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INDICATIONS.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, falling, followed by rising barometer, rising, followed by stationary or lower temperature, southerly veering to westerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow.

AMONG the most notable of the many railroad and business consolidations that have recently taken place is that of the South Atlantic Coast railroad and steamship lines. Mr. A. Pope, who is at the head and who was mainly instrumental in bringing about this gigantic combination, says that it embraces fifteen separate railroads and two lines of steamships. It includes every road in Virginia except the Virginia Midland, every road in North Carolina, and every road in South Carolina except the South Carolina road. It will be extended still further in due time.

WHERE is Porkopoli? It used to be in Cincinnati but moved to Chicago, and now Kansas City, the brisk, vigorous young town on the Missouri, is put ing in strong claims for succession to the first rank in bristles and bacon. Kansas City papers say their city will stand at least third this packing season, and next to none but Chicago next season. At this rate where will "Porkopolis" take up its final abode? Let Chicago look vigorously after its lard and its loftiness, its pork and its pre-eminence, or Kansas City will show it a "clean pair of heels," or, in other words, a precedence in pig's feet.

DEMOCRATS are urged every day to abandon their party and join that which has been successful in electing Garfield. Let us look at the record of that party in a single southern State. The Pine Bluff *Eagle* says that when the Republicans came into power in the State of Arkansas her total indebtedness was about $2,500,000. But when they were hurled from power her indebtedness amounted to about $15,500,000. Where are the railways for the transportation of persons and property? Where are the levees for the improvement of the rich alluvial land? The increased prosperity to our commercial and agricultural interests was brought about by none of these squandered millions, but by the legislation and care of the Democratic party.

OUR country cotemporaries do not take much stock in the "new party" idea that is being pressed so persistently by the enemies of Democracy. The Savannah *Transcript*, coolly reviewing the situation, says pointedly and plainly, and all Democrats will consent to it, that "our Republican friends are greatly mistaken about the Democratic party being disbanded or a breaking up of the solid south. The party will not die until our form of government is changed. The south will be compelled to remain solid for her own protection—she cannot afford to be handed over to the party which came near confiscating her lands by taxation. We must continue to reduce our taxes, settle our old liabilities as best we can, and we shall be prosperous."

THE New York *Times*, in a discriminating criticism on John McCullough's *Virginius*, performed at the Fifth Avenue theater in that city on Monday night, admits that he "has progressed very steadily in his art since his appearance at Booth's theater some years ago, and that his *Virginius* is now a finer and more elevated performance than it was at that time. He was always an interesting and dramatic actor; he is now both this and something more. The mission that he sought to fulfill at the beginning of his task as a tragedian was certainly a hazardous one. He has fought his way forward patiently, served his art and his best instincts loyally, felt and thought independently, and has thus grown into a place of high promise and honor."

THE Republican party is about to revive knownothingism again. It has been hinted at many times, but there can no longer be any doubt that the naturalization of the foreigner is to be the next great political question. The New York *Tribune* prints a letter which sounds the opening notes of the new campaign. It says: "The country is our property. It belongs neither to Ireland nor to China, and it is for us to say who shall share it with us. None but decent, thrifty persons should be admitted to residence here, and the native-born only should possess the full privileges of citizenship. We want to secure a peaceful future for our children, and now is the time to do it. If we have a right to a protective tariff as to imported merchandise, we certainly have a right to discriminate as to imported individuals."

AN "Old School Democrat," writing to the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, says that reformation and not disbandment is what is needed. The "bosses" and the ignorant, selfish leaders of the Democratic party, should be retired: "If John Kelly, or any other member or members of the party, abused their trust, and from any selfish or corrupt motive sacrificed the principles and interests of the masses of the Democratic party, let them be ignominiously expelled. Purge the party with oceans of prophylactic fluid until it is clean, until every remnant of such infamy as planned the Morey letter is cast out, but let us never abandon the old party whose principles are the embodiment of truth, justice and honesty; whose presiding genius is liberty, and whose rule has also been promotive of the welfare, happiness and glory of the confederation."

