The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881. VOLUME XXX.--NUMBER 20.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Dispatches from the President continue to be quite encouraging. He spent an hour and a half yesterday on his reclining chair.

The Moundsville *Reporter* (Republican) speaks highly of the management of the penitentiary by Capt. West, the late State Treasurer. This is the general report that reaches us from all who have occasion to visit the Penitentiary. Capt. West is, as we believe, the exact man for the place.

Business traffic is immense just now. The roads here have their resources in the way of rolling stock taxed to the utmost. In fact we are told at the B. & O. depot that they cannot get cars enough to accommodate the business offering. A Wheeling passenger who was up at Pittsburgh on Tuesday tells us that one of the evening passenger trains on the Pennsylvania road went out east in five sections, so great was the throng of passengers arriving from the West. He also tells us that he has had goods overdue for several days from New York, and the excuse for the delay is that the roads are not able to move their freight with anything like customary dispatch.

It will be well for our city public not to forget that this is election day in our midst, and that we are called to vote on the Loan ordinance. We are called to decide whether it is better to go on paying six per cent. on our floating indebtedness or fund it into four and one-half per cent bonds. The city is very much hampered financially by the extravagant disbursements of the last two years. We have recently added to the shortage account by undertaking to increase the water supply and better secure ourselves against fire. The city is liable for her contracts and they must be paid. The money is not in the treasury, and not likely to be there in a hurry, and we must renew our notes in bank at six per cent. The choice to-day is between continuing to do this or funding into a bond at a lower rate of interest. Those who oppose the loan do so on the ground that the people should never permit the Council to create a funded loan to pay off current expenses. This is a sound and safe principle as a rule, and we endorse it fully, but it is not to be forgotten that a considerable portion of this debt was created by Council to meet an exigency in our water supply—an exigency that in their opinion did not admit of delay. We created this debt knowing that we had not the money in the treasury to meet it, and we must take our choice between funding it at 6 per cent interest, or carrying it along as a floating debt at 6 per cent.

The River Railroad.

The *Weirton Democrat* seems to be despondent over the prospects of the river railroad. At least it so expresses itself in the article published from its columns in this issue. Perhaps the *Democrat* is not peculiar in the views expressed. There has indeed seemed to be a great deal of unnecessary delay in getting to work on the line. But, as we understand it, the final survey—or survey of location—has yet to be made. It means that the survey made this summer was only a sort of reconoitering of the line, although we can hardly see why the backers of the enterprise, in view of the assurances and partnership which they have had from prominent moneyed men in this State, should need so much surveying in order to ascertain the character of their proposed investment.

Senator Camden, who has been the inspirer of eastern interest in the project, has always professed to feel assured of the paying character of the route. No doubt this was and is his conviction. He seemed last spring to have fully infused this conviction into a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, and having inspired them he proceeded to excite high hopes among the friends of the enterprise in this region. They went to a good deal of trouble to work up an agitation and start the project into life, and raised the money necessary for a survey, and a survey has been made.

In view of all that has been said, first and last, and in view of what has been done, the people are naturally asking why the chariot wheels are so long delayed. They cannot understand why for the sake of the few dollars to be saved here and there in the matter of the right of way, so many months of precious time should be allowed to pass away.

There are some persons uncharitable enough to suspect that Senator Camden has too many other irons in the fire—more important irons, in his estimation—and that he is so absorbed in the manipulation of said irons that he has no time or disposition left wherewith to meet the expectations of the people interested in the river railroad. Indeed, there are persons who go so far as to suspect that the Senator only embarked in the river railroad agitation for the sake of a little cheap political capital, and that he is not much concerned as to whether it pans out as a success or not—at least for the present.

We do not share in these suspicions in regard to the Senator. We are inclined to believe that he embarked in this enterprise in good faith, and we still believe he intends to see the project through. But he must be aware that the people are impatient over so much unexplained delay, and in view of the prominent position which he has assumed in the movement he owes it to himself and to the public to give it such active and energetic attention as will produce some result commensurate with the expectations for which he is so largely responsible.

The Late General Burnside.

Apropos to the death of Gen. Burnside, the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday professes to furnish a piece of inside and unwritten history in connection with his retirement from the command of the Army of the Potomac early in the war. It is as follows, and it will be read with interest by the public:

The death of Gen. Burnside brings to mind his military life, and an event in it which is a painful picture of the inability of the administration of the war. Burnside had not desired the command. The pressure of the administration to have something done immediately, as soon as it had restored McClellan, compelled Gen. Burnside to act precipitately, regardless of the season, without preparation, and under narrow limitations as to the line of operations. Means of crossing the river, which he expected to have furnished from Washington, were not furnished, and no good excuse was given for the neglect.

