# THE ARMY AND NAVY.

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF GENERAL SHERIDAN AND CONSTRUCTOR WILSON.**

Condition of the Federal Army—The Lieutenant-General's Recommendations—Hopeful Naval Information and Suggestions.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The annual report of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to the Secretary of War was made public this afternoon. He states that at the date of the last consolidated returns the army consisted of 2,209 officers and 24,236 men, distributed as follows: General officers, 104; general staff, 576 officers, 1,386 men; ten regiments of cavalry, 430 officers, 6,806 men; five regiments of artillery, 286 officers, 2,482 men; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 889 officers, 10,950 men; Indian scouts, 226 men; detachments, recruiting parties, &c., 2,386 men. Troops have been continually occupied in patroling the Oklahoma country, and have been successful in keeping intruders out of that region. General Sheridan says: The gradual spread of railroads throughout the territory can, however, ultimately have but one effect, and he is now of the opinion that Congress may well consider the advisability of opening up portions at least of this country to settlement.

THE UTE AND CROW TROUBLES.

The report describes in detail the recent troubles with the Ute Indians in Colorado and the Crows in Montana. In reference to the latter General Sheridan says: "The agent, from the best information I have, while an honest, honorable, well-meaning man, is not very well calculated to deal with wild Indians, being somewhat arbitrary and domineering, and in his endeavor to establish discipline attempted to enforce his power at once without giving the Indians a chance to cool off after their indulgences. As might have been expected from people of their character, resistance was immediately threatened." The policy of concentration into large posts in the vicinity of railroad centres has for several years been advocated, and many minor positions, now retained only because they afford a shelter for the troops not as yet provided for elsewhere, will be abandoned as soon as accommodations can be obtained at the regimental posts now either building or contemplating in the near future.

PRACTICE MARCHES AND CAMPS.

The gradual cessation of Indian troubles has permitted the prosecution to a greater extent than formerly of the practice marches and field camps, which further to so great an extent the practical and thorough instruction of the soldier. "With a more complete peace, the experience formerly gained by active field duty, necessitated by movements against a hostile foe, can no longer be obtained, and these peace manœuvres become all the more necessary. For their successful prosecution and the education of officers and men in the modern systems of carrying on war, the participation of larger bodies of troops than can now be assembled at our smaller posts is desirable, and this fact alone offers one of the strongest arguments for concentration into large posts that can be advanced. Fewer and larger garrisons also result in greater economy in their military administration, and I hope that the subject from both of these points of view may be favorably considered by Congress."

Instruction in the employment of the rifle and carbine has been a most energetically prosecuted throughout the year, and with very satisfactory results. It is the object of the system of instruction now in force in the army to educate the enlisted man that their fire in battle can be delivered with the maximum effect rather than to centre efforts upon the development of especial accuracy among particular individuals.

A REVISON OF TACTICS.

General Sheridan says that it is his intention to assemble at an early day a board of officers to consider the subject of the revision of tactics, and to prepare or recommend such revisions of the tactics as will place them more completely in harmony with the advanced methods of conducting war. He is of the opinion that both the drill and discipline of the men and efficiency of the army for service would be much enhanced by increasing by 5,000 men the present enlisted strength of the army, and two majors and two companies should be added to each regiment of infantry. But the measure which would in his opinion most promote the efficiency of the service would be the passage of a law authorizing the immediate retirement of those officers, about eighty in number, in whose cases such action has already been recommended by military boards, or who have for some time been absent on account of sickness from their commands with but little prospect of ultimate recovery.

The Springfield rifle still remains the weapon of our service, and it is undoubtedly a very good one. In his opinion, however, the magazine gun must be the gun of the future, and a glance at foreign armies shows that future to be very near at hand. If it is not possible for us to devise at an early day a good magazine gun embodying the advanced ideas now accepted abroad, it would be better to adopt the best of their weapons rather than adhere longer to our present single-loader, effective even as its fire can sometimes be made.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

He is strongly in favor of the General Government extending all possible aid to the National Guard of the different States, as they constitute a body of troops that in any great emergency would form an important part of our military force. They should be armed with the best weapons, amply provided with complete camp and garrison equipage, and instructed in the various drills and exercises according to the tactics and systems followed in the regular army. "According to my observation and experience most of the State troops now march well and handle the gun well, but they are deficient in discipline and in all the duties that teach a soldier to take care of himself while in camp or upon a march. This defect can now be overcome by establishing some system of encampment under the control and direction and at the entire expense of the General Government; in the development of such a measure the entire army, as well as myself personally, will be glad to render such assistance as lies in our power, and I recommend that the favorable consideration of the subject may be commended to Congress."

