

Thomas Enos, charged with receiving stolen goods. Enos has been regarded as a man of means. He was an intimate friend of Wm. B. Carroll, late coupon clerk of the finance department, through whose death the frauds were brought to light. Enos was the man who sold the coupons. It is supposed he received the coupons from Carroll, and perhaps also some from others in the Comptroller's office whose names have not been made public. The police followed Enos two months before his capture. Inspector Byrnes says there is now a prospect that all the guilty persons will be brought to justice. Carroll shared the proceeds of the sale of coupons with Enos. Others doubtless received a share, and in the course of time it will be found out who did. Enos said nothing regarding the matter. He is 26 years old, and was never connected with the Comptroller's or any other office.

Chicago, 23.—Times Brighton (N. J.) special: In a newspaper office a democratic politician named J. L. Van Syckle shot Editor John Cheeseman in the breast. The wounded man threw his assailant to the floor and pounded him to a fatal degree.

St. Thomas, 23.—The Haytian steamer Desallenes (formerly called Ethel) sunk at Lapate, a war ship of the revolutionists.

San Francisco, 23.—The ship C.C. Chapman arrived from Antwerp with a cargo of coal fire. The vessel will be flooded or scuttled. Owners, J. S. Winslow & Co., Portland, Me.

Philadelphia, 23.—A verdict of \$50,000 was given in the United States Circuit Court, to-day against Albert B. Vonake, of this city, formerly collector of internal revenue at Philadelphia, in a suit brought by the government to recover the amount on the bond of Benjamin B. Emery, defaulting collector of internal revenue of the third district of Mississippi.

Chicago, 23.—Ellen Reed, wife of Chas. H. Reed, counsel for the assassin Guiteau, to-day began a suit for divorce, on the ground of a failure to support. Reed was formerly State's Attorney at Chicago.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., 24.—The Chicago express demolished a wagon last evening at Lanesville, and W. McIntosh, wife and daughter, and Rev. Joseph House, of Berlin, were killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., 24.—M. E. Post, of Cheyenne, delegate to Congress from Wyoming, is here on his way to Washington. A reporter met him last night and Post said: "The most important thing we will ask for is that the same privileges in regard to timber land shall be given our Territory as others enjoy. Wyoming is about the only place where settlers are not permitted to secure titles to timber lands. Another thing I will ask, said Post, is that we be given better mail facilities. Thirdly, and last, I will ask for new government buildings in Cheyenne and the rebuilding of Forts Russell and Laramie."

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Senate committee on rules decided to recommend the following changes in the Senate rules: First, In the absence of the Vice-President, the Senate shall choose a President pro tem. Second, In the absence of the Vice-President, and pending the election of a President pro tem the secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the chief clerk shall perform the duty of the chair. Third, The President pro tem shall have the right to name in open Senate, or if absent in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the chair, and the Senator so designated may discharge such duties for a period not exceeding three days, unless the Senate otherwise orders.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has cabled the commander of the Asiatic fleet instructions that a course be pursued of protection to American interests in case of war between France and China. The nature of the instructions is unknown.

Lawrence Wildon of Illinois, is appointed Judge of the Court of Claims.

The President has pardoned Sergeant Mason, who attempted to shoot Guiteau.

Joseph H. Blackfan, superintendent of foreign mails, died this afternoon.

DENVER, 24.—Further particulars from the train robbery on the Southern Pacific states the engineer was the person killed instead of the express messenger. The train was wrecked by the robbers spreading the rails, then firing revolvers to frighten the passengers, none of whom were hurt. Troops have been

ordered in pursuit of the robbers. It is not yet known what amount was taken.

Boston, 24.—Rev. M. Mitchell, newly installed pastor of the Westboro Congregational Church, was arrested this morning on the charge of stealing books. It is stated that when arrested he offered \$100 to keep the matter quiet.

The Prussian authorities inform the police that Nathan Z. Klany, 55 years old, of Mowrazlow, is wanted on a charge of falsifying bills of exchange to the amount of \$10,000. A reward of 15 per cent. of the amount stolen is offered.

Concord, N. H., 24.—Immense damage has been wrought by the recent gale at Chatham in this State and towns over the border in Maine. Thousands of acres of valuable forests are totally destroyed. All of the old and a great deal of the new growth are practically destroyed. Where timber is not broken it is torn and matted and tangled in debris so as to be almost worthless. In many instances the homes of the wood-choppers are ruined and much suffering to them will ensue this winter.