THERE has already been confusion this season owing to a glut of freight on some of the railroads. There have been insinuations put out that, in certain of these cases, managers of roads had caused a scarcity of cars to enhance the rates of freight, to "bear stocks," or to "bull" grain. The New York *Bulletin* explains the cause of the difficulty. It says: "The fact is, the railroad companies have extended their tracks during the past few years more rapidly than they have added to their rolling stock. There are now fewer cars to the mile of rail than formerly, besides the added disadvantage of longer trips to the average car, because of increase in the area drained by rail service. What is wanted, therefore, is such a revival of car-building industries as will increase by twenty per cent. the present available capacity of rolling stock." Now the lakes, rivers and canals are closed by ice, the difficulty is likely to increase.

A CRY goes up every now and then, from one part of the country or another, against railroad dictation, railroad discrimination, or railroad tyranny in some form or other, and the cry, if continued, will certainly lead to results the managers of the roads, if they were wise, would avoid by adopting just and conciliatory action. New Orleans papers are just now complaining that the Southern Railway and Steamship association is discriminating strongly and pertinaciously against that city, with a view to force growers and shippers to send their cotton and other produce to Savannah, Charleston or Norfolk. The New Orleans people are demanding a change of policy or, they threaten, they will join the movements elsewhere to have a Federal commission appointed which shall superintend railway charges so as to prevent discrimination or other injustice or interference in matters outside of railroad jurisdiction. An exchange paper observes upon this new case of railroad sovereignty abused: "There is no mistaking the meaning of this, and the pool must be very blind if it does not see it. There can be no question, we think, that public opinion, under the constant irritation of an ill-adjusted railway policy, is gradually approaching a point from which Federal control will be contemplated with none of the misgivings which formerly attached to it. The States, it is felt, are not strong enough to deal with so colossal a power as the railroads, or railroads and steamers in combination. The transition from contemplation to conviction and from conviction to the legislation that is necessary to give it effect will probably be brief. The railroad pools, meanwhile, with an amazing lack of wisdom, are doing all they can to precipitate it, whether they are aware of it or not."

OUT IN THE SNOW.

Evictions Continued in Ireland—Sufferings of Little Children—Views of the Leading English Journals on the All-Absorbing Irish Question —Another Killing.

Rumors of Another and More Terrible Nihilist Conspiracy in Russia—The Czar's Popularity Waning—Light Punishment for Killing by the Code.

LYNCH LAW LOOKED FOR

In the Case of a Negro Section Hand Who Murdered a White Foreman—Railroad Receivership.

Terrible Explosion, Causing the Instant Death of Four Persons and Mortally Wounding of Others.

ATHENS, November 19.—The chamber of deputies has passed, by a vote of 103 to 80, an address in reply to the speech from the throne.

ITALY.

LONDON, November 19.—The St. James *Gazette*, discussing Signor Magliani' bill for the resumption of specie payment in Italy, says that if Signor Magliani knows the real interests of the country, he will resume in silver. Fifteen out of sixteen million notes are for five lire.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, November 19.—A dispatch from Vienna says Count Karaley, who some time ago killed Count Zeachy in a duel, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the seconds in the duel to three weeks' imprisonment.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 10.—Gonzales, the president-elect, has arrived at the capital. It is rumored that he will leave matters as before the election, almost all of the officials retaining their posts. The public debt of Mexico amounts to $144,000,000.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 19.—At a plenary meeting of senators belonging to the various groups of the left, General Favre, minister of war, was unanimously accepted as a candidate for the life-senatorship to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brocau.

EGYPT.

LONDON, November 19.—A correspondent at Vienna says that the great London traveler, Dr. Schweinfurth, has published a letter strongly denouncing the increase of the Egyptian slave trade, stating that the resumption of the traffic dates from the deposition of Ismail Pasha, but has increased more especially since General Gordon left the country.

BELGIUM.

WORMS, November 19.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal pit near this place to-day. Twenty-seven men were in the pit at the time, of whom thirty-one have been rescued more or less injured. It is feared that all the men who are still in the pit are dead.

RUSSIA.

PARIS, November 19.—Grave rumors of another nihilist conspiracy, even more terrible and carefully organized than any of the plots hitherto discovered, are afloat here. It is to be feared that ere many weeks, perhaps ere many days, we shall have news of a catastrophe, and it may cost the czar and many innocent people their lives. The czar has lost much of his popularity since his morganatic marriage. Several high officials attached to his person are believed to have relations with the nihilists.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 19.—The Shrewsbury town hall has been burned.

There was a heavy gale around the coasts yesterday and last night.

