#### NIGHT DISPATHES.

REVOLVERONCE MORE --- END OF A STRIKE.

Shaffer Beats Slasson-From Memphis-Corbin at the Head---A Georgia Vindetta.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-A special dispatch from Courtland, Alabama, says: as: May John T. Hawkins shot and kuled S. F. Drake. To-day (Friday) J. H. Drake, a brother of the deceased, met Hawkins and commenced firing upon him, and closing in with Haw kins threw him to the ground. The city marshal ran up and attempted to pull off Drake, who was beating Hawkins over the head with his pistol. Throwing the marshal off, Drake then placed the pistol to Hawkins' head and fired again, blowing out his brains. The grand jury had fulled to find an moli tment against Hawkins, and this so incensed Drake that he fired on Hawkins at sight. Drake has made his 

#### Fever Autes.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25 .- Another heavy frost fell just night, and a thin coating of ice was formed on pools of water in the suburbs. The thermometer, placed by a signal service officer on the ground as a test, marked thirty-two and a half degrees at 4 o'clock this morement.

The steamer Hardcosh, from St. Louis, arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, being the first beat to land at the whirf since July 24th.

The weather is clear and cool. The following telegram was sent this

morning to Hon, A. S. Marks, Governor, at Nashville: The epidemic is declared ended this day, and the camps will be broken up. on Monday. I thank your Excellency on behalf of the people of Memphis for

draw on you for any more. D. T. PORTER. President.

ed: "Owing to the fall of temperature | can have the money. within the past three days, there having been two good frost, with prospects of the continuonce of the cool weather. the board of health hereby declares the evidence of 79 at an erd and announces there is but little danger to be apprehended from the yellow fever by absentees or other persons coming into the city provided instructions published September 25th have been complied with in regard to the ventilation of houses, bedding, clothing, etc. It takes this occasion to advise people on their return to avoid infected places. There are a few cases of yellow fever. The Tennessee River Waterspouls yet in the city and a few esses may yet develop, but by ordinary produce there is no danger of the disease now spreading from that source. By order of the Board of Health, J. Chandier, M. D. Secretary,

## Sailsbury's non-indersement.

MANCHESTER, Untober 25 .- At a lib eral demonstration vesterday, the Marquis of Hartington sharply attacted Land Salisbury in a recent speech. He sand the policy indicated in Salisbury's circular had not been carried out, and Russia had been confirmed in all conquests she made in the treaty of Santenna. Insenssing the reforms in Turterms of the assertion that England had frequently spent blood and treasure in detence of bad governments as imoral reduce he declared the government of Afghan policy would end in the annex-

## Who Blew Ip torbin's Hotel?

teat MRI s, O., Oct. 23. The preliminary hearing in the case of H. C. Corup his hotel and saloon in Westville, attended. The crime was charged to

## From Afghanistan.

LONDON, October 25.-A despatch from Airkehetyl says, two Afghan troopers and a sessy of one of the Herat regiments was hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British embassy. General Elliott says it he beats, Boyd will accept Hanlin's terms and row him on Toronto bay.

## Resumed Work.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25. - The stove mounders resumed work here vesterday at the price they were receiving when the strike was instituted.

## The Billiard Match.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 .- In the Schaeffer Slasson billiard contest last night Slasson made one thousand points, Schaeffor ten hundred and eighty six. Schaeffer's highest run was four hundred and twenty-seven, Slasson's two hundred and twenty-six.

## Full of fight.

Thursday night regarding the Unitah Himches. At I o'clock Saturday a. m. bruned by Governor Hoyt, who tele- Phillips had to move his family to the

# Ice and Frost.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 25, - The first ice and heaviest frost of the season were perceptible in many places 1 ereabouts this morning. It is leared great damage has been done to the tobseco

## Found Dead in the Road.

PORT JERVIS, Oct. 23. - Mrs. Charity Acker and Mrs. Mary Caldwell were found, about Il o clock hast evening, dead in the road, six inites west of Wartsboro. The wagen in which they had been riding was upset, and the men were attracted to the place by the groaning of the horse, which was tangled in the harness. The women scarted in the forenoon from Wurtsbore to visit Mrs. Caldwell's husband, who is in jail in Monticello. They bought a bottle of whisky, and when last seen alive were intoxicated.