Louisville, 24.—The turf convention has adjourned. The rules adopted allow of no reinstatement after being ruled off. Riders, rubbers, attendants and stablers are excluded from the pooling grounds; penalty of expulsion of any one offering money to a jockey, trainer or attendant at any stables without permission of the owners. Gambling on the grounds by employees is punished by expulsion or suspension. Ten of 15 associations adopted the above rules. The stakes of the different clubs closed January 1. Ben. G. Bruce was elected secretary.

Chicago, 24.—Ex-Senator E. Spencer, formerly from Alabama, now engaged in mining in Nevada, passed through this city to-day, en route to Washington, in charge of the U.S. Marshal, who arrested the ex-Governor for contempt of court in failing to appear at the Star route trial. Spencer was originally engaged in the Star route investigation when James was Postmaster General, but when the case was called for trial he went to Europe to avoid testifying. In an interview to-day when asked why he failed to testify, Spencer said he was the first man to suggest the Star route investigations, and when they were begun gave the Postmaster General and Government the benefit of what he knew about them. He claims he did this without recompense, claims further that he had an express understanding with President Garfield and Postmaster General James that he should not be known in the matter, or be made a witness for the prosecution. When he got evidence in shape, he declares faith was not kept with him.

NEW YORK, 24.—World's London: The anti-Mormon movement is beginning to take definite shape in England. The success which has attended the efforts of the Mormon missionaries, particularly in manufacturing districts, has led to a strong feeling of opposition, and an organized movement on a large scale has been set on foot to offset the obvious influence of polygamists. Members of Parliament and other influential persons have promised aid, and such legislation is sought as will check, or even prohibit the emigration of large numbers of young persons to Utah. Many meetings have been held, particularly in the north of England, and a petition to the Crown praying for protection against the evils resulting from polygamy, has been freely circulated and liberally endorsed. The committee to-day presented this memorial to Gladstone, and solicited his official influence toward abating the evil complained of. Gladstone received the deputation with a great deal of courtesy, and listened patiently to the remarks of their spokesman, who briefly called his attention to the harm that must result from the absorption by the Mormons of so many young people, particularly young girls.

In reply, the Premier said he fully appreciated the importance of mitigating in some way the growing tendency to embrace a belief so foreign to the ordinary English mind. He thought, however, that methods other than those which might be obtained from legislation, should be sought. Mormonism prospected principally among the poorer classes and it was generally some hope of material benefit which induced people to fall into the arms of the Utah missionaries. Improvement in the condition of the working classes would, in his opinion, do more to

wards nullifying the influence of Mormonism, than any legislation which his government could devise. In conclusion Gladstone said that he extremely regretted that under the circumstances, he could not interfere. The missionaries, as far as he knew, resorted to no illegal devices to obtain proselytes, and he had no doubt that young people, particularly young women, who followed them, did so willingly.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Secretary Teller said to-day that he has decided nothing whatever in relation to the land grant of the Texas Pacific Railway Company and the rights of the Southern Pacific thereunder. He has not referred, and does not propose to refer, this matter to Congress, but will decide the case in the regular course of business.

PETERSBURG, 25.—An order was received to-day by Captain Vaughan of the Petersburg artillery from Governor Cameron, for one of the company's guns to be sent at once to Matthews County, to be used against the fleet of oystermen engaged in illegal dredging on the Rappahannock River. The gun, a Napoleon twelve-pounder, left tonight. A large quantity of ammunition has also been sent to the Sheriff of Matthews County to be used in the protection of the river against the dredgers.

LACONIA, N. H., 25.—This morning the residents of this place were startled by the story of a terrible tragedy, which occurred at 4 o'clock. S. S. Andrews, a neighbor of James Ruddy, aged 40 years, employed in the Laconia car works, was alarmed by women screaming. He aroused his son and hurried to Ruddy's house, whence the screams proceeded. They there found Mrs. Ruddy, aged 36 years, lying on the ground beneath the front window, through which she had leaped. She was bleeding profusely, and said she had been cut all to pieces. She was properly cared for, assistance was obtained, and the door of Ruddy's house was forced open, when flames burst forth and the alarm of fire was sounded. The flames were quickly extinguished, and the bodies of Ruddy and his only child, one and a half years old were found lying on the kitchen floor, both cut in a terrible manner and covered with the contents of a feather bed which had been saturated with kerosene and set on fire. The bodies were so disfigured by the flames as to be nearly past recognition. In the bedroom was found the trunk of the lifeless body of Mrs. Ford, which was identified by her husband. One of her legs had been chopped off and detached, and the remaining leg was bound to the woman's body with a clothes line. The bed-clothes were saturated with oil and piled on the body, and an attempt made to set them on fire which failed. Mrs. Ruddy being questioned said, the crime was committed by Thomas Samon, an Englishman, an acquaintance of the family. He is a cook by trade, about 38 years of age, and he did the cutting with a hatchet. Mrs. Ruddy's statement before the coroner's jury was:

