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TELEGRAMS!

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A Lima letter says that last the long looked-for success of the Peruvian coast has been secured. On Sunday morning, the 22d instant, the enemy's vessels, transports, and men-of-war appeared off Pisco, without loss of time directed their course to the shore. Pisco was defended by a detachment of 900 Bolivian troops, under Commander Colonel Gramer, but it was General Buendia, in charge of the Peruvian army of Tarapaca, was likewise in the place at the time. Two parrot 200-pounders were mounted on a bluff overlooking the town, but it is asserted they were without adequate shelter. The fight was heavy and the loss of life great. The batteries made a gallant resistance, but was captured. Buendia retired to San Bernard, a short two leagues from the scene of the battle. A battle on land must take place.

Telegrams just received announce that Lima has fallen back to Pena Grande, on the stretch between the inland terminus of the Pisco and Iquique Railroad, and seen joined by his reinforcements, making in all about 9,000 men. The Chilian force was at Santa Catalina, thirty miles or so from Pisco on the railroad, and still forward towards Buendia's position. Daza, or their columns must also advance towards the Province of Tarapaca from Arica and Tacna, directly in the face of the Chilians. The number of the Peruvian soldiers is variously estimated; probably 10,000 or 12,000. Fears are entertained of the destruction of Iquique by the united Chilian forces. The town is only guarded by a few regulars, as all the regulars have to Buendia's support. Lima has been under martial law; all citizens carrying arms must enroll themselves in the line of the national guard regiments, the attacking force of Chilians on Tarapaca seem to secure safety to Lima from any assault. It is not probable that any strong enough to attempt two such attacks and it is evident that the main force of Chilian is on their march towards the guano deposits in the latitude.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Prominent army officers in this city are by no means sanguine in their efforts to procure the designation of the White River Utes of the mountains of Colorado as the scene of the assault upon Thornton's party. On the contrary, the belief is generally expressed in army circles that the Utes have been and are still simply trying to win time in hopes that military operations will be prevented by winter weather and that the guilty members of the party should be executed before the spring season so as to evade detection or punishment. General Sherman said yesterday that he would be on the best but there was no telling what would take place. He had given orders to leave no means untried to make soldiers at present in camp in the Utes as comfortable as possible and had told that shelter, clothing and the best of that could be procured should be furnished. In the event of the interior of the Utes in their present efforts to possession of the murderers the army will be on the spot and make short work of them in the spring or sooner if necessary. It is believed the winter will so reduce the number of their ponies as to make it impossible for them to escape.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The chief political here is the contest in Virginia between the Debt Payers and the Readjusters. It appears that each class of the Democrats elected an equal number of members to the Legislature, while the Republicans have elected twenty-seven members of which ten are Debt Payers and seventeen are Readjusters. This difference gives the Readjusters a small majority if no other question were introduced into the contest. But the Republicans propose, while holding the balance of power, to secure concessions which advance their interests. The leaders of the classes of Democrats are offering very advantageous terms and the question under consideration is which side will most carry out promises made. The school officers are Debt Payers and as their influence in office and the general distribution of patronage depends upon the triumph of their side, they offer to keep open the schools and repeal the poll tax, whereby the colored people are deprived of the vote, and concede other political advantages.

The Readjusters offer similar terms except they ask that Mahone, their leader, be elected United States Senator. It is understood the promise of Republican support was made to Mahone during the caucus. He consented to them that reputation was not lost, that there were other things besides that to be readjusted, that the school officers, needed readjusting; that the poll tax law, which required payment before election day needs readjusting; that the colored Republicans may not be readjusted of their votes.

