

THE FAIR PLAY.

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STE. GENEVIEVE, - MISSOURI.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A CALCUTTA telegram of the 20th gives the following particulars of the recent terrible disaster in Eastern Bengal: Three large islands, namely, Hattiah, Sundeep, and Dakhan Shahabazhare, and numerous smaller islands included in Backergunge, Nookholly, and Chittagong, were entirely submerged by the storm-wave of Oct. 31, as was also the mainland for five or six miles. These islands are all in or near the estuary of the river Megna. The largest, Dakhan Shahabazhare, is 500 square miles in extent. It had a population of about 240,000. Hattiah and Sundeep, together, had about 100,000 population. Up to about 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st, there were no signs of danger, but before midnight a wave swept over the country to the depth, in many places, of twenty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Dense groves of coconut and palm trees around the villages enabled many to save themselves by climbing among the branches. Some took refuge on the tops of their houses, but the water burst the houses asunder, and swept out to sea. Some were carried thus across the channel, ten miles, to the Chittagong District, but the vast majority were never heard of again. The country is perfectly flat, and almost every one perished who failed to reach the trees. There is scarcely a household on the islands, and on the adjacent coast, but lost many members. The cattle are all drowned, the boats are swept away, and the means of communication with the other districts is destroyed. There is much distress among the survivors, which the Government is relieving. The *Government Gazette* says that wherever the storm-wave passed it is believed that not a third of the population survived. The islands have barely one-fourth of their former inhabitants. The stench from the putrifying bodies is insufferable, and a general outbreak of the cholera is expected.

A LONDON telegram of the 21st says: The Foreign Office publishes a dispatch in which Lord Loftus, British Ambassador to Russia, reports in detail what passed at the audience he had with the Czar Nov. 2. He reports that the Czar said he had sent the ultimatum to the Porte because he feared the discomfiture of the Serbian army might be followed by atrocities. The Porte had, by a series of maneuvers, frustrated all attempts at pacification. The present state of things was intolerable. Unless Europe was prepared to act firmly and energetically he would be obliged to act alone. He regretted to see that inveterate suspicion and continual fear of Russian aggression still existed in England. The Czar reminded Lord Loftus that he had on several occasions given most solemn assurances that he desired no conquest. He had not the smallest wish or intention to acquire Constantinople. Such an acquisition would be a misfortune for Russia. The dispatch adds that the Russian Government requested the publication of the facts above stated.

The three younger brothers, on trial at Faribault, Minn., for the murder of Heywood, the Cashier of the Northfield Bank, on the 20th entered a plea of guilty, and they were thereupon sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life in the State Penitentiary—the extreme penalty the Court had power to inflict under a plea of guilty.

PRESIDENT GRANT, Gen. Sherman, and Secretary Cameron have recently been interviewed regarding the arrival of troops in Washington, but all concur in the statement that their coming had no important or special significance.

The Ohio Democratic State Central Committee and a number of representative Democrats from various parts of the State met at Columbus, on the 22d, for consultation on the political crisis. Resolutions were passed, recommending a ready acquiescence in the result of the Presidential election, as fairly ascertained, and deprecating all partisan feeling in the discussion of fact and law on which that result depends. The concentration of troops at Washington on the eve of the assembling of Congress is declared to be unnecessary, "imperiling peace at home and public credit abroad." Correspondence and consultation among the Democratic committees of the various States is recommended, "with a

view to a full understanding of the facts and perfect concert of action in maintaining the rights of the people in the late Presidential election, as determined by the proper legal authorities."

It is announced that the double daily fast mail service between New York and St. Louis, via the Pennsylvania Central and Vandalia Lines, will be resumed about Dec. 1. There is also to be a night service on the Missouri Pacific Railroad after the 1st, thus giving a double daily mail between St. Louis and Kansas City. It is also intimated that a similar addition will soon be made to the postal facilities on the Iron Mountain Railroad, thus materially shortening the time to the Gulf ports and all Southwestern States.

INTELLIGENCE from the City of Mexico to Nov. 12 is to the effect that ex-Chief-Justice Iglesias had proclaimed himself provisional President and located his seat of Government at Leon, in the State of Guanajuato, the Legislature and Governor of which sustain him. Troops had been dispatched to overthrow the pretender, who it is said is not supported by any other State. Four thousand Pronunciados had taken possession of Apizaco, where the Pueblo Railroad branches off from the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway, interrupting all travel and communication between those two cities.