The dock town dues of the port of Liverpool will be reduced about £90,000 per annum.

Higginbottom & Co., cotton waste merchants, have failed. Liabilities, £45,000.

The trading steamer Alba, which foundered off St. Govens head, had a crew of twenty men and seven passengers.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, November 19.—Riza Pasha has been summoned to Constantinople.

It is stated that Goschen, the British embassador to Turkey, will quit Constantinople immediately after the surrender of Dulcigno. Lord Dufferin or Sir Austin Layard will probably succeed him.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has prepared a reply to the note of the powers demanding the execution of the massacre of Colonel Comwroff. The reply declares that every sovereign has a right to extend clemency to his own subjects, and states that the assassin having asked for clemency his sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

GERMANY

BERLIN, November 19.—A royal decree has been issued establishing the Prussian politico-economical council. Herr Von Boehlichar, minister of agriculture, at a meeting of the representatives of German commerce that the constitution of the council would allow of its extension, at any time, to all the federal states, but that the federal government would only consider the plan to operate, pending the meeting of the reichstag.

The politico-economical council will consist of seventy-five members, chosen for five years. Forty-five members are to be selected from ninety names presented by the chamber of commerce and agriculture. The remainder, of whom at least fifteen must be working men, will be chosen by the ministers of commerce, public works and agriculture.

IRELAND.

LONDON, November 19.—It is agreed that the expense of the military portion of the Boycott relief expedition will be levied on county Mayo.

A telegram from Cork reports that two brothers named Moore have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Wheeler. Michael Moore accompanied Wheeler when he was killed.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says: "We have no doubt whatever that the power of arresting a few active organizers and agents of agrarian terrorism in Ireland would bring immediately and enormous relief, not only to peaceable persons, but to many of the docile peasantry, who have been coerced to join in the agitation."

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says: "If the cabinet, or a majority of its members, should be compelled to accept what, as we have said, the Irish executive deems indispensable for the performance of its functions, we trust there will be no unwise attempt to obstruct or censure that course. If the government should not deem it necessary to apply for extra powers, it is apparent that they must be prepared to face the storm of opposition when parliament meets, which will seriously imperil the prospects of a just settlement of the land question."

LIMERICK, November 19.—Last night Caretaker, who with others had been placed in charge of the farm near Newpalis, from which a tenant was recently evicted, was shot dead while sitting at his fireside.

DUBLIN, November 19.—The indicted Land-leaguers will enter their pleas traversing the indictments on Friday.

LONDON, November 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that every liberal newspaper in England and Scotland dissuades the government from an immediate session of parliament and the policy of coercion in Ireland. The public desires to see a new policy tried in Ireland. Coercion without a strong land bill would not be a new policy.

The evictions continue to be carried out with great cruelty toward the families of tenants. Eighteen more families have been turned into the street. Snow was falling at the time, and the suffering of the children was most intense.

The *Daily Telegraph* points out that the cabinet must await the report of the Irish land commission before any land reform bill can be announced or any vigorous measures taken.

Dillon has filed fourteen pleas of not guilty in behalf of traversers.

Intelligence has reached the police of Balla district that during the past week a large quantity of provisions have been consigned to merchants that neighborhood.

PARIS, November 19.—It is stated that the real object of Parnell's trip to Paris is to have interviews with certain prominent Fenian leaders. The proceedings of both Parnell and his allies—they are indeed his allies—will be closely watched by the French authorities.

A dispatch from Dublin says that intimidation is even on the march in Dublin itself. There have been some instances of threatening letters to persons in Cork county. The anti-league movement is spreading in the north of Ireland. The tenants of Monaghan county have strongly denounced the agitation.

The *News*, in an editorial, says that the cabinet did not come to any decision yesterday in regard to the meeting of parliament. It was not, we believe, considered that the time had yet come when it could be finally decided whether an earlier session is necessary. The government is likely to be engaged for some time in considering a scheme they intend to introduce on the subject of land tenure in Ireland.

Caretaker, who was shot on Thursday night on the farm near Newpoll, was fired at from behind a grove while on his way to the farm. He is not dead but lies in a precarious condition. The nephew of the evicted tenant has been arrested and identified by Caretaker as his assailant.

The cavalry at Loughmask has been ordered to Dublin on account of their horses suffering from the severity of the weather.

General Garfield's Birthday.