The name, Readjusters, has had a meaning in the canvass, which gave great advantages. Both sides have sought to cultivate the friendship of the colored people. Meetings have been held, over a colored man have presided, and a colored speaker has shared the time with white speakers, and very friendly relations exist between the races. The contest was watched with deep interest from

here. The President sees in the result of this campaign and in the present situation a better prospect for the future of Virginia. The colored voters are now an important factor, and all rights being assured peace and prosperity will follow.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—The British steamship Rathmore, Captain Rowles, which sailed from this port Tuesday last, with a large cargo, including 200 cattle for London, returned this morning. First Officer Mitchell, reports that the ship passed out of the capes on Wednesday, when the weather was boisterous, but she behaved well until Thursday night. As soon as the gulf stream was reached a heavy chop sea was encountered, but the ship kept her course. On Thursday night about 10 o'clock, while the first officer's watch was on deck she was struck by a sea which swept her forward deck, carrying away the cattle pens and sweeping ten or twelve of the cattle overboard. First Officer Mitchell was thrown down and so severely injured that he had to be taken to his room. Boatwain Thomson was then called to take the watch, and he and Captain Rowles, who had come on deck, were standing on the bridge when it was discovered that the trial was adrift. Captain Rowles ordered Thomson to take the men and secure it. The work required about half an hour, and when Thomson returned to his post on the bridge he found the dead body of Captain Rowles. The gin block over the forward hatch had fallen on the head of Captain Rowles, and both flanges had crushed through his skull to the brain, killing him instantly. Half an hour later the ship became unmanageable and broached to; for some time she was buffeted by the sea, and the cattle had become perfectly wild; the ship however, was got on an even keel again and started on the return for this port. Her hull suffered no damage, and the only injury she sustained was the loss of the fore boom, and besides the cattle swept overboard a number were killed; the whole loss amounting to about ninety. Many were crippled. The boatswain says Captain Rowles before he was killed expressed his intention to return to Baltimore, as the cattle pens, piled with loose bales of hay, were not fit to voyage across the Atlantic at this season of the year.

VIRGINIA, Kans. Co., Ill., Nov. 24.—One of the most unprovoked and cold blooded murders ever perpetrated was committed Saturday at a farm some ten miles north of this place. The victims, two German brothers named Eichenand, were husking corn when John N. and Robert Taylor, also brothers, came along on horseback, dismounted, and saying they were now going to settle a feud which had existed between the two families, and immediately began stabbing one brother, who fell with a knife thrust through the lung. They then turned upon the other Eichenand, who, being unarmed, attempted to escape. They caught him, and plunging a knife into his throat, severed the jugular vein. One brother died soon after and the other was dying last night. The murderers escaped, and the officers are in pursuit.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Manager Allyn of the Western Union Telegraph Company of this city, stated that he had been instructed to comply with the demands of the committee and furnish telegrams specifically called for within the specified time. The dispatches, twenty-one in number, were handed to the Chairman, who ordered a receipt given for them. The messages were in cypher; one from Morris Marks, asking about the adjournment of Congress. Senator Hill asked the witness if he knew what the dispatches contained?

Witness—I do not.
Senator Cameron—Better send for Tilden. W. P. Seymour, notary public, testified regarding the affidavits made by James P. Blackstone, a member of the Louisiana Legislature, and others, showing that they had been paid money to vote for Kellogg.
Seymour testified that the paper produced was not Blackstone's original affidavit, but the substance of it. The paper reiterates that Blackstone at various times received money from Kellogg and Louis Soper, amounting in all to \$2,250, which he used as directed by Kellogg to secure Kellogg's election. Witness repeated part of the conversation in his office between members of the committee of Nichols' Legislature and others with Blackstone, about bribery. Blackstone said he could get the affidavits of parties to whom he paid the money received from Kellogg corroborating his statement. These affidavits were also produced and filed with the committee. In conversation Blackstone said the money had been paid to him by Kellogg as a prominent Republican in the ward and a member of the Legislature. One of the parties who accompanied the members of the Nichols Legislature to my office to see Blackstone promised to reimburse him for the outlay in getting up the affidavit. Blackstone afterwards told me he received money from them, but with the distinct understanding that the money paid by the Democrats was not for bribery or anything of that sort, but was to pay the expense he incurred in going after testimony. Witness stated that the committee of the Nichols Legislature appointed to investigate Kellogg's proffered case, never made any report.