We went to bed about 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock Samon came into the front room and looked out of the front window, saying he was nervous and couldn't sleep. I got up and made him a cup of tea and went back to bed. About 4 o'clock in the morning, Samon came into the front room again and acted queerly. He then went back to the kitchen. My husband and I got up, and he also went back to the kitchen. I soon after heard a fall and went out, to find my husband hanging over a chair with his arms down. Samon then started for me and struck me with a hatchet on the head. I grabbed his arm, but he struck me and threw me to the floor. He then went into the front room and killed the baby, which was crying. While he was there I tried to unlock the kitchen door, but he returned and again struck me on the head, knocking me down when I laid perfectly quiet. He then went back into the front room, got the baby and came back and poured feathers and straw over us, and went out. I got up and tried to open the front window, but could not. I then broke a pane of glass and jumped through.

Samon was arrested this afternoon near Plymouth. He did not resist arrest and has been taken in charge by the Plymouth officers. Suspicion being against Ford, the husband of the murdered woman, that he might be implicated in the affair, he was arrested this forenoon and remains in custody. Great excitement prevails and fears are en-

tertained that a vigilance committee will be organized and the prisoner lynched on his arrival.

A later report from Plymouth says Samon denies all knowledge of the affair and his arrest is a perfect surprise. Samon has never been regarded as vicious, even when intoxicated. At a late hour Mrs. Ruddy's condition is no worse.

NEW YORK, 25.—The day opened with a dull leaden sky. At sunrise the forts and ships fired a salute of 21 guns. At nine the people took possession of the streets and every means of conveyance leading down town. They filled all the cars and omnibuses and carriages, and still the sidewalks of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Broadway presented a dense mass of moving humanity. Decorations were elaborate on all the public buildings and club houses, but the residents of dwelling houses contented themselves with a display of the stars and stripes. Occasionally the colors of France and Germany, mingle with the red and white of the national banner. All places of business are closed and the entire population of Manhattan and Long Islands have given themselves up to enjoyment of this patriotic occasion. President Arthur and Governor Cleveland and staff are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Other dignitaries from other States were also present; included among these are the governors of 12 of the original 13 States. The military display promises to be fine.

Notwithstanding the rain all the details of Evacuation Day celebration were fully carried out.

St. PAUL, Minn., 25.—A cold wave struck this city late last night, the mercury dropping to 19 degrees above zero. The Northern Pacific railroad reports from four to six inches of snow drifting at Glendive, miles City, Forsyth and Billings. At each of these places the thermometer registered 12° below zero.

St. LOUIS, 25.—A dispatch from the West says: The Central Pacific Railroad Company and Wells, Fargo's express Company have offered a reward of \$2,000 for each or either, or \$10,000 for the whole of the party, that robbed the passenger train near Deming on Friday. It is believed that John Price, a notorious New Mexican desperado, was chief of the gang.

CHICAGO, 26.—Times Washington: Gen. Rosecrans has set on foot a scheme to organize the democratic votes of the country in small groups and grand armies, with a chief for each division, and to collect 20 cents per year from every voter, giving the campaign committee an annual income of \$1,500,000.

Time's Boston: Ben Butler's Thanksgiving proclamation, owing to its irrelevance was not read from the Protestant Pulpits.

PITTSBURG, 25.—Chas. Trum shot himself twice in the head this afternoon in the Cemetery during services at the grave of his intended. Trum arrived from Germany last March.

PORT PERRY, Ont., 25.—The town is in flames. It is doubtful if anything can be saved.

ORANGE, N. J., 25.—The body of Phoebe Paulen, aged 17 years, was found in a field on the mountain side, outraged, and her throat cut in two places.