## The Man who was Pardoned by Grant.

CHICAGO, Oct, 23. - It is reported here that treneral McDonald, famous during the whiskey ring trials of the last administration, and then the warm friend President Grant, was married to-day to the "Sylph" of the despatches, the discovery of which did much to secure the conviction of McDonald, McKee, Avery,

and the rest. It is understood that this woman helped General McDonald liberally with money during his trial, and after to his home in Wisconsin. There were .ernment will as much as possible favor | military, etc , in a few appropriate requarrels with Mrs. McDonald, and the immigration of free laborers.

much scandal resulted. Several civilsuits concerning the property, ended in a divorce. Her name was Mrs. Lamothe, and the ceremony was performed by Judge Milland, at Berlin, Wisconsin.

#### THE BOAT RACE FIZZLE.

#### Hanlan Accepts the Proposition for A New Contest.

TORONTO, Ont. Oct. 23 .- Edward lianism sent the following letter in reply to the referee Blaikie's communiration vesterday:

TORONTO, Oct. 23. Win. Blackie, Esq., Post Building, New

the 21st instant, I have to state in the arst place, that I wish it distinctly understood that anything contained in this letter shall not in any way prejudice my claim, legal or moral, to the purse of \$6,000, which I consider I have fairly wen, and which according to the best legal authorities in Canada and your own fuling is mine already, both in equity and law. With this understanding I am willing to admit, in case Mr. Courtney can be induced to row me for the purse, as indicated in your letter, it would be easier for me and more to my taste to win what was aiready due me on water rather than in a court of law. In case a race should be arranged, however, I should insist that the money be placed, not merely subject to your order, but in your hands to be handed by you to the winner when in your opinion he won the race. It Lenter into such arrangement it will be for the purpose of avoiding annoyance and the delay of a law suit, and no toophole shall be left through which

any person or persons can creep for the purpose of giving me trouble in the collection of my winnings. To this end I would suggest that the race may be play or pay, in every respect subject only to the condition of the water. I do not believe Mr. Courtney wished to enter into a fair and square contest with me, and I have no wishes, if I take time insternal assistance rendered and for and trouble to get ready for a race; to further aid promised if necessary. We he deprived of my earnings, either by in mean and insignificant spots, just as have sufficient funds to carry us transfor cowardice. I am of the opinion t grough, and will not be compelled to | if this contest be made subject to the condition of Mr. Courtney's coming out | mountaineer to the dignity of a hero upon the water and rowing me a fair or a saviour. So localities which might race, it will never come off; but if the not otherwise have been heard of seem, MEMPHIS, Oct. 25 - Noon One case | money be placed in your hands for play | when the grievances of the two nations this morning, Altred Beventz, or july race upon a certain date, or the are submitted to the arbitrament of ored, Beventz station, and Joseph Lee | can be had, I think I can do with less | out forever afterwards as the places at the city hospital. The following is bringle in that way than through a law the official announcement of the Board suct. Let the race be play or pay, and of Health declaring the epidemic end- if my body cuts my boats Mr. Courtney

> EDWARD HANLAN. P. S. I take this means of vindicating myself and friends, and of showing the world I am now, and have been all along, majons to prove which is the better sculler of the two. The proposal I here make will remain open until Montay next. The rate to be rowed not rater than ten days afterward, over

#### THE LATE FLOOD.

#### Sweeping Everything as they go.

Franklin Reporter. We have just had one of the biggest freshels ever known in this country. It commenced raining last Thursday, but rained very little that day. Friday it rained steadily all day, and at sunset the Tennessee river was out of its banks in some low places. But by daylight Saturday nearly all the river bottonis were covered with water, and in some places' the river was half a mile while. The water was up in the bridge across the Tennessee river at this place, and it was teared that it would be washed away, but it stood the treshet unmjured. A great deal of corn that has been gathered was washed away, standing and covered with water will probably spoil, owing to the continued damp and ramy weather. The loss in here mig was very great, as was also that of hay, oats, forbier and straw that was stacked in the bettoms. It is impossibie to estimate the damage done along