J. F. Barrington, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Packard Legislature testified that it seemed to be the general understanding that every meeting of the Legislature was paid for by Kellogg when Kellogg was elected United States Senator; saw Kellogg speak to Senator Tritchell one day in the telegraph office, telling him he wanted his vote, and would give him one of the best positions in the government, at the same time Kellogg handed Tritchell \$300. Tritchell remarked that it was all right. Witness had been in the Custom House, but was discharged last July.

J. S. Autz testified that he formerly held a place in the Custom House, but was displaced a few months ago by Kerns, formerly a member of the Packard Legislature. Witness was enrolling clerk of the Packard Legislature. It was a matter of common notoriety that the members were paid for voting for Kellogg.
B. Dreyfus testified that two very poor members of the Packard Legislature were flush the day after Kellogg's election, one remarking that the election would account for their great wealth. They had \$2,000 in cash.
W. J. Stokes, Judge of Grant Parish in '76, testified regarding the failure to have an election in that parish. The Republicans knew it was Democratic, consequently no election was ordered. Witness stated that the Republicans desired to get rid of him as Parish Judge, and had him abducted, by getting a requisition from Texas for him on the false charge that he was an absconding tax collector. Governor Wells wrote a letter to the officials of Cash county, Texas, informing them that a defaulting tax collector of that county was in Louisiana. When he had been arrested and taken out of the State on this false charge another judge was appointed. Wit-