## OUR NAVY.

**Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, asks, in view of the additional duties devolving upon the bureau in connection with the designing and building of new vessels, that an assistant chief of the bureau be authorized by law. He recommends that two new vessels, at about 1,000 tons each, be built to replace the training-ships Saratoga, Jamestown, and Portsmouth, which cannot possibly be kept in service much longer, and he asks that special authority be given for the repair of the sloop-of-war Hartford, at a cost of $175,000.

THE OLD MONITORS.

In regard to the adaptability of the single-turreted monitors to coast and harbor defence he says: "They are now a considerable expense to the navy, as they must be taken care of, and not being in proper repair, they are of no use to the country. If these vessels are to be kept on the naval list they should be placed in perfect repair and be fitted with such modern rifles as they are capable of carrying. Within six months all of these vessels could be put in the same state of efficiency as they were at the time of their construction at an expenditure of about $500,000. This would give thirteen coast-defence vessels actually available armed with 15-inch smooth-bore guns. These guns could be replaced as rapidly as possible by rifles. By no other means could the same amount of money be spent to give the country such valuable return."

THE OUTLOOK.

"The outlook for the navy in the near future," the report says, "is a very hopeful one, and with the completion of the vessels now projected the navy will consist of a number of modern vessels admirably adapted to the varied needs of the service. The character of the work being done on the vessels now building and those lately completed shows that our ship-builders are able to turn out vessels of war second to none in the world.

"The establishment of the gun-factory at Washington, and introduction by the Bethlehem Iron-Works of a plant to furnish heavy armor and gun-forgings, make the United States absolutely independent of other countries in the construction and armament of her ships of war; and if the work of building the navy is only kept up as it is now going, we shall soon have a navy that will be a credit as well as a protection to our country and our country's interests."

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

Tables attached to the report show the exact condition of every vessel in the navy. Of the wooden vessels it is said that the Trenton, launched in 1876, represents the latest and best type of wooden steam cruiser, and will be useful and valuable for several years to come. With the Omaha and Vandalia (second-rates) she can probably be continued in service nine years longer; the Lancaster, with new boilers, six years; the Brooklyn and Richmond, five years; and the Pensacola three years. Of the third-rates the Mohican can be continued in service nine years, the Adams, Alliance, Essex, Kearsarge, Enterprise, Tallapoosa, Yantic, and Nipsic, five years; the Juniata, Ossipee, Swatara, Galena, and Marion, four years. The Quinnebaug and the Iroquois will probably be condemned by law on survey. It will thus be seen that in three years we shall have twenty-one of these vessels remaining, in six years but four, and in nine years the entire wooden navy will have disappeared. The appendix also contains elaborate detailed statements from the officers in charge of the construction of the new cruisers, gunboats, and dynamite cruiser of the work remaining to be done, as well as descriptions and plates of the new vessels and monitors, showing their general dimensions, armament, rig, steam power, and other details.

THE ESTIMATES.

A tabulated statement of the estimates of appropriation for the next fiscal year is appended to the report. He asks for $14,080 for salaries; $900,000 for the construction and repair of vessels; $24,041 for the civil establishments at navy-yards; $175,000 for extra tools at the Mare Island navy-yard; $60,000 for the construction of experimental works to test the resistance of ships at the New York navy-yard, and $3,000,000 on account of hulls and outfits of new ships.

**Dynamite vs. Prohibition in Ontario**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ORANGEVILLE, ONT., November 15.—To-night the house of Inspector Anderson was again blown up by dynamite. The charge was placed on the veranda at the front of the house, and two front rooms were badly shattered. The veranda is a complete wreck. Mrs. Anderson, who was alone in the house, was sitting beside the stove in the dining-room, and was badly shocked. The Inspector had just left the house, and was only about ten yards away when the explosion occurred. He was stunned by the concussion. A note was found warning him to desist from his efforts to enforce the prohibition law now in operation here and stating that he might congratulate himself that he was not blown to Kingdom Come. Several Orangeville hotel-keepers have been fined for violating the law during the past week, and it is a notable coincidence that dynamite explosions always occur after liquor-men have been fined for breaking the law. Intense excitement prevails in the town. This is the sixth dynamite explosion that has occurred in Orangeville in two years. The perpetrators are unknown.

**A Desperate Louisiana Butcher.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—A special from St. Joseph, La., to-day says: An altercation occurred between G. Blum, a merchant, and Charles Favor, a butcher, in which Favor drew a pistol and fired twice at Blum, neither shot taking effect. Blum rushed out of his store, followed by Favor, who would have certainly killed Blum if he had not escaped in the crowd. Favor immediately mounted his horse and, flourishing his pistol, rode off. Stopping at a school-house, he called his sister Belle out and deliberately fired one shot at her, but fortunately without effect. He again galloped off, but by this time the sheriff, with a small *posse*, had started in pursuit. Finding that he was about to be overtaken, Favor wheeled and fired into the crowd and then shot himself through the breast. He is alive, but will probably die. The affair created intense excitement.