The battle of Fredericksburg was well planned, and, if carried out, the defeat of the Confederate army would have been decisive. But Gen. Burnside was not supported with earnestness. There were corps commanders who were not willing that any successor to McClellan should succeed. Therefore the attack failed. Burnside planned—and well planned—another attempt, embracing more scope, and was on the eve of executing it, when he was ordered by Lincoln to hold on. Two Generals of the McClellan circle had gone to Washington, procured an interview with Lincoln, and told him that the army had not confidence in Burnside.

Halleck said they ought to be arrested, but Lincoln heeded them. Burnside then ordered certain changes in the commands, subject to Lincoln's approval. Lincoln forbade the change, and forbade movement. Burnside went to Washington and tendered his resignation. Lincoln refused to receive it; refused to remove Burnside, and would not support him, and to save himself from popular odium wanted Burnside to have it represented that he had asked to be relieved. To this General Burnside most unselfishly and patriotically consented. This is an example of the way the great war was carried on.

Many persons will hesitate to believe this alleged incident, reflecting, as it seems to, on the candor and square dealing that were so native to Mr. Lincoln's character. Still it is not unlikely to have happened. Mr. Lincoln gauged public opinion all through the war, and sought to lead by the "tail hold." The exigencies were too momentous at times for him to take the risks of public opinion. It was all important that he should stand clear in the public estimation of personal entanglements, and if he did what the *Gazette* says he did in this matter it was in order to keep Gen. Burnside from having a disaffected following as against the energetic prosecution of the war under another commander. Mr. Lincoln did not want to have a second McClellan on his hands. One of that sort was enough.

Daring Highway Robbery.

BOSTON, September 14.—Additional particulars of the daring attempt to rob a passenger coach on the road between the Glen House and Glen Station, N. H., state that one man stopped the team of Frank W. Andrews, of Boston, who was driving with his family ahead of the regular coach, which contained several passengers. The highwayman was masked. As the coach drove up he had stopped Andrews and compelled him to give him $300 and his watch, and after taking a pin from Mrs. Andrews he allowed Andrews to go on and advanced on the stage, saying it was their turn next, but the driver of the latter started his horses and attempted to run the robber down. The robber fired his pistol several times, but was thrown to the ground by his horse. A passenger shot at him with a small revolver and he retreated to the woods, leaving the stage to go rapidly down the hill, the leading horses breaking loose and running ahead.

Fearful Accident Averted.

SANDY HOOK, September 14.—What might have been a very serious accident this morning on the Sandy Hook route of the New York Central railroad, was averted by the coolness and bravery of the engineer of the locomotive drawing the 8 o'clock express from Long Branch. As it neared the curve at Sandy hook, and only a few hundred yards from here, where the Jesse Hoyt was waiting for its passengers, it burst one of the flues of the boiler scattering scalding steam over the engineer and fireman. Although the train had not slowed up and was running quite rapidly the fireman jumped off, leaving the engineer to master the engine at his peril and that of the passengers. He proved himself a hero and stood by until the train was stopped. Had the locomotive been abandoned by both men the train would have thundered down the dock, crashed into the Jesse Hoyt and a fearful accident would have been the result.

Terrible Land Slide.

GENEVA, September 14.—With reference to the land slip near Elur, Sunday evening last, it is feared that the list of victims must include 40 men of neighboring villages who came to aid when the first land slip occurred in the evening, and before the village was overwhelmed by the second slip, which took place at midnight. The river on which Elur is situated had been turned into a lake, and it was feared that the valley below would be flooded. As the place is much frequented by strangers at this season of the year, it is feared that some have perished. A fresh land slip at Elur is feared and the rescuers are obliged to proceed with great caution.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

BOSTON, September 14.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the jurisdiction of which embraces the whole of the United States and Canada, is being held here. During the past year twenty-six deaths have occurred, of which number twenty-two were caused by accident. The total benefits paid to widows and families of deceased members during the year amounted to $12,000. During the present session the Insurance Department will be reconstructed and a more systematic plan of graded policy and premium adopted.

No Place for White Men Among Indians.

DENISON, TEXAS, September 14.—At the recent election in the Chickasaw Nation for member of Legislature it was decided in favor of B. F. Overton, the present Governor. Overton, although one-eight Indian, has the confidence and receives the votes of the full-bloods so long as he is in power, and there he can remain so long as he wants to. The white man has little or no business in the Chickasaw Nation.

Quarterly Dividend.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent., payable October 15. After paying the dividend a surplus of $420,158 remains out of the net revenues for the quarter ending September 30. The earnings for September, partially estimated, amount to $1,944,394.

Taxing Bank Deposits.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—A hearing was had before Commissioner Raum this morning on the subject of taxing bank deposits. Gentlemen were present representing banks in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Cincinnati. The whole subject was thoroughly discussed, and the Commissioner announced he would carefully review the matter.