Birmingham, Ala., 25.—On Friday night, a negro, Louis Houston, was arrested on the charge of an attempt to outrage a respectable widow lady of this city. The negro was taken to the residence of the widow, identified, and put in jail. Last night a mob of 50 masked men broke into the jail, overpowered the jailors and took Houston to the negro settlement in the suburbs of the city and hanged him.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—Hicks Pasha, supposed to be massacred in Soudan, was accompanied by Edward P. Donovan, the London Daily News correspondent, reported murdered. His last letter was from Duem, 30 miles southwest from Khartoum, and announced that the army had abandoned their base of operations and practically burned their ships.

Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, said the disturbance in Soudan was due to the weakness of the central government at Cairo.

Throughout Soudan, he said, the power exercised by religious chiefs and dervishes, who could be readily controlled by contrary measures and the allowance of a small stipend, a practice which has been unwisely discontinued. The sufferers by the discontinuance threw in their lot with the slave dealers, hence the

present misfortune, which might have been avoided if the railway from Suakim to Berbon had been completed.

He attributed the defeat of Hicks Pasha to the disorganization of his forces. The Egyptian soldiers needed more than other soldiers, a flag, military music and all the éclat of war. Without these they would not and could not fight. The army included Arabi Pasha, who had been sent up like a malefactor. How could Hicks Pasha fight with such material. The ex-Khedive was not surprised at the calamity. He would not advise sending English troops to Soudan, as such a course might produce more evils.

Times' Khartoum dispatch, dated the 20th says: The most trustworthy sheiks in the service of the government, who arrived at Daireri yesterday, report that 1,100 men, including Hicks Pasha, the governor-general and the entire staff were annihilated in the defile of Koshgate, whither they were led by a treacherous guide, on the morning of November 1st. Hicks Pasha and the entire army marched from Midhat; the guide led them to rocky, wooded defiles, which were without water, and where ambushes had been prepared by the rebels, who were armed with rifles and artillery. Hicks Pasha was unable to use his guns for three days. The army was worn by thirst but defended itself, and on the fourth day it was annihilated to a man. Vizetely Artere and 50 soldiers who were outside, came in and were taken prisoners. They were then carried to El Obied.

Cairo, 23.—Captain Hueeton, who was with Hicks Pasha's forces and escaped in the disguise of a dervish, says that on the way from the battle field he counted 150 wounded survivors of the engagement, among them a European artist named Powers. Hicks Pasha had a divided army, sending half to El Obied to demand the surrender of that place. He awaited the arrival of Mahdi, who was advancing from the southeast. Mahdi, however, met the half of Hicks Pasha's army advancing to El Obied and attacked it. Hearing the firing Hicks Pasha came up with his whole force and formed a hollow square. Mahdi brought up fresh regulars, who it is supposed were soldiers captured when El Obied fell, and who agreed to take service under Mahdi. These numbered 8,000. The square of Hicks Pasha's men was broken and his army annihilated.

The English officers with the Egyptian army fought gallantly. The European who escaped is thought to be O'Donovan or Frank. Vizetely, of the London Graphic. Hicks Pasha had 10,000 soldiers and 200 camp followers. The Arabs numbered 200,000. Another report of the fight says Mahdi sent Dervishes to treat with Hicks Pasha's native officers, saying to Egyptians, "We, like you, are Mussulmen, why fight? Surrender." The dervishes were received with a volley.

It is believed that the correspondent of the Graphic accompanying Hicks Pasha, is killed.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at a banquet of the Carlton Club, said the defeat of Hicks Pasha must end all thoughts of the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt. French papers express the opinion that the disaster will lead to the permanent English occupation of Egypt.

LONDON, 23.—The Times says: Gladstone and his colleagues must understand that England will hold them answerable, if, by further errors of judgment, Egypt is allowed to relapse into a state of anarchy, aggravated by the passions of religious fanaticism and the maddening influences of invasion by barbarian from the interior of Africa.

Cork, 23.—After a warm discussion last evening, the trustees refused to grant Exhibition Hall to Parnell to address his constituents in.

Liverpool, 23.—Corrie, Duckworth & Co., cotton brokers, have failed. The firm are creditors of Morris Rafter.

London, 23.—The police at midnight, arrested a man named Wolff, member of the advanced socialist club of London, and found in his house two internal machines of sufficient power to demolish any building. One of them was a large zinc pall, nearly filled with coarse blasting powder and gun cotton covered with scrap iron, with a fuse at the bottom. The second machine was a large tin cooking utensil, similarly prepared. Wolff's machines, it is reported, were intended to blow up the German Embassy in London.