**Richest Gold Discovery Ever Known.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, November 15.—A Prescott (Arizona) special says: Private advices show that the recently-discovered gold-mine, ten miles from here, on the Massayampa river, is the richest by far than anything ever discovered in the world. The ore averages $1,000 per ton, and thousands of tons are in sight. Two men yesterday with a common mortar pounded out $800 in less than an hour. The gold clings to the rock in the purest scales. A man with a knife can scale off a handful in a few minutes. There is every indication that the lodge contains fabulous wealth. This river has produced millions in years past in placer mining, and on one occasion a pocket was found which yielded $100,000 in a few weeks. People are flocking there in great numbers

**Marriage of Senator Hawley.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was married at noon to-day in St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal church to Miss Edith Horner, of England, who has been for several years one of the head nurses at Blockley Hospital, in this city. There was a large and distinguished assemblage present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the rector of St. Clement's, Rev. Dr. Maturin. Miss May Wharton was maid of honor and Lieutenant Knapp, of the United States navy, best man.

**Providing for the Families of the Dead Anarchists.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, November 15.—It is announced that the Amnesty Society and the Defence Committee will join forces and assume the responsibility of providing for the families of the dead Anarchists, and a permanent fund will be started for that purpose. There will be, after the final accounting of the expenses of the funeral, a surplus of about $1,500 or $2,000 in the hands of the Defence Committee, which will form a nucleus for them to start the fund with. It is intended to make this new organization national in extent.

# THE VIRGINIA CASE.

**THE ARGUMENT CLOSED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.**

**Mr. Tucker Confident that the State Officials will be Released—Mr. Conkling's Argument Criticised.**

The Washington *Star* of yesterday evening says: In the United States Supreme Court to-day the Virginia *habeas-corpus* case was resumed, Mr. Tucker for the petitioners and the State having the floor. Ex-Governor Chamberlain, for the bondholders, obtained permission to read the decree in a case which he cited yesterday, and in regard to which he was questioned by Justice Gray. Mr. Tucker, resuming his argument, maintained that the act of the Virginia Legislature of 1887 was not, as had been claimed by the other side, a defiance of the decisions of the Supreme Court, but that in fact it was made to conform with these decisions. He held that in such litigation, instead of steering as close to a violation of State sovereignty as possible without conflicting with it, the true policy was to keep as far away as possible from such collision.

Mr. Tucker defined the difference between an infringement of the rights of the citizen by State officers, for which the officer, in his official capacity, could be held responsible, and the authoritative act of the officer in his capacity as a representative of the State. He maintained that in the case under consideration the officials were

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and that the proceedings against them were, in fact, proceedings against the State; that this was a proceeding against the sovereign State of Virginia, and not against certain of her officials. He said that God only knows what may be the construction of the law; that the time may have come when these "peddlers in coupons"—the foreign bondholders—may be able to enjoin the State and tie her hands. In very earnest language he declared that the present proceedings were without law, without jurisdiction, and without power, and said that if anything he had uttered could serve to prevent the invasion of the recognized rights of the States, he would thank God for the utterance.

The case was taken under consideration, and the next on the docket called.

MR. TUCKER CONFIDENT.

After the argument closed and the case was submitted a *Star* reporter asked ex-Congressman Tucker what he thought of the prospects. He said he felt confident that the State officers now held under arrest for contempt of court would be released, and that the decision would sustain his side of the case.

MR. CONKLING'S ARGUMENT.

The argument of ex-Senator Conkling was a decided disappointment to the Virginia people. He was paid a large fee for his appearance. In regard to Mr. Conkling's argument there seems to be no difference of opinion, or of expression, at least, among those who have taken so much interest in behalf of the Virginia officials who have been committed for contempt. It seems to have been expected that Mr. Conkling would make one of his greatest efforts; that he would put himself on record, before the Court, as maintaining that the sovereignty of a State could not or should not be invaded. Instead of that Mr. Conkling delivered a very mild and non-committal speech. He did not lay down any affirmative legal propositions but usually quoted his clients. In making his strongest points, it is said, Mr. Conkling would say "my clients affirm" thus and so, or "the petition alleges" so and so. There is no concealment of the disappointment at the ex-Senator's argument, and some say that he was not willing to put himself on record in favor of anything like State's rights because he feared that it might arise against him hereafter, that he is not done with political ambition, and he was not willing to say anything that might hurt him in aspirations for future political honors.