Died at Sea.

PORTLAND, ME., September 14.—Dr. Wm. Warren Greene, delegate to the International Medical Congress at London, and a graduate of the Ann Arbor Medical School, died while returning home, and was buried at sea. He has a son and daughter in Ann Arbor.

A STATIONARY PERIOD.

RISE OF PRESIDENT'S TEMPERATURE

Yesterday, but No Serious Results are Anticipated—General Condition About the Same—He Sat Up Again, and Enjoyed It.

ELBERON, N. J., September 14.—At 10:30 A. M. the President's pulse was 98. Dr. Bliss says he passed a good night and awoke refreshed this morning. The febrile rise came on about 1 A. M. and commenced passing off before 6. The President commenced to-day as favorably as yesterday and has not a single disturbing symptom. The weather continues fine. It is perfectly clear excepting over the ocean, where a beautifully tinted haze prevails. Dr. Hamilton is satisfied with the progress of the patient, as are also Cols. Swaim and Rockwell. Should the President make the request to-day, he will again be placed in his reclining chair for a short time.

2 P. M.—The President has just been removed from his reclining chair to his bed, after remaining in the chair for an hour and a-half, during which time he had quite a nap. His head was elevated and his feet permitted to drop to about an angle of thirty degrees. Dr. Bliss says he was rather reticent about being put back to bed. The disturbance did not change his pulse or temperature. At this hour his pulse is 104, temperature 98.8, respiration 19.

THE EVENING BULLETINS.

The official bulletin issued at 6 P. M. says: At the examination of the President at 12 M. to-day, his temperature was 98.8, pulse 104, respiration 20. At the evening dressing, 6:30 P. M., his temperature was 99.2; pulse 112, respiration 21. The President was placed on an invalid chair in a semi-recumbent position about 12 M. and remained one-hour and a half, sleeping part of the time. He was not fatigued by the transfer or change of position and his general condition this evening is as favorable as usual, notwithstanding the slight febrile rise.

The following was sent to Minister Lowell this evening:

There is an increase this evening in the President's temperature, pulse and respiration, but it is so slight as to not necessarily indicate that the condition of the blood is producing any new complications. The trouble in the right lung is not increasing and is causing him less annoyance. He has taken adequate nourishment and his sleep has been natural and refreshing. So that, if he has gained nothing, he has probably lost nothing during the day.

[Signed] McVEAGH.

REVIEW OF THE DAY.

With the exception of the high temperature and pulse noted in the evening bulletin the President's case is conceded to be as favorable as yesterday.

The doctor said the high temperature was simply owing to the early presence of the usual febrile rise. No apprehension was warranted by it.

Col. Rockwell considered the President slightly better. He said: "He passed last night very well. He coughed but about three times, and expectorated quite freely and without effort. I feel encouraged with his general condition, especially as there have been no unfavorable symptoms developed. I think it will be quite comfortable for the President here until the early part of October. The weather is generally pleasant until that time. I think when he gains strength he will desire to go to Mentor. The Colonel expressed an opinion that the President was on the whole better to-day than yesterday. Of couse he is a very sick man and extremely weak, but each day that passes without the development of unfavorable symptoms is a day of progress. By the time the cottages close, and the season is finally over here, I think the President will be sufficiently recuperated to be moved without annoyance."

WHAT SECRETARY LINCOLN THINKS.

Secretary Lincoln saw the President to-day. He said: "I expected to see a very sick man, and did so. Our conversation was of purely a personal character. I did not remain over sixty seconds. No business was referred to as I did not think it proper to disturb him with business matters."

Considerable comment to-day, relative to the statements published to the effect that the President's blood is perfectly pure, is prevailing. The impression among gentlemen of high and official rank is that the President's blood is impure and in a cipitic condition, and many go so far as to consider it chronic blood poison, or pyæmia, although probably of a very mild character.

DR. BOYNTON'S VIEWS.

Dr. Boynton says the figures of the bulletin are no higher than they have been for weeks. At nights the usual febrile rise always increases the pulse and temperature more or less, and when at its height for weeks past his pulse has run up to 120. I think the President remained stationary to-day, no better, no worse. I do not consider that he has gotten back to the point where he was Friday, before Sunday's relapse. This atmosphere is good for him; I doubt if he would have survived in Washington. In my opinion the President is suffering from the effects of chronic blood poisoning, and has what is known as a mestatatic abscess in the lower portion of the right lung. This abscess is not a very recent complication, but made its appearance some days before he was removed from Washington. He was expectorating pus prior to the removal from Washington, and still continues to do so. His condition continues critical, because the state of his blood is such that similar abscesses are liable to form, either in his lungs or vital organs. There are good reasons, however, for hoping that such will not be the case. The improved condition of the original wound healing, the sub-cutaneous abscesses over different portions of his body and an improvement in his general condition are indications that he is making blood just in proportion as the blood improves in quantity and quality. The liability for further complications are diminishing. Another favorable indication in his case is that the febrile rise comes on later and does not continue as long as heretofore. This nightly febrile rise is still a marked feature. For weeks his pulse has risen at some period of the night, generally about midnight, to 120. Toward morning it begins to decrease in frequency, and by 7 A. M. the temperature and pulse reach the point indicated in the bulletins.