Mr. W. T. Reid, of Walhalla, S. C. informf us that two waterspouts fellbin, arrested on a charge of blowing one near the head of the Tennessee river, not far from Mr. Scruggs', and another this county, about a month ago, was lower down, mear the house of Mr. held yesterday. This morning Mayor | John McDowell, Jr. He speaks of them as being very terrific, taking very guilty. The trial was of much interest | large rocks and trees down the mounto the community, and was largely tain sides as they went, and in some places making paths in the earth four some temperance people at the time of leet deep and lifty feet wide. We are good to learn that no lives were lost by the waterspouts, and no property destroyed save the crops that were gathered. The water spouts account for the rapid rise in the river last Friday night. Old citizens here say they never knew the river to rise or fall so fast. Sunday even the tallest man could walk where, less than twenty-four hours be-

fore, the water would have been over his tread. We learn from the family of Mr. Samuel Phillips, who lives about a mile up the river, and who keeps account of the heights of all the freshets, that this is the highest the Tennessee river has ever been since 1840, at which time it was a inches higher than this freshet. We made a measurement yesterday at the bridge, and found that the river had been 16 teet and 4 inches above low water mark. We are innebted to the above parties for the following figures, which will show the comparative height of the river at the time of the different big rises in it., In May, 1840, the water is Mr. Phillips' front room was 4 feet, 4 inches deep; in March, 1875, it was 22 inches; June, 1876, 25 inches; and on Saturday morn-CHEYENNE, Oct. 25. - A despatch of ling, October the 18th, 1879, it was 3 feet, tes being on the war path, was con- the waters were at their highest. S.C. graphed to Washington for assistance | second story of his house. He has always relied to be run out by water. stating that he came there first, and intended to remain. At the time of the treshet of 1840, referred to above, the Indians stated that the river was high-

#### years before. \$1.50 and a Plug of Tobacco.

Salisbury Watchman. Mr. C. W. Pool's residence was felonlously entered this morning just before day, and his pants and hat stolen. He saw the person standing at his bureau in his sleeping room, but thought it was his wife and paid no attention. After the person went out of the room, and failed to return within a reasonable time, he roused to the possibility that he might be mistaken, and discovered the true situation. He found his pants in the yard; minus \$1,50 and a plng of tobacco abstracted from the

Abolishing Slavery in Cuba. Madrid, October 23 .- A bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, to be presented to the Cortes, provides that slaves aged fifty-five years and over shall become free immediately; those aged fifty in September, 1880; those aged forty-five in 1882; those aged forty in 1854; those aged thirty-five in 1886; those aged thirty in 1888; and all others in 1890. From 1880 one hundred thousand plastres will be charged on the Cuba pudget for defraying the expenses of emancipation. The sum of three hundred and fifty piastres will be paid to his release from jail, she went with him | the owners for each slave. The gov-

## THE NINETY-EIGHTH.

CELEBRATION OF THE SURREN-BER OF CORNWALLIS.

Brilliant Assemblage of Civilians and Military at the Ninety-Eighth Anniversary-Addresses, etc.

Baltimore Sun, 24th. YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 23 .- The ninety-eighth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis was appropriately celebrated here to-day, the occasion DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of | being preliminary to the contemplated centennial celebration in 1881. The weather was pleasant and the attendance of military and civilians large, brilliant and enthusiastic. Many of the most distinguished citizens were present from different sections of the country, and the army and navy and the volunteer military organizations from neighboring cities lent their aid to the display. The occasion passed off most agreeably, nothing occurring to detract from its interest.

HISTORY REVIEWED. The centennial of the nation's independence in 1876 had the effect of bringing to the minds of the American people many events in their early history which might otherwise have been covered with the dust and the cobwebs of forgetfulness. The result has been that each succeeding year since then, and sometimes twice in the same year. some old struggle for freedom has been commemorated with a burst of enthusiasm, and the recollection of the glory of the past has stirred into fresh life the patriotism that seemed as if it was about to be crushed by the present matter-of-fact day and generation.