CLEVELAND, November 19.—General Garfield observed his forty-ninth birthday to-day, as has been his custom for years, by paying a visit with his wife to his uncle, Thomas Garfield, at Warrensville, this county, aged seventy-nine, whose birthday falls on the same date. The reunion was purely an informal family party, about seventy relatives and immediate friends being present. After a four o'clock dinner General and Mrs. Garfield visited a relative in this city, where he was called upon by a large number of citizens of the neighborhood, although his coming was not generally known. In the evening they went home to Mentor.

A Bloody Encounter in Maine.

PORTLAND, November 16.—Last night Jos. Staples and Alfred Leighton had a bloody fight at Leighton's house, at Falmouth. Staples went home partly drunk, and threatened Leighton with violence. The latter seized a loaded gun, with a sharp bayonet attached, and started out, when Staples met him and tried to obtain possession of the weapon. Staples was stabbed four times with the bayonet. Leighton snapped the trigger, but the charge did not explode. Staples managed to secure Leighton's arm holding the gun, and taking a clasp-knife from his pocket, opened it with his teeth and made a terrible slash at Leighton's throat. He laid open the cheek from ear to mouth, and then cut the other side of his opponent's face in the same manner. A sister of Leighton's managed to get between the men, and, acting on her advice, Leighton leaped through a window and fled to Oliver Harding's, which he reached in a fainting condition. Medical aid was summoned and his wounds dressed. Staples's wounds were also dressed, and he is now quite comfortable, but not out of danger. The bed-room where the fight took place is covered with blood from wall to ceiling.

A GREAT MAN.

One of the Most Illustrious of Mississippi Statesmen, the Late Albert Gallatin Brown, Eulogised by Senator-Elect J. Z. George, in the Presence of an

Exceptional Audience, at the State Capitol, Jackson, on Wednesday Night—Career of a Man Who, Through all His Public Life, was True to His Every Trust.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 17, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th inst. is received, in which you say that a number of citizens of Memphis, desirous of perpetuating the memory of the late Albert G. Brown, have decided to erect a monument to his memory, and have selected as the most appropriate inscription that which he uttered in his speech in the Mississippi convention of 1861, and ask my opinion as to the propriety of the same. I do not hesitate to say that I think it a most appropriate one, and that it will be a most fitting tribute to the memory of a man who was in every respect a great and good man, and who, in the discharge of his public duties, never faltered in his fidelity to the interests of his State and people, as he understood them, and who, in his private life, was the embodiment of all that is pure and noble in manhood. I cannot, in the brief space of time at my disposal, do more than give you a few of the reasons which have led me to this conclusion.

Mr. Brown was a man of the people, and his life was a long and faithful service to them. He was a man of great and commanding intellect, of great energy of character, of great and controlling ambition, and of a boldness and fearlessness of character that knew no quailing before what he deemed the path of duty. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions, and who was ever ready to maintain them, and who, when he had once taken a position, was never seen to flinch or turn back. He was a man who was never idle, who was never a mere place-hunter, who was never a time-server, who was never a mere partisan, who was never a demagogue, who was never a sycophant to the people, who was never a time-server to popular prejudice, who was never a mere echo of the opinions of others, who was never a mere follower of others, who was never a mere imitator of others, who was never a mere trimmer, who was never a mere dodger, who was never a mere politician, who was never a mere office-seeker, who was never a mere office-holder, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his manhood, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God or his duty, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God or his duty or his honor, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God or his duty or his honor or his love of truth, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God or his duty or his honor or his love of truth or his love of his fellow-man, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God or his duty or his honor or his love of truth or his love of his fellow-man or his love of his country, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God or his duty or his honor or his love of truth or his love of his fellow-man or his love of his country or his love of his children, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God or his duty or his honor or his love of truth or his love of his fellow-man or his love of his country or his love of his children or his love of his wife, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God or his duty or his honor or his love of truth or his love of his fellow-man or his love of his country or his love of his children or his love of his wife or his love of his home, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God or his duty or his honor or his love of truth or his love of his fellow-man or his love of his country or his love of his children or his love of his wife or his love of his home or his love of his fellow-man, who was never a mere office-seeker or office-holder at the expense of his self-respect or his manhood or his conscience or his country or his God or his duty or his honor or his love of truth or his love of his fellow-man or his love of his country or his love of his children or his love of his wife or his love of his home