During the proceedings to-day Mr. Conkling occupied a seat off to one side of the bar, apparently taking but little interest in the proceedings.

**GREELEY'S SON-IN-LAW.**

**The Dashing Colonel Smith Gets Short of Funds Through High Living.**

A Cincinnati special says: Colonel Nicholas Smith is the gentleman whom Queen Victoria said was the handsomest man she ever saw. He married some years ago Horace Greeley's daughter Ida. After her death he came in the possession of some property and lived in an extravagant manner. Last spring he arrived in Cincinnati and paid court to a pretty widow. His suit did not appear to be successful. Three weeks ago he came to Cincinnati again, stopping at the Gibson House. He hunted up Dr. J. H. Buckner, a well-known physician of the city. He was a college classmate of the Doctor's at Dartmouth.

The Doctor was told by the dashing and handsome Colonel that he had been best man at the swell wedding in Louisville of the Parisian millionaire Ovington to one of Louisville's most charming young ladies. The wedding party, he said, were at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and Colonel Smith was to accompany them on an extensive tour, and having been a little short requested the Doctor to endorse for him. Dr. Buckner introduced him to President Fallis, where much to the Doctor's surprise he wanted to draw against a New Yorker instead of an account on a bank. Dr. Buckner thought this unbusinesslike and said:

"I thought you intended drawing against an account in New York?"

The Doctor grew suspicious, and on some pretext got out of indorsing this draft, which was to be for $300. In the afternoon he called again and the Doctor indorsed a draft for $150 drawn on a man named Jonlyn, of New York. A few days later word came back that there was no such man in New York at the number named. Then the Doctor telegraphed to Colonel Smith and received an answer that Jonlyn was president of a big corporation there, and, calling at the bank, said that he would stand good, that Jonlyn was out of town yesterday. Dr. Buckner received a notice that the note had been again protested, and now has given up all hope of recovering his money. The grandchildren of Horace Greeley are at Shelbyville, in the care of a Mrs. Davis.

**ALMA TADEMA'S KINDNESS.**

**A Poor Governess Who Admired His Work Presented With a Specimen**

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

There's a capital photo-gravure of one of Alma Tadema's pictures of ancient Athenian life in a Wood-street store, and if my memory serves me it was about that very picture that a romantic little tale used to be told. When it hung "on the line" at the Royal Academy in London a few years ago among those who were entranced by its exquisite coloring and the story that it so vividly illustrated was a poor little governess. She came with her charges, two children of a wealthy man, to spend an afternoon among the glories of Burlington House. Alma Tadema's pictures, with their sunlit Mediterranean skies, their skilfully introduced marble fountains and alabaster seats, their straight Apollo-like young Greeks, and the still more lovely types of Athens' maidenhood, always attract a circle of admirers at the Academy. This day was no exception, and the poor little governess edged her way into the crowd with difficulty. But at last she squeezed her face under an old gentleman's arm and caught a glimpse of the picture. She was fascinated at once, enraptured and enthralled by the wonderful scene. She forgot about her pupils who were on the outside of the group, forgot everything but the days of Greece's glory, which the artist had conjured up for her. The daughters of a rich man would not submit to such treatment from a chit of a governess, and one of them got near enough to the slave to bid her come away at once. She prepared to obey and her aristocratic pupil and mistress consoled her with: "You couldn't buy it, you know, so what is the good of looking at it?" At that moment a gentleman with a fine face and a gracious manner—he was in the prime of life—touched the governess on the arm. "Would you mind telling me your name and address?" The girl, half scared to death, with the gallows, perhaps, before her eyes, told who she was and where she lived, and the gentleman bowed and walked away.

One day soon after this incident the little governess received a note and a package. In the note Alma Tadema presented his compliments and asked Miss —— to accept a little picture to remind her of the one she had admired so much at the Academy. In the package was a veritable gem from the studio of the greatest painter of antiquities this century has seen.

**A VISIT TO GERONIMO.**

**The Blood-Thirsty Apache Called on by a "Times" Man.**

A Pensacola (Fla.) letter says: We have shivered through our first cold snap. Two weeks since the air was a little wintry, but the past week only made light wraps necessary. To-day is mild and beautiful almost beyond belief. We spent the first part of the morning on the piazza until some one thought of a trip on the bay, and we promptly decided to go. We did not regret our decision.

