The National Republican.

VOL. XX---NO. 1. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1879. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

LOUISIANA CONSPIRACY.

A Bomb Thrown Among the Democratic Managers.

Falsity of the Manufactured Testimony Exposed—Material Which Spofford Found at His Command—Senator Hill Loses His Temper—Refusal to Hear Any More Testimony for Kellogg.

The Spofford-Kellogg Investigation.

[Special to THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The prosecution has had its own way to some extent in the Kellogg inquiry ever since the Hill sub-committee began its work here, until to-day, when Senator Kellogg offered rebutting testimony in his own behalf which was simply overwhelming. The Democratic case against him was completely demolished. The exposure of the conspiracy, by which testimony has been manufactured to sustain that side, was point blank and undeniable. It disclosed the fact that the claimant, Spofford, or the Democrats generally, have made use of sore headed Republicans, and played upon the prejudices and vindictiveness of disappointed, disgraced and disappointed Republican office-seekers, to manufacture all kinds of charges and tales regarding the manner in which Senator Kellogg "procured" his election. But to-day these charges and tales were torn in shreds by rebutting testimony, the animus of the witnesses for the prosecution was exposed, and their perjuries laid bare. One direct result of this was that Senator Hill repeatedly lost his temper, and attempted to brow-beat respectable witnesses who were on the stand truthfully exposing the rottenness of the Democratic case.

[Special to THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25—11 p. m.—In the Senate investigation to-day Kellogg refuted the mass of perjury which had been made against him. Prominent citizens, whose testimony cannot be questioned, swore that Williams and others were unworthy of belief.

General Woodford is canvassing the State. He will have an immense meeting here Saturday night. The ticket will be elected, but counted out.

VIDI.

[Associated Press Report.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Rev. Jeremiah Black stone (colored) testified before the Kellogg-Spofford committee to-day. He contradicted a statement of Bernard Williams that he (Blackstone) was paid with others $900 by Kellogg in Washington; did not see Kellogg until after being notified by the committee that he would not be called to testify; also denied all knowledge of the affidavit referred to yesterday by Seymour, but said he was offered $1,500 by Spofford, who was working in Spofford's interests, if he (Blackstone) would furnish information to oust Kellogg; he denied that he ever received any money from Governor Kellogg or any of his friends, or that he had ever made any payments as set forth in a so-called affidavit. Witness said the signature to the affidavit was his, and the only way he could explain it was that he frequently went to the office of Claim Agent Dix and signed papers as witness of which he did not see the contents. Sometimes he signed blank sheets to be filled out for pension claims, and one of these might have been taken and the affidavit written over the signature.

John Vigers testified: Bernard Williams' character was bad; Williams had been arrested for larceny and no one who knew him would believe him on oath.

Arthur Gastinel, ex-reporter, testified: Williams' general character was bad; he could not be believed on oath.

Solomon Marks testified: Bernard Williams' character was very bad; he swore falsely last May against a poor man.

Emanuel Heidenfelter testified: The character of Bernard Williams was very bad; he was tarred and feathered during the war, afterward court-martialed and sent to Ship Island for six months for stealing a horse; he would not believe Williams on oath.

Ex-Recorder Eugene Staes testified the character of "Barney" Williams in the community is very bad, has been arrested several times, and his testimony was several times impeached before the court, over which witness presided during the war. Williams was drummed through the streets with one-half of his head shaved.

W. J. Moore, former assistant supervisor of registration in the Seventh ward, testified that by the registration lists the Republicans had a natural majority of 900 in that ward. The Republican members of the legislature were elected, whether the polls were thrown out or not. Witness said he knew there was a quorum present of the legislature when Kellogg was elected. No fraudulent registration papers were used. Witness denied ever having told Peter Williams or anybody else that there was not a quorum in the Packard legislature. He had a conversation with Peter Williams and led him to believe that he (witness) had been discharged from the custom-house. His object was to ascertain what the Democrats were doing. Prominent Democrats said that Kellogg would have to go. They wanted to make the strongest case before the committee they could, but Kellogg would have to go. It was a foregone conclusion. The object of coming here was to look up a plausible excuse for ousting him.

To-day Governor Kellogg presented a list of witnesses whom he desired to have summoned for to-morrow. Senator Hill stated that as the sitting member had already summoned more than twice as many witnesses as his contestant, and the means of the committee were limited, he should decline to subpœna any more unless the facts they were expected to prove were stated.

Senator Cameron rejoined that he had desired this rule and adopted it in the first instance, but the chairman had overruled him.

