

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The last annual report of Gen. Sherman is in the hands of the Secretary of War. The army consists of 2,143 officers and 23,300 men, the figures being almost identical with last year.

The subject of military education is treated at some length, and the opinion expressed that the Military Academy at West Point and the schools at Fortress Monroe and Leavenworth are among the best military schools in the world. The Indians are regarded as substantially eliminated from the problem of the army, and while immigration contributed largely to this result, railroads have had a greater influence. The recent completion of the last of four great transcontinental railways has settled for ever the Indian question, the army question, and many others which have hitherto troubled the country. The General regards the building of these roads as the most important event of modern times, and believes they account fully for the peace, good order and prosperity of the country. The recommendation of last year is renewed that the strongest points be enlarged and minor places abandoned. Soldiers, says General Sherman, must be treated as fellowmen; let them live in comfort, and they will respond to the call of duty or even death. When soldiers are employed as carpenters, mechanics or laborers, it is only fair that they should be paid for such labor. Because of the transfer of the command of General Sheridan, no recommendations for the future are made, other than renewing such as were made in former reports. The opinion is expressed, however, that it will be found wise to provide a common organization for all the army service, and that Congress should provide for the transfer of regiments from remote to home stations after periods of service. In this connection particular attention is called to the case of the Twenty-first Infantry, which has been on the Pacific coast 14 years. The General hopes Congress will not withhold the means of transportation in this case, especially now when the treasury is groaning under a surplus of revenue caused in part by the conduct of the very men who appeal to them; for he believes the army has protected, defended and encouraged the building of its transcontinental railroads, and the settlement of the Great West, which are the chief causes of the great prosperity which now blesses our land.

The Secretary of the Navy has detailed Ensign John R. Bernads to proceed to Corea for the purpose of making a report on the geological and other scientific features of that island. The Secretary states that he has received from the Geographical Society of France a very handsome gold medal intended as a testimonial to Lieut. Frederick A. Schwatke, U.S.A., in recognition of his service in the successful expedition to King William's Land in 1879 and 1880.

Secretary Folger has issued a circular which provides that when meats cured with imported salt are shipped coastwise or inland from one district to another for exportation entry, the application for the refunding of the duties may be made at the port of original shipment.

Adjutant-General Drum has submitted his annual report. He states that the States militia has steadily improved in discipline, soldierly bearing and knowledge. He recommends the retirement on full pay of men who have faithfully served thirty-five years, and an amendment of the statute authorizing the President to drop from the army for desertion any officer absent from duty three months without leave, so as to include officers on the retired list within the meaning of the law. The last recommendation has a bearing on the Nickerson case. In order to reduce the number of desertions, it is proposed that the term of service be fixed at three years instead of five. It is suggested that increased pay for re-enlisting be made to depend upon immediate re-enlistment in the same regiment, and that the man re-enlisting be granted a furlough of one, two or three months, according to the number of terms he has already served. A bi-monthly settlement of clothing accounts is recommended, and a statement is made in this connection that the Government lost \$70,000 last year in clothing overdrawn by deserters.

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth is mentioned as a successful institution under excellent management, and its governor is recommended for promotion with increased pay. Notwithstanding great efforts to fill the army to the authorized strength, it still lacks 2,149 men of the full quota.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, Hon. N. C. McFarland, in his annual report states that the disposal of public land during the year embraced 10,073,759 acres, and Indian lands 399,235 acres, an increase over 1882 of about 5,000,000 acres, and over 1881 of about 8,000,000 acres. Receipts from all sources in connection with the disposal of public land were \$11,038,479 and from sales of Indian lands \$828,404; total, \$11,713,883.