As we left the wharf of this quaint city, which unfortunately is fast losing its quaintness in the march of improvements, and steamed through the shipping, there was a general sigh of satisfaction. Life was beautiful. Indian summer's soft haze gently toned the vivid blue of sky and water and gave a mistiness to otherwise sharp outlines. Our little tug puffed and hissed and swelled with importance, and we realized its responsibilities were not proportioned to its size. The bay sparkled and danced in tiny waves and a happy languor had taken possession of it and us.

THE INDIAN PRISONERS.

We stopped first at the navy-yard to put off a passenger, and admired the solid-looking brick buildings, beautiful avenues of trees, and fine sea wall. The shops are closed. There is a rumor of the Government's intention to reopen them, which will be of benefit to this rapidly-growing city. But we soon neared the principal point of interest—Fort Pickens and its Indian prisoners of war. Fort Pickens is situated on Santa Rosa island, one side of which is washed by the deep blue waters of the bay, while on the other shore breaks the surf of the Gulf of Mexico clear and green. As we neared the landing we observed several groups of Indians and one officer in their midst. They gathered about the boat, showing the curiosity of well-bred and dignified children, the principal man among them being Mangus, one of the chiefs.

As we stepped on the wharf he pulled up his fishing-line with a little pompano on the hook. I took the fish off for him and he smiled at me amiably. It seemed impossible that this smiling fellow, calmly fishing in his imprisonment, could be the fierce and desperate man who had jumped through the car-window with the train at full speed, courting any mode of death rather than the mortification of surrender.

INSIDE THE FORT.

We passed on within the fort. At the door of the first room were two Indian women seated on the floor playing cards. Our civilization has taught them this. They caused their game as we came up and smiled at the party. The soldier with us could not interpret, so our conversation was limited to a few signs.

Next we met a woman with a baby swinging on her back. She stopped to let us examine the little fellow. They have a most remarkable "instrument of torture," as we dubbed it, for carrying the "papooses" until they can walk. It is of wood, shaped something like a coffin, with the sides very much lower though. In that the child is placed and strapped, from its neck down to its heels, its hands straight down by its sides, so that the little one can move its head only. This arrangement has a band of leather which the mother passes around her forehead. When busy at anything she stands it up against the wall or a post! Of all the babies we saw there we did not hear one whimper. The women are very friendly, and seemed pleased at the attention paid them and their children by visitors, laughing a great deal and showing invariably fine rows of teeth. We saw great quantities of bead-work, baskets, etc., which they are busy preparing to sell winter tourists; but we did not purchase, as Indian work is so much better done by Americans now.

WARLIKE GERONIMO'S QUARTERS.

We soon reached Geronimo's quarters. He sat on a chair near his door and one of his squaws was on the ground near him, while a baby just walking played about his feet. Within the room on the bed were seated a little boy and girl, jabbering away for all they were worth, who quite scorned all our efforts to attract them to us. Geronimo was more suave than any Indian man I have ever seen. He smiled and shook hands and his manner was almost affable. I was much amused to see the murderous old fellow play with his child. One of his squaws died last week, but he didn't mourn very long.

We had been told that Natchez was more haughty than all the others, but I think we caught him on his red-letter day, he was so polite. He is the finest looking of any of the chiefs and his face is more honest. Geronimo has a blander smile, but would never inspire confidence. Natchez's hands and feet are very small. He stood up for us to look at. He is long and lithe of limb and looks as if his strength were quick and nervous rather than of the enduring kind. His hatred of Geronimo does not seem to abate. In fact, the old diplomat, as he is called here, is in bad odor with the other chiefs. They hold him accountable for their surrender and have never forgiven him. They are very chary about associating with him.

CONTRASTS IN THEIR LIVES.

A great pity came over me as we turned to go. I thought of their free life in the great far-reaching country of the West, their hatred of the pale faces of the East. Here they were, shut within four narrow walls, subject to their despised conquerors and their equally hated modes of life. I wondered they did not rise in their wrath and slaughter the handful of men who have them in charge. But life seems sweet to all human beings, and we soon learn prudence if the penalty of recklessness be death.

The storms of a few weeks since terrified them. The "big water" inspires them with an awe and dread that nothing else does, and it was an infinite relief to them when the heavens cleared and the waters were again calm. The booming of the surf, which sounded like the play of artillery far in the city, filled them with unspeakable terror. What will become of them? Will their lives be spent in prison? It is a knotty question, and one which the Government has not yet solved. They are not quite the heroes of Cooper, and their love of dirt and treachery are repulsive; but they are men, and men of so different birth and rearing we cannot force them quite yet into our narrower grooves.

