

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 20.—The Lotus Club gave a dinner and brilliant reception to-night in honor of General Grant. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *Tribune*, presided. In the course of his address of welcome, Reid related an incident of the first days of fighting at Pittsburg Landing. Some one said: "It looks a little gloomy, doesn't it, general?" I shall never forget his quick glance at the setting sun and instant reply: "Oh, no. They cannot break our lines to-night. To-morrow we shall attack with fresh troops and, of course, will drive them back." It was said in a quiet tone, as if he had been telling an officer to see about putting up headquarters' tents; with a quiet confidence as absolute as if he had been in Beauregard's place instead of his own. From that moment there was one hearer, at least, who never doubted a commander, who, amid the gloom and disaster of such an hour, could calmly reason out the certainty of to-morrow's victory, would yet be recognized, not merely as a great soldier, but as, in any sudden stress of danger, a great man. Well, continued Mr. Reid, what shall we do with him? Are we so rich in great men? Are we so fortified at every point with the wisest experience and the loftiest devotion that we have no longer any use for him? I do not believe it. I do not think any considerable number of people in either of the great political parties believe it. I am not speaking as his partisan; that I have never been. Often in civil affairs I have not been able to follow where he led, and the general himself would, I fancy, be quite willing to give me a certificate for having practised great freedom of speech upon that subject. Speaking rather than for his political opponent and for those at least of republican faith,—I am confident I can venture so much,—let me say, no wish, no act of theirs will be wanting to secure for the country the continued services of your guest. We believe the country would be most unwise, unmindful alike of her dignity and her interest, if she failed to lay claim to this service. Let me not be misunderstood—I am speaking wholly without General Grant's knowledge or that of his immediate friends, or with any reference whatever to his interests. Those will be taken care of anyway. This is no blind, broken-down Belisarius, holding out his helmet for alms; it is a question solely of what the country owes to itself. Can it afford to say we have no further use for the experience gained at the head of the army and at the head of the government? Why, for example, should not the soldier of Appomattox be borne with while he lives?

Internal Revenue Collector Marks, at New Orleans, has forwarded to Commissioner Raum a letter received from Deputy Collector B. H. Lannier, who has charge of the upper parishes of Louisiana, bordering on the river. The letter is dated Lake Providence, Nov. 10, and says: In consequence of my candidature for Congress upon the republican ticket, the spirit of intolerance which prevails here, and attempts which have been made to assassinate me, and the assassination of Dr. B. W. Jones, editor of my paper, because of his active support of the Garfield electors and myself, renders it utterly impossible for me properly to discharge my duties as deputy collector of internal revenue for this district. In addition, I have to inform you that I am at this moment a prisoner in my own house, and dare not go out for fear of immediate assassination. I find it also necessary to leave this collection district, at least for the present, to secure my personal safety. Please advise me what to do in the premises.

In reply, Gen. Raum, this afternoon, telegraphed Collector Marks at New Orleans, as follows: I do not intend to allow our officers to be intimidated and driven from their districts. Employ five competent, courageous men, and arm them well, to accompany Deputy Collector Lannier for policing his division and enforcing the laws. Instruct them to defend themselves at every hazard. I will furnish you breech-loading carbines necessary."

Musicians of San Antonio, Texas, has written a letter to the War Department protesting against the First Infantry Band being permitted to play at concerts, balls, etc., thereby depriving local musicians from making a living by their profession. The General of the Army says the

regimental bands are not maintained or paid by the United States. Regimental commanders select the musicians from companies and thus create a band, whose expenses have to be earned or paid out of the pockets of the officers. In despotic Russia and Germany the soldiers are encouraged to work for wages as tailors and shoemakers, and during the harvest to supplement their small pay, and I do not see why in free America a soldier may not by music work in his leisure time and lay by a little money to buy necessities, or to save up and buy a farm after his enlistment. I surely will not deprive our soldiers of so simple and fair a privilege. The Secretary of War concurs.

CHICAGO, 20.—The wholesale drug store of Lord, Stoughten & Co., 93 Wabash Avenue, was gutted by fire which broke out about noon today. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, partially insured. The fire originated in the mixing department, third floor among the vitrols and almost instantly wrapped the whole building in flames so that very little was saved.