ness recently applied for a position in the Custom House, but was not appointed. The committee adjourned till to-morrow, when witnesses for Kellogg in rebuttal will be called.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 24.—Despatches from Los Pinos dated the 23d state that the hostiles, who were to have appeared Saturday, had not come in Sunday noon. Charley, an Uncompagne Indian, testified, but knew nothing. Ouray told the Commission that Johnson's brother, shot by Frank Dresser, told him just before he died that he was responsible for the entire outbreak and Ute massacre, and shot the mail carrier and teams too. Ouray seems disappointed at Schurz' answer to his proposal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The Irishmen in Chicago have arranged for next Monday night at McCormick Hall to secure from American and Irish-American citizens an expression of sympathy with Parnell and his friends who are in trouble in Ireland. It is the intention to appoint a committee to receive whatever donations may be tendered to aid them in maintaining the stand they have taken. Mayor Harrison was invited to preside at the meeting and refused. Governor Cullom, however, will be present, as will other prominent citizens of the State and city. The feeling against the Mayor is rather bitter among the Irishmen. The movement is likely to be very successful in its moral weight and in procuring results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The Post this evening publishes the following: "Maurice Hefflich, a well known operator, arrived from Virginia City yesterday. He brings the following verbal proposition from John W. Mackey, of the bonanza firm, to Col. Deane: 'I will give you \$500,000 if you will find such bonanzas in the mines you talk of—Ophir, Hale and Norcross, and Yellow Jacket—pride you pay for the work for the time being until they are found; if you find three bonanzas as stated I will give you back the total amount of your expenditures and will pay \$500,000 as a reward for your services.' The above proposition was made to Col. Deane to-day, and he replied: 'Tell Mr. Mackey to put the proposition into writing and I will accept it for myself and friends.' Mr. Hefflich has since telegraphed this answer to Mr. Mackey."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Chief Justice Waite to-day granted a writ of error in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in the case of John C. Tinsley, colored, vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia, involving the constitutionality of the statute of that State which prohibits the marriage between white and colored persons. Tinsley, the plaintiff in the case, is a colored man, and the defendant a white woman. On his return to Virginia he was arrested, tried for the offense, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary, where, pending this appeal, he remains. Persons interested in the final settlement of the constitutionality of the State law prohibiting the intermarriage of the races have brought the case to this court for decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In response to a telegraphic order addressed by Secretary Evarts to the U. S. Consul General at Havana, directing him to make all necessary representations concerning the recent arrest at Santiago de Cuba of the wife and brother of Mr. Muro, of Brooklyn, a telegram has been received from the Consul General announcing that they have been released. The dispatch gives no particulars, but refers to a general report by mail.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Announcement has been made of the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in New England toward the public schools. The Archbishop gives the following advice of the Pope to a European Bishop and has directed all priests in the archdiocese of New England to establish parochial schools, and threatens parents who refuse to patronize them with the terrors of the church, in localities where the influence of public schools is thought to be particularly injurious to Catholic youths. The priests are instructed to withdraw children at once, even if there be no parochial schools in the vicinity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—One of the largest fires for some time past in this city took place this morning. The fire was discovered in the stables of the Eighth Avenue Horse Car Railroad, and notwithstanding the fact that five minutes after the discovery fully forty seconds of water were turned upon the blazing building, it was only when there was nothing further for flames to feed upon that the firemen obtained control. The stables were in a four-story brick building fronting on Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Almost before any movements to save the stock in the stables could be made the flames burst simultaneously from the windows on the Fiftieth and Forty-ninth street sides. The horses stalled on the upper floors were untied and run down an inclined plane to the ground. There were nearly 800, and the work of getting them out was one of great difficulty and danger. Blinded by the smoke and frightened by the noise of the kicked and reared, and over one hundred had to be abandoned to destruction. Their pitiful whinnying could be heard above the roar of the flames. The three upper stories were one vast sheet of fire. Two brick buildings, one a liquor store and the other a restaurant, cut into the stable building on the corner, were saved. At this point in the stables an immense quantity of hay in bales was stored. When these caught fire a sudden bursting of the bands that bound the bales caused an explosion that shattered the side of the building and threw the brick wall into the street. It fell with crashing force upon a ladder on which were Chief Campbell, Foreman John Walsh and Foreman Henry C. Mount, and John Regan; each and all were buried under the smoking mass, and shouts of horror went up from the spectators. Their comrades instantly fell to the work of rescue, and soon all were recovered bruised, bleeding and insensible. Mount had his skull and leg fractured, and was also injured internally. He died an hour afterwards in the hospital. Regan had his leg broken and was badly cut. Chief Campbell and Foreman Walsh were painfully but not seriously hurt, and remained on duty. Hardly had the firemen and spectators recovered from the excitement caused by the fall of the wall when it was rumored that a fireman had fallen into the burning building, but a muster of companies later showed that all were present except those taken to the hospital. Soon after the walls on the Fiftieth street side fell with a crash.

The firemen gave their attention entirely now to the surrounding property, the stables being a mass of ruins. By 10 o'clock all danger of a spread of the fire had ceased. The loss is estimated at about \$250,000; insurance \$270,000.
Chief Fisher, of the 8th battalion, was in-

