THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1880. VOL. XXXIX--NO. 297

INDICATIONS.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, stationary or rising followed by falling barometer, falling followed by rising temperature, winds mostly south to west, clear or partly cloudy weather.

IT is announced in London that the queen will hold a council of the ministry to-day.

HANLON, the American oarsman, has gone into training on the Thames for his coming match with Laycock.

W. H. MORROW has been appointed internal revenue storekeeper and ganger for the fifth district of Tennessee.

VERY little importance is attributed in official circles at Madrid to the negro conspiracy said to exist in Cuba.

IN 1879 the gain to the revenue resulting from increased classification of sugar was $303,367, and in 1880, $1,239,872.

A DISPATCH from Vicksburg announces the closing by attachment of the dry goods house of Brown & Brother, of that city.

BRITISH trade is looking up. Master weavers of Manchester propose to increase the wages of operatives five cents from the first proximo.

DELESSEPS states that 1,500,000 shares of Panama canal stock have been subscribed to by 200,000 persons. The greatest subscriber is France, and the next is Spain.

THE capitol at Washington has been so thoroughly improved and renovated that some of the congressmen hardly recognize a place which has heretofore been very familiar to them.

THE proposition of Jay Gould to Messrs. Allen and Marquand was accepted yesterday, and Mr. Allen left St. Louis for New York to transfer the bulk of his interest in the Iron Mountain road to the great railway king. The amount involved is little short of $3,000,000.

"BIG BEN," the great clock in the Victoria tower of the parliament buildings in London, was for the first time illuminated by electric light last Saturday night. Immense crowds of people assembled in the neighborhood of St. Margaret's, Westminster and the bridge to look at it.

GERMAN progressists and democrats obtained a sweeping victory in the late election at Altenberg. Their candidate, Herr Koempfler, was elected a member of the reichstag by a majority of 3500 in a district which never before has returned a liberal. This is mainly attributable to the new corn laws.

MANAGERS of savings banks in England who squester funds belonging to depositors do not escape so lightly as the same class of scoundrels in this country. Yesterday Mr. Joseph Topson, secretary of the Metropolitan Railway Provident Savings institution of London, was adjudged a defaulter and will go into penal servitude for five years.

THE proposal of the Swiss Federal council to coin 250,000 gold twenty-franc pieces has been rejected by the national assembly, on the ground that in the present state of exchanges the operation would bring no profit to the country, and would be regarded abroad as a step toward a gold standard, a consummation which the assembly earnestly deprecates.

ELSEWHERE in the APPEAL of this morning will be found the proceedings of a meeting of colored Republicans of the tenth congressional district. The burden of the song is that they have been doing all the work and getting none of the chicken-pie, which they think should follow strenuous and successful efforts in behalf of the party. Their white allies are appealed to for a fair divide, which they will make—when they are compelled to.

GENERAL LONGSTREET, in presenting his credentials yesterday as United States minister to Turkey, conveyed to the sultan the friendly greetings of President Hayes, who desired to cement the present amicable relations between the United States and Turkey, and extend and improve commercial intercourse between the two countries. The sultan, in reply, expressed his readiness to do all in his power to draw closer the existing friendly relations.

SENATOR HAMPTON, in reply to a letter from Rt. Rev. Dr. Howe, Protestant Episcopal bishop of South Carolina, touching upon recent correspondence with Secretary Sherman, says:

> You were entirely right in the construction you placed upon my speech at Abbeville. That was written as I passed through Charlottesville, and I naturally gave my proper address. It never occurred to me for a moment that any man would construe my language as giving or inviting a challenge.

The letter concludes as follows:

> I hope you will not misconstrue my meaning when I tell you that my address will be Washington after December 19th.

THE chairman of the senate finance committee yesterday appointed Senators Beck, Kernan and Morrill as a sub-committee to consider and report upon Senator Beck's bill (introduced at the last session of congress), which provides for the free purchase and registry of foreign-built ships for use by American citizens in foreign trade. The sub-committee intend to make a thorough investigation of the questions involved in the proposed legislation, and will be glad to receive *data* and written communications from all parties interested.

THE move on Oklahoma by the party organized by Payne seems to have assumed a religious phase, and the men composing it appear to think themselves chosen messengers to carry the gospel into that benighted country. That settles it. If the report be true, their way is clear to any part of the country not otherwise appropriated, as is said in money-bearing ordinances. Any further attempts of the government to enforce the law will be howled down by the people as "persecution on account of religion," and force of public opinion will demand that they be allowed to exercise their belief—that the Territory is theirs—in peace. The scheme is a good one, and reflects credit upon the pious Kansas jawhawker who set it on foot.

AT a reception given him last night by the Boys in Blue, of Washington, General Grant made a short address, in the course of which he said:

> It is a matter of great gratification to me to be once more at the national capital, where I spent much days and yea rs in the service of my country since I was seventeen years of age. It is also a great pleasure to me to see so many of my old comrades, who were my comrades in the dark days of the past, and who, with our absent comrades, assisted to preserve to ourselves and our descendants our glorious country. Since I left this city it has been my good fortune to have traveled a great deal and to meet a great many of my comrades. I have met our comrades in every country that I visited in Europe. In Asia and Africa I have met the boys who wore the blue, and as a friend I found them maintaining the honor and dignity of our native country. I met some of them at places who were ashamed of their own country or who elevated any country above their own. To my sorrow, however, I am compelled to say that I did meet some Americans abroad who magnified the virtues of the foreign countries in which they were, and belittled their own homes and institutions. I found, too, upon speaking to them, that they were people who knew but very little of any country, and who, if they were compelled to earn the money they were traveling upon, and spending with such free hands, would have been glad to have come back here to earn it. From my experience of them they would have found it very uphill work to have secured even a bare living in any of the countries they laluded above their own. I come back to you convinced that what we fought so hard for; what so many of our comrades died for, was so worthy of sacrifice that even those who fought against us begin to appreciate that they are gainers by their defeat as much as we by our success. We are glad to welcome back all those to our common country, and we are willing to accede to them all the privileges that we claim for ourselves, asking only in return that they shall regard us as their equals on that soil, and be willing to share with our being required to make an abject apology for the part we took. I expect, though, that we are so very obstinate in our views on this question that we still maintain that we did right before, and if the same occasion would call us out, we would do it again. Gentlemen, when I got up to speak to you I did not intend to say anything more than that I was very glad to see so many of you here to-night. I always rejoice, and am proud of the kind recognition shown me by our old comrades in the field. I thank you, one and all.

New Railroad Scheme.

BOSTON, December 14.—The syndicate lately formed by the Boston and New York capitalists for the building of the Toledo, Cincinnati and New York railway, which is the extension of the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington road from Kokomo to St. Louis, has met with such success in securing subscriptions that contracts are being let for the entire line. The officials of the road having perfected favorable arrangements for the terminal facilities in St. Louis, state that they expect to have it in operation by October, 1881.

WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Ways and Means Committee Regarding the Funding Bill—Movements of Army Officers—Nominations and Confirmations—Whereabouts of Sitting Bull—Text of the Bill for the Incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal Company—The Infectious-Diseases Bill—Checks Ready for the January Interest.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The ways and means committee of the house devoted the entire session to-day to the discussion of the subject of refunding the public debt, and decided to antagonize every other measure except the appropriation bills, which may be pressed for immediate consideration by the house. It is understood that Chairman Wood will, at the earliest opportunity, endeavor to call up his funding bill for action when several amendments by members of the committee and others will be offered.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Brigadier-General R. B. Marcy, inspector-general of the United States army, is ordered to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, by the secretary of war. In spite of the order issued to-day, he has made application to the war department to be placed on the retired list. General Marcy will return from New Mexico about December 24th, and it is said by the war department officials that he will probably be placed on the retired list January 2d. An order assigning General Howard to West Point will be issued to-day or to-morrow.

ARMY NOMINATIONS APPROVED.

The senate committee on military affairs agreed to recommend the confirmation of all the army nominations thus far received the present session. They include the appointment of Colonel Hazen as chief signal officer, and Colonel Miles as brigadier-general.

NOMINATIONS.

James Monroe, of Michigan, to be United States Marshal for the western district of Michigan; Ezekiel B. Turner, of Texas, United States district judge for the western district of Texas; Alex. Hughes, of Dakota, receiver of public moneys at Yankton, Dakota; postmasters—John A. Shipman, Springfield, Ohio; John A. Hibbard, Stoughton, Wisconsin; James B. Browne, Galena, Illinois; Mrs. Millie E. Jenkins, Murphysboro, Illinois; Miss Abbie M. Lawton, Griggsville, Illinois; Philip Rockfeller, Washington, Kansas; John S. Gilmore, Fredonia, Kansas; James C. Topliff, Arkansas City, Arkansas; Albert B. Crook, Fair Play, Colorado; John Tweedy, Aurora, Nebraska; Nathan Fodrea, West Point, Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Demling, Virginia City, Montana; Wm. P. Renshaw, Colfax, Washington Territory.

REPORTS ON CONTESTED SEATS.

The house committee on elections have agreed on reports in three cases of contested seats. In the matter of Boynton against Loring, in the fifth Massachusetts district, the committee will submit a unanimous report in favor of Loring, the Republican sitting member. In the cases of Wilson against Carpenter, in the eighth Iowa district, and Holmes against Sapp, in the ninth Iowa, the majority reports will favor the sitting members, both Republicans.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: John B. Neil, governor of the Territory of Idaho; Stephen P. Twiss, associate justice of the Territory of Utah; Warren Bristol, associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico; William Bliss, United States district attorney of the eastern district of Missouri; John S. Biddy, United States district attorney of the northern and southern district of Georgia; Chas. C. Waters, United States district attorney of the eastern district of Arkansas; postmaster, James W. Furlong, of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

THE INFECTIOUS-DISEASES BILL.

Senator Williams introduced in the senate to-day a bill to prevent the introduction and dissemination of infectious diseases among domestic animals in the United States. The bill makes it unlawful to import or introduce into the United States from foreign countries, or into any State or Territory from another State or Territory, any animal affected with a communicative, infectious or contagious disease, except in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the National Board of Health or any State or Territory made in pursuance of the bill. It prohibits the sale of domestic animals affected with contagious diseases, such as lung-plague, pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, splenic or Texas cattle fever, foot and mouth disease, hog cholera, etc., in violation of the provisions of the bill. The bill directs the National Board of Health or its executive committee to report to the President wherever any place in the United States is considered to be dangerously infected with an infectious disease of domestic animals, and upon public notice of such fact being given by the President the removal of such animals from such infected district is made unlawful, unless carried on in accordance with the rules and regulations made by the National Board of Health. The bill authorizes the National Board of Health to investigate and report on the diseases of animals prevailing in the United States, or in the countries from which the United States may import domestic animals for breeding or other purposes, and also to draft rules and regulations deemed necessary to arrest and prevent the spread of infectious diseases among domestic animals. It authorizes the National Board of Health to appoint veterinary supervisors, who shall be ex-officio members of the board, together with other veterinary surgeons to act as inspectors. To meet the expenses to be incurred in carrying out the provisions of the bill, the sum of $1,000,000 is appropriated, to be disbursed by the secretary of the treasury, which is the estimate made by the National Board of Health.

FULL TEXT OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL COMPANY BILL.

The following is the bill introduced in the house to-day by Representative Morton for the incorporation of the Nicaragua canal company:

WHEREAS, The Republic of Nicaragua has granted to certain citizens of the United States and their associates, forming a provisional interoceanic canal society, certain powers, rights and privileges in regard to the construction of a ship canal across its territories, with accessory canals, railways and lines of telegraph, and has granted full and exclusive rights to the canal company to be organized by said society to do all things necessary to the construction, completion, maintenance and management of said canal; and, whereas, Application has been made by said society for a charter from the government of the United States authorizing the organization of a canal company for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said canal concessions; and, whereas, It has entered into certain treaty stipulations with the Republic of Nicaragua for protection of the ship canal constructed within its territory, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, H. J. Jewett, Howard Potter, Wm. R. Garrison, Fred. K. Billings, George W. Riggs, Solon Humphreys, Fred. K. Butterfield, J. Thomas DeFranco, Ed. F. Beale, Wm. Dennison, and all those who are or may be associated with them, and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate under the name and style of the "Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," by which name said company may sue and be sued, defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity within the United States; may have a common seal, and generally may have and possess the rights and privileges usually possessed by similar companies, and may purchase, hold and convey such real estate and personal estate as may be necessary to carry into effect the purpose of this act, and may do all lawful things to secure the full enjoyment of the powers, privileges, rights, benefits and grants contained in the canal concession by the republic of Nicaragua to the provisional interoceanic canal society, and confirmed May 18, 1880.

Sec. 2. That the capital stock of said canal shall consist of not less than 50,000 nor more than 1,000,000 shares of $100 each, which shall in all respects be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable in such manner as by laws the said corporation may provide, and the board of directors of said company may issue bonds in such form and amount not exceeding one-half of the capital stock as said board may determine. Ten per cent. of all subscriptions shall be payable at the time they are made, and all future payments shall be made at such time and in such amount as said board of directors may determine; that forty days previous notice shall be given of the payments required, and of the time and place of payment by publication in one daily newspaper in New York, San Francisco, London, England, and Paris, France, and in case the stockholders shall neglect or refuse to pay in pursuance of such notice, the stock held by them shall be forfeited absolutely to the use of the company, and also all payments made on account thereof, but the board of directors may allow the redemption of said stock on such terms as they prescribe.

Sec. 3. That the affairs of said company shall be managed by a board of directors, eleven in number, to hold office for such terms as the by-laws of said board may prescribe, and until their successors are duly chosen and qualified, but at least five of the directors shall be chosen every three years. Said board shall elect, from its number, a president and vice-president of the company, who shall hold office for such terms as the by-laws of said board may provide and until their successors are elected and qualified. One of said directors shall be appointed by the government of Nicaragua, as provided in said concession.

Sec. 4. That for the management and disposition of the stock, property, estate and effects of said company the board of directors may make such by-laws, rules and regulations as may conform to the authority granted in said concession and not inconsistent with this act or laws of the United States, or the existing treaty stipulations with the government of Nicaragua for the protection of a ship canal within the territory of Nicaragua, and may fix the time of election of directors; and in case of a vacancy in said board, caused by death or otherwise, may fill the same. No person except the directors appointed by the government of Nicaragua shall be a director who is not a stockholder, and any one ceasing to be a stockholder shall cease to be a director.

Sec. 5. That the incorporators designated in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, may call a meeting of the stockholders whenever not less than 100,000 shares of the capital stock of said company shall have been subscribed for, and ten per cent. paid thereon, for the purpose of organizing said company, at such time and place as they may determine upon, after advertising the time and place of meeting for at least thirty days, in two of the daily newspapers of New York city, one in London, England, and one in Paris, France, and at such meeting, and at all future meetings of stockholders every share of stock shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy. Annual meetings of the stockholders of said corporation shall be held for the choice of officers, when they are to be chosen, and the place and notice of such meeting to be prescribed in the by-laws, but failure to elect directors on the day appointed in said by-laws shall not be deemed to dissolve said company, but such election may be held on any day appointed by the directors. The directors, of whom seven, including the president, shall be a quorum, shall have full powers touching the election of all officers of the company and of the bonds required of them for the faithful performance of their duty, and said officers shall hold office at the will and pleasure of said board. Said directors shall make an annual report to the stockholders of their proceedings and expenditures, verified by the affidavits of at least six directors.

Sec. 6. Congress may at any time, having due regard for the rights of said company, alter or amend said act.

CHECKS FOR THE JANUARY INTEREST.

United-States-Treasurer Gilfillan says he is having checks for the payment of the January interest on the United States bonds prepared at the rate of about 7000 per day, and they will be ready for mailing about the twenty-fourth instant.

LATEST FROM SITTING BULL.

The latest received at the war department concerning the proposed surrender of Sitting Bull is to the effect that he desires ten days longer delay, when he believes he can start with his whole camp for Fort Buford.

JUDGE STRONG RESIGNS.

Justice Strong, of the supreme court of the United States, handed his resignation to the President to-day, to take effect immediately. The resignation will be accepted and a new appointment made at an early day. The condition of Justices Hunt and Clifford remains about the same. The latter is reported rather better to-day than at any time during the past three weeks.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Board of Managers of the national homes for disabled soldiers, situated in Wisconsin, Virgina, Maine and Ohio, met to-day. The following members were present: President Hayes, Secretary Ramsey, Chief Justice Waite, General W. B. Franklin, president of the board of California; L. A. Havres, General M. L. McMahon, General Richard Callen, J. A. Martindale, Major D. C. Fulton and General C. W. Roberts. The session was devoted to the consideration of applications for admission to the homes and routine business.

THE REPUBLIC SAFE.

Whereby it is Intended to Refer to the Steamer of That Name,

And Not This Ever-Glorious Country—How She Reached New York.

NEW YORK, December 14.—The steamship Republic, from Liverpool, arrived to-day in tow of the steamship Circassia, which left this port on Saturday last for Glasgow. The Republic left Liverpool on December 2d, and on her fourth day out head winds and high seas were encountered, which prevailed during most of the passage. On Wednesday afternoon last, when about 700 miles from New York, and while going under a full head of steam, a sudden jar was felt, and the vessel came to almost a standstill. On examination it was discovered that she had broken her propeller shaft. Captain Irving ordered all sails set, and the Republic was soon on her journey under canvas, being helped along well by a northeast gale, which set in Friday. After parting company with the steamship Manhattan, which could not tike the Republic in tow, being short of coal, the latter kept on her course till Sunday afternoon, when, some 240 miles from New York, the Circassia was signaled. A consultation of the commanders resulted in the Circassia turning about and taking the Republic in tow. The quarantine station was reached in the morning, and the Circassia was relieved by the tugboats. Both vessels then came up the harbor. The Circassia will replenish her stock of coal before resuming her voyage. It will take forty-eight hours to unload the Republic. Then that vessel will be docked for repairs. She is advertised to sail Thursday next, but it will probably be a week later before she will be again ready for sea.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Damaged to the Extent of $20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.—A fire in the telegraph cable manufactory of Manly & Sons caused a loss of $20,000

Shot Dead by Her Affianced.

OAKLAND, CAL., December 14.—Last night Miss Elizabeth Tyler, aged eighteen years, was shot dead at the gate of her residence by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her affianced, John Scotchler, the son of a well-known commission merchant of this city.

Cotton Burned in Texas.

GALVESTON, December 14.—Seventeen car-loads of cotton were burned on the G., C. and S. F. railroad, near Arcola yesterday. A *News* special from Caro says that Buchel's cotton gin, together with 100 bales of cotton and five car-loads of cotton-seed were burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; not insured.

The Coal-Oil Fiend Again.

CHICAGO, December 14.—The *News's* special from Independence, Missouri, last night, says Mrs. James Jones, the wife of a wealthy farmer, attempted to fill a lighted lamp with kerosene, when both the lamp and can exploded, causing the almost instant death of her two children, aged respectively six years and six months. Mrs. Jones was burned so terribly that she died in a few hours.

A Veteran Killed.

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BRADFORD, PA., December 14.—A fire in Olean to-night destroyed the Buffalo house, Exchange restaurant and three other buildings, besides Merritt's block, occupied by several firms and six families. It is reported that one woman and two children were burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the Buffalo house. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

Frightful Boiler Explosions.

LATROBE, PA., December 14.—The boiler in the Baker car-works exploded with terrific force to-day. Two young men were badly scalded, and a boy was killed by being hurled one mile to a doctor's office and had their wounds dressed, they were both dead in thirty minutes.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—The boiler in Fabel & Son's soap and candle factory exploded this evening, killing Phil Hempel, a carpenter, fatally injuring Conrad Sparkel and Lizzie Ott, and severely injuring Peter Leiebbeck, the fireman. The explosion levelled the center of the building, a two-story brick. The insurance on the stock and building each is $100,000. The building was new, and is totally destroyed. The machinery was valued at as much more, and was uninsured.

Nova Scotia Mine on Fire.

HALIFAX, December 14.—Deputy-Manager Douglas went down the hoisting shaft of the cage-pit early this morning, to see how the ventilation had been progressing, and on reaching the bottom of the shaft he observed indications of fire. Proceeding a little further, he saw a flame, and immediately returned to the surface. Shortly afterward, about 7:30, slight explosions occurred, followed in intervals of fifteen minutes by two other blasts. There was very little noise, but large quantities of smoke poured forth from the several different openings at the same time. No damage was done to the surface works, nor was anyone injured by the explosions. Gloom rests upon Stellarton. Hopes were entertained that the cage-pit might be opened, and a large number of men given employment, but the explosions this morning destroyed the last hope. Gangs of men are filling up all the openings, so as to exclude air from the mine, and thus try to extinguish the fire.

By Order of the Department.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—Statement of the mail originating in the Louisville postoffice for one week, commencing December 1st: Total mailed letters, 108,856; postal cards, 44,384; newspapers, 210,719; magazines, etc., 15,413; books, circulars, etc., 50,636; packages of merchandise, 1576; total pieces, 431,342. This record has been made in compliance with an order of the postmaster-general to all first-class offices.

BRITON AND CELT.

Nothing as Yet Done by the English Government Looking to a Settlement of the Irish Difficulties—Cabinet Councils Barren of Results.

The Situation in the Green Isle Complicated to an Extent Beyond Belief—An Extract from Irish History—Mayo Peasantry and Ulster Orangemen.

LONDON, December 14.—It is announced that the queen will hold a council to-morrow.

It is understood that the government is considering the propriety of adopting a system of grand committees as a means of relieving the pressure of business in the house of commons.

All the ministers were again present at the cabinet meeting to-day.

The *News*, in a leading editorial, says the cabinet was occupied yesterday, as at its meeting to-morrow it will doubtless be, in consideration of proposals to be made to parliament on the Irish land tenure.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, attacks the government for not taking energetic measures in Ireland, and says that in the presence of such growing disorganization silence and inaction are hard to be excused—they cannot be justified.

The *Times* hears that Lord Kenmore is about to quit Ireland. In consequence of his employing a skilled carpenter at a house which he has just built at Killarney, to the exclusion of the local workmen, he has received notice that unless the carpenter is immediately dismissed the house will be burned down. Last year, in consequence of the distress, Lord Kenmore borrowed £20,000 in order to give employment to his people.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £131,000, all for America.

Weavers wages at Manchester are to be increased five per cent., beginning with January.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, December 14.—The men charged with the murder of Boyd, near New Ross, August last, have been sent to the Kilkenny assizes for trial.

Of the panel of forty-eight, from which the jury is to be selected for the trial of the leading Land Leaguers, thirty-nine are tradesmen, two agents, four gentlemen, one a secretary of a railway company, one hotel-keeper and one lieutenant-colonel.

At the Waterford assizes, although the jury panel had been three times called, and on the last two occasions under penalties of from £10 to £50 for non attendance, not sufficient members have answered the summons for a jury to be struck. In the land murder case the solicitor-general has applied for a postponement of the trial, basing the application on affidavits of the police that the district is terrorized. At Ballintore, near Claremorris, last night a body of men attempted forcibly to enter a farmhouse from which the tenant had been evicted. They attacked a constable, who immediately fired upon them, wounding four. Two men were arrested.

Baron Dowse, presiding at the Connaught assizes, at Galway, has received a letter threatening him with death should he convict any member of the Land League.

The *Gazette* declares that the barony of Innishowen, county Donegal, is in a disturbed state, requiring additional police at the weekly meeting of the Land League. To-day Michael Davitt stated that the executive of the League proposed to issue a suggestion to the organizations of the League throughout the country embodying their opinion upon the outrages. A manifesto was then adopted containing elaborate suggestions in regard to the future guidance of the different branches of the League, and urging that there must be no compromise with landlords.

A manifesto adopted by the Land League states that when the outlines of the promised land bill is made public by the government, a special meeting of the league will be immediately held for the purpose of discussing the measure and pronouncing as to its worth. If necessary, a grand national convention of the Land League will be summoned to a settlement which the league demands. The manifesto condemns the sending of threatening letters as harmful to the cause of the league. It declares that if the traversers are convicted, all vacancies in the executive committee of the league will be filled until the traversers are able to resume their position.

Why Mayo Peasantry Have no Love for Ulster Orangemen.

New York World.—When Lord Erne's Ulster tenants arrived at Lough Mask to dig Captain Boycott's potatoes and thresh his oats, Archbishop McHale, of Tuam, said if the people permitted the strangers to return home unmolested the curse of God would be on Ireland might be considered over. The peasantry of Mayo have no love for Ulstermen. It is on the western shore of Lough Mask, within a mile or two of Boycott's house, that John Reid, the Ulster priest-hunter," lies buried. In the title of the Penal Code this man was one of the chief informers against the clergy in the county of Mayo, being ironically styled "Shaun na Sogarth" (the priest's John). At that time priests were required to be registered and forbidden to leave their own parishes, that the authorities might the more easily enforce the law prohibiting them from saying mass and from teaching their flocks. Many of them, however, fled to the mountains and there in the caves and fastnesses of Croughpatrick and Mount Nephin, ministered to the people. Reid, an Enniskillen man, pursued them like a bloodhound, and brought at least two the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her affianced, John Scotchler, the son of a well-known commission merchant of this city.

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LOUISVILLE, December 14.—The boiler in Fabel & Son's soap and candle factory exploded this evening, killing Phil Hempel, a carpenter, fatally injuring Conrad Sparkel and Lizzie Ott, and severely injuring Peter Leiebbeck, the fireman. The explosion levelled the center of the building, a two-story brick. The insurance on the stock and building each is $100,000. The building was new, and is totally destroyed. The machinery was valued at as much more, and was uninsured.

Nova Scotia Mine on Fire.

HALIFAX, December 14.—Deputy-Manager Douglas went down the hoisting shaft of the cage-pit early this morning, to see how the ventilation had been progressing, and on reaching the bottom of the shaft he observed indications of fire. Proceeding a little further, he saw a flame, and immediately returned to the surface. Shortly afterward, about 7:30, slight explosions occurred, followed in intervals of fifteen minutes by two other blasts. There was very little noise, but large quantities of smoke poured forth from the several different openings at the same time. No damage was done to the surface works, nor was anyone injured by the explosions. Gloom rests upon Stellarton. Hopes were entertained that the cage-pit might be opened, and a large number of men given employment, but the explosions this morning destroyed the last hope. Gangs of men are filling up all the openings, so as to exclude air from the mine, and thus try to extinguish the fire.

By Order of the Department.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—Statement of the mail originating in the Louisville postoffice for one week, commencing December 1st: Total mailed letters, 108,856; postal cards, 44,384; newspapers, 210,719; magazines, etc., 15,413; books, circulars, etc., 50,636; packages of merchandise, 1576; total pieces, 431,342. This record has been made in compliance with an order of the postmaster-general to all first-class offices.

CROMWELLIAN CRUSADERS.

The Move on Oklahoma Assuming a Religious Aspect.

Caldwell, Kansas, a Temporary Stopping-Place for the Pilgrims.

CALDWELL, KS., December 14.—Dr. Watson, this morning, started for Washington, hoping to accomplish something to relieve the situation on the border, and if possible prevent bloodshed. The settlers broke camp early on Shoo Fly creek to move to Caldwell. Before starting Mr. Coryth, the chaplain, offered up a prayer for the success of the undertaking in carrying the gospel and civilization to this hitherto barbarous and benighted land. A religious sentiment predominates, and while all are cautious and do not wish to be aggressors, they are determined. One of the leaders said to-day that they were going to Caldwell to get on a recognized road through the Territory, along which the cattle-men travel to and from Texas, and say they will take that road, as they have the right. We will not be stopped along this road unless cattle, men and any other traveler is stopped. We have the same right as a man with his thousands of cattle. The settlers seem to be animated by that religious fever which animated the early settlers of Kansas. Most of the settlers are old, gray-haired men, and with them it is no child's play. One of the old men said: "I fought to get into Kansas, and will have to fight to get out." The soldiers struck camp and moved along with the settlers. Major Randall, commanding Fort Reno, arrived just at daylight, and announced that reinforcements were hurrying up from the fort. This did not in the least deter the settlers. The colonists are bitter against John D. Miles, the Indian agent, who they claim has 12,000 head of cattle in the Territory, and is inspiring this opposition. Five wagons and twenty men joined the colonists to-day. The mayor and a long procession of citizens of Caldwell, headed by a brass band, came out to meet the colonists. They were escorted through the principal streets, ladies waving their handkerchiefs and men cheering. Judge Lauch, the attorney of the colony, came down from Wichita and is in consultation with the leaders to-night, and it is hoped there will be no trouble.

MUST HAVE MONEY.

Importunities of New York Bankers to the Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Owing to the stringency of money, bankers are reluctant to buy bills of exchange which are drafts upon shipments of breadstuffs from the west of Europe. Strong representations have been made to the secretary of the treasury to induce him to make (as former secretaries have done) advances upon English gold and bullion deposited by bankers in the assay office. The amount now deposited there is eleven millions of dollars, and hope is expressed that the secretary, who has heretofore declined to make the advances connections with water-closets, sinks, urinals, basins, latrines, elevators, cellar drains.

POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORT.

The police department report for November was as follows: Arrests, 269; males, 259; females, 30; number fined, 126; number discharged, 133; State cases, 32; amount fines assessed, $1418; amount paid, $504; value of stolen property recovered, $140; number of lodgers accommodated at station-house, 140.

RIVER ENCROACHMENTS.

The city engineer reported that the expenditure necessary to repair the wash on Trezevant and Tennessee streets would be from $75 to $100. The engineer was authorized to perform the work, so as to prevent further encroachments of the river, but the action was reconsidered and the report was ordered filed.

REPAIRING HOWARD'S ROW.

The city engineer reported on the estimates of the work necessary to fill in the repair Union street from Front to the levee. Total cost, $3574, of which amount $3148 would be chargeable to the wharfage fund. The council ordered an advertisement to be made for bids.

PETITIONS FOR HACK STAND.

The colored hackmen petitioned for a hack stand, alleging that the white hackmen had a stand assigned to them. The ordinance was read showing that it does not locate any hack stand for either whites or blacks. The petition was received and filed.

PETITIONS FILED.

The petition of Mary K. Newsom, for a crossing of stones at the corner of Madison and Wellington streets, was received and filed.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

The petition of R. Church, for permission to repair building No. 376 Second street was referred to the city engineer and chief of fire department.

The petition of flatboat owners protesting against the reckless running of the harbor tugs Oriole and Desoto near their boats, so as to endanger the boats and cargoes, was referred to the city attorney and wharfmaster to investigate and report.

NEW COTTON STORAGE ORDINANCE.

W. N. Brown called up the amended cotton-storage ordinance, which was adopted on first reading at last meeting, allowing cotton to be stored and shipped on the streets during daylight; the old ordinance providing that all cotton must be stored in sheds and warehouses, so that it could be kept dry and protected from damage. The amended ordinance was passed on second and final reading—Messrs. Brown, Goodbar and Galloway voting aye, and Messrs. Porter and Burke voting no.

The ordinance as amended and passed is as follows:

Be it ordained by the Legislative Council, That subsection 4, section 965, Helstelf's digest, section 165, be amended by striking out all that sub-section and inserting the following in lieu thereof: "To prevent the obstruct the streets or sidewalks with boxes, barrels or any other thing, or any kind of obstruction whatsoever. Nor shall cotton in bales or otherwise be placed or stored on any street, alley or open lot within the Taxing District, but shall be carried back hereafter be stored or left in warehouses or sheds of the owner, or shall be returned to the owner of the warehouse or shed for delivery in case of sale only, in front of the seller's warehouse or shed only, but to be taken away between the hours of sunrise and sunset; the same to be placed and handled so as not to interfere with travel on the streets or sidewalks, and any cotton not taken away by sunset is to be returned to the shed or warehouse by the warehouseman or his agent, the seller, who will each and all be held responsible for any violation of this sub-section."

DRAY NUMBERS CONTRACT.

The bids for furnishing 1050 tin dray numbers were opened. The lowest bid was that of James Degnau, fifty-five dollars, and he was awarded the contract.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion, the council adjourned subject to the call of the president.

ST. LOUIS JUBILANT

Over the Purchase of the Iron Mountain Road by Gould.

ST. LOUIS, December 14.—Thomas Allen still asserts that his negotiations with Jay Gould are not yet closed, and that the sale of his interest in the Iron Mountain railroad is not yet consummated. It is generally believed, however, that the transfer of the stock will be made within one or two days, and that the purchase money will amount to $2,000,000. Mr. Allen does not deny this, and merchants generally consider the acquisition of the road by Mr. Gould as a good thing for St. Louis, but some of our capitalist men are apprehensive that it will result in an advance in rates on cotton from Texas to the detriment of this market.

THE MATTER SETTLED.

A later dispatch from St. Louis says: "Thomas Allen accepted Jay Gould's proposition this afternoon, and will leave for New York to-morrow to make a transfer of stock and definitely adjust all other matters connected with the transaction. The stock sold by Mr. Allen is nearly 160,000 shares, and the purchase money amounts to but a trifle less than $2,000,000. H. G. Marquand also disposes of 20,000 shares of stock, about one-half of his interest in the road, to Mr. Gould. Mr. Allen retains his interest in the funded securities of the road; also his land along the line, and will remain president of the road until the next annual meeting of the company early in March.

After a Texas Road.

PALESTINE, December 14.—There are rumors in the city to-day to the effect that Jay Gould has purchased the International and Great Northern railroad. This is denied by its president, R. S. Hayes, who says that a contract has been made between Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the International and Great Northern, under which the former road would connect with the latter at Georgetown; from thence would use the International and Great Northern track to San Antonio, from which point they would conjointly construct a road to Laredo.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Shoemakers Triumphant.

BOSTON, December 14.—Henry W. Loveing, the Workingmen's candidate, was elected mayor of Lynn by a plurality of 299.

A New "Stalwart" Journal.

MILWAUKEE, December 14.—A number of prominent Republicans completed the purchase of the *Daily News*, a Democratic paper of this city, and will convert it into a Republican paper, under the directions of Horace Rubblee," ex-minister of Switzerland, and a well-known journalist of this State. The first appearance of the newspaper will be on the 1st of January. The purchase of the *Daily News* was for the sole purpose of securing the Western Associated Press franchise.

Boston Municipal Election.

BOSTON, December 14.—The munical election to-day, Mayor Prince was elected by about 900 majority.

To Fill a Vacancy.

WEST LEBANON, N. H., December 14.—The Republican convention of the third district to-day nominated Hon. Oscar Ray to fill the vacancy in the present and in the forty-seventh congress, occasioned by the death of the congressman-elect, Evarts W. Farr.

The Revolution in New York City.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Ex-Congressman John T. Lawson, appointed last week president of the tax commission, having declined the position, Mayor Cooper to-day sent to the board of aldermen the name of Henry E. Howland. The nomination was confirmed—15 to 6. Howland is an ex-alderman and a Republican in politics.

**A Vicksburg