The fire to-day, originated in the fourth story, where Jennie McNearney was bottling sulphuric acid. As she poured from a can into a bottle, the bottle exploded and an alcohol lamp ignited and spread the blaze in an instant through the room. Thence the progress of the flames to other stories was rapid and easy. Explosives which were in the path of the flames, caused continuous reports that sounded like a miniature cannonade. When the first explosion occurred which started the fire Jennie McNearney's clothes were for an instant ignited, but a workman wrapped his coat about her and smothered the flames so that she was only slightly burned. Lizzie Anderson, aged 23, fared worse, her clothing was almost burned off and she was so badly injured that her life is despaired of. Her flesh was literally roasted in places and large sections of the cuticle peeled off. All the other employees in the building escaped without injury. The building was five story, stone front, and belonged to the Peck estate. Following is a revised statement of the losses and insurances: The building was valued at about \$65,000, with a possible salvage of \$10,000 to \$15,000; insurance, \$30,000. Contents owned by Lord, Stoughten & Co., valued at \$150,000, probably a total loss; insurance, \$129,000.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The leading points in the treaty negotiated between the United States and China have been transmitted to the State Department by the commission in China. It is understood that in general the tone will be satisfactory to this government. It modifies the Burlingame treaty in formulating provisions for limiting or regulating Chinese immigration. The particulars are confidential and not made public, except so far as indicated above. Secretary Evarts is absent in New York, so it is not known what action will be taken. No opportunity has been given for sufficient considerations of its provisions.

NEW YORK, 20.—Mrs. Bergman, the Philadelphia heiress, whose husband and friends have been endeavoring to have her return to Philadelphia, was in the Supreme Court this afternoon, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing police commissioner French to produce her in court. Mr. French made the return to the writ, stating that the lady was not detained in custody, but was at liberty to leave the police headquarters whenever she liked. Mrs. Bergman supported this statement, and was allowed to go. She drove away in charge of police commissioner French and Doctor Hammond, to Jersey City. Mr. French, on his return said she had not been placed in an asylum, but had been left with friends who were solicitous for her welfare. During the day Mrs. Bergman was visited by several physicians. Their unanimous opinion was that owing to her misguided infatuation she was not responsible for her actions, though otherwise sane, and with rest, quiet and proper treatment her recovery would be complete in a short time.

There arrived here to-day, in the *City of Brussels*, from Liverpool, Escofallay Hiptala, a Bombay merchant prince, who brings with him his four native wives. These were in charge of another woman and a eunuch. In addition there were servants of the male sex, varying in size, height and age. The prince says each servant has certain things to do. No servant does two things, and when I get tired and weary I

make them amuse me. They are all good musicians. During our trip across the ocean they had plenty of opportunity for practice, as in that time some of our most solemn feasts took place. To the last of these we invited all the passengers, and they appeared highly amused. Then I have also my conjurer, my snake charmer and my women who dance for me after dinner. When the Prince of Wales visited Bombay some years ago, I entertained him, and on that occasion my wives showed him the nouth dance. The prince says he is here just to see the United States.

The *Post* says: D. O. Mills is remodeling the interior of an enormous house at 634 Fifth Avenue which he has just bought. Instructions to Mr. Herter were to do all that money could command to make it beautiful. The wainscoting of the drawing rooms cost \$300 per foot, and the main chimney piece cost \$4,800. It is an enormous pile of mahogany carving, five wood carvers having been brought on purpose from Europe for the woodwork of the house.

HALIFAX, 20.—A bottle was picked up on the beach on the southern side of Crowley's island, at the entrance of Chebogue harbor on which the following was written:

MAY 18, 80.

North latitude 42-44, west longitude 49-47; bark *Jane*, Glasgow, in fog, sprung leak three days ago, sinking fast; yesterday one boat gone. Crew of 11 men taking to only boat left; God have mercy on us.

(Signed) HENRY LYNCH, Master. WICHITA, Kans., 20.—There was a gathering here, to-day, of all the parties interested in Payne's Oklahoma colony. It was arranged that the old colony would move in a body from Kansas, Texas and Arkansas lines on the 6th of December, the day Congress meets. They have drawn up a letter addressed to the President and Congress, asking that the army be prevented from interfering with them.

CHICAGO, 21.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: General Grant's statement at a New York dinner to the effect that he thought this country had done enough for him is looked upon here as an expression of disapprobation of the New York *Times* to raise an endowment fund. Very little interest was ever taken in the matter and it is observed that the *Times* has abandoned it.

The attention of Secretary Sherman was called to-day to the stories that have been published yesterday regarding the expenses of his delegation at Chicago to the effect that they had been paid by Gov. Foster. He said he thought best to make no statement on the subject not wishing to be drawn into such a controversy. He said, however, that there were gentlemen in Ohio fully acquainted with all the facts, but for obvious reasons he did not wish to say anything himself. A friend of the Secretary's, however, says that he met liberally every demand made upon him, and that if there were unpaid bills at Chicago connected with the Ohio delegation, the Secretary knew nothing of it. Among the republicans here generally, there is disgust that such a controversy should have arisen as has been precipitated in Ohio about the board and lunch bills at Chicago. It is regarded as very small business at best. It is noticed that the dispatches from Columbus about it are very favorable to Foster. It is thought here by some that the whole disagreeable business has been sprung just now for the purpose of trying to injure Sherman's chances for the Senate. To what extent Governor Foster is responsible for injecting such matter in the campaign is not known.

WASHINGTON, 22.—It appears there are upward of 5,000 Indians in New York State and more than 10,000 in the State of Michigan. During the year 60 boarding and 110 day schools have been in operation among the different Indian tribes, exclusive of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, which have been attended by over 7,000 children and taught by 316 teachers. The educational work of the bureau could have been enlarged to a much greater extent but for the inadequate appropriations made by Congress for the support of the schools. Fifty thousand Indians at 17 agencies have no treaty school funds whatever and educational facilities must depend entirely upon the general appropriation for education. Among these tribes there are at least 7,000 children of school age. Reports from schools on various reservations are full of encouragement, showing increased and more regular attend-

ance of pupils and a growing interest in education on the part of parents. In compliance with appeals from the neglected agencies the bureau has made arrangements for erecting eleven boarding school buildings during the coming season and for the establishment of thirteen new boarding schools. These will be the first schools of any kind ever provided for eight thousand San Carlos Apaches, Western Shoshones and the first boarding schools opened for 25,000 Indians at nine other agencies where small irregularly attended day schools have hitherto met with indifferent success and made little impression on the tribes among whom they were located. The condition of the Poncas in Indian territory continues to be prosperous. They have now 79 houses, and since the 1st of January last over 70 families have moved into houses. Meddlesome persons are still endeavoring to induce the Poncas to abandon their present location and return to Dakota, but the leading men of the tribe have frequently assured the agent that they are satisfied, and do not desire to return.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The annual report of the Secretary of War gives a general review of the various subordinate reports, calls attention to their several recommendations, and details at length the operations of the department during the year. Upon the subject of expenditures, appropriations and estimates, the Secretary says: The expenditures for all affairs under the control of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were \$39,924,773. Congress appropriated for the service of the current fiscal year \$41,993,630. The estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$43,627,055. The estimates in detail were originally submitted to me for \$62,429,780, but on revision of the same omissions, reductions were made as follows: Civil establishment, \$13,585; military establishment, \$250,000; public works, \$18,514,129, and in miscellaneous classes \$5,000, making a total of revisionary reductions of \$18,802,714. Some increase in the amounts of estimates for the year 1882 over the amounts appropriated for the year 1881 appears in the civil establishment, the military establishment and miscellaneous. For the public works I have reduced the estimates to accord with what I understand to be the amount required for the absolute necessities of the service, in order to prevent waste of property and damage to commercial interests. Beyond such necessities, it is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to perceive that a valuable improvement surround the reality of the government, and as the commerce of the country advances in growth and prosperity, so should the appropriations to cover the expenses be apportioned. The Mississippi River Commission, operating in accordance with an Act approved June 28th, 1879, submitted a report which was duly transmitted to Congress last March and was published by order of the House of Representatives. That report exhibited for the first time estimates of the appropriation required for the works of improving therein described, amounting to \$5,113,000, and it awaited further consideration when the session ceased. The commission have communicated to me its desire to renew these estimates and this communication will be transmitted to Congress as a matter of special importance, not included however in the annual estimates and expenditures for the services of this department. In regard to the South Pass of the Mississippi river, the Secretary says: The permanency of this important work seems to be assured from the fact that there has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ending August 9th last. This improvement has opened through the sands and shoals a broad, deep highway to the ocean, and is one upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among the people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi Valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel, safely to and from the sea.

Secretary Ramsay concurs in the recommendation of Gen. Sherman that Congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men specifically to troops of the line of the army, and favors the abandonment of many small posts and concentrate larger forces at strategic points. The absence of a large number of officers from the regiments is alluded to and action recommended looking to

the relief of the service in this respect.

Secretary Ramsay endorses the recommendation of the Adjutant General in relation to placing the uniformed State militia upon the same footing in respect to its rules and forms as the regular forces, and calls attention to the necessity of providing by legislation for the organization, arming and discipline of the militia. The affairs of the Leavenworth military prison, the Secretary says, have been capably administered during the year. He suggests, however, that in order to be entirely successful and carry out as far as possible the original design of making the institution self-sustaining an important measure of legislation is necessary, which is authority from Congress to apply the earnings of the prison to its maintenance. The Secretary says: From personal inspection of many fortifications, referred to by the Chief of Engineers, I am able to emphasize his recommendations and beg to state that their incompetent and defenceless condition is discreditable to the country. Judging from the history of all other nations and the experience of our own, the United States will, notwithstanding our traditional pacific policy, find itself, sooner or later, at war with a maritime power, when that war comes it will come suddenly, there will be no time after its declaration to construct defenses, either fixed or floating. Other nations have been for some years, and are now constructing fast war steamers of enormous size incased in iron armor up to two feet in thickness and armed with rifled guns weighing up to 100 tons, carrying shot of a ton weight fired with little short of a quarter of a ton of powder. It is feared the country does not appreciate the fact that after the declaration of war a few days or even hours might bring these great engines of destruction to our coast. It may be to New York or Boston or Portland or Baltimore or New Orleans or San Francisco or to any point the enemy may select. No one can estimate the damage which may follow.

The works on the river and harbor improvements and the examinations and surveys provided for by the act of March 3, 1879, and previous acts were carried on during the fiscal year with satisfactory progress. The amount available therefor July 1, 1879 was \$14,772,176. The amount expended to June 30, 1880, is \$6,174,221 leaving an available balance of \$4,597,955 to be expended during the present fiscal year, to which is to be added the appropriations by the river and harbor act of June 14, 1880, amounting to \$951,500. The act of June 14, 1880, makes provision for 343 works of improvement in sums varying from \$500 to \$30,000, and for surveys and examinations, with the view to the improvement of 144 localities.

In relation to the Whittaker case, the Secretary says: I have refrained from commenting upon the unfortunate agitation which flowed from the alleged assault upon a colored cadet at West Point Academy in April last, for the reason that in some of its legal aspects the subject is still under consideration.

In conclusion, Secretary Ramsay recommends that provision be made by law for the appointment of an assistant secretary of war.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 22.—Gen. Miles, who is now en route for Washington, has reached Bismarck, with his family. Although non-committal as to the nature of his call east, he admits that the signal service is a fine field for work as it is but in its infancy. His friends in the west are satisfied that he will be the future chief of the signal service. The general says that the Sioux question is practically settled, except as to Sitting Bull, which he regards as a question of diplomacy. The latest information the general has of Sitting Bull locates him within half a mile north of the boundary line with about 200 fighting men. At Fort Keogh there are 2,000 hostile Indians who have surrendered to Miles, who, in the meantime, has compelled them to turn over 400 acres and prepare for a crop next season sufficient to support them for a year. The *Pioneer Press*'s Bismarck correspondent who interviewed Gen. Miles said the general has practically closed out the Sioux business, brought us peace and is now going to a more active field.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 20.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet Herr Harrel interpellated the Government to-day