jured in the back by a falling wall, and fireman David Cleaser was seriously injured. Mount has a wife and four children. He was buried under the ruins of and when discovered was lying with a heavy iron girder across his chest. His skull was fractured and several ribs broken.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Abraham S. Hewitt, in conversation with a Tribune reporter last night, stated that he consulted with Tilden in reference to the electoral commission when it first came to his knowledge. He said the bill was amended and modified to meet the suggestions made by Tilden at the time. He denied having any money grievance against Tilden and declared he had no quarrel with him but he thought Tilden had used him unfairly in allowing Watson's attacks upon him to go uncontradicted. He will not state how far Pelton and Weed were connected with the National Democratic Commission in '76. He does not think Tilden will again be nominated for the Presidency.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Harrison and Adams have withdrawn from the bicycle race. The latest from the track is as follows: Englishmen, Stanton, 179; Cann, 155; Terrant, 125; Keen, 98. Americans, Meyer, 169; Belard, 100; Harrison, 151; Rutland, 133; Nolan, 82. The Europeans have not gained as fast as they must to overcome the handicap. The arrangement is that the highest two scores on either side shall be compared instead of the highest four as telegraphed yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The leading merchants and capitalists of St. Louis called upon Jay Gould at his rooms in the Lindell Hotel this morning, and had a conversation with him regarding his recent acquisitions of railroad property in the West, their effect upon this section of the country, the policy he would pursue toward St. Louis, etc., which according to reports, the meeting being private, was quite satisfactory to those present. Mr. Gould has made a pretty thorough examination of the Missouri Pacific property here, and expresses himself highly pleased with it. He and his party will leave for Kansas City to-morrow morning on a tour of inspection of the Missouri Pacific road; thence to Omaha and from there to Ogden.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Evacuation Day was observed by a parade of the Old Guard, display of flags and bunting on City Hall and the raising of the national colors over old Fort Mifflin in Central Park and on the liberty pole at the Battery. The veterans of 1812 were entertained at dinner in the afternoon.

LEADVILLE, Nov. 25.—Matters are quieting down here, but guards patrol the city still, and a conflict between the vigilantes and plug uglies may be resumed on slight provocation. Twelve masked men last night entered a ball room, singled out a man and examined his face, but released him, saying, "This is not our man." None of the parties warned to leave have gone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his annual report predicts that the internal revenue tax for the present fiscal year will reach \$115,000,000. During the past year 3,117 illicit stills have been seized. He recommends that \$100,000 of internal revenue taxes be collected; increase in receipts from distilled spirits of \$2,149,000 over 1878; increased production of distilled spirits nearly 16,000,000. The report is very voluminous.

The increase in manufactured tobacco is 12,000,000 pounds, and 194,000,000 increase in the number of cigars and cigarettes; 6,366 persons have been arrested for illicit distilling; 27 employees were killed and 48 wounded while enforcing the revenue laws. The Commissioner says: "It is clear to my mind that in some portions of the country, for some time to come, reliance cannot be placed upon State courts for punishing citizens who commit murder or assaults to murder upon our officers, or while engaged in the performance of their duties. It seems to me of the utmost importance that the United States should, under its own laws and through its own courts, undertake the trial and punishment of persons who are guilty of assault to murder officers while engaged in the performance of their special duties, and I made a recommendation in my last report for the passage of such a law by Congress."

During the year 1879 there were 14,887,581 gallons of spirits exported, and the demand is unabated. Regarding the production and movement of distilled spirits during the first four months of the present fiscal year, the report says: "It shows that the foreign demand of last year is steadily maintained, while the production is 2,794,198 gallons greater than for the corresponding period of last year, and the withdrawal of 2,458,950 gallons greater than for the same period last year. The increase in alcohol exported is 8,879,350 gallons; increase in rum exported, 430,490; increase in Bourbon whisky exported, 6,735; increase in pure neutral or Cologne spirits, 37,685 gallons; increase in miscellaneous, 1,229. Total increase, 9,353,989. Decrease in rye whisky, 9,787; decrease in corn whisky, 1,124; decrease in high wines, 5,748; total decrease, 10,660. Net increase, 9,338,329 gallons.

As the principal increase in the demand for American spirits has been in those foreign ports where they are best known, and as they have, during the years 1878-9 become known in all parts of the world, it is anticipated that the exportations of such spirits during the current fiscal year will be still greater than those were during the fiscal year ending June 30, '79. Almost the entire increase of 9,354,989 gallons in the quantity of spirits exported in '79, consisted of those varieties which had been subjected to several processes of distilling, redistilling, purifying and refining, before being deposited in distillery warehouses, the increased production of spirits is distributed among all the different varieties known to the trade, except highwines, which decreased 1,379,383 gallons.