Strangely enough the great deeds which gild the history both of our own and other nations had their birth place some great crisis in the life of a people has raisied some poor peasant or hardy where the destiny of either one or the other was decided, or where at least there came the determining point in the struggle. Marston Moore, Culloden, Waterloe, Sedan and Appomattox might have figured no more in history thin would some village or hamlet, were it not that near them the great questions with which the hour was pregnant were solved, and the throbs of hope which pulsed through the hearts of opposing forces found in the one case their realization, and in the other gave place to disappoinment and sadness. Such a place is Yorktown; without any outer show to reccomit to notice, no healing springs to attract the dyspeptic, no broad drives to allure the gay butterflies of society, and set a place where it may be said that the question as to wether or not America should become independent was

Yorktown, or rather the one street which forms the town, overlooks the York river, so wide and deep that the navy of an empire could safely ride at anchor in it, " Far from the mad'ning crowd's ignoble strife," its few inhabitants live a sequestered life, knowing but little of the outside world save from their newspaper, and contented with the quiet which broods around them. Behind the town rise hillocks of redan and most. The few old buildings dotted around still show their colonial origin. Governor Nelson's residence stands in its quaint simplicity, with oaken carvings and open fireplaces, as also do the customs office from which New Amsterdam New York) received its importations, and the building in which the articles of capitulation were arranged by Washington and Cornwal-

THE PREPARATIONS.

on Monday last a detachment of the North Atlantic squadron, which had been lying in Hampton Roads, steamed up the giver and anchored opposite the town. The ships were the Powhatan, flagship of the commander in chief, Robert H. Wyman, rear admiral, D. B. Harmong, captain; Portsmou h, Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Croringshield; Saratoga, Communder R. D. Evans; Kearsage, famous for her fight with the Alabama, Com. H. F. Picking; Marion, Com. F. M. Bunce. The arrival of the fleet caused much excitement, and the presence in the town of smartlooking midshipmen and dashing lieutenants was food for social gossip.

Preparations were at once begun by the citizens for the event of to-day, Right under the shadow of one of Cornwall's forts a stand for the speakers and invited guests was erected. Yesterday the court-house was decorated with banners. Flags were displayed from poles and from the roofs of houses and even the colored people whitewashed their little cabins, while wondering piccaninies stood around astonished at the transformation. The rain which fell on Tuesday and continued through part of the following day it was feared would keep away many visitors; but yesterday afternoon it ceased, and the hopes of the citizens rose with the barometer.

## THE CELEBRATION.

At 12 o'clock to-day there was a national salute fired from the flagship Powhatan, and a few minutes later Mr. Clyde's steamer yacht Ocean Gem steamed up to the wharf, having on board Gov, Holliday and staff, of Virginia, Adjutant-General Latta, of Pennsylvania, Hon. W. L. Cine sachusetts, Gen. Cameron, of Connecticut, and others. By this time the visiting military had arrived and were formed in line to receive his Excellency. There present five companies of artillery from Fort Mouroe, under er than it had been for over a hundred | command of Gen. Getty, and accompanied by the post band; a battallion of marines and three companies from the North Atlantic squadron; the Old Doninion Guards, of Portsmouth; the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, and Norfolk City Guards; Richmond Light Artillery Blues, and Company C, First Virginia Regiment, of Richmond; the Wise Light Infantry, of Williamsburg; the Peninsular Guard, of Hampton, and the Webster Guards (youths) of the Webster Institute, of Norfolk. Upon landing the Governor was met by Dr. Power, president of the centennial committee, and presented to Admiral Wyman, Gen. Getty and the officers

The line of march was then taken up for the speaker's stand, which had been erected in a vacant field near the vilage and was near the village and was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The stand was occupied by the Governor and the distinguished visitors. The troops were marched in front of the stand, while the visitors to the numer of five or six thousand gathered about to hear the address. After an appropriate prayer by Rev. Dr. O. E. Herrick, post chaplain, United States Army, Dr. Powers delivered a short address of welcome, in which he briefly referred to the ebject of the celebration, and then introduced Governor Holliday, of Virginia, who welcomed the

ADDRESS OF GOV. HOLLIDAY.