Senator Hill said he was sorry he had done so, but now, Senator Cameron concurring, would declare that to be the order of the committee.

In a somewhat heated discussion between Senator Kellogg and the chairman Mr. Kellogg stated that so far his witnesses had occupied the time of the committee but one day, and if the committee did not subpœna the witnesses he asked for he would take them to Washington at his own expense and have them examined before the whole committee.

A Bogus Document to Ward Off the Effect.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The *Democrat* published a roll of the employees of the custom-house and mint, evidently prepared in the interest of Spofford as against Kellogg, purporting to have been prepared by a joint committee of the Union Soldiers' Association and the Grand Army of the Republic. Parties whose names are signed as a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic publish a card, saying: "The Grand Army of the Republic is in no manner responsible for and was not aware of the existence of such report or statement; that the use made of our names was entirely unauthorized, either as a committee or individuals."

T. S. JOHNSON,
JAMES R. HOWELL,
A. J. BRIEN.

A TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

One Hundred Car Horses Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The depot and stables of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, on Eighth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, were discovered to be on fire about 6:30 this morning, and the flames spread with such rapidity that in a short time they were beyond control. The buildings, which are of brick, have a frontage on the avenue of 100 feet and extend back the full depth of the lots. Aided by a strong breeze the fire swept through to the rear, and soon the whole structure was doomed. On the second, third and fourth floors there were 500 horses. When the few attaches of the stables found a fire had broken out some of them rushed to the second floor.

Others dashed up to the third and fourth floors and made heroic efforts to save the poor horses imprisoned there. The men tried hard to direct the affrighted animals down the inclined plane from one floor to another, but the terror-stricken brutes, with panting nostrils and widely distended eyes, stood still as if rooted to the spot, and had to be led to their fate. Out of all the horses on these floors but forty, it is said, were rescued. The sufferings of many of the horses that were saved from the flames, but yet scorched or burned by them, were terrible to witness. Many of them were terribly burned, and their flesh peeled off them in long strips. On the Fiftieth-street side, extending almost the length of the long block from Eighth to Ninth avenues, the flames spread with lightning rapidity, owing to the fact that immense quantities of baled hay and feed were stored there.

FIREMEN BURIED IN THE RUINS.

An immense quantity of hay in bales was stored in the stables. When these caught fire the sudden bursting of bars 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 a crushing force upon a ladder on which were Chief Campbell, Foreman John Welsh, engine 8, and Firemen Henry C. Mount and John Regan of the same company. Each and all were buried under the smoking mass, and a shout of horror went up from their comrades, who earnestly fell to work with the desperation of madmen to extricate their fellow-workers. They were dug out, and Regan and Mount were sent to the hospital, the latter with his leg and skull fractured. He had also sustained internal injuries, from which death must ensue. Regan's left leg was broken, and he was otherwise bruised. He is the same man who last year was injured—it was thought at the time fatally—at a fire in a Vesey-street tea house. Chief Campbell was badly injured about the feet, but stood his post, refusing to leave until his work was done. His escape from instant death was almost miraculous. Foreman Welsh's injuries were found to be slight, though painful, and he too refused to leave the field. About 100 cars were in the building when the fire broke out, but all except five were run out. The company estimate the damage done at $250,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The building was worth $50,000, and it will take $200,000 to replace the harness, feed, horses and cars destroyed. In the main structure were employed 100 hostlers and a number of harness-makers and blacksmiths. The company run daily 112 cars, which furnish work for 224 drivers and conductors.

So intense did the heat become on the Eighth avenue side that it was necessary to bring into requisition the apparatus known as the water tower. This is a structure on wheels, by which the nozzle of the hose can be thrust through the window of a burning building and the water brought into direct contact with the fire. The tower was in the middle of the avenue, and half a dozen firemen were at work upon it. There was a sudden cracking, a shout of warning and a moment afterward the wall fell out with a mighty crash. Fortunately all escaped serious injury on this side, but so narrowly that several had their caps knocked off by flying bricks. One of the men, who was not so active as his fellows, had barely time to dodge under the body of the truck which supported the tower, when a portion of the wall fell upon it, partially burying it in the scorching debris. A single moment only saved the fireman's life.

The fire was brought under control when only a few fragments of the walls were left standing. On the Fiftieth-street side nothing remains save smoking heaps of debris. Fully 700 horses were rescued in all, 100 perishing in the flames. The piteous whinnying of the agonized animals could be heard above the roar of the fire, and the firemen made a determined effort to reach them after the employees had abandoned the work, but were driven back.

JAY GOULD IN ST. LOUIS.

