicinal assistant to CUTICURA in the treatment of all external ailments. For chapped hands, rough skin and tan, sunburn and the lesser skin troubles, it is indispensable; as a soap for the toilet, the nursery and bath it is the most elegant, refreshing and healing before the public.

These great remedies succeed where all others heretofore in use fail, because they possess new and original properties never before successfully combined in medicine.

The *Cuticura Remedies* are prepared by Weeks & Potter, chemists and druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of *Cuticura*, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes