State Library d h

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1882. VOL. XLII--NO. 328

INSANE AND IDIOTS.

The Number of Lunatics Considerably More Than Doubled During the Past Ten Years.

The Republican Programme at the Coming Session of Congress—A Lesson Learned Too Late.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The Indian appropriation bill makes a reduction of more than $1,000,000 from the estimates, and is $67,000 below the appropriation of last year.

WORKING THE PULPIT.

THE STAR-ROUTE THIEVES DEFENDED BY A MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—At the union thanksgiving service to-day of the Methodist congregations, in the Metropolitan Methodist church, the Rev. C. Herbert Richardson, pastor of the McKendree Methodist church, preached the sermon. A large part of the sermon was a vigorous plea for the defendants in the Star-route cases, and a sharp criticism of the methods of the government and prosecuting officers to secure conviction.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR DAY

AT THE GARFIELD MONUMENT FAIR—INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The attendance at the Garfield Fair to-day showed a slight increase over that of the best previous day, but the rotunda and old hall of representatives in which it is being held were not uncomfortably filled. This being Knights Templar day, visiting and local knights attended in force. After the parade, which was the feature of the day, an exhibition was also given by visiting and local bicycle riders.

MATRIMONIAL ASSOCIATIONS

TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS AS FRAUDULENT CONCERNS.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Assistant Attorney General Freeman, of the Post-Office Department, has handed his report on the legality of the marriage and birth associations of the South to the postmaster-general. He declares them fraudulent concerns, and further states that they should be excluded from the mails. His report is based upon investigations made by an inspector of the department in Kentucky and Tennessee. Other inspectors are accumulating evidence to the same effect in other States. The probability is that an order, excluding the mail matter of the associations from the mails, will be issued by the postmaster general. This will prove a death blow to such of those concerns as have survived the panic of the past few weeks.

FACTS AND FIGURES

WHICH AFFORD AMPLE CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Nimmo, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, giving clergymen some facts for a thanksgiving sermon, writes: "Corn crops this year are estimated at 1,680,000,000 bushels, as against 1,194,000,000 bushels in 1881. The latest estimate of the wheat crop of the season of 1882 is 500,000,000 bushels, as against 380,280,090 bushels in 1881. The value of domestic exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, was $733,976,732, as against $823,925,747 during 1881, a falling off of $150,686,215. This is due almost entirely to the failure of the crops of the country during the season of 1881. The result is attributable to the drouth and other unfavorable meteorological influences which prevailed so extensively throughout the country during that season. The imports during the fiscal year were $124,659,574 larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. The number of tons transported on the fifteen leading railroads in the United States for the last fiscal year were 96,663,160, as against 84,199,344 tons during the preceding fiscal year. The railroad mileage of the United States on the 1st of January, 1882, was 104,813 miles. The Western Union Telegraph Company, which owns the principal part of the telegraph lines of the United States, increased its number of miles of wire from 233,334 in 1880, to 374,294 in 1882. The wires operated by that company would reach fifteen times around the world.

IDIOTS AND LUNATICS.

ALARMING INCREASE AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The Rev. Frederick Wires, chief of the division of the census relating to the defective, dependent and delinquent classes, who has been supervising the final preparation of the results of the work for publication in the compendium, which is to be published soon after the meeting of Congress, has prepared a table showing that will startle the country. He shows that within the last ten years the number of idiots and lunatics in this country has doubled. This is a very large gain in proportion to the increase of population, and the conclusion which must be arrived at is either that there is an appalling addition to the ranks of the insane and idiotic, or that the census of 1870 was very imperfectly taken. Mr. Wires personally is inclined to the opinion that the defects of the census of 1870 have much to do with the startling exhibit made at his time, although he thinks that the percentage of insane cases is increasing somewhat as compared with the total population. That Mr. Wires's work of this census is very accurate is shown from some comparisons made by officials of the various States with the tables furnished by him. The commissioner of lunacy of the State of New York is to have a copy made of the list of names of all lunatics as they appear on the census table and to make an investigation, not only to verify the table, but to learn what is the condition of each person named not reported as an inmate of an institution for the feeble-minded, and to see if they are properly take care of. Lists of the names of all deaf mutes in the various States are being furnished the State authorities in order that they may communicate with many persons of whose existence they are not now aware and who may be ignorant of the advantages of education which is open to them. Mr. Wires has not concluded his tables showing the statistics of the criminal classes in the country, but hopes to have something of this kind ready in a few weeks. He has a large mass of *data* on this subject, for the classification of which clerks have never been furnished.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME

IN THE COMING SESSION OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The Chicago *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs that the Appropriations Committee met on Wednesday and considered the estimates, so far as they have been completed. From conversations with Republican members of the committee it appears that they are not satisfied with the estimates, and that a radical revision will be found necessary. The estimates which have already been submitted are an increase over the appropriations for the current fiscal year of $22,000,000, and there yet remain to be sent in the estimates for the miscellaneous expenditures, which for the present year were $26,000,000, and the estimates on account of permanent appropriations, which last year somewhat exceeded $126,000,000. It is true that a number of the permanent appropriations have this year been included in the specific estimates, but the amount so included will not exceed $25,000,000, so that it is to be expected when the estimates for the two remaining items of appropriations are completed the increase over the appropriations for the current year will be very considerable. There is a disposition on the part of Republican members not only not to increase the appropriations over those of the current year, but to very greatly decrease them. In the estimates the item of rivers and harbors does not appear, and the Appropriations Committee will undoubtedly use its influence with the Commerce Committee to prevent the presentation of any bill for that subject. In the distribution of the President's message, for that matter, no estimates for rivers and harbors will be submitted to the Commerce Committee, and that committee will therefore not have jurisdiction of that question, except through bills asking for specific appropriations which may be referred to it. It will be the policy of some of the Republican members of the Appropriations Committee to cut down every estimate to the lowest point consistent with the proper maintenance of the government. This will be found to be possible in very many directions. At the last session there were a great many unnecessary appropriations for public buildings. There will be an attempt made to prevent any further expenditures for that purpose. There will be strenuous opposition to the appropriation of $40,000,000 asked for by the Secretary of the Navy for the completion of the double-turreted monitors, the Monadnock, Amphitrite, Puritan and Terror, and the completion of other vessels on the stocks. Said a member of the Appropriations Committee to-day: "The people do not want a navy, and it would be quite needless under the circumstances to spend any money for that purpose." This is a specimen of the talk of Republican members on the subject of appropriations. One of the members announced, in short, that the following ought to be the programme of the Republican party at this session: 'First, reduce the appropriations to the lowest possible point consistent with a proper administration of the government, so that any Democratic retrenchment, such as that we heard of four years ago, will only be possible by crippling the government; second, remove all internal revenue taxes except that upon whisky, and take off the tobacco tax entirely; third, enact some broad, simple statute as to civil service, which will meet popular approval, and incorporate in it the most stringent penalties as to this political-assessment business, inserting the whole in an appropriation bill, if necessary; fourth, let the tariff alone, and allow the Democrats to assume the responsibility with regard to it which belongs to them; fifth, settle the question of counting the electoral votes beyond any possible controversy, and then adjourn."

MURDERED BY MISTAKE.

Frank Frayne Misses the Apple and Kills an Actress.

CINCINNATI, November 30.—This afternoon, at the Coliseum Theater, in the fourth act of the play of *Saturan*, Frank Frayne, in shooting the apple off the head of "Lucy Slocum," personated by Miss Annie Von Behren, missed the apple and shot Miss Von Behren in the head. She died in fifteen minutes. Frayne was arrested immediately after the curtain fell, and the play stopped. The audience supposed the victim was only slightly hurt. Frayne used a Stevens rifle, twenty-two caliber, and was executing a backward shot. The catch snap of the rifle was imperfect, and slipped just as the hammer fell and blew the cartridge out backward.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

When the curtain went down after the fatal shot, the excitement behind the scenes was so great as to create alarm lest a panic might ensue among the audience of 2300. Frayne's cries and lamentations were so violent that he was heard before the curtain. Manager Fennessy was too much excited to say anything, but he sent a friend to the front to say that the accident was slight, and that the play would not proceed further. The audience then retired in order, though one lady fainted. Manager Fennessy took charge of Frayne, and though the latter demanded to be locked up, but Mr. H. Hauck to go before Judge Higley, of the Police Court, and give bond for his release from arrest. Bond was fixed at $5000. Frayne's mental condition was such that one or two of his friends kept close watch over him at his hotel. The theater is closed to-night, and probably will not be opened this week. The coroner viewed the body of Miss Von Behren, and it was then removed to Undertaker Habig's, where it will lie until word is received from her friends in Brooklyn. It is said she was engaged to be married shortly to Frayne. The cause of the accident was the lowering of the barrel by a fault in the spring catch. Frayne's shirt was burned by the powder, and a part of the shell was driven backward.

SCOUNDREL'S FATE.

Nine Years in the Penitentiary for Robbing His Paramour.

CHICAGO, November 30.—Miss Constance T. Metzger, the divorced wife of a man named Hewitt, of Tucson, Ariz., appeared in the criminal court this morning, as prosecutrix of Wm. H. Chase, who was charged with larceny. She started, she said in giving her testimony, from Oakland, Cal., in January last, to go to Tucson, Ariz., to see her former husband about some property. On the cars she met Chase, who struck up an acquaintance, and proved so agreeable that by the end of the day she was quite impressed with him. The acquaintance ripened until Tucson was approached, when Chase proposed to her to turn back with him to the East instead of entering a companionship which had grown so delightful. She wasted scope definite statement as to what he would do for her in case she consented, and at her dictation he drew up a contract which defined his duties, and declared what she would do in return. She staid one day at Tucson and then came on with him to Kansas City, where he failed to find a minister to marry them. He suggested that the ceremony could as well be performed in Chicago, and she agreed to come, arriving here one Sunday in January last. They went to the Tremont House and registered as W. B. Hunt and wife, again postponing the marriage on account of the difficulty of getting a license on Sunday. She had carried with her during the whole trip a satchel containing about $800 worth of jewelry, and at his suggestion sent it to the clerk of the hotel for safekeeping. In the morning he borrowed from her about $140, and with the check for the satchel left the room, saying he would be back in an hour. He failed to return, and in the evening a suspicion of the real state of affairs drove her to interpose the police, but the man had made his escape, and, without money enough to pay her hotel bill, she had to sleep in the police station. The next day she obtained work, and kept up the search for Chase during eight months, when she was rewarded by hearing that he was in Kansas. The jury found him guilty, and William H. Chase was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS

In New Orleans Deprecated and Denounced by the Press of That City.

The *Picayune*, which favored the successful ticket, says in a double-leaded leader: "All good citizens will be shocked at the crime which has been committed within the very precincts of the United States Court during the last twenty-four hours; and they will furthermore be disgusted at the singular legal proceedings which are being taken in the Supreme Court of the State to prevent an investigation into the conduct of the recent election. Both proceedings alike can only have the effect of hiding the evidence of fraud and screening the guilty from prosecution. That the records which have been abstracted must have contained damaging testimony and implicated certain parties in the crime against the right of franchise, will be generally believed; nay, it might possibly be construed as casting a shadow over the title of the whole administration."

The *Times-Democrat*, the paper of Maj. Burke, State treasurer, says: "Evidently some severe example is needed to teach a certain class of individuals in this city respect for the ballot of civilians, and the sooner such an example is made the better it will be for the community at large. Numa, and no party, can afford to cover up, much more to sanction, the palpable frauds committed at the last election at many of the polls."

INGERSOLL

Pays His Respects to the Rev. Dr. Thomas after His Own Fashion.

Col. Ingersoll opened his lecture at Chicago, last Sunday afternoon, by replying to attacks from Dr. Thomas and Dr. Lorimer. Of the former reverend gentleman he said: "Dr. Thomas seems to think I should attack these things with more care—that instead of denouncing them in a manner to hurt people's feelings, I should merely suggest. When the ministers of the churches meet me they tell me I am going to hell. I tell them there is no hell, and then in a tone of injured innocence they cry out: 'What do you want to hurt our feelings for?'"

Then, in paying his compliments to Dr. Lorimer, the wicked infidel said: "He charges me with being scurrilous, and then kindly and gently calls infidels by such endearing names as donkeys, lizards, and things like that. His chief complaint, however, is my position that a man cannot help his thought, that he cannot resist the action of his mind; but when I reflect that Dr. Lorimer himself found his mind absorbing the sermon of another man, and compelling him to repeat it as his own, it affords me some consolation to know that is the eminent Dr. Lorimer himself I have the strongest evidence of the truth of my position."

"Too late to whet the sword when the trumpet sounds to draw it." But never too late to whet your appetite by taking Kidney-Wort, restoring health and making yourself a well, strong, hearty man. It is unequaled as a remedy for all liver, bowels and kidney diseases. All druggists keep and recommend it.

Election Frauds in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—The grand jury presented two indictments for forgery and publishing as true a forged document against thirteen perpetrators of the late election frauds. Bonds were fixed at $5000 in each case. The names are withheld until all the arrests are effected. The penalty upon conviction is from two to four years at hard labor.

GEN. GILMORE'S

Resignation, it is Thought, will Damage the Interests of the People Along the Mississippi River.

The Committee, it is Feared, will Oppose the Building of Levees by the Federal Government.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Representative J. C. Burrows, chairman of the House Committee to examine the improvements now being made along the Mississippi river, accompanied by Representative Hiscock, has arrived here and gone to the quarters which he has selected for the winter season. Mr. Burrows stated to a correspondent that the work of the committee, although it had progressed satisfactorily, was not in a shape which would admit of a report at present. A number of witnesses have yet to be examined, including the members of the Mississippi River Commission and experienced pilots, after which a report will be prepared and submitted to Congress, probably early in January. Referring to the trip Mr. Burrows said that it was rather uninteresting from Cairo to the mouth of Red river, but from the latter point a pleasant journey was had. The members of the committee made a personal examination of the works of improvement, and passed the longest time—a day and a night—inspecting the Eads jetties below New Orleans. They also discussed the various plans that had been suggested to them, with the pilots of the craft utilized, but the only satisfaction derived was that there was little use for the levee system between Red river and the mouth of the Mississippi. Eight days were consumed in making the examination, and a quantity of valuable information was obtained which will be detailed in the report, but the chairman was not prepared to give the tone of the document while there was such an uncertainty among the members of the committee. Of the nine members appointed by the Speaker to examine into the subject, eight reported at the rendezvous—Messrs. Burrows, Hiscock, Thomas, Hoi-man, Carlisle, Butterworth, Ellis and Robinson. Representative Hazleton, of Wisconsin, not only failed to appear in an appearance, but refrained from assigning any cause for his absence. The report of the committee would be a comprehensive one, and embody the views of all, although the differences of opinion were slight on the most important features, and Congress would not be unnecessarily delayed in taking action. No further meetings will be held prior to the opening of the session next Monday, this matter having been left discretionary with the chairman. One thing was certain, however, and that was that a careful investigation had been made, and no fault could be found with the committee for being derelict in its duty.

THE COMMITTEE AND THE COMMISSION.

Two members of the Mississippi river investigating committee, Messrs. Hiscock and Burrows, arrived here to-day. They speak in general terms of having up the camping trip down the river. They say they have worked hard and made every possible effort to gather information. They also regret that they had not at their disposal more time to devote to the investigation. They expect to take up the thread of the story here probably next week. Members of the Mississippi River Commission will appear before the full committee at an early day. The testimony thus far taken is being put in shape for the printer. It is now thought that the committee will not make its final report till after the holiday recess. Messrs. Burrows and Hiscock are quite reticent touching their views of the commission's plan of improvement. A gentleman who was one of the Guiding Star's party said the evening that the committee was absolutely opposed to the building and maintenance of levees by the government, but that the members of the committee have not yet made up their minds regarding the jetty system of improving the channel as adopted by the River Commission. It is claimed that on this point they are awaiting the examination of the members of the commission.

The retirement of Gen. Gilmore from the presidency of the commission just at this time is regarded here by some of the friends of the commission as a misfortune, for some that his request to be relieved may have been occasioned by the harsh criticisms to which the commission has recently been subjected and by the prospect of an unpleasant controversy in Congress. Col. Comstock, who has been designated to be president of this commission, has hitherto been somewhat noted for his opposition to levees in connection with the jetty system than Gen. Gilmore.

PERSONAL.

The Philadelphia ladies, determined to kill smoking if they can, pledge themselves not to kiss any man, young or old, who is given to the habit. They will be forced to get pretty close to a man's mouth, though, to find out whether or not he is a smoker.

Mrs. McCreery, a California lady, representing the Big Bonanza element, appeared in her box at the opera in New York one other night without gloves, and straightway a tale was started that "no gloves" would be henceforth the fashion. But Mrs. Grundy says that the Murray Hill people cried out altogether too soon.

John J. Brown, a druggist in Boston, has just died at the age of ninety-two, having been in the drug business since 1811, being fifty-two years at one stand. He was one of four brothers, who had drug stores in different parts of Boston. Many of the most successful druggists in Boston began as clerks with the Browns.

Mr. Oscar Wilde visited the contest of beauty in a New York museum on Tuesday evening. He was distracted by the railing inclosing the candidates for the beauty red, and the last summer's fly hangings, orange and blue, and declined acting as Paris in giving the golden apple "to the fairest." He retired without voting.

Prince Bismarck having been thwarted in some of his schemes by the Berlin town council, the dissolution of that body has been resolved upon and sanctioned by the Emperor. The Prince Imperial gave the members a very flattering reception lately, but this will not avert the blow aimed against them by the chancellor.

Mr. Sylvanus Miller, a well-known manufacturer of Urbana, O., who has all his life been an avowed infidel and atheist, died on Monday last. When on his deathbed he renounced Ingersoll and his teachings and professed the Christian faith. He said that Ingersoll's religion was good enough to live by, but not good enough to die with.

Fuafara, translated into Pennsylvania Dutch, has been given to crowded audiences in Allenton, Pa. The new version sounded queer to English ears, and is even funnier than the original. "*Nein dank stell, es war die hats*," stands for "Silent sat, it was the cat;" and the interminable "What, never?" is converted into "*Wuss, yar net?*"

A Western city doctor favors the general adoption of a two-wheeled vehicle instead of the buggy now in use. He says it is easier to turn round, is lighter on the horse, and superior in other respects. But one must know how to ride to avoid the rocking motion complained of, and that is to place the seat in such a way that the shafts will have no weight on them.

One of the latest female celebrities in the art of violin-playing in Europe is a young Italian lady, Signora Tua, of whose accomplishments the Berlin and Vienna critics relate extraordinary things. Another young lady violinist is Fraulein Soldat, who has just won the great Mendelsohn prize of 1500m. at the Berlin Academy. She is a pupil of Herr Joachim.

The Prussians are criticising the British army in Egypt. The conclusion is that the British soldiers did well enough against a wretched, uncivilized Egyptian army, but as against a civilized European or American army, you know, it might be different. Well, the British fellows fought pretty well, for all that. Perhaps the guns would not have done so well, though, against civilized fortifications, eh?

Mr. S. C. Hale, a veteran name in literature, announces for publication in March next a *Retrospect of a Long Life*, in which he promises to give especial prominence to his recollections of Ireland sixty years ago, when he says he "frequently bought eggs eight for a penny and chickens for eightpence a couple. There was no poultry except in large towns, and there was no mode of locomotion."

Gen. Nicolas de Pierola, ex-president of Peru, who is in New York, is described as a dapper little man, about five feet five inches in high, with a clear complexion, laughing brown eyes, dark wavy hair, mustache with long curled ends and an imperial. His foot is as small and as neatly booted as a woman's, and he has the grace of manner of a Frenchman. A high, broad forehead also distinguishes him from the common-place, and a few streaks of gray in his hair are the only indications that he is forty-three years of age.

A meeting of newspaper men was held in Philadelphia last week to discuss matters looking to the establishment of a press club in that city. It is proposed that neither actors, nor politicians, nor the "good fellows," nor the proprietors of bobdomadals, nor the people who write occasionally for the papers for fun and recreation, nor any of those who keep up a precarious and indefinite connection with the press, shall be admitted to the new association.

A one-legged Yankee orator named Jones was pretty successful in bantering an Irishman, when the latter asked him, "How did you come to lose your leg?" "Well," said Jones, "on examining my pedigree, and looking up my descent, I found there was some Irish blood in me, and becoming convinced that it had settled in that leg, I had it cut off at once." "By the powers!" said Pat, "it would have been a better thing if it had settled in your head!"

The *Evening Times*, of Glasgow, Scotland, will publish during the winter and spring a series of articles on astronomy, illustrated by maps of the stars and constellations. Each map will include the stars visible in one quarter of the sky at definite hours during each month. The articles will be light and popular, the object being to give those who care for such things an intelligent, as apart from an aesthetic, interest in the heavens. The idea is a good one.

Mrs. Courtland, a popular lecturer of Missouri, after completing an address in the courthouse of Butler, recently, missed the passenger train for Rich Hill. With her daughter she tried to get through on the freight train, but was informed that no passengers could be taken. She then demanded to be shipped as live stock, and as there was no rule against this, she and her daughter were weighed, ticketed and consigned to the editor of the *Gazette* as cattle.

A Baton Rouge correspondent of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* writing of the death of ex-Attorney General Herron, says: "In our grief for our dead heroes we still recall his impassioned appeal to the chivalry of the south, and single-hearted candor, his amiability. He never said a harsh word or a word in an unkind tone. His courtesy was only equal to his giving. His public spirit—he always put his friend before himself. His Democracy—always true, always faithful, always hopeful. His eloquence—the perfect union of the knight's chivalry; a model Mason; a model lawyer; a model citizen; a grand character—Andrew Sawyer Herron. Our country's hope and pride—gone! Gloom and sorrow are all over the city. The tears of old and young, of white and black, are falling like rain. A place is left which cannot be filled."

M. Gounod, the famous composer, related the other day at the French Institute, Paris, his first impression of the opera, when, in 1833, as the age of eleven, he was taken to hear Mozart's *Don Juan* at the Italiens. The simple promise beforehand that he should be taken there sent such a thrill of happiness through him that he could neither eat nor drink. "My mother remarked it," he said, "and told me: 'You can't go to the opera if you don't eat.' After such a threat I would have swallowed anything that might have been placed before me. But on hearing the sublime and terrible overture—how can I describe it?—I felt even to-day, after fifty years of an experience which has stirred my heart thrills to think of it, and my hand trembles in writing about it! All that I can remember is that it seemed to me as if God was speaking to me, I fell into a sort of painfully delicious prostration, and was half suffocated with emotion. 'Ah, maman,' I said, 'that is real music.' I was literally overcome."

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, died at his home in Hamilton, in that State, on Sunday morning last, in the seventy-second year of his age. The deceased was the deceased began life as an apprentice in the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and was a schoolmate of Robert Schenck. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar. In politics he began as an Old Line Whig, and remained with the party until its dissolution; then acted with the Republican party until he became convinced that the party had deserted the principles upon which the war had been fought, and in the end became a Democrat. He was first elected to Congress in 1845, was elected in all seven times. In 1870 he defeated, after a spirited contest, his old schoolmate, Gen. Schenck. In 1866 he was sent as minister to Mexico, but on the change of government, to which he was accredited, was at that time a migratory one, he was ordered by Mr. Seward to remain in New Orleans until November 1 following, when, heartily tired of the inactivity of the position, he resigned.

THE STEPHENS MURDER.

The Taking of Testimony Commenced—Main Points of the Prosecution.

ARKADELPHIA, November 30.—Examination of witnesses in the Stephens-Stokes murder case began to-day. Several witnesses for the prosecution were examined, among them William H. Stephens, father of Matilda Stephens, the murdered girl. The main points of the evidence for the prosecution are as follows: On the morning of April 26, 1880, Sarah Stokes and Elizabeth Shelton passed the house of Stephens, as they passed Stephens's house they had some jocular conversation with deceased; in about an hour and a half or two hours they returned, and stopped at Stephens's house to get a drink. Mrs. Stephens, who went to the fence; Miss Stokes inquired of her what Jane Stephens was mad at her about, to which Mrs. Stephens replied that it was on account of certain tales she (Stokes) had told in the neighborhood; this was followed by a quarrel, participated in largely by Mrs. Stephens, but only thirty-seven members rose in support of the request, and leave was therefore refused.

Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that the recent arrest of prominent men of Davitt Healy and Redmond had been considered by the government; if such speeches were continued meetings of the National League will be attacked. Redmond's speech, he said, came within the purview of the seventh section of the prevention of crimes act, and prosecution immediately followed. The government in his case. The speeches of Davitt and Healy did not come within the act. Those made by Healy were indictable, but he (Trevelyan) doubted if he would be not prosecuted. Trevelyan said that if Davitt and Healy persisted in making inflammatory speeches, application will be made to have them bound over be of good behavior or be committed to prison.

Healy here rose and in a defiant manner said he begged to inform the government that he would not be bound over to keep the peace.

Richard Asheton Cross asked if the fact that Davitt was a ticket-of-leave man had been brought to the notice of the secretary of state for the home department.

Trevelyan said the attention of the Irish government had been called to the fact, but their opinion was very strong that Davitt should be treated like any other person.

The Recent Riots in Vienna.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Telegraph* sends the following telegram, under date November 29th, in regard to the recent riots: "There were a number of wounded, and no less than eighty-seven arrests. The disturbances were no longer confined to the ueighborhood of the Kaiser street, but broke out on several points of the exterior boulevards, inhabited exclusively by the working classes. The worst, however, took place near the Western railway station, which is not above three quarters of a mile from King street. In the early evening considerable excitement prevailed in that quarter of the town. The house doors had been closed at 6 o'clock in accordance with a notice issued by the prefect of police. About that hour a detachment of infantry with fixed bayonets patrolled Kaiser street, and was shortly afterward followed by a squadron of Uhlans. Police, mounted and on foot, were in force in every direction, and one would have thought that from Kaiser street to the Western railway order was secured for the evening. The volunteer fire brigade were also on duty, and afterward lent their services for transport. Special trains of carriages were posted at different places, and a temporary bureau was opened where the prefect of police and a staff of officials took up their quarters for the night. Before 6:30 o'clock a numerous group began to assemble near the railway station, which the cavalry, advancing six abreast, endeavored to disperse. They retreated for a time, but half an hour later returned, and by 7 o'clock the authorities were in presence of a threatening mob mustering several thousand. Suddenly a hail of stones was pelted at the troops and police, whereupon the order was given to charge. The cavalry with drawn swords, and the infantry with fixed bayonets then rushed forward; they were received by a fresh volley of stones, and had the utmost difficulty in driving back the crowd. This task was rendered perilous by a determined attack made in their rear, but eventually, of course, they got the upper hand, many of the rioters being driven into the dry moats that encircles the old fortifications in that neighborhood, and sustaining serious injuries by their fall. Those wounded in the collision were transported to the Central Infirmary. At 9 o'clock the prefect of police received a telegram from another quarter, called the Ottakring, saying that the mob had attacked the commissariat of police, and reinforcements were urgently required. There, too, the rioters were charged by the troops, but not before they had inflicted serious injuries on the district commissary of police, who happened to be the same official who was maltreated at a meeting of workingmen last year. Several mounted policemen were wounded and a Uhlan dragged from his horse. A number of the rioters in that quarter received sword thrusts, and had to be conveyed to the hospital. Toward 9:30 o'clock affairs assumed such a menacing aspect that a second squadron of Uhlans was called out. It was not until after 10 o'clock that the tumult began to subside. The police have ascertained that the promoters of disorder are foreigners, probably Germans, and during the disturbances they were in several instances observed encouraging the mob to resist."

EGYPT.

REDUCING THE POLICE FORCE.

ALEXANDRIA, November 30.—The European police force will be reduced to 300, and at Cairo to 250, for purposes of economy. The remaining force will be sent home at the end of Egypt. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the reduction.

History of the British Campaign as Related by the Natives.

CAIRO, November 5.—Mr. Gladstone's assertion in the House of Commons that "the echo and fame of Tel-el-Kebir went through the whole of Egypt" is one of the most dangerous fallacies ever placed before the British public. The battle was so quickly won that at least ninety-nine out of every hundred Egyptians are firmly convinced that no battle was fought at all. This may seem incredulous to people brought up in the midst of Western civilization, but it must be remembered that the majority of Egyptians are in reality little better than barbarians, and in spite of the admirable appearance made on paper by the public schools there does not exist among the entire Egyptian nation more than 200 individuals possessing what in America would be called a common school education. All that appears in the Arabic newspapers is regarded as "English lies paid for by English gold," and the only means by which truth can be conveyed to them is to write in the world are the ingenious fabrications conveyed by word of mouth by emissaries from the political sectaries of the Sheikh of El Azhar, and these fabrications are again distorted by the agents and hangers-on of debauched and broken-down beys, pashas and effendis. With this explanation it will be readily understood upon what sort of a basis "public opinion" rests in Egypt, and the following version of the English occupation of Egypt is one which I have taken great pains to collect among the *cafes* and in the streets of the native quarters of Cairo, carries with it its own moral:

"The English ships were enabled to enter the Suez canal by M. de Lesseps, who, while pretending to be the friend of Egypt and of Arabi, was in reality the friend and tool of the English. M. de Lesseps assured Arabi that the canal would never be brought into the field of warlike operations and if English war ships entered it Egypt would at once fight the English. It was owing to this treachery on the part of M. de Lesseps that Arabi refrained from blocking up the canal and thus effectually preventing English troops from landing at Ismalia. For his valuable services toward England M. de Lesseps received a large sum of money and will soon be created by the English queen a 'lord,' like Admiral Seymour and Gen. Wolseley. By bribery and treachery the English war ships then entered the canal and landed the troops. Admiral Seymour—for curiously enough the Arabs all believed that Admiral Seymour commanded the army as well as the navy, and they never heard of Lord Wolseley until the general himself arrived in Cairo—then marched toward the lines of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. Arabi at once took command in person and defeated the British army three times at Mahsamas and twice at Kassassin. The general then sent a flag of truce and demanded the unconditional surrender of the whole British army and all the ships of war, together with the transports, which would enable Arabi to embark his army, sail for London, bombard London as Seymour bombarded Alexandria, land in London and take the queen prisoner. Great stress in the negotiations was thus laid upon the surrender of the transports. The British general, with great foresight, appreciating the danger with which his country was menaced should Arabi obtain the transports, entered into long negotiations for the sole purpose of gaining time. Luckily for the British general the Russians, much to the annoyance of the Sultan, were getting together a great army in order to attack Armenia. In order to save this rich province the Sultan told the English ambassador at Constantinople that if English troops should attack the Russians—say for Afghanistan (?) that he would order Arabi to allow the English army in Egypt to march to Cairo. This offer of the Sultan was eagerly accepted by the English ambassador. The sultan at once sent word to Arabi explaining the situation and commanding him to arrange at once with the English general the name for a temporary armistice—say for five days—of Cairo by British troops. As the result of this 'arrangement' the Egyptian army retired to Tel-el-Kebir. As the Bedouins who performed the duties of service of the Egyptian army had to be paid before they could be got rid of, the English general paid them £100,000 to go away. On the 13th of September all the Bedouins were ordered by him to lie in the trenches and allow the English to march over them into Tel-el-Kebir. The Egyptians, who always implicitly obeyed the command of their chiefs, as they were told to do. At daybreak the English soldiers ran over the works of Tel-el-Kebir, rendered defenseless by the orders of their chiefs, and massacred the sleeping British soldiers, however, deaf to all sense of shame, slew the unresisting Egyptians, and came to Cairo, where they still remain. The general in command of the English army at the Abbassieh camp, Arabi was treacherously laid hold of and held as a prisoner. Moreover, the English have called to attack the Russians in Afghanistan, and the Sultan, being enraged at the English perfidy, is about to send an army to Egypt and drive the hated giaours into the Nile, where—thank God!—there are no English ships."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

THE REPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND PARIS BY TELEGRAPH YESTERDAY.

LIVERPOOL, November 30.—*Cotton*.—Market easier; middling uplands, 6d; low middling uplands, 5⅞d; good ordinary uplands, 5⅝d; ordinary uplands, 5¾d; middling Orleans, 6 3-16d; low middling Orleans, 6 1-16d; good ordinary Orleans, 5 13-16d; ordinary Orleans, 5⅝d; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 11,700 American. Sales of the day included 9000 bales American.

Provisions.—Lard, 60s per cwt for American beef; 60s per cwt for long clear middles, and 65s for short clear middles.

Breadstuffs.—Market quiet and steady.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, November 30.—Consols, 102 3-16 for money and account; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage (trustee's certificate) 52¾; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage, 15¾; Erie, 28¾; Erie second consols, 100; New York Central, 138¾; Illinois Central, 140¾; Pennsylvania, 56¼; Reading, 27¾; New York, Ontario and Western, 26¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul common, 107.

PARIS, November 30.—Rentes, 80f. 52c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 5,725,000f in gold and 575,000f in silver.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE

By the Sinking of the Steamer Cedar Grove Off Cape Canso.

HALIFAX, November 30.—The steamship Cedar Grove, from London for Halifax and St. John, N. B., struck the ledges off Cape Canso at 2 o'clock this morning during a dense fog and sank an hour later in ten fathoms of water. Three boats were launched shortly after the vessel struck, two of which, containing thirteen people, reached the shore safely. The remaining boat has not been heard from, and it is feared that she has been lost in the breakers. Among the missing are the captain, chief officer and Miss Fairfax, a passenger. There was so much confusion just before the vessel went down, that it is not known whether the persons named are in the missing boat or went down with the steamer. The following is the list of the saved: Stephen McAvitty, passenger; J. Pearson, second officer; P. Reed, chief engineer; J. Ireland, coaker; one fireman and D. Carney, fireman; E. B. Willson, H. Clemons, H. Pipe, W. Bartlett and Scott White, seamen; E. Paten, steward; John Walsh, boy. The Cedar Grove was a passenger steamer for five days—of Cairo by British troops. As the result of this 'arrangement' the Egyptian army retired to Tel-el-Kebir. As the Bedouins who performed the duties of service of the Egyptian army had to be paid before they could be got rid of, the English general paid them £100,000 to go away. On the 13th of September all the Bedouins were ordered by him to lie in the trenches and allow the English to march over them into Tel-el-Kebir. The Egyptians, who always implicitly obeyed the command of their chiefs, as they were told to do. At daybreak the English soldiers ran over the works of Tel-el-Kebir, rendered defenseless by the orders of their chiefs, and massacred the sleeping British soldiers, however, deaf to all sense of shame, slew the unresisting Egyptians, and came to Cairo, where they still remain. The general in command of the English army at the Abbassieh camp, Arabi was treacherously laid hold of and held as a prisoner. Moreover, the English have called to attack the Russians in Afghanistan, and the Sultan, being enraged at the English perfidy, is about to send an army to Egypt and drive the hated giaours into the Nile, where—thank God!—there are no English ships."

AS EGYPT SEES IT.

History of the British Campaign as Related by the Natives—Reducing the Police Force.

The Worst of the Floods in Germany Over—The Archbishop of Canterbury Dying.

THE HAGUE, November 30.—Large tracts of Holland are submerged, and the rivers are still rising.

BELGIUM.

THE BERNAYS SENSATION.

BRUSSELS, November 30.—Interest in the Pelzer trial is increasing. The examination of witnesses has commenced. The presence of Bernays' father in court caused a great sensation. The appearance of Mme. Bernays, widow of the murdered man, is awaited with curiosity. It is stated that she is seriously ill.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA CONVALESCENT.

PARIS, November 30.—His physicians expect Gambetta to be convalescent in a few days.

IN THE DEPUTIES.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted the naval estimates. During the discussion Admiral Jauregiberry announced that he would shortly introduce a bill for developing and strengthening the French protectorate over Tonquin. It was also announced that De Brazza would probably be appointed governor of Gaboon.

RUSSIA.

STUDENTS EXPELLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 30.—The council of the university has decided to expel forty-six students, the chief actors in the late disturbances. Their parents are placed under police supervision. Twenty-three others were expelled with the understanding that they will be re-admitted if repentant.

FOUND GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

ODESSA, November 30.—The military tribunal found Col. Stavraky guilty of embezzling 125,000r., and sentenced him to imprisonment. Capt. Wolf, lieutenant and two Jewish contractors were sentenced to various lesser penalties for complicity in the crime.

IRELAND.

SYMPATHY FOR FIELD.

DUBLIN, November 30.—The Queen telegraphed inquiring into the condition of Ex-Juror Field and to express sympathy for his family.

DOWLING'S PLEA.

Dowling's counsel intend to plead that Disective Cox was shot by one of his own comrades.

SUBURBS TO BE PROCLAIMED.

The suburbs will shortly be proclaimed under the curfew clause.

VOLUNTEERS FOR POLICE DUTY.

Seventy-seven men of the Marine Artillery at Portsmouth volunteer for police duty in Ireland Saturday.

GERMANY.

I