At 9:30 to-night the cottages were closed, and the President had then been asleep for some little time, and reports from the sick room were that a very favorable night was expected.

Strike of Clay Hands at a Pottery in Ohio.

FRANKLIN, September 14.—The clay hands in the Franklin pottery are on a strike for equalization of their scale of prices and for an increase of pay. The strikers are leaving for Trenton, N. J., East Liverpool, O., Wheeling, W. Va., and other pottery towns.

THE FOREST FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

A Demoralized Condition of Affairs—The Need of Relief.

DETROIT, September 14.—The following appeal has just been issued by the Citizens' Relief Committee of Detroit:

AN APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE.

To the People of the United States:

The counties of Huron and Sanillac, and parts of the counties of Tuscola and Lapeer, in Michigan, have been visited by a dreadful calamity. Forest fires, driven by high winds, swept over more than one thousand five hundred square miles of this region. In a portion of it the destruction is only partial. In the greater part of it the ruin is complete.

More than two hundred people were burned to death in the flames or suffocated in the smoke. Many others who escaped were severely burned and yet survive, in great suffering.

More than 15,000 people are made shelterless. The greater part of these lost all they possessed. Their houses, barns, fences, crops, cattle, agricultural implements, furniture and clothing were entirely consumed and they are absolutely destitute and dependent on the generosity of the humane for the necessaries of life.

Immediately that the magnitude of the disaster was known the Mayor of Detroit, by proclamation, called a meeting of the citizens and sufferers. At this meeting all the prominent commercial, manufacturing, and banking houses of the city were represented. They appointed a relief committee, consisting of Hon. Wm. G. Thompson, Mayor of the city; James McMillan, President of the Michigan Car Co.; Edward K. Morton, President of the Detroit Board of Trade; Martin Butzell, of the firm of Heineman, Butzell & Co.; George McMillan, of the firm of G. & R. McMillan; R. W. King, of R. W. King & Son.

It is needless to say that these gentlemen are among the most honorable and enterprising citizens of Detroit. This committee immediately organized and appointed well known reliable business men of the burnt district, agents for the distribution of the relief. The citizens of Detroit at once contributed to this committee a large sum of money and work. The raising of contributions goes steadily on.

Detroit and Michigan will give liberally, but the wants of the sufferers are beyond their capacity to relieve. We therefore appeal to the generous throughout the United States to assist us in discharging this duty of humanity to the destitute sufferers. They need food, clothing, bedding, furniture, shelter, cattle, seed for crops, agricultural implements, table ware, kitchen utensils, medicines and a multitude of other necessities. All individuals, societies, corporations, committees and organizations are earnestly invited to send their contributions, whether money or supplies, promptly, directed Hon. Wm. G. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee, Detroit, Michigan. All contributions will be acknowledged in the Detroit daily papers.

Signed by C. H. Buhl, Vice-President of the Second National Bank, J. S. Farrand, President of the First National Bank, A. H. Adams, President of the Detroit Savings Bank, T. H. Hinceuran, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, and President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Wm. A. Butler, President Mechanic's Bank; M. L. Williams, Assistant Cashier American Nation Bank; Wm. B. Alesson, President Wayne County Savings Bank; Francis Palms, President People's Savings Bank; Buhl, Sons & Co., Allan Sheldon & Co., Farrand Williams & Co., F. H. Hinchman & Sons, A. C. McGraw, Heineman, Butzell & Co., F. Buhl & Co., Beatly, Fitzsimons & Co., Edson, Moore & Co.; J. F. Joy, President Detroit & Butler Railroad; Detroit *Post and Tribune*, Detroit *Free Press* Company; American Express Company, by J. S. Hubbard, Superintendent.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

General Burnside's Funeral—Yorktown Celebration, Preparations Making for That Event.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate received the following telegram to-day from Vice President Arthur:

"You are hereby authorized and directed to invite the Senators to attend the funeral of General Burnside according to custom in such cases when occurring in recess."

[Signed] C. A. ARTHUR,
Vice President,
and President of the Senate.

The Sergeant-at-Arms telegraphed to Senators Jones (Nev.), Logan J. D. Cameron in New York, and notified Senators Johnston, Garland, Pugh and Jones (Fla.) in this city.

Senator David Davis sent the following dispatch: "I am shocked at General Burnside's death and regret that I am unable to attend the funeral."

The committee will leave for Providence to-morrow morning.

The Senate chamber was to-day draped in mourning. The flag on the Senate side of the Capital is at half mast.

Acting Secretary of State Hitt telegraphed to the chairman of the French reception committee at New York, asking that another day be selected than the tenth of October for the reception of the French visitors to the Yorktown celebration.

The Mayor of Baltimore notified the State Department that Baltimore is making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the distinguished visitors on that date. Arrangements have been made with all the railroad companies leading from Washington to Chattanooga for reduced rates (half the usual fare) to members of the "Army of the Cumberland."

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

A Very Destructive Fire at Kansas City Yesterday.

KANSAS CITY, MO., September 14.—A terrible disaster occurred at the fair grounds this afternoon, resulting in the destruction of the main hall and all the surrounding buildings.

The fire broke out in the west end of the hall at 1:45 P. M. At that hour the hall was densely crowded, and at once a panic seized upon the multitude. All efforts to quiet the excited and terror-stricken people were of no avail.

A strong wind was blowing and the fire spread with wonderful rapidity, quickly communicating to the surrounding buildings. In a short space of time the main building and all its contents was an unsightly heap of ashes.

The flames leaped across the avenues to the newspaper row, quickly swallowing up the buildings of the *Times*, *Journal* and *Mail*, the Secretary's office and a number of refreshment stands in that vicinity. They next attacked the grand stand, in which not less than 1,200 people were seated watching the races.

Getting Rich at the Expense of the City.

CHICAGO, September 14.—Jerry Flynn, bailiff of the South Side Police Court, has been superseded on the ground that he pocketed some thousands of dollars out of executions given him to collect, and that he was an easy man for the gamblers and others who get into the hands of the law.

Dingley's Majority.

LEWISTON, ME., September 14.—Dingley's majority for Congress is 5,173. The largest previous Republican majority in the district was 3,000.

A STRIKE THREATENED.

COAL MINERS DEMAND FOUR CENTS.

Action of the Convention Yesterday. The Men Unanimously Decide to Demand Four Cents on and After To-day.

PITTSBURGH, September 14.—The miners' convention remained in session all afternoon at their hall on Eleventh street, and as was predicted, did not get through with their business. They met again this morning at 10 o'clock and took up the question of the advisability of making a demand for an advance of one-half cent per bushel for mining. The present price is three and a half cents per bushel for screened coal. This was thoroughly and warmly discussed and finally put to a vote, when it was unanimously decided that on and after the 15th of this month—to-morrow—the uniform price of mining in the various mines in the Pittsburgh district, including all the mines along the railroads leading out of the city, as well as those up the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, shall be four cents per bushel for screened coal, or on that basis.

This was the most important question before the convention. Several other questions of local interest to the miners are being discussed and acted upon, but the chairman refused to give out particulars until after the convention adjourned. It is one of the largest and most orderly conventions held by the miners in this city for some time, the best of feeling prevailing among the delegates from the different coal fields represented. The convention is still in session at this hour, but will get through with business this afternoon. The action of the convention on the price question will doubtless cause a general strike in the district to-morrow, unless the advance is conceded.

Captain Bunton, of the extensive coal mining and shipping firm of Jos. Walton & Co., was asked for his views on the subject of four cents. He stated that his firm in common with other miners of river coal were indifferent as to the threatened strike. There was little or no coal being dug and the miners could do as they pleased. If there came a rise in the river, of course the situation would be changed, but whether the demand would be granted or not was more than he cared to state.

At the office of John A. Wood & Co. a similar answer was obtained to inquiries. The river coal firms didn't care whether the diggers demanded four or five cents, as nothing was doing along the river. It is several years since the price of digging was four cents, and at one time two years ago it was down to two and two and a half cents.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN OSHKOSH.

The Crimes of a Burglar With a Long String of Aliases.

OSHKOSH, WIS., September 14.—Detective Wood, of Pinkerton's agency, has arrived here to take charge of J. H. Smith, who registered as from St. Louis at the Tremont House a week ago, and who was caught in the act of burglarizing the rooms of several guests. Wood represents the prisoner to be a notorious crook, for whom active search has been made for a long time. He is known to detectives as Dave Croner alias Cummings, alias Little Dave, alias Hogan. He is wanted for a jewelry robbery at Baltimore last May, a large diamond robery in Philadelphia, for complicity in the robbery of the First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., where a loss of $40,000 in money and securities was sustained, for a jewelry robbery in New York and a robbery of the Fall City Tobacco Bank of Louisville. He was indicted for the New York robbery, but jumped bail.

A Novel and Important Proceeding.