The Commissioner states that he is satisfied the pre-emption filings are made or procured to be made to a great extent for speculative purposes. He renews his recommendation that the pre-emption law be repealed. The report recommends the amendment of the homestead laws requiring a period of not less than six months after the settlement of the claim has been placed on record before final proof shall be admitted, irrespective of the alleged time of residence prior to the entry. The Commissioner states that the commutation feature of the homestead law is open to the same abuses as the pre-emption law. He urges that the homestead laws be amended so as to require proof of actual residence and improvement for a period not less than two years before the homestead entry may be commuted by cash payments. The report further recommends the total repeal of the timber culture law on account of its inherent defects. The same objection the Commissioner finds in the operation of the desert land act, and he finds entries have been largely made for speculative purposes, with no intention of reclamation. The practical operations of the law has been to enable land to be purchased in large quantities, thus resulting more to the encouragement of monopoly than to the encouragement of their reclamation. The report also says the timber and stone land act is flagrantly violated. "Information is in my possession," the commissioner says, "that much of the most valuable timber land remaining in the possession of the government on the Pacific Coast is being taken up by home and foreign capitalists through medium entries made by persons hired for that purpose. I have found it necessary to suspend all entries of this class and direct an investigation." The commissioner is of the opinion that the timber lands should be reserved by law from ordinary disposal, and sold only after appraisal and upon settled bids. He recommends that Congress make some legislation in relation to private land claims in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, and recommends that a Commission for each of these Territories be appointed to examine and settle these claims, with proper appeal for review upon error of law. The construction of 1,210 miles of land grant railroad was reported during the year, making a total of 17,449 miles of road reported as constructed under all grants to June 30th, 1883. The question of declaring forfeiture of these grants where the railroads have not been constructed in a prescribed time is deemed an appropriate one for legislation. The Commissioner recommends the passage of an act making false and fraudulent returns of public surveys punishable by fine and imprisonment. Much progress has been made in the work of protecting public lands and public timber. The practice of fencing public lands is condemned, and the recommendation renewed that an act be passed imposing penalties for this offense, and for preventing legal settlement and entry by force and intimidation. The Commissioner asks that his salary be fixed at \$5,000, and for a moderate increase of salaries of the principal officials and clerks in his department. The character and responsibility of the office, together with the fact that its business has increased 82 per cent. since 1881, appears to the Commissioner to justify this request.

Reduction of the public debt during October, \$10,304,798; decrease of debt since June 30th, 1883, \$39,584,470.

Bonds issued to Pacific railroads, interest payable by the United States, principal outstanding \$64,623,512; interest accrued but not yet paid, \$1,292,470; interest paid by the United States, \$59,222,088; in-

terest repaid by the companies by transportation service, \$17,058,575; by cash payment, 5 per cent. of net earnings, \$355,198; balance interest paid by the United States, \$41,510,133.

CHICAGO, 1.—The Union and Northern Pacific roads issued to-day a joint circular to the effect that arrangements will be perfected for the interchange of passenger traffic to and from the Pacific Coast at Garrison, Montana, the junction of the Northern Pacific with the Utah & Northern division of the Union Pacific. General passenger agents are instructed to at once begin the sale of tickets by way of Garrison to all points on the line of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, including San Francisco, and all points on the Oregon & California Railway to Wallula Junction, but not to points west beyond Portland, nor east beyond Wallula Junction.

The Colorado Traffic Association met to-day, and adjourned without transacting any business, to await the action of the Transcontinental Association.

St. Paul, 1.—Herman Haupt, General manager of the Northern Pacific Railway, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 1st, and the following circular has been issued.

General Manager's Office, 1,
Herman Haupt, general manager, having severed his connection with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the undersigned, in addition to his duties as vice-president, will, for the present, also assume those of general manager.

(Signed,) T. F. OAKES.

General Manager Haupt, in an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press this evening, said that his resignation was entirely due to the policy of radical retrenchment adopted by the Northern Pacific, which practically tied his hands and prevented the proper running of the road. A meeting of stockholders had decided to cut off all possible expenses, and he had received instructions to cut down the force to actually necessary numbers. The directors complained that the expenditures were too much in excess of the receipts. General Haupt explained this by stating that the road was turned over to the operating department by the construction department in a very incomplete condition, in fact, as the parallel rails were laid, so bad was the condition of the road that though trains could be run over it they could not be run with any degree of safety or speed. The road was miserably ballasted; cuts were narrow; no water tanks were built; no side tracks put in; in fact, nothing done to put the road in condition. This had to be done, and the cost had to be met by the operating department, supposedly out of surplus earnings which did not exist, instead of by the construction department. This, of course, made the expenses very heavy. Another reason was that practically all the work of the year had to be done in June, July and August. After August it is difficult to get men to work on the road, as the harvest fields pay so much better, and after harvest, wet weather begins, and it is impossible to do any work until the ground dries in the spring. Gen. Haupt further said the policy of retrenchment was being carried to an extent that would be detrimental to the interest of the road. The road bed would become very bad by being neglected, especially considering its present condition, and as to the discharge of 460 men in the repair shops at Brainerd, the result will be the road will be crowded with disabled engines and dismantled freight cars, which would greatly impair the efficiency of the road. Of course this would reduce the temporary expenses of the road to a large extent, but instead of being a saving there would be an actual loss, and next spring when the necessary repairs had to be made, the expense would be more than heavy enough to counterbalance the saving now. General Haupt also stated that his office force had been cut down to a force that precluded efficient work. These were the reasons, in brief, which actuated him in tendering his resignation.