Propositions to Improve the Mississippi Traffic.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Thirty or forty merchants and capitalists of St. Louis had a conference with Jay Gould at the Lindell Hotel to-day regarding his policy in connection with his St. Louis railroad connections. Nothwithstanding the private character of the meeting, the *Post-Dispatch* of this evening gives a full account of the proceedings. After the visitors had been introduced, ex-Governor Stanard welcomed Mr. Gould to the city, and after some general remarks about the importance of St. Louis as a railroad centre, drew his attention to the great advantages the Mississippi river afforded for cheap transportation to the sea, if properly used. Mr. Gould made substantially the following reply: "Well, gentlemen, in reply to your remarks I will say that as long as I have the management of these roads here, I shall certainly work for the interests of St. Louis. We have some 3,000 miles of railroad, all of which centres here, and I could not do otherwise than strive for the prosperity of this city. It seems to me you have neglected your great river. You ought to utilize it more in your shipping trade. We expect to bring a great deal of grain to this point, and I do not believe you are in a condition to handle it. I believe Kansas alone will produce 50,000,000 bushels of wheat next year and probably 200,000,000 bushels of corn. Most of this corn can be brought here by our roads, and we will also bring a great deal here from Nebraska. You ought to be able to send much of this grain down the river, but you do not now have the proper means of transportation, and I think you should immediately seek to make the necessary improvements."

Mr. Gould's attention to the river as a means of transportation leads business men to believe that he is much interested in the matter, and that the plan talked of and partially organized some time ago by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company of building a number of low boats and grain barges between here and New Orleans will be carried out in the near future.

A COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Proposed Establishment of Emigrants in East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—It is announced that the Co-operative Colony Aid Association of this city, whose meetings have been reported from time to time, and whose members are several prominent clergymen, determined to establish their first colony in the Cumberland plateau of East Tennessee. The association expects to purchase a suitable tract before the 1st of January, and send on a pioneer force to prepare for the coming of the main body of the colonists in the spring. The special plan is for the aid association to buy the land and furnish capital for buildings, stock and implements, and deed the property to the colonists in separate tracts, from time to time, as fast as the advances are repaid, with a low rate of interest. Experiments in co-operative farming will be encouraged, and there will be a reservation for pastoral purposes, which will be the common property of the colony. A village will be established in the centre of the domain, with a co-operative store, school and machine shops.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

But Little Hopes of an Adjustment.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 25.—Dispatches from Los Pinos state that up to Monday the Seattle Indians had not returned to that point, though they were reported to be preparing to come in. Ouray said the hostiles were arming, evidently fearing trouble. The dispatches do not indicate that the commission expect to accomplish much more, and it is reported that plans of a campaign have already been arranged. One column to march from Milk River, one from Utah and two from the south. The commission is still barricaded and prepared to resist any attack.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Catholic Policy in New England Indicated.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—An announcement is made of the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in New England toward the public schools. The Archbishop, following the advice of the Pope to a European bishop, has directed all the priests in the arch-diocese of New England to at once establish parochial schools and threaten 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 the Catholic youth, the priests are instructed to withdraw the children at once, even if there be no parochial schools in the vicinity.

THE BRUCE COMMITTEE.

The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

Senator Bruce, chairman of the Senate committee to investigate the affairs of the bankrupt Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, has called a meeting of that body for Wednesday of next week. It is expected that a full attendance of the members of the committee will then be possible, as they are all expected to arrive in Washington before that time. Senator Bruce will be in readiness then to submit the report of his investigations and explorations among the books, accounts and papers of the defunct concern, and on this report the committee will be enabled to subpœna witnesses, and go on with an intelligent examination into the subject matter of the inquiry. In fact, the aim of the sub committee, of which Senator Bruce is the head and front, and which has been at work all summer at the bank in this city, has been to prepare a definite and reliable statement of its affairs, and to lay the basis for a searching and unprejudiced inquiry into the official acts of its late conductors.

Work of the Postal-Car Clerks.

Returns have been received and consolidated at the Postoffice Department of the count of matter mailed during the first seven days of November, 1879, upon all the railroad and steamboat lines in the United States. The count shows a total of 498,595 letters, of which 251,283 were mailed in plain envelopes, 97,662 in request stamped envelopes printed by the Department, 112,452 in envelopes having a card or request to return printed by private parties, and 7,198 in official penalty envelopes. The number of postal cards mailed was 220,371; the number of pieces of second-class matter was 8,416; third-class (miscellaneous printed matter, transient newspapers, &c.) 34,797; fourth-class, pieces of merchandise, &c., 2,248, making an aggregate of 744,397 pieces of mail matter deposited or mailing in postal cars and on steamboats in one week beginning November 1, 1879.