KANSAS CITY, September 14.—A novel and important suit has been commenced before Justice Bacon which relates to the recent train robbery and the liability of railroads in such cases. The plaintiff is Everett Donough, one of the victims who was robbed. He alleges that he lost $155 in money and a ticket to Denver worth $50, for which he asks a judgment in the sum of $185 and costs. A summons was issued on the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and an answer will be filed in a few days. Of course, the road intends to fight the case. It will carry it from the insignificant court in which it now lies, but there is a belief that a compromise will be made. The case will furnish a very important precedent.

Star Route Cases Before the Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—It is impossible to ascertain even the approximate date of the presentation of the prepared star route cases before the Grand Jury now in session. It is doubtful whether even the Government officers in charge of the cases yet know the precise time when this can be done owing to the many matters the jury have to deal with as promptly as may be. It is understood to be the desire of the prosecuting officers to have the jury relieved of as much of the other business to be laid before it as possible, in order that the star route cases may occupy the uninterrupted attention of the jury after they are taken up.

Chinese Students to be Taught at Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—Recently arrived Chinese mails contain the Foochow *Herald*, which gives an account of a college to be established in Shanghai or Tsentsin, for the purpose of giving a sound, technical education to Chinese youhts, without going to the expense of sending them to a foreign country. The directorship of the college will be given to Monsieur Prosper Giquel, of Foochow Arsenal, now in Europe. Chinese students who have studied in America or Europe, and who are found competent, will be offered professorships.

Revenge Cherished for Twenty Years.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., September 14.—Twenty years ago one French became intimate with the wife of J. D. Farley while the latter was in the war. French left, but Farley swore to kill him on sight. He returned yesterday for the first time, when Farley emptied a load of buckshot into him. Thirty shot took effect and he is dying.

Informal Punishment by Night Riders.

OWINGSVILLE, KY., September 14.—Samuel Ramey, who killed John Smith a few days since, was arrested in Rowan county and lodged in jail at this place. About midnight a party of thirty-two horsemen rode into town, forcibly took the prisoner from jail and hung him to a tree a short distance from town.

Donkey Sold for Michigan Sufferers.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 14.—A Donkey which was donated for the benefit of the Michigan sufferers, was sold at auction for $100. He will be shipped to Cincinnati and sold again.

Ocean Vessels.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Arrived—Parthia, Liverpool; Frisia, Hamburg.

HAVRE, September 14.—Arrived—Cambria, New York.

Pool Rooms Closed.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The police closed the various pool rooms to-day.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Outbreak in Arizona Not so Bad as Reported.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14.—The Western Associated Press, Cincinnati, O., says: A telegram received at the War Department from General Sheridan, dated Chicago, September 10, has been referred to the Indian Bureau. In it Sheridan says that the Indian troubles in Arizona are confined to the White Mountain Utes, and there is as yet no reason to believe it will spread. Bradley has gone toward Fort Apache with two companies of cavalry and three of infantry, and will be soon joined by McKenzie with six companies of the Fourth regiment. Additional companies of infantry are being collected at Wingate, and the nine companies of infantry at Uncompahgres will be sent there if necessary. It is thought best to hold them in the Ute country a little longer, although the Utes seem to be going to the new place all right. Pope has been of the opinion that he controls sufficient troops to protect New Mexico and help Wilcox. If I get the slightest information that will lead me to believe that the trouble will spread I will send the whole of the cavalry and one regiment of infantry from the Department of the Platte, one from Texas and one from Dakota, and one more can be pushed out from the Department of Missouri. We can not prudently spare these forces, but will take the chances, as cold weather is coming on the Indians will keep quiet in the North.

Another dispatch dated September 11th, from Gen. Sheridan, is as follows:

General Pope telegraphed last night that advices from Wilcox are to the effect that there was no connected attack on Fort Apache by Indians; that what occurred was a mere temporary outbreak occasioned by the arrest of a medicine man and the unexpected firing of Carr's scouts, which killed Hentig and six men; and that there have been no depredations since the firing of the burying party, the day after officially reported. General Pope expresses some doubts as to whether the Indians will fire on the troops now advancing on them from every direction.

Secrptary Kirkwood has requested Gen. Sheridan, through the War Department, that if a movement of the troops becomes necessary to leave the troops now guarding the Ute Indians until the last that are sent away. The Indian Bureau regards the outbreak at Fort Apache as temporary, and thinks the trouble is now all over. Governor Sheldon, of New Mexico, in a letter to Secretary Kirkwood, writes that the Indian troubles have been greatly exaggerated. As a matter of precaution, however, Governor Sheldon urges that arms be sent out to arm the companies of citizens that have been formed, lest the Indians that have been fighting might seek to join with Nana in his raids.

A WEEK'S EXCHANGES.