Vice-President Oakes was interviewed as to the successor to Gen. Haupt, and said there would be no successor, at any rate at present.

INDIANAPOLIS, 1.—U. S. Marshal R. S. Foster, with a posse of detectives, went to Pike county, this State, last night in pursuit of a gang of counterfeiters supposed to be located in that portion of the State. They succeeded in arresting

nine of the gang this morning at Steinsville, a small village in Pike county, about 25 miles from Evansville, after a desperate fight. Following are the parties captured: Three brothers named Columbus, Jesse and Joseph Hanchins, Henry Grossman, Zimney Kinder, Westley Woods, Phil. Taylor, Bertie Smithers and Andy Hart. They were all brought to this city to-night by the Marshal and his deputies. During the fight Jos. Hanchins was shot through the right lung, and Jesse Hanchins in the hand, and Hart through the hat. The gang have been operating in the southern part of this State, with headquarters in the knobs in the vicinity of New Albany. The spurious coins manufactured are half-dollars and dollars in silver, and \$2 and \$5 gold pieces. The business of manufacturing spurious coins has been conducted on a large scale, their operations extending into adjoining states.

New York, 1.—Steve Raymond, the English forger convicted of passing forged coupons of the Union Pacific railroad, has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

Wichita, Kansas, 1.—Nellie C. Bailey, a young woman charged with the murder of Clement Bothemley, in the Indian Territory, on the 27th, was held to-day by the U. S. Commissioner for appearance at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court at Wichita. She is 21 years old, a handsome brunette, well educated, and moved in the best society in New York City and New Jersey. She met Bothemley, a rich Englishman and a member of the British Association, at St. Louis, and arranged with him to go to Texas and start a sheep ranch. Before they started she got a deed for his lands in Kansas valued at \$20,000, and while passing through the Territory en route to Texas shot Bothemley through the head, took possession of his trunk, containing diamonds and jewelry worth \$7,000, together with his outfit, consisting of sheep and stock worth \$10,000, buried the body at Skeleton ranch, and started south, but was arrested about nine miles from where the murder was committed. The case was worked up by the U. S. Marshal.

PROVIDENCE, 1.—One thousand people saw all previous double team records badly beaten at Narragansett Park to-day. The sky was lowering the air chill, the track in magnificent condition. The contesting horses were H. B. Winship and Hiram Bruce, (the latter was mate of Yellow Dock when she made her record on this track a year ago), and Frank and John Nay. After the first heat betting was two to one on H. B. Winship and Hiram Bruce. The latter pair were not headed for forced during the race, and showed the fastest double team heats on record.

SUMMARY.
H. B. Winship and H. Bruce, 1 1 1
Frank and John Nay, . . . 2 2 2
Time, 2:16, 2:10½, 2:11½.

Another race is arranged between the same horses at Mystic Park, Boston, next Thursday.

Note.—There is evidently an error in the above. Yellow Dock's record was not a double team record, but a record with running mate, and the 2:10½ made to-day by H. B. Winship was made under the same conditions and with the same running mate. The double team record of both horses, trotters, is about 2:16½.

St. Louis, 1.—The railroads centering here have black-listed 322 yardmen, for being specially active in the late strike in this city and East St. Louis, and announce that they will not under any circumstances re-employ them. A list of the men's names will be sent to the yardmasters of all the roads centering there.