DENVER, Nov. 25.—The South Park & Pacific Railroad company have let the contract to-day for the excavation of a tunnel through

the main range of the Rocky mountains at Alpine Pass, one third of a mile long and eleven thousand feet above the sea. The entire work on the road to the anthracite coal fields in the Elk mountains and the waters of the Gunnison, is to be completed by the 1st of September next. The letting of the grading, bridging and tying is to be made in thirty days.

DENVER, Nov. 25.—Despatches from Los Pinos state that up to Monday the hostile Indians had not returned to that point, though it was reported they were preparing to come in. Ouray said the hostiles were away, evidently fearing trouble.

The despatches do not indicate that the commission expect to accomplish much now, and it is reported that a campaign has already been arranged, one column to march from Milk River, one from Utah, and two from the south. The commission is still barricaded and are prepared to repel any attack.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The Post-Dispatch publishes a full account of the proceedings at the meeting between Gould and eminent citizens to-day. Ex-Governor Stannard made a statement to Gould of the resources, growth and prosperity of the city as a railroad central distributing point. Gould replied that as long as he controlled the roads here he would work for the interest of St. Louis. He thought they had neglected their greater interests. It should be more utilized in the shipping trade. He didn't believe they were in a condition to handle all the grain that his roads are expected to bring here. He believed Kansas next year would produce fifty million bushels of wheat, and two hundred million bushels of corn, all of which our roads could bring here, as well as a great deal from Nebraska. He thought they should begin to provide means for its transportation. The committee were much pleased with his remarks about the river, and are already maturing plans which were thought of some time ago for carrying out his suggestions by building tow boats, grain barges, etc., for a line between here and New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Washington dispatches say that a member of the National Republican Committee said this evening that unless the preferences of the members of the committee as to the candidate have been changed recently a majority is in favor of the nomination of Blaine. It is understood that Blaine's friends would like to have either Gorman, McCormick or Chandler elected Chairman in place of the late Senator Chandler.

GALVESTON, Nov. 25.—The case of the State against James Curry for the murder of the actor Porter, was called this morning, none of the State witnesses being present. The District Attorney announced that he was not ready, and asked for a continuance, which was granted. The court ordered the clerk to enter a fine of \$500 each against Barrymore, Miss Cummins and A. Harvey, they having forfeited recognizance. The prosecution claim having made every effort to find Harvey. The case has been called again for the April term.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 25.—Senator Booth, of California, stated to-day that that State was practically a unit on the Chinese question; that the times were improving there and that the State was very prosperous; that the Republicans were sure to carry the State at the next Presidential election; also that they are decidedly friendly towards Blaine for the Presidency; that he (Booth) preferred him, and that the reason was not that he loved Grant less, but Blaine more. The Senator leaves for the East on Friday.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The services of Phillip Callan, liberal member of Parliament, in defence of the Sligo prisoners have been declined. A large meeting of Irishmen and Irish sympathizers was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday. Meetings were also held on Sunday at Leeds and Manchester, where only Birmingham, where the hall was crowded. At all of them resolutions were passed protesting against the arrests of Daly and Killen. One of the greatest demonstrations that ever occurred in County Mayo was held at Swinford on Sunday, nearly 20,000 farmers being present. Parnell made a speech in support of the resolution which was adopted condemning the action of Great Britain.

The Sligo prisoners will be charged before the County Magistrates to-day. Only members of the press will be admitted. Two solicitors will defend Darrit and Daly, Killen will defend himself. The request of the solicitors to visit the prisoners on Sunday was refused.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—San Domingo advices are to the effect that on the 8th inst. a fight had occurred between the forces of President Guillermo and the Revolutionists at San Pedro. Guillermo was dislodged from the position he had occupied and compelled to retreat in some disorder to the Capital. The Revolutionists advanced and were besieging the capital. The only outlet from the capital was on the river side towards the Province of Seybo where Guillermo went to try to gather fresh troops. The cause of Guillermo is considered lost. He only holds the capital and Province of Seybo. The balance of the Republic has declared against Guillermo.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—When the ex-Empress Eugenie arrived here her mother, the Countess Montijo, was already dead. King Alfonso, who was awaiting Eugenie at the station, communicated the news of her mother's death. Eugenie wished to go to her mother's residence but was prevailed upon to go to the Alba Palace. Many thousand visitors called and inscribed their names.