The Business of the Country Larger in Almost Every Branch.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The following is from the *Public*: The exchanges last week were materially disturbed by the unusual day of fasting and prayer on account of the President. In this and some other States the week embraces only five days of business, although the exchanges, as respects payments made on drafts and checks by mail, were nearly the same as if the banks had been open six days. In some States the exchanges closed on Thursday, as in New York; in other States Tuesday, and a considerable difference results in comparative amounts in the payments made during the week; hence the exchanges can not be regarded as of usual significance, and the increase shown only proves that the volume of business, had the week been uninterrupted, would have been still more largely in excess of the business done in the corresponding week of last year. For the week ending September 3 at San Francisco and September 10 at other cities, the exchanges were:

New York	$ 639,907,080
Boston	66,820,114
Philadelphia	42,700,583
Chicago	56,758,127
St. Louis	17,013,927
Cincinnati	17,191,800
San Francisco	17,062,633
Baltimore	14,029,332
New Orleans	6,855,507
Milwaukee	6,763,816
Louisville	8,493,259
Pittsburgh	7,220,036
Providence	3,589,700
Kansas City	3,090,030
Cleveland	2,498,242
Indianapolis	2,271,000
New Haven	943,213
Worcester	713,834
Memphis	578,607
Lowell	435,490
Syracuse	333,918
Total	$ 916,344,135
Outside of New York	$276,438,145

The enormous transactions at Chicago continue, although the great wheat corner is supposed to have culminated September 1. At San Francisco there has been extraordinary activity in mining stock on account of the reported discovery of a new bonanza in the Comstock lode. The increase in business at Louisville may possibly be ascribed to the recent railroad arrangements. That volume of business is large almost everywhere, and so large that there is no reason to doubt a continuance of the general prosperity. Indeed, it is a feature of these returns. The increase at known centres in speculative activity is, on the whole, less than at other points where the business is almost wholly legitimate. Whatever advance there is in the prices of stocks here, there is at least this basis of fact that the business of the country is larger in almost every branch than ever before.

A Terrible Tragedy.

LITTLE ROCK, September 14.—The *Democrat* has the following particulars of a terrible tragedy enacted yesterday in Canton township, near Booneville. Two young men, Robert and Walter Hawley, brothers, were riding homeward from town, and while passing down the south side of Petitjean creek, were fired on by an assassin from the steep banks of the creek. Robert was killed on the spot, two buckshot penetrating the heart. Walter was wounded, having received two buckshot through the intestines and two through the left arm. He rode half a mile before falling from his horse from exhaustion and loss of blood. The assassin, who was concealed underneath the bank of the creek, got away unseen. Two negroes are now under arrest. They are strongly suspected of knowing something about it.

There has been an ill feeling between the negroes and whites in Canton Township for sometime, growing partly out of the arrest of a negro for carrying a pistol. It is thought that this is the first act in the plot of vengeance planned by the negroes.

The First Steamship Built in Holland.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—The s eamship Nederland, the first of the new line established between this city and Holland, arrived at this port from Rotterdam after a voyage lasting twelve days and thirteen hours. The Nederland, which is a new vessel, full brig-rigged, was built by the Nederland Steamboat Company at Rotterdam, and is the first steamship that was ever built in Holland, the latter country having until lately had her vessels constructed on the Clyde. The first trial at shipbuilding was certainly a successful one, the new vessel being one of the most complete and perfectly equipped boats that has ever entered these waters.

FROM OVER THE OCEAN.

IROQUOIS VICTORIOUS YESTERDAY.

A Brilliant Achievement of the American Horse—Ravages of Diphtheria in Prussia—A Terrible Land Slide—Foreign Notes.

LONDON, September 14.—The race for the St. Leger stakes at the Doncaster September meeting, was won by Iroquois, Geologist, second; Lucy Glitters, third. The betting immediately before the start was £100 to £30 against Iroquois, four to one against Ishmael and five to one against St. Louis. Archer rode Iroquois.

The weather was dull, but there was no rain. The attendance was very large. Iroquois' victory was extremely popular, and he and Archer were enthusiastically cheered. Iroquois attracted much attention by his excellent style in the preliminary canter and the excellent start effected. At the first attempt Iroquois was quickest away, but Archer immediately pulled him back.

Josy Ann then took the lead, attended by St. Louis, Limestone and Geologist with Iroquois next. By the time the rifle butts were reached Falkirk had taken the lead, *Ishmael and Lucy Glitters* having joined the leading horses in front of Iroquois, which continued at the head of the second division. At the Red House Falkirk succumbed to Ishmael, Lucy Glitters second, with St. Louis, Geologist, Scobel, Limestone and Iroquois well up until half a mile from home. Here Limestone joined Ishmael. After another quarter of a mile had been traveled the two leaders were beaten, and Balgate and St. Louis became distressed.