CHICAGO, 1.—The managers of the railroads composing the Transcontinental Association of the California pool this morning, on the eighth ballot, elected as commissioner Geo. W. Rietine, formerly assistant general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, and more recently general manager of the Texas & St. Louis railroad, which office he resigned one month ago.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., 1.—The disastrous strike of coal miners which has been in progress along the low grade road, is fast nearing the end. Nearly 800 men are still out at three mines at Dubois, 325 at Reynoldsville and 500 at New Bethlehem. The Beech Tree has resumed. The men are going in on Monday. At Punxsutawney, 40 men are at work and 60 have gone in at Fairmount. The latter signed what the miners claim to be an iron-clad agreement not to go into any protective organization.

WASHINGTON, Headquarters of the army, Washington, Nov. 1st, 1883.

General Order No. 78.
In obedience to orders of the President, promulgated in General Order No. 71, Oct. 13th, 1883, from these headquarters, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Army of the United States. The following named officers will compose the personal staff:

Lieutenant General Major Michael V. Sheridan, Asst. Adjutant General and Military Secretary; Captain Wm. J. Volkmar, fifth cavalry, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. Jos. F. Gregor, corps of engineers, Aide-de-Camp. (Signed) P. H. Sheridan, Lieut. General.

(Official)

R. C. DRUM, Adjt. General.
General Sheridan has received congratulations from prominent gentlemen all over the country.

General Sherman considers the Crook Apache campaign a success, and considers that if Crook is permitted to manage the Apaches in his own way, all wars will cease in Arizona, and the complicated Indian question disappear.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The annual report of the Paymaster General of the Army to the Secretary of War shows receipts for the last fiscal year \$15,490,310; disbursements, \$13,382,164; the remainder is deposited in the treasury. Since the last report five officers of the pay department retired, having attained the age of 64; one has died and one been dismissed for misappropriating public funds.

NEW YORK, 2.—The business failures throughout the United States and Canada during the last seven days were 215.

CHICAGO, 2.—Attachments to the amount of \$10,000 was issued this afternoon against the Rock River Paper Company. The resident manager declines to make any statement. The concern was one of the heaviest of the kind in the country.

CLEVELAND, O., 2.—A large part of the village of Willoughby was destroyed by fire this morning.

The aggregate loss by the Willoughby fire is estimated at \$100,000. Insurance possibly half that amount.

The storm continues. The lake is still lashed to fury by the gale.

CLARINDA, Iowa, 2.—The Cannon-ball train going east over the Humestone and Shenandoah road, was wrecked on Wednesday night at the trestle work over the west fork of the river five miles east of Shenandoah. The engine, baggage car and coach rolled down the embankment 50 feet. The sleeper remained on the track. The accident is ascribed to the displacement of a rail at the west bridge by train wreckers for the purpose of robbery.

WORCESTER, Mass., 2.—The West Boyston schools are closed. Fifty cases of diphtheria have occurred within a week; five deaths.

NEW YORK, 2.—The following dispatch from Jamaica, dated this morning has been received:

"There was a monster political meeting last night in Kingston. It was a great success; being an immense demonstration against the present system of government."

PETERSBURG, Va., 2.—Considerable frost here, the first of this season last night. Some damage was done to vegetation. The frost is unusually late.

MEMPHIS, 2.—There was a killing frost with ice throughout this section of the State last night.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 2.—Judge J. B. Foraker has been appointed, by the United States Circuit Court, counsel for the receiver of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad.

TRENTON, N. J., 2.—Judge Nixon, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, followed up his opinion of yesterday in the case of Dinmore against the New Jersey Central Railroad, with an order that all exceptions of the plaintiff to defendant's answer be sustained as well taken, and that the clerk of court expunge from said answer such scandalous and impertinent matter.

TROY, N. Y., 2.—The sophomore and freshmen classes of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute have had a misunderstanding. Property was damaged three hundred dollars, two students seriously injured and others slightly.

CHICAGO, 2.—While representatives of the Transcontinental Association were waiting to hear from G. W. Rietine in regard to his acceptance or rejection of the commission of that association, to which he was elected yesterday, the general passenger agents of the Pacific lines and their eastern connec-