The New York *Sun* of the 23d, in an article in reference to the St. Louis Whisky Ring, publishes what purports to be a copy of an indorsement by President Grant on a letter from Joyce to Avery, asking for information as to certain investigations then pending, which reads as follows: "Joyce and McDonald are reliable and trustworthy. Let them have the information they want. U. S. Grant." A Washington dispatch says that the President pronounces the indorsement utterly false, adding that if there be any thing in existence, of which that is a copy, it is an unblushing forgery.

GEN. CROOK's command reached Fort Reno, November 18. The weather was severe, but the troops were well prepared for the winter campaign. One hundred Snake and Shoshone Indians joined the command there, making nearly 400 Indian allies in all, and the total strength of the command 2,000. Hostile Indians, according to the best information, are scattered on both sides of the Big Horn Mountains, and a campaign on each side may be necessary before completing the work. Meantime, Crazy Horse, with about 400 lodges, is encamped on the Rosebud, near the scene of the June fight, for which point a cavalry command, under Gen. McKenzie, moved from Reno on the 22d, and would have to march about six days before reaching it. The cavalry are in excellent condition, and if this movement is successful the heaviest work of the winter will have been accomplished.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, arrived in Washington a few days ago. Owing to bad health he did not attend the late session of Congress, but now, having somewhat improved, he expects, though feeble, to remain throughout the next. In the course of conversation he is reported to have said: "I anticipate one of the most interesting and important sessions, that grave questions may arise and probably will arise, and my own hope is that a spirit of moderation and of calmness may possess every member. I would deprecate undue sentiment, and so far as lies in my power I shall try to allay it. I sincerely and earnestly hope a spirit of patriotism will prevail, and in the adjustment of any complications which may arise, the only arm may be simple justice, and a full compliance with the requirements of the Constitution as framed by the fathers."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CERTAIN Washington rumors having connected Mr. Blaine's name with the Presidency of the Senate, that gentleman has taken occasion to state that he probably could not be chosen to that position if he would, and most assuredly would not if he could.

THOMAS DENT, son of the Sheriff of Richland County, S. C., was shot and fatally wounded by State Senator John Cochran, of Anderson County, at Columbia, on the 22d. The difficulty grew out of a political discussion.

The steamer Franklin, with Wm. M. Tweed on board, arrived at New York on the 23d. Tweed was received by the Sheriff and escorted to his new quarters in Ludlow Street Jail.

JUDGE JAMES K. KNIGHT, of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, shot and killed himself at his residence on the morning of the 25th. It is not positively known whether the fatal shot was fired by accident or design, but it is generally believed that the act was premeditated, financial troubles prob-

ably being the cause. Judge Knight was about 48 years of age and a bachelor.

LAWRENCE, Treasurer of Rice County, Kansas, was arrested on the 23d on a charge of having robbed the safe in his own office on the 11th of October. He acknowledges that he has used about \$18,000 of the county funds, but denies the burglary.

A STATUE of Daniel Webster in Central Park, New York, was unveiled on the 25th. It was donated to the city by Gordon W. Burnham. The cast was made by Miller, of Munich, and the statue is said to be a fine work of art.

JAMES WHITESIDE, Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, died on the 25th, aged 68.

A WINNIPEG dispatch says that small-pox prevails to a most alarming extent among the Icelanders and Indians on Lake Winnipeg.

REV. J. D. WILLIAMS, D. D., a distinguished Universalist author and divine, and one of the fathers of Odd Fellowship in America, died in Cincinnati on the 26th, aged 70.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Santa Fe mail-coach was stopped 10 miles north of Las Vegas, New Mexico, on the night of the 20th, by four masked men, who, being well armed, compelled the driver and messenger to alight. They took from the mail pouches and express boxes every thing of value except some silver bricks, which they said were too heavy. They cut the telegraph line before taking their departure.

A maiden named Emma Jared, about 18 years of age, living with her parents, five miles north of Keytesville, Mo., was shot and instantly killed at her home by a young man and former lover, named Joseph B. Brown, on the evening of the 20th. After killing Miss Jared, Brown shot himself through the head with the same pistol, and died in a short time. Miss Jared's parents objected to the visits of Brown to their daughter, and she had therefore dismissed him a short time before.

It was reported on the 23d that bands of Sioux and Arapahoes were raiding among the cattle ranches along the Western frontier and killing cattle by wholesale. The settlers were gathering at Wallace, Kit Carson, and other points on the railroad, for protection.

Mullins and Hughes, the two men arrested on the charge of attempting to despoil the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, have been indicted by a special Grand Jury of Sangamon County, Ill., for two separate crimes—attempted larceny and conspiracy—and each was committed in default of bail in the sum of \$11,000.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says: Dr. A. J. Glover, Supervisor of Elections at Swan Quarter, Hyde County, N. C., was drowned on the night of Nov. 6, with Republican tickets for that county in his possession. The body was found some days after, bearing evident marks of violence.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company announces a reduced tariff of rates, to go into effect Dec. 1.

The Supreme Court, on the 26th, entered judgment of \$1,500 fine each and commitment of the Board of Convassers until released by order of the Court. Accordingly F. L. Corloza, Treasurer, T. C. Dunn, Comptroller-General, Wm. Stone, Attorney-General, H. C. Hayne, Secretary of State, and W. H. Purvis, ex-Adjutant and Inspector-General, the five members constituting the Board, were arrested and locked up in Jail. The Court declined to issue an order giving certificates to the members of the Legislature from Edgefield and Laurens counties, refused by the Board, but stated that such members could obtain a copy of the record from the Clerk of the Court, which would be equivalent to a certificate.

Two counterfeiters calling themselves Lang and Roland, were arrested in Richmond, Ind., a few days ago, for passing counterfeit money. They were subsequently taken to Indianapolis, where they were identified, the former as the notorious Pete McCartney, and the latter as Walters, alias Walter Scott, against whom an indictment is pending in Cincinnati, he having jumped bail in the sum of \$1,000. McCartney has been under arrest half a dozen times, but always managed to make his escape.

Another revolution is reported in Lower California. Jose Moreno has collected a force, issued a pronunciamento declaring himself Governor, imprisoned Gov. Villagrana and his Secretary, Rodriguez, and seized the Custom-house at Rio Juara.

A horrible tragedy occurred in Reserve Township, on the outskirts of Alleghany, Pa., on the 26th. Charles Opermann, aged 51, murdered his wife, Barbara, with an ax, cutting her terribly about the head and face. He then cut his own throat with a knife. Both died almost instantly.

A row of frame buildings on West Madison Street, near Canal, Chicago, were burned on the morning of the 27th, and Emma Burt, Agnes Healy, George Bode, and James Allen perished in the flames.

A WRITER in the Paris *Figaro* says that the people of the United States are sick of a Republic, and are on the point of establishing a monarchy. The following is a fair sample of his logic: "When the Emperor of Brazil visited the Exposition at Philadelphia, the sight of the crowned head inspired serious reflections in the minds of the most sensible among the Yankees. 'Happy Brazilians!' they cried, with envy. 'With their institutions they are ever the most tranquil of the two Americas; their sovereign can absent himself, and they do not suffer from his distance.'"

General Sherman's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Gen. Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says: By the assignment of Maj. Gen. Schofield to the Superintendency of the Military Academy, that institution is made to equal that of a division command, and West Point should rightfully constitute a military department, so that its superintendent, as the Commanding General of a Department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such commander, especially to order the efficient government of an army in the field. Gen. Sherman says that the best way made under Gen. Schofield's administration will enable it to take rank among the first educational establishments of the world.

THE AGGREGATE FORCE of the army now consists of 25,311 men, all of whom are actively employed as though war existed. By the subdivision of territory every foot of the country is under the supervision of a general officer near at hand, with a part of the army proportioned to the supposed necessity to maintain order and peace, whereby the settlement of the country may progress, and civil officers be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States. On the

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC there are 7,000 regular troops, but troops have been actively employed aiding United States Marshals in enforcing the revenue laws, and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong. In the frequent cases of civil elections these duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence, and I am sure the behavior of troops in every instance has commanded the respect of all men. The care and preservation of the property and of the seasons' crops is a chief duty of the troops. The chief military events of the year have transpired in the

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, where a state of actual war has existed for many years, and still continues. I am not yet in possession of Gen. Sherman's report, but in anticipation of its receipt, will endeavor to give a concise account of some of the chief events as gathered from reports and letters received during their progress. In the

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, the troops under Gen. Augur have been shifted from place to place, in aid of the civil authorities, under the same state of facts as in the Department of the South, with similar results, and in a chief duty of the troops. The chief military events of the year have transpired in the

ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER—has long existed an insidious form of border Mexican states, and each faction has at times sought an asylum on this side of the Rio Grande; but, from Gen. Crook's letters and reports, there seems to be an organized system of robbery by small bands of Mexicans and Indians, who cross to the Texas side, commit murder, steal horses, cattle, etc., and escape back to their stolen property to the other side, where they are completely free from punishment and pursuit from our troops, who rarely hear of the raid until it is too late to intercept it. I believe no one supposes the authorities of the National Government of Mexico can be privy to this nefarious business, and it is probably carried on in spite of the better people on both sides of the border. There are now in Texas two regiments of cavalry—the 6th and 10th—which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard; also three regiments of infantry—the 10th, 21st and 25th—which are necessarily very small under the existing laws. Still I hope, with increased activity, these troops will be able to protect the border from lawless men which discourage settlement and are otherwise very irritating and demoralizing. In the

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI the Indians of New Mexico have been remarkably good, and the Kiowa, Comanches, Arapahoes and Kiowa-Apaches, located on the reservation at and near Fort Sill, have been exceptionally quiet this summer, though requiring, for reasonable security to the Kansas frontier, pretty strong garrisons—5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th regiments of infantry, and Kansas Pacific Railroad.