Ben Butler to the Front.

Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, remarked yesterday that the great Bay State Ogre, Ben Butler, has undoubtedly abandoned all idea of running for Governor again. When pressed for a reason for this belief he replied, in effect: "Why, he's coming over into my district to run for Congress next fall." "Can you beat him?" was the natural question thereupon enquiry. "Yes," said Mr. Morse, "I can beat him; that is, if I run again. But there's no telling what'll happen meantime. You know the election is a year off and there's soapsuds and other things that may happen meanwhile."

The Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the President read to his Constitutional advisers the principal portions of his completed annual message. It has been prepared, after thorough consideration of its topics for previous sessions of the Cabinet, and there is understood to be entire unanimity among the President's counselors concerning its contents. The question of a successor to Commissioner Phelps was informally introduced and the merits of a number of candidates were discussed, but no decision was reached in the matter.

ELECTRIC ETCHINGS.

Passing Pictures of the Events of a Day.

Boston Sympathizes With the Ponca Indians—Intoxication of a Juryman Punished—Mob Violence in Georgia—Burglar Taken from Jail and Hung—A Batch of City Officials Indicted, &c.

Mrs. Hayes in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Mrs. President Hayes arrived here this afternoon. To-night, accompanied by her son, Webb Hayes, she attended the Methodist fair for the benefit of the Methodist Orphanage.

Boston's Sympathy for the Poncas.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—At a large meeting to-day, presided over by Governor Long, and at which speeches were made by Ponca Indians and prominent citizens, resolutions were adopted condemning the Government's Indian policy in general and especially its treatment of the Poncas.

A Drunken Juryman Punished.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Judge Moore, of Kings county court of sessions, to-day sentenced Martin Farrell to Raymond-street jail for five days for contempt of court and intoxication while on jury duty. The jury failed to agree on a verdict in an assault case, and reported Farrell's drunkenness to the court.

Railroad Projects Referred.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The annual meeting of the old Colony railroad was held to-day at Middleboro, Mass. No special business of importance was transacted aside from the re-election of the board of directors. The issuing of bonds or notes to the amount of $500,000 and the building of the road to Nantasket were left to the discretion of the board of directors.

Colored Burglar Hung by a Mob.

MACON, GA., Nov. 25.—At Fort Valley Henry Walker, colored, a notorious burglar, was taken from jail last night by a band of unknown men and hung to a tree near that place. The body was discovered this morning. The best citizens express strong disapproval of the act. Some persons think the man was hanged by his companions in crime to prevent their implication.

More Democratic Officials Indicted.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Nov. 25.—The grand jury in Covington, Kentucky, this morning reported indictments against John Freer, city collector, for embezzlement; County Judge Phillips for willful neglect of official duties in failing to keep on his official record; W. P. McLaughlin for malfeasance in office, and twenty-one saloon keepers for keeping pool tables without a license.

Not Yet Exhausted Their Remedies.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—In the United States Circuit court to-day in the case of Schelet et al. vs. the city of Elizabeth, on application to appoint a receiver, &c., Judge Nixon delivered the opinion of the court, holding that the courts of the United States have no jurisdiction in equity cases where it appears that the parties have a remedy at law, that the complainants have not yet exhausted their remedies.

Shocking Murder.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—A special dispatch from Edinburg, Ind., says that two men, named Henderson and Dunn, while engaged in butchering hogs a few miles from there, yesterday, quarreled, and Henderson, after cutting Dunn's arm with a knife, at the next blow completely severed his jugular vein. Dunn crossed immediately Henderson then mounted a horse, saying that he was going to deliver himself up. He has not been heard from since.

The Bicycle Match.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—T. Harrison and Adams have withdrawn from the bicycle race. The latest report from the track is as follows: Englishmen—Stanton, 179; Cann, 150; Terrant, 125; Keen, 93. Americans—Moyer, 165; Belard, 160; G. Harrison, 151; Rutland, 135; Nolan, 82. The Europeans have not gained as fast as they must in order to overcome the handicap, which stipulates that the highest two scores on either side shall be compared instead of the highest four, as telegraphed yesterday.

Bids for the Baltimore Water Loan.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Proposals were opened at the mayor's office to-day for the new $500,000 water loan, bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable in 1894. There were twenty-five bids for the loan, amounting in the aggregate to $3,882,500, and ranging from 103 to 105.53. The awards were as follows: Frank Rosenberg & Co., $50,000 at 105.02, $50,000 at 105.07, $50,000 at 105.14, $50,000 at 105.27, $50,000 at $105.39, and $50,000 at 105.53—$300,000 in all; Stein Bros., $100,000 at 105.03, and $100,000 at 105.15.