# FATAL ACCIDENT.

**AN OLD COLORED MAN SHOT IN ALEXANDRIA.**

**Assaulted and Robbed in the Streets—A Horse-Thief Captured—Married—Paralyzed.**

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., November 15.—A most melancholy accident occurred here late this afternoon, the victim being Henry Reese, an old and respectable colored man employed at Ramsay's store. Reese was in the back part of the store, where several of the clerks were fooling with a rifle firing blank cartridges. When William Goods's turn came he put in inadvertently a bulletted cartridge. The rifle was discharged before reaching Goods's shoulder and Reese, throwing up his hands, fell over shot through the temple. Physicians were immediately summoned and the man removed to his home, but all efforts to save him were unavailing. Young Goods surrendered himself and was admitted to $1,000 bail, Mr. Ramsay becoming his bondsman. He is a popular and bright fellow, and the sad occurrence is profoundly regretted.

Miss Bertie Sisson was assaulted and robbed in broad daylight recently by a stranger of genteel dress just after she had made a deposit in the Citizens Bank. The rascal struck her a stunning blow and then escaped. She didn't care to go before the mayor, hence the matter has just leaked out.

This morning Mr. William A. Smoot's stable at Colross was entered and his fine roan horse stolen. Captain Webster telephoned to Washington, and at noon the horse was recovered and the thief captured. He is a white man named Jewell. He confessed. He is a tramp.

Mr. Frank Lambert and Miss Hattie Bird were married in Prince George county, Md., to-day at the residence of the bride's parents.

Mrs. James Phillips has been paralyzed, so has Michael Smith.

**Stockholders of the Valley Railroad.**

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

STAUNTON, VA., November 15.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Valley Railroad Company was held here to-day, William A. Burke, Esq., of Staunton, presiding. The stock of Baltimore, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Lexington, and a few private shares were represented. The report shows the earnings for the year ended September 30th to be $122,272.12, against $125,667.36 the previous year, and the expenses $78,903.47, against $88,364.71 the previous year. The net earnings were $43,368.65, against $37,302.65 the year previous. The freight delivered to the Richmond and Allegheny railroad was 13,314 tons less than the past year, but still largely in excess of the amount received from that road. The decrease was chiefly in coke shipments. The freight delivered to the Newport-News and Mississippi-Valley Company at Staunton as compared with that of 1886 shows an increase of 1,716 tons, and the freight received from that company increased 15,445 tons. The tracks and property of the company have been thoroughly maintained and improved during the year.

John A. Robbs represented the stock of the city of Baltimore, Henry Duvall that of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and William A. Anderson that of the town of Lexington. S. Spencer was re-elected president, and S. Spencer, D. H. Miller, Urban Latrobe, and Henry Duvall, of Baltimore, R. W. Burke of Staunton, William A. Anderson of Lexington, and J. J. Allen of Fincastle were re-elected directors.

**A Suicide Identified.**

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., November 15.—The stranger who committed suicide at the Exchange Hotel in this place on last Saturday night by taking chloroform, and who was registered as C. Ward, of Bangor, Maine, has since turned out to be O. C. Messenger, from Corry, Penn. His identification was due to a collar he wore bearing the trade-mark of a firm of Jamestown, N. Y. The firm was telegraphed to by Messrs. Cotton & Hills, proprietors of the Exchange Hotel, asking if they knew of any such man, as the name of O. C. Messenger appeared on the watch-pocket of his pants. The Jamestown firm responded, saying they thought they knew him, and he lived in Corry, Penn., where he has a brother. Messrs. Cotton & Hills then telegraphed to Corry to his brother, who responded that, "O. C. Messenger is my brother and hold the remains until you hear from me." His brother will arrive here to-morrow and take the body to Corry for interment.

**The Bogus Bomb Case.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, November 15.—In the Police Court to-day the case of Sherburne Hopkins, the young man who sent the bogus infernal machine through the mails to Chief-Justice Waite, was called. Hopkins was charged with an attempt to defraud a newspaper correspondent by selling him a bogus item of news. The information in this case was quashed, but the prosecuting attorney said he would file a new and stronger information later on this week.

**Another Bomb Sensation.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DUBUQUE, IA., November 15.—A gas-pipe bomb filled with dynamite or gun-cotton was thrown into the Iowa Iron-Works, in this city, last night and exploded. The building was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished by the workmen. It is a miracle that there was not a great loss of life. It is supposed that the bomb was thrown in an open window. The works here fear no trouble at all with their men, but have been running a double force for nine months. The theory is that the bomb was prepared by some one having a grudge against the works or else an out-and-out Anarchist. The bomb is now in possession of the city police marshal, and Anarchists are being hunted for.