THE WAR WITH THE SIOUX. The chief events of the war with the Sioux, and after giving a summary of the history concerning late events against them, and the death of Gen. Custer with his command, etc., Gen. Sherman says: Col. Hays, of the 6th Infantry, commanding Fort Buford, has started on the Missouri river, with the 4th and 5th companies of his regiment (6th Infantry), to head off Sitting Bull, who is reported by the surrendering Indians to have shipped out with many lodges of his own special followers during the retreat down Bad Roads river, and to have taken his course for Fort Peck or the British Possessions. Col. Miller reports his purpose to replenish his supplies, and to turn north and follow this last desperate band to the death. Gen. Crook reorganized a new regiment at Fort Fetter, with which he left on the 25th of October for another early winter campaign against that faction of the hostile Sioux under Crazy Horse. Gen. Sherman, in his report on this subject, uses the language, which I cordially indorse: "It is successful, of which I do not doubt, in the Sioux war and all other Indian wars in this country of any magnitude will be over for ever. The arrangements made for hunting in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during the winter must result in comparative or complete success. Meantime no change can be attempted this year at the Agency, but I trust next year all the Sioux nation will be compelled to remove to the Missouri River, near Fort Knodall, where they can be guarded and fed at one-half the present cost, and where, if there be any chance to civilize them, the opportunity will be better than in their present scattered Agencies."

Butter Out of Mud.

Whatever credulity has been felt in reference to the manufacture of butter from Thames mud there now appears, says the *Medical Examiner*, to be no doubt of the fact that such butter is made, and in no inconsiderable quantities. But the precise nature of the material and its mode of collection have, we believe, remained an undiscovered mystery until the present time. It appears that as much as 3s 6d a day can, under favorable circumstances, be earned at low tide by explorers—properly equipped and with a keen knowledge of their work—on the north bank of the Thames below Dagenham. Here these persons collect oleaginous globes. These globes, originally made of cork, matted with hair and woody fibers, are diligently planted for the purpose, grow to the size of a walnut or cricket-ball in the water by the action of the tides, which cover them with grease. The grease thus obtained is from the drain pipes of our factories and slop-sewers of our kitchens, and in consistency and color it resembles Russian tallow. The process by which this questionable fat is ultimately manufactured into an article of food unobjectionable to the eye and palatable to the taste is necessarily exciting public curiosity.—*London Lancet*.

HOW STRANGE it is that the women who talk loudest in a street-car always have the biggest diamonds and the dirtiest finger-nails.

WIT AND WISDOM.

AS THE Ulster covereth the old clothes of the seedy swell, so the long wrap will hide the shabby waist of the ambitious but poverty-hit girl of the period.

ONE of the discoveries made by the latest Arctic explorers, is that the length of the polar night is 142 days. What a heavenly place that would be in which to tell a man with a bill to call around day after to-morrow and get his money.—*Hawk-eye*.

We always have sympathized with Queen Victoria in her efforts to economize and sew up the patches in the children's clothes; but now it fairly makes one's heart bleed to read the announcement that she's limited by Parliament to a beggarly pittance of \$8,270 per day.

THE late Dr. Norman McLeod used to tell this story as a specimen of a boy's theology: J.—"Mamma says that good angels keep good boys." Aunt—"Shall I leave the candle burning? Are you frightened?" J.—"Yes—no—yes; leave it burning." Aunt—"What are you frightened for?" J.—"Rats." Aunt—"Think, dear, about the good angels." J.—"Can they kill rats?"

In Ward No. 5, a few evenings ago, a fond mother undertook to teach her little boy the Lord's Prayer. The little fellow repeated the words after her until she came to: "Give us this day our daily bread." Then he paused, and seemed to be thinking very hard. At last he said: "There ain't no use asking God for that bread. You can't humbug God that way, ma, for He is everywhere, and He knows we have done eat supper, and He must have seen that big plate full of biscuits in the safe, and if He try to fool Him He'll catch us out on the fly, first pop."—*San Antonio Herald*.

Trying His Liberality.