Municipal Election in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—The municipal election was held to-day. Thomas Doyle, the Republican candidate, was elected mayor for the fifteenth time, receiving 2,958 against 2,648 for William Sprague, the Democratic and citizens' and anti-Doyle candidate. The result was celebrated by a salute of fifteen guns. The city council is more largely Republican than last year. The vote in favor of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors was 2,101 to 1,369 against it.

Clerk Ambrose's Successor Appointed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—Judges Baxter and Swing announced from the bench this morning the appointment of William C. Howard, of Dayton, as successor to Thomas Ambrose in the clerkship of the United States Circuit and District courts. Mr. Howard is a young lawyer who has been practicing with his father, a prominent attorney of Dayton. There is considerable surprise at his being appointed to both positions, as Judge Baxter was understood as favoring special clerks for the two courts.

Aid to the Children.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—At the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society this afternoon Messrs. Hooper, Van Vorst, George S. Coe, Charles E. Whitehead, David R. Jacques and James M. Bossert were elected trustees. The annual reports show that during the past year 3,713 persons were sent to homes in the West, and that during its twenty-six years of existence it had provided 50,000 persons with homes. In the lodging-houses of the society, for the same period, 200,000 boys and girls had found shelter and instruction. The treasurer's report shows a total expenditure during the year of $204,349.26 and receipts amounting to $205,583.23.

Poisoning by Arsenic.

READING, PA., Nov. 25.—On Friday last, at Ephrata, Mrs. Huber and her six-months-old child were taken violently ill after partaking of soup. The child died after having spasms, and the mother, although considered out of danger, is still confined to her bed. Physicians, on examining the stomach of the child, found arsenic in sufficient quantity to cause death, and at the inquest held the evening a drug clerk testified to having sold Julia Huber, a step-daughter of Mrs. Huber, a-half an ounce of arsenic, which she said she wanted to kill rats. The inquest was adjourned till Monday, and a portion of the stomach was sent to Reading to be analyzed. No arrests have yet been made.

Erie Railroad Directors Elected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—At the meeting of the directors of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad to-day the following gentlemen of directors was elected: Theron R. Butler, Charles Dana, Thomas Dickson, Harrison Durkee, James J. Goodwin, R. Suydam Grant, Solomon S. Guthrie, Hugh J. Jewett, John Taylor Johnston, James R. Keene, Edwin D. Morgan, Courtlandt Parker, John F. Pierson, Homer Ramsdell, H. H. Stebbins, W. L. Strong and J. L. Welch. The only changes made were the substitution of Messrs. Durkee, Dickson and Strong for Samuel Sloane, Walter W. Phelps and C. F. Tallman. The number of votes cast was 698,923, of which President Jewett voted 642,192.

The Hayden Murder Trial.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 25.—General Wilcox who at the time of the murder of Mary Stannard was chief of police of Middletown, created a sensation in the Hayden case to-day by testifying that on September 14, 1878, he made a search of Hayden's barn, examining the girders where the hay stood, and saw nothing of a sin box, although he searched carefully. This search was made ten days before Talcott Davis went to the barn and, as he claims, found the tin box containing an ounce of arsenic. The State claims this box was placed there after the arrest of Hayden by some friend of his. This box first appeared in the case at the hearing in Middletown, when Mr. Hayden on October 24 testified that the arsenic he purchased in Middletown, with which to kill rats, he placed in a spice-box and hid it on a stringer under the hay in the barn, because he was afraid his wife or children would get hold of it if he took it into the house. That afternoon Talcott Davis, acting under instructions of the counsel for the defense, visited the barn and found the box as described. The State endeavored to show that the arsenic found in Mary Standard's stomach differed from that in the box, but was identical with the kind sold in Middletown.

MRS. AMOSIA WARD, of North Guilford, testified that on the day of the murder she saw a man cross the road leading up by Mr. Stannard's house. He was apparently bound for the woods toward the Fox Ledge rocks, where Mary is alleged to have met Hayden. The testimony of Mrs. Ward, coupled with that of Edgar Stevens and his boy George A. Stevens, to the effect that they saw Ben Stevens on the road bound for home about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder, assists the State in showing he was not the murderer, as has been claimed by Hayden's friends.

Pennsylvania Bribery Trial.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 25.—In the legislative bribery trial this morning Judge Pearson overruled the motion made by Mr. Lamberton yesterday to quash the array of jurors drawn at the August term of court. A motion was then made by Mr. Herr to quash the indictment, for the reason that the District Attorney was present in the grand jury room during the deliberation of the grand jury and the examination of witnesses. That he used language likely to influence and prejudice the minds of the grand jury, and that it was in variance of the rights of the defendants, because the indictment was not returned by the grand jury or any member of it, and because the bill of indictment was not found by a lawfully-constituted grand jury, in that twenty-four jurors were present when but twenty-three were required. A number of witnesses were then examined by the defense, at the conclusion of which the court adjourned until 2 o'clock. Upon reassembling at 2 p. m. Mr. Herr commenced his argument in favor of quashing the indictment.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 25.—Mr. Herr was followed by Messrs. Mann, Albright and Cassidy, of counsel for the defense, and on conclusion of their argument the court adjourned until to-morrow morning, when counsel for the Commonwealth will argue against the motion to quash the indictment.

Philadelphia Preparing for Grant's Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The joint special committee of the city councils on the reception of General Grant at a meeting held to-day authorized the chairman, W. Elwood Rowan, to extend to all military and civic organizations and trades people generally in the city of Philadelphia and States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland an invitation to participate in the reception tendered to General Grant by the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday, December 16, 1879. Representatives of organizations are requested to communicate with the committee, which will meet daily in the select council chamber at 1:30 p. m.

A communication was received from A. Vanderslice, Assistant Adjutant General, department of Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, stating that the twenty-nine posts of the Grand Army located at this city had resolved to participate in the reception.

A resolution was adopted inviting the Governors and State officials of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland to participate in the reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—It was stated at the meeting that the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad companies would furnish free transportation to the military, and would make excursion rates for the public. At the regular meeting of the board of fire commissioners to-day a resolution was adopted directing the chief engineer of the department to detail not less than 40 men to represent the department on the reception to General Grant on the occasion of his return to the city on the 16th of December next.

THE LOTTERY ORDER.

An Injunction Asked Against the Postmaster-General.

Messrs. Bartley, Casey & Levy, as attorneys for M. H. Dauphin, yesterday filed a bill in equity against Postmaster-General Key, praying for an injunction. The complainant is agent for the Louisiana Lottery Company. Not long since the Postmaster-General issued a circular to the postmasters throughout the country, directing them to detain and report to the secretary of the Treasury, for parties fully known as lottery agents. The complainant now prays for an injunction against the execution of that order, sets up his right to enjoy the privileges of the mail and asserts that there is no existing law under which it can legally be withheld from him. Application was made to Justice Bradley for a temporary restraining order, which he declined to grant, but agreed to designate an early day for hearing the argument on the application.

The District-Attorneyship.

A delegation, composed of J. D. McPherson, Judge Cuppy, J. Ambler Smith, H. W. Garnett and A. H. Sevier, all members of the District bar, waited upon the President yesterday and urged the appointment of General S. S. Henkle as District Attorney upon the expiration of Mr. Wells' term of office. The members of the delegation said that they had no objection to the appointment of any other candidate named.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Ice is reported forming in considerable quantities along the shores of St. Lawrence river.

The Town hall and four stores at Toronto were burned yesterday, causing a loss of $30,000.

Sixty girls, employed as corset-makers at Toronto, are on a strike against a proposed reduction of wages.

Godding & Allen's flouring mill, at Oronoco, Minn., with 30,000 bushels of wheat, was burned yesterday. Loss, $80,000.

Mrs. Peter Alston, of Coldenham, Orange county, N. Y., was fatally burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire from a stove.

The General Assembly of South Carolina convened at Columbia yesterday. It is expected the session will be a short one.

F. O. Prince was yesterday nominated for Mayor of Boston by the citizens' committee. He has also the Socialist nomination.

The drowned body of one of the crew of the schooner Minnehaha, which was sunk at the mouth of the Rappahannock river, was found lashed to the rigging by the wrecking steamer which took away the sails and rigging. The body was sent on shore for burial.

A Surprise Party.

A ring at the door-bell of the house situated at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, last night, was answered by one of the occupants, and to his amazement a live baby, done up in a neat bundle, confronted him. The little wait, which was a white male about four days old, was sent to St. Ann's Asylum, where it will be properly cared for.

"Oh! Romeo, Romeo, Wherefore Art Thou, Romeo?"

The American mind, so fruitful in ideas, so progressive in inventions and discoveries, seems to fail utterly in the comparatively simple matter of names. The Utes and Modoc Indians cannot prevent the pioneer from making a clearing in the wilderness, and when in due time "it blossoms like the rose," and the shanty is exchanged for a frame house, then the blacksmith shop and the tavern appear, and the country store, with its treasures of crockery, calico and codfish, tempts the frontiersman with Eastern luxuries.

The next step in civilization is the postoffice, and now comes the difficult problem of a name for the settlement. The English language has a vocabulary extensive enough for the Eastern Hemisphere, but the owner of the tavern and store, who generally christen the infant town, looks lovingly back to his early home, and the same feeling of loyalty which in the family duplicates the Daniels, Davids and Obediahs in the grandsons' names, gives us an endless repetition of Eastern cities. We find in the United States postal guide 13 Bostons, 7 Philadelphias, 13 Charlestons, 13 New Havens, 14 Genevas, 21 Newports, 43 Washingtons, 51 Franklins, 34 Madisons, 39 Adamses, 15 St. Josephs and 13 St. Johns.

The ambition of the State in the address sends thousands of letters to the Dead Letter Office. A lady with four children arrived on Saturday night at Amherst, Mass., supposing it was Amherst, N. H. Out of nine Ambersts, four belong to New England States. Cross corners or roads seem to be a favorite cognomen, as there are forty-seven of them, and forty-smiths. It is quite refreshing to find original names in the settlements, such as "Bear Creek," "snake Prairie," "Snapping Shoal," "skunk Lake," "Wolf Trap," "Bear Valley"—and there are fifty-four Beaver Creek, Dale, Dam, &c.

The Spaniards have left their beautiful language with their early settlements—California, Montana, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Sonoma, Pensacola, Andalusia and others, whose rolling syllables seem like music after our hard nomenclature. But we are indebted to the aborigines of our country for Niagara, Ontario, Oregon, Ontonagon, Minnesota, Minnehaha, Tuscarora, Tuscaloosa and many others so beautifully commemorated in Mrs. Sigourney's lines on "Indian names:"

"Old Massachusetts wears it
Upon her locks of silvery crown,
And broad Ohio bears it
Amid his young renown;
While red Missouri bringeth
Rich tribute from the West,
And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps
On green Virginia's breast."

Let us cherish this legacy of the first owners of the soil, who have "sold their birthright for a mess of pottage."

The Postmaster-General issues stringent regulations about postal matter, to prevent its accumulation, and if names are multiplied at the same ratio in the next century, the Dead Letter Office will be the size of the Capitol and most of the postmasters will be insane.

The subject is worthy the consideration of a Cabinet meeting. A Bureau of Sponsors might be created, who would give names to infant towns which would be neither absurd nor stupid. Let the foreign element of our population be represented, and when the last Indian has disappeared from the Sierra Nevadas may their grand old names echo from the Aliscahoulas to Colorado and California.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Report of Commissioner Raum.

Cheering Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year—A Better Observance of the Law—Effect of a Firm Administration of the Statutes—Failure of State Courts to Punish the Offenders.

Operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, mentions the improved condition of the service, first, in regard to the receipts; second, in respect to the character and efficiency of the officers employed; third, in respect to the disposition of tax-payers to observe the laws; and, fourth, in regard to public opinion in reference to the enforcement of the laws. The marked improvement in the receipts during the past four months, in the face of the great reduction of the tax on tobacco, gives promise that the receipts from internal revenue taxes will, during the present fiscal year, reach the sum of $115,000,000.

The great majority of the tax-payers are reported as having observed the laws, and faithfully paid their taxes, and it is believed that in the greater portions of the country violations of the internal revenue laws are as infrequent as can reasonably be expected. And in those districts where the laws have been for years openly violated, and the officers set at defiance, there is a returning sense of a majority of the people to the duty of the tax-payers to observe the laws and of the officers of the Government to enforce them.

Tables embodied in the report show that during the last three years and four months 3,117 illicit distilleries have been seized, 6,363 persons arrested for illicit distilling and 27 officers and employees killed and 48 wounded while engaged in enforcing the internal revenue laws.

These facts, coupled with others of a similar character, showing that nearly all seizures, arrests and resistance of authority are confined to the districts long infested with these troubles, the Commissioner says, "indicate very clearly that much remains to be done to place the service upon a satisfactory footing. This can only be done by constant, vigorous and courageous efforts of repression with such a force of deputies, armed when necessary, as will demonstrate the ability and determination of the Government to collect its revenues and enforce its laws. And I deem it my duty to again call your attention to the fact that the appropriations have been, and now are, inadequate to the proper enforcement of the laws."

An appropriation of $100,000 as a deficiency is recommended for the present fiscal year for this service.

The increase in the number of legal distilleries, he says, will materially augment the expense for store-keepers and gangers, and will make it necessary that a deficiency appropriation be made for the present fiscal year of $250,000.

Attention is again called to the fact that in very few cases have the State courts taken cognizance of the murders and assaults committed upon the persons of the officers and employees of the Government.

In this connection the Commissioner says, "It is clear to my mind that in some portions of the country for a considerable time to come reliance cannot be placed upon the State courts for punishing citizens who commit murder or assaults to murder upon our officers 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 murder and assaults to murder and kill while engaged in or on account of the performance of their official duties, and I have the honor of renewing the recommendation made in my last annual report for the passage of such a law by Congress."

It is recommended that where spirits are withdrawn in good faith for exportation, and due diligence is exercised in their transportation, and losses occur by evaporation or accident, that no tax shall be levied for any such loss; and that provision of law be made for the exportation of alcohol in metallic cans of ten gallons and upward.

Distillers of brandy from grapes were, by the act of March 3, 1877, allowed to store their product for three years in bonded warehouses before payment of tax thereon. The expediency of according the same privilege to distillers of brandy from apples and peaches is suggested for the consideration of Congress.

A comparison of the receipts from the several sources of revenue for the first four months of the current fiscal year, as compared with a corresponding period in 1878, shows an increase of $1,278,592.53.

The receipts from the several articles or occupations relating to distilled spirits subject to tax under internal revenue laws now in force, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were $57,429,815.88, for 1878 $52,570,284.69; showing an increase during the last year of $2,149,468.89.

The quantity of spirits, 71,892,021 gallons, produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, was greater than the quantity produced during any other year. The closest approximation to this product was that of the year ended June 30, 1870, which was 71,237,-009 gallons.

The production of the fiscal year 1879 was obviously excessive, as it fell to 54,576,446 gallons in 1871, and it might be apprehended that the product of the year 1880 would fall below that of 1879. But when it is considered that 14,587,961 gallons of spirits were exported during the year 1879, and that the foreign demand is unabated, it seems probable that the large product for the early portion of this year will be continued during the year.

As compared with 1878, the increased production of the fiscal year 1879 is 15,780,568 gallons. This increase is distributed among all the different distilleries known to the trade, except high wines, which decreased 1,379,333 gallons.

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 production falls 7,748 gallons greater than for the corresponding period last year, and the withdrawals 2,968,960 gallons greater than for the same period last year. If the business of these four months is maintained during the balance of the fiscal year, which is scarcely to be credited, the production will exceed 60,000,000 gallons, and the amount of tax received will be over $45,700,000.

There were during the year 5,448 distilleries registered and 5,347 operated.

During the special tax year, ended April 30, 1879, there were 49,464,421 proof gallons of spirits rectified.

The quantity of spirits, 19,212,470 gallons, actually remaining in warehouses June 30, 1879, is the quantity as shown by the original gauge of each package.

The quantity of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation during the year was 14,837,961 gallons.

The following figures show the increase or decrease as to the various kinds of spirits exported in the year 1879 as compared with the year 1878:

	Gallons.
Increase in alcohol exported	8,879,550
Increase in rum	439,490
Increase in Bourbon whisky exported	6,235
Increase in pure neutral or cologne spirits	57,695
Increase in miscellaneous	1,229
Total increase	9,354,189
Decrease in rye whisky	9,787
Decrease in corn whisky	1,125
Decrease in high wines	5,748
Total decrease	16,660
Net increase	9,338,329

As the principal increased demand for American spirits has been in those foreign ports in which they are best known, and as they have, during the year of 1878 and 1879, been growing in favor in parts of the world, it is anticipated that the exportations of such spirits during the current fiscal year will be still greater than those made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879.

Almost the entire increase (9,354,989 gallons) in the quantity of spirits exported in 1879 consisted of those varieties which had been subjected to the several processes of distilling, redistilling, purifying, and refining before being deposited in the distillery warehouse.

The taxes paid on spirits withdrawn from warehouses during the year 1879 aggregate $46,778,842.

The receipts from fermented liquors for the year 1879 are shown to have increased $792,958 over those for 1878. The Commissioner recommends an amendment to section 3244 of the Revised Statues, as will provide for the allowance of drawback on the worms of stills when exported.

Prefacing that portion of his report which relates to tobacco, the Commissioner says:

During the discussion of the question of the reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco, I ventured to suggest that the loss to the revenues would be at least $9,000,000 per annum, and that no pecuniary benefit would result to consumers by a re