**A Famous Texan Outlaw Killed.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SAN AUGUSTINE, TEX., November 15.—Intelligence reached here last night from Hemphill that a fight occured near there Sunday evening between the sheriff's *posse* and old William Conners, a famous outlaw of Eastern Texas, resulting in the death of Conners and his ten-year-old grandson. Conners was the father of nine sons, eight of whom have been killed during the past five years in fights with officers.

**Clara Louise Kellogg's Marriage.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 15.—Mrs. Kellogg, mother of Clara Louise Kellogg, this morning received a telegram from her daughter confirming the report of her marriage to Carl Strakosch.

**Hatch & Co.'s Failure.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 15.—Lawyer Chittenden, assignee of A. S. Hatch & Co., brokers, says he judges that the firm's liabilities will not reach $200,000, and that the assets will about cover them.

**The Yellow-Fever.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 15.—There were no new cases of fever in Tampa to-day, but one is reported two miles from that place. There have been no deaths.

**Big Dinner at Delmonico's.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 15.—The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of New York was held to-night in the large banqueting hall at Delmonico's, which was handsomely festooned with smilax, evergreens, and flags of all nations. Covers were laid for 212. Among the distinguished guests present were Secretaries Lamar and Fairchild, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir George Campbell, Major-General Schofield, Mayor Hewitt, Halley Stewart, M. P., and many other gentlemen prominent in social or political life.

**ELLEN TERRY SIGNED IT.**

**A Youth with a Fascinating Smile Who Proved to be an Autograph-Hunter.**

[World.]

Miss Ellen Terry, clad in a dark-blue cloth dress, a heavy plaid dolman cut in points at the back, and a large chestnut-colored Gainsborough, stepped from a carriage at the stage-door of the Star Theatre the other morning. She smiled deliciously at the door-guardians, murmured "Good morning" almost affectionately, and was hurrying in.

Suddenly a youth, respectfully clad and wearing a smile of particular fascination, stepped up to Miss Terry from the spot where he had been waiting.

"Will you please sign this?" he asked, producing a small book open at a certain page.

"Must I?" she asked, rather timidly, of the doorkeeper, at sight of whom the respectable youth's smile dwindled perceptibly.

The guardian examined the book, and as he looked through it a contemptuous smile curled his lip.

"It won't hurt you, Miss Terry," he said presently. "That fellow is one of those harmless lunatics they call an autograph collector. But it's a shame that he should waylay you like that."

"Oh, is that all?" said Miss Terry, with a charming smile. She took a pencil, wrote in dainty caligraphy the words, "Ellen Terry," handed the boy back the book with an amused look, and entered the theatre. The young man beat a hasty retreat.

**THE PARIS SCANDALS.**

**M. Wilson to Be Prosecuted—Three Persons Already Convicted.**

PARIS, November 14.—The *Temps*, the *National*, and the *Liberte* announce that the preliminary examination in the case of Wilson has resulted in a demand for his prosecution. The statement has caused a sensation, as it is considered to involve the resignation of President Grevy. Three of the persons charged with connection with the Legion-of-Honor decoration scandals have been convicted. General D'Andlau was sentenced to prison for five years, to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, and to be deprived of all political and civil rights. He has never appeared for trial. Madame Ratazzi was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs. Madame Courtel was condemned to two months' imprisonment.

**The Crown Prince's Condition.**

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

BERLIN, November 15.—The present growth in the Crown Prince's throat consists of a gradual increase. As the Prince has declared himself opposed to the extirpation of the whole larynx, a difficulty of breathing will sooner or later arise, and probably necessitate tracheotomy. The *Berlin Anzeiger* makes the statement that during the examination at San Remo of the Crown Prince's larynx the physicians were able to ascertain that the malady consisted of a malignant new growth, mainly situated below the left vocal chord and back of the margin of the larynx. Small beginnings of the growth were also perceptible on the right side. Up to this time the ailment has been local, and has not affected the Crown Prince's general health; but it has now become dangerous.

The Emperor, replying to the address of sympathy from the West Prussian Synod, says: "The pious wishes expressed by the synod have done good to my troubled heart. May this heavy affliction upon my house and our fatherland soon pass away through God's omnipotence and grace."

SAN REMO, November 15.—Dr. Mackenzie, in an interview in the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, says the presence of the cancerous formation in the Crown Prince's throat is of very recent origin, as proved by the fact that the tumor which always accompanies cancer did not appear till ten days ago. The Crown Prince and Princess have expressed unalterable confidence in Dr. Mackenzie.

BERLIN, November 15.—Drs. Bramann and Bergmann yesterday performed an operation of excision of the larynx on a patient whose case is similar to that of the Crown Prince. The person operated upon is doing well, but statistics show that out of eighty-three such excisions fifty-eight patients died. The operation of tracheotomy is hardly ever fatal.