While a well known citizen was crossing the Campus Martius yesterday morning he was approached by an old man whose shabby clothes showed that he was a mendicant, and when the citizen had halted the old man inquired: "Will you please give me ten cents?"

"No, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Won't you give a starving man enough to buy a loaf of bread?"

"No, sir!"

"That's all right—that's enough," said the old man. "I am worth half a million dollars and want to will it to some liberal-hearted man. Your looks pleased me and I gave you a test. Had you given me even a nickel I should have put a fortune into your hands to-morrow. Good-day, sir!"

The stranger walked away, leaving the citizen dumbfounded. He may not be worth a cent; he may be rich. The citizen thinks one way and then the other, and rather wishes he had been charitable.—*Tribune Free Press*.

Two ladies were discussing a third, who, of course, absent. "She is really charming," says one, "and, above all, she has such an air of intelligence." "Yes," answers the other; "but there are no words to that air."

THE MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, November 25, 1878.
SHEEP—Choice, \$4.50 @ 4.75; Good to Prime, \$4.00 @ 4.25; Cows and Heifers, \$2.25 @ 2.50.
CORN—Fed Yards, \$2.25 @ 2.50.
HOGS—Packing, \$5.00 @ 5.25.
SHEEP—Common to Fancy, \$2.25 @ 2.50.
LAMB, per head, \$1.00 @ 1.25.
FLOUR—Choice Country, \$5.50 @ 6.00; XXX, \$5.25 @ 5.50.
WHEAT—Red, No. 2, \$1.25 @ 1.37; No. 3, \$1.20 @ 1.30.
CORN—No 2 Mixed, 44¢ @ 45¢.
OATS—No. 2, 34¢ @ 35¢.
RYE—No. 2, 45¢ @ 50¢.
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, \$1.50 @ 1.75.
TOBACCO—Planters' Leaf, \$4.00 @ 6.00; Medium Shipping Leaf, \$3.00 @ 3.50.
HAY—Choice Timothy, \$1.00 @ 1.25.
BUTTER—Choice Dairy, 25¢ @ 26¢.
EGGS—1/2 doz, 24¢ @ 25¢.
PORK—Standard Meas, \$16 @ 17.00.
LARD—Prime Steam, 9¢ @ 9.50.
WOOL—Tulwarren, Choice, 25 @ 40; Unwashed Combing, 24 @ 25.
COTTON— Middling, 12 1/2¢.
NEW YORK
SHEEP—Native Steers, \$5.00 @ 1.00; Colorado and Texas, \$7.50 @ 8.00.
SHEEP—Common to Choice, \$4.25 @ 6.25; Lamb, \$5.25 @ 7.00.
HOGS—Live, \$5.50 @ 6.00.
FLOUR—Good to Choice, \$5.50 @ 5.75.
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago, New, \$1.25 @ 1.30.
CORN—Western Mixed, New, 34¢ @ 35¢.
OATS—Western Mixed, 31¢ @ 32¢.
PORK—Mess, \$16.50 @ 17.00.
COTTON—Middling, 12 1/2¢.
CHICAGO
SHEEP—Common to Choice, \$2.50 @ 3.00.
HOGS—Common to Choice, \$5.50 @ 5.75.
SHEEP—\$2.70 @ 4.00.
FLOUR—Choice Winter \$5.25 @ 5.75; Choice Spring Extra, \$5.75 @ 6.25.
WHEAT—Spring No. 2, \$1.12 @ 1.15.
Spring No. 3, \$1.05 @ 1.10.
CORN—No. 2, 34¢ @ 35¢.
OATS—No. 2, 31¢ @ 32¢.
RYE—No. 2, 44¢ @ 45¢.
PORK—Mess, \$15.50 @ 15.75.
LARD—Per cwt., \$9.50 @ 9.75.
KANSAS CITY
SHEEP—Native Steers, \$11.25 @ 12.50; Native Cows, \$2.00 @ 2.50.
HOGS—\$4.00 @ 5.50.
SHEEP—Common to Extra, \$1.75 @ 2.25.
MEMPHIS
FLOUR—Choice, \$5.50 @ 5.75.
CORN—Mixed, 45¢ @ 50¢.
OATS—In store, 67¢ @ 68¢.
COTTON—Middling, 11 1/2¢.
NEW ORLEANS
FLOUR—Choice Family, \$7.00 @ 7.25.
CORN—White, 55¢ @ 57¢.
OATS—No. 2, 36¢ @ 38¢.
HAY—Prime, \$14.00 @ 15.00.
PORK—New Mess, \$15.00 @ 15.25.
RAPOSE—\$10.00.
COTTON—250/32s, 11 1/2¢.