Extra policemen have been drafted. A land meeting was held to-day at Aghadourr, near Castle Bar, County Mayo; ten thousand people were present.

Monroe, in opening the case for prosecution, pointed out that sedition meant not only open violence but anything calculated to incite disaffection or to set one class against another. He then proceeded to call evidence. Rea, Solicitor of Belfast, and himself at one time a political prisoner, defended Killen. The prisoners all looked well and chatted unconcernedly. The court room was crowded although tickets were necessary to secure admission. The London councillor for Daly applied for a copy of the notes which the government short hand writer had taken at the meeting. The application was granted.

SLIGO, Nov. 24.—A number of police were examined to prove the general character of the Gorton meeting and the incendiary words on which the indictments against the prisoners are founded. In consequence of the magistrates leaving the bench during a short pause caused by indisposition of a witness Liden applied for the release of the prisoners as the magistrate left the bench without adjourning court or remanding the prisoners. The application was overruled.

Monroe, in describing the character of the meeting at Gorton alluded to the illegal use of inflammatory language and to the presence of men armed with imitation pikes and carrying banners inscribed with disloyal mottoes. After the policemen present at the meeting had been examined, Mr. Monroe applied for the committal of Daly, who was accordingly committed for trial, bail being accepted.

Killen and Davitt were remanded for further examination. On the news of Daly's liberation reaching Castle Bar there was great rejoicing; illuminations were prepared to celebrate his arrival; Mayo will insist upon his being its popular representative in Parliament.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—The government engineer has surveyed the districts bordering on the Shannon river with a view to the commencement by the government of the scheme for their drainage which is to cost twenty thousand pounds. The prospect of employment for laborers in these districts is regarded with great satisfaction. A London dispatch from Dublin to the Times says: "While the Irish agitators tell the public they are engaged in a legal and constitutional agitation and ostensibly advise the people to keep within the law, the country abounds with evidence that a different interpretation has been put upon their language. Threatening notes and acts of violence are practical comments upon their words. These are evil omens for winter which is beginning to be felt."

A correspondent of the Times calls attention to the brisk trade doing at the Irish fairs in old government rifles. One hundred and twenty-five rifles were sold in the district of Danganone in one week at about seven shillings each.

Lord Penance, Dean of the Court of Arches, will hold court Saturday next, when it is understood a warrant will be issued committing Rev. Alex. Mackonochie to prison for disobeying the monition of the court and for contempt in tearing down the Court's order from the doors of his church.

Gladstone has arrived in Edinburgh for the electoral tour for contesting Midlothian. He was most enthusiastically welcomed throughout his entire journey from Liverpool to Edinburgh.

ROME, Nov. 25.—The new Italian Cabinet has been completed as follows:—Signor Cavoli, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Depretis, Minister of the Interior; Magliani, Minister of Finance, Villa, Minister of Justice; Baccarini, Minister of Public Works; De Sanctis, Minister of Public Instruction; General Bonella, Minister of War; Admiral Acton, Minister of Marine, and Micelli, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The proprietor of the London Free Press has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one hundred pounds, and required to find recognizance for nine months' good behavior for publishing a series of articles by Mrs. Weldon on the lunacy laws, in which she stated that her husband and Lieut.-General Sir Henry Dalrymple conspired to confine her from interested motives.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Mark Lane Express' review of the British grain trade for the past week says: "Fortunately what was made fair progress before frost set in, and will proceed still faster if the weather ameliorates; however, in some districts it is feared that future prospects are jeopardized by the badness of seed wheat, really good samples of which are exceedingly scarce. Operations in Scotland are more backward, but if the weather remains propitious another fortnight fair crops will be sown. The harvest is now completed in the later districts of Scotland, but results are unsatisfactory. In England the home crop of wheat is arriving more freely at the country markets, but its condition continues unsatisfactory. Provincial trade was dull, and wheat declined a shilling per quarter in many important centres."