**Five Killed in a Fight.**

A Victoria (B. C.) special says: An affray that has just occurred at the Indian village near Kamloops was of a particularly sanguinary character. An Indian night-watchman and another Indian attempted to arrest a man named McLean and an Indian with whom he was engaged in a drunken quarrel. They secured the latter, but McLean demanded his release.

This was refused when McLean shot the Indian, wounding him fatally, and then shot and killed the watchman. He next shot a man through the head for attempting to stop his horse.

Going to his home McLean got a fresh horse and started for the village. Meeting a party of Indians he killed one of them, but was himself shot through the body, his horse also being shot.

Finally the chief of the Indians appeared with reinforcements, and one of the party shot McLean through the head.

**The Inter-State Commission.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission concluded to-day the hearing, upon complaint of citizens of Danville, Va., against the Richmond and Danville railroad. To-morrow the commission will give a hearing on the complaint of Lopez Dunbar's Son & Co., of Beloxi, Miss., charging that the Louisville and Nashville railroad discriminates against Beloxi in favor of New Orleans.

**Baptist National Congress.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, November 15.—The sixth annual meeting of the Baptist National Congress began its session here this afternoon. The congress is not an official or business body, but was organized in order that current questions might be discussed by its members. The foremost men of the denomination participate in the discussions. About 200 delegates are now in attendance and many more will be present to-morrow.

**Sale of Thoroughbreds.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, KY., November 15.—The combination sale of thoroughbreds commenced at Treacy & Wilson's stables yesterday. Eighty-eight horses were sold for $38,940. Considering that many of the animals were yearlings and weanlings the prices were remarkably good.

**Beecher's Successor.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 15.—At a meeting of the Church Society of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, it was voted to extend a call to Rev. Charles Berry, of Wolverhampton, England.

**Rector of Glasgow University.**

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, November 15.—The election for rector of Glasgow University took place to-day. Lord Rosebery was chosen. He received 876 votes, against 845 for Lord Lytton.

# FINANCIAL.

**NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGES.**

**Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, and Peanut Markets.**

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 15.—Cash quotations were: Flour quiet, and strong. No. 2 spring wheat, 72½a73c.; No. 2 red, 74½a74¾c. No. 2 corn, 41½c. No. 2 oats, 26½c. Pork, $10a$10.25. Lard, $6.60. Short-rib sides (loose), $6.55a$6.60. Dry-salted shoulders, $5.62½a$5.75; short-clear sides (boxed), $6.30a$6.50. Whiskey, $1.10.

Leading futures ranged:

| | Opening. Cts. | Highest. Cts. | Closing. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | |
| November | 73½ | 74½ | 73¾ |
| December | 74½ | 74¾ | 74½ |
| May | 79½ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| CORN. | | | |
| November | 41 | 41½ | 41¼ |
| December | 43½ | 44 | 44 |
| May | 47½ | 48 | 48 |
| OATS. | | | |
| November | 26½ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| December | 26½ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| May | 30½ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| PORK. | | | |
| January | $13.12½ | 13.25 | 13.12½ |
| May | 13.55 | 13.75 | 13.62½ |
| LARD. | | | |
| November and December | $6.57½ | 6.57½ | 6.55 |
| May | 6.92½ | 6.95 | 6.90 |
| SHORT-RIBS. | | | |
| January | $6.65 | 6.67½ | 6.60 |
| February | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.70 |

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, November 15.—Trading on Change to-day was even better than yesterday, and the prices of wheat, corn, and provisions ranged higher. The most satisfactory feature of the revival of trade was the rush of outside orders. The chief interest centered in corn and wheat. Provisions, however, were not neglected. Wheat showed its independence, and was not affected so much by the fluctuations in corn. Larger export clearances and stronger cables did much to strengthen the situation. The buying was very general during the morning hours, but fell off a little toward the close. Now that prices have passed 74c. for December and 80c. for May, operators look with confidence on future prices. The market opened about the same as yesterday. The closing became firm and advanced ½c. for December and near futures and 1c. for May; then eased off ¾c. and closed about ½c. higher than yesterday. Corn like everything else promised well early but suffered a slight reaction before the close after the best prices of the morning were reached. A number of leading bull houses were liberal sellers and the market weakened. Outside orders were quite a feature in the pit, but they did not share in the realizing tactics. Before the close cables were strong and speculative demand for cash stuff good, although less urgent. Receipts were light and the estimates for to-morrow are small. Oats were quite firm and November delivery ruled about ½c. higher. There was some inquiry from the shorts and there was an absence of offerings. Other deliveries were quiet and steady at about yesterday's prices. Prov