Lucy Glitters momentarily took the lead, but before the pole was reached Iroquois came in full running, winning easily by a length. Geologist passed Glitters in the last fifty yards. St. Louis pulled up for fourth, followed by Estibe, Ishmael, Fortissome, Limstone and Scobel in the order named. Lord Chelmsford, Josy Ann and Privateer were the last three, except Voluptuary, who walked in. Time of the race 3 minutes and 20 seconds. There was three-quarters of a length between Geologist and Lucy Glitters.

Land League Affairs.

DUBLIN, September 14.—The Executive Committee of the Land League will submit resolutions to the National Convention declaring that the cause of political and society ills which is impoverishing the country is a detestable system of alien rule, and the people can never be prosperous and content until they enjoy the right of self-government, for which they will never cease to struggle.

The Executive Committee invites the Convention to solemnly pledge itself to a determined adherence to the principles of the Land League until all its aims are fully accomplished. It has already been decided by the Land League to establish a labor league, the executive to be affiliated with the work in conjunction with the Land League, but to be composed exclusively of representatives of bona fide laborers. The objects of this executive are the extension of the franchise to laborers, the return of labor representatives to Parliament and peasant proprietorship.

Brotherly Feeling.

LONDON, September 14.—At a large meeting held in Exeter Hall last evening in connection with the Ecumenical Methodist Conference General Fiske spoke earnestly of the increasing friendliness between Great Britain and the United States. He prayed that they might never be opposed in war. Rev. Dr. Tiffany explained the position and prospects of the Methodist Episcopal church in America. Rev. Dr. Wilson gave a similar explanation in relation to the Methodist Episcopal church in the South. The meeting was instructive and enthusiastic.

Ravages of Diphtheria in Russia.

LONDON, September 14.—The Russian journals publish terrible details of diphtheria, now epidemic in Russia, reported in certain communes and parishes. All children under 15 years have died. The origin of the attack dates from '72, when the disease first appeared in Bessarabia. Since then it has spread far and wide over the south of the empire, whence it lately began to make rapid progress towards the east and northwest. In Pultania, a province of considerably less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, there have been 45,543 cases, 18,965 fatal.

Victims for Sacrifice.

LONDON, September 14.—Advices from the west coast of Africa state that the King of Dahomey with his army of Amazons, raided and destroyed the towns of Ignano and Okepo. They had a population of many thousands. All who were unable to escape were taken to Dahomey, the capital of Dahomey, for sacrifice at the great annual custom.

Submission of Egyptian Officers.

LONDON, September 14.—Disaffected officers of the Khedive have signed an act of complete submission. Haiden Pasha is appointed Minister of Finance; Mahmoud Pasha Baronde, Minister of War, and Marashli Pasha, Minister of Public Works. The crisis is now regarded as past. Intervention is needless.

Negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The *Times* says: The British Commissioners go to Paris in a few days to resume negotiations for a treaty of commerce. We understand that France will now concede the point in regard to a prolongation of the existing treaty, which was the immediate occasion of the suspension of negotiations.

Bears the Stain of Guilt.

LONDON, September 14.—The German Consul at Leghorn was assaulted in a railway carriage, going from Paris to Turin, and thrown from the carriage window in a tunnel, but was not much injured. The guards of the train have been arrested. One, who answered the inquiries evasively, was marked with blood.

Plot and Counterplot.

LONDON, September 14.—It is stated that 300 Russian noblemen have organized themselves under the name of the Sacred Legion, as a counter association to the Nihilist attempts on the life of the Czar. They will dispose of a large fund and employ a complete system of secret organization.

Can't Do Without It.

PARIS, September 14.—Leon Chatteau has just published two letters, one addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the other to the French Chambers of Commerce, demanding the abrogation of the decree of February, prohibiting the importation of American pork.

Sensible.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 14.—The Porte has finally decided to dispatch neither troops nor commissioners to Egypt.

B. & O. RAILROAD NOTES.

Changes Made—Increasing Express and Telegraph Business.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad to-day reduced the passenger fare from this city to the West so as to correspond with the "cut rates" from New York, and the East-bound rates the same to Baltimore as to New York.

At a meeting of the Directors of the B. & O. road George W. Dobbin was elected a director in place of John King, Jr., resigned; James Carey Cole was elected in place of Donnell, resigned, and John W. Davis was confirmed as assistant to the First Vice President.

President Garrett made a statement in regard to the rapidly increasing express and telegraph business of the Company, and its interchange of business beyond its own lines, covering 11,000 miles of wire with other telegraph organizations. He stated that it was desirable that a general manager should be appointed to take charge of these interests, and George W. Frick was chosen.

After a long statement by Mr.