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Count Schouvaloff is on the point of leaving England for St. Petersburg. He will present his letters of recall as Russian Ambassador at London personally. It is rumored there will be several changes in the personnel of the London embassy and mission representatives at various European courts.

SLIGO, Nov. 25.—The court to-day was again crowded with spectators. Killen and Davitt appeared cheerful and fearless. Monroe, the Queen's counsel, said if he could prove the utterance of Davitt's alleged words that "The manhood of Ireland should spring to its feet and say it would tolerate landlords and landlordism no longer," the magistrate would be bound to commit him. Police evidence was called to prove this utterance. Davitt, who had been occupied all the morning preparing a written defense, before commencing to deliver it, protested against Monroe's remark that he had already experienced clemency of the crown, and declared that he was innocent of the charge of which he was convicted in 1870. Daly since his return from jail, complains of his treatment while in prison. Monroe, in the course of his remarks, said that Davitt is probably the most dangerous of the Irish agitators, and especially pointed to his language comparing the Zulu against to the Irish pike. Davitt then began cross-examining the witness, and declared he had been convicted of Fenianism in England on the evidence of a professional perjurer. His cross examination of the police witnesses failed to weaken the evidence against him. He was committed for trial, bail being accepted.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The services of Phillip Callan, liberal member of Parliament, in defence of the Sligo prisoners have been declined. A large meeting of Irishmen and Irish sympathizers was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday. Meetings were also held on Sunday at Leeds and Manchester, where only Birmingham, where the hall was crowded. At all of them resolutions were passed protesting against the arrests of Daly and Killen. One of the greatest demonstrations that ever occurred in County Mayo was held at Swinford on Sunday, nearly 20,000 farmers being present. Parnell made a speech in support of the resolution which was adopted condemning the action of Great Britain.

The Sligo prisoners will be charged before the County Magistrates to-day. Only members of the press will be admitted. Two solicitors will defend Darrit and Daly, Killen will defend himself. The request of the solicitors to visit the prisoners on Sunday was refused.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—San Domingo advices are to the effect that on the 8th inst. a fight had occurred between the forces of President Guillermo and the Revolutionists at San Pedro. Guillermo was dislodged from the position he had occupied and compelled to retreat in some disorder to the Capital. The Revolutionists advanced and were besieging the capital. The only outlet from the capital was on the river side towards the Province of Seybo where Guillermo went to try to gather fresh troops. The cause of Guillermo is considered lost. He only holds the capital and Province of Seybo. The balance of the Republic has declared against Guillermo.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—When the ex-Empress Eugenie arrived here her mother, the Countess Montijo, was already dead. King Alfonso, who was awaiting Eugenie at the station, communicated the news of her mother's death. Eugenie wished to go to her mother's residence but was prevailed upon to go to the Alba Palace. Many thousand visitors called and inscribed their names.

A correspondent states that the President of the Congress was present at the Cabinet Council Saturday and that an understanding has probably been arrived at between the Parliamentary majority and Premier Compos in reference to the reforms in Cuba.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—Charles S. Parnell will visit Darrit and Daly in Sligo jail to-day. The report is current that the government has arranged to advance money to tenants on the security of their landlords to be repaid in a term of years. Parnell has denied the statement that he advised the tenants never to pay their rents.

SLIGO, Nov. 24.—Darrit, Daly and Killen, arrested last week and lodged in jail here, were charged before the magistrates with sedition. Monroe, Queen's counsel and Crown law adviser, conducted the prosecution. The trial will be very protracted. Parnell and a number of priests were in court. There was no demonstration. The prisoners were brought into court by a heavy escort. There is a great crowd in Sligo.