Governor Holliday, after welcoming in the name of Virginia all those present, from whatever part of the Republic, spoke of the battle now celebrated as one not of temporary importance, but affecting the destinies of a great people for all time. While consummate military skill and genius were displayed, in comparison there was not much loss of life. There was not much property destroyed or surrendered to the victor, but it closed the long war of the revolution, emancipated thirteen Colonies from their bond to the British empire, and inaugurated a power which now, after the lapse of a century, though grown into one of the most gigantic of nations, has scarcely begun to make its full impress upon the worll's destiny. It is becoming and right that we should honor this important event and celebrate its annual return. It is more so that we should make prevision for its centennial anniversary. This is Virginia's day, and she has invited her sister States and the Federal authorities to be her guests. Two years hence all of the States will be hosts on this spot as a common heritage, with France, their great ally, and will invise the world to witness how they value the virtue and the valor of the men who won the victory, and how they appreciate its wonderful results. The resources of our nation are boundless. Now at the head in material development, it has reached that period in its growth when it is ready to begin its contest for supremacy in science, art and literature. But above all other blessings that a people can have it holds fast to the traditions of a glorious ancestry, men who laid in the noblest virtues the broad and deep foundation of the constitutional freedom we enjoy. May their genius survive to the remotest generation, making us a high-minded, brave and honest people, guarding us against internal distraction. I bid you welcome to a view of the future, and we may have the faith and strength to ful-

till its vast promises. Gen. Taliaferro, the orator of the day, was next introduced. He paid a high tribute to the courage and heroism of the Continental army and to the noble conduct of the gallant officers and soldiers of the French allies.

At the conclusion of the address, Captain James Barron Hope, of Norfolk, was introduced, and delivered a carefully prepared and able address,

Colonel Staples, of North Carolina, represented that State. He claimed that she had the honor of issuing the first Declaration of Independence, and that the first white female ever born in America had the honor of being born on her soil, and that if that they did not capture Lord Cornwallis they gave him all the tar they could while he was within her borders.

Prof. Chartier, representing the French government in New York, was next introduced. He said that ninetyeight years ago, when the French soldiers were on this spot, he did not know whether they spoke good English, but he was satisfied that they did good fighting. [Cheers.] At that time this country had some three million inhabitants, and now she has over forty million, and has far outstripped France itself, but if they had had a Republican government and a man like George Washington at its head, things might have been different. He hoped that in 1881, when the citizens and soldiers of the Republic had assembled here for the centennial celebration, that the college would be resuscitated. He hoped that France, through the Governor of the State and the President of the United States, would be invited to participate in that celebration, and that the two sister Republics will go hand in hand together until the governments of Europe shall join them

in one grand Republic. At the conclusion of the address, which was warmly applanded, the band of the Powhatan played the Mar-

Major Beamish, of Her Majesty service, who has been in the country for four months traveling, was then introduced and made an anrusing address. He did not wish to rob them of their honors, which had been fairly won, as both British and Americans win them at the point of the bayonet. [Cheers.] He hoped that the British and Ameri can bayoents would never be crossed in strife, but combined together against a common foe. He had met nothing but the greatest kindness and hospitalty in his sojourn here, and had found from personal experience that his former impressions of the country had

unpergone a radical change. PROPOSED MONUMENT.

A series of resolutions was then offered, asking Hon. John Goode, our Representative, to urge upon Congress to have a monument erected on the site of the surrender, to commemorate the event, which was adopted. Dr. Power then invited the military and invited guests to participate in a barbeene, which was served on the lawn in front of the old Nelson House which was greatly enjoyed.

## LATE STATE NOTES.

Franklin Reporter.

The fence law is the greatest peacemaker known, as it prevents a thousand and one squabbles that arise over stock breaking in our neighbors' fields. Mr. H. M. Joyce killed a sea-fowl of

the genus Larus, on the pond in rear of his store last Saturday. The bird is known in some sections as the sea gull, and other places as the sea crow. Protracted meeting closed on Monday

night, after ten souls had been converted, and thirteen additions to the M. E.

Our well known aged friend, Mr. Ben. Banner, died near Germanton on the 12th, aged ninety-two years Mrs. Jane Bostic passed from earth into eternity, near Germanton, on the

12th, at the green old age of seventy-

seven years. Winston Republican. The great driving wheel for the machinery of the Bethania Woolen Mills, passed through here some days ago. The wheel is over forty feet in circum-

ference and will carry a band about fourteen inches wide. It is cust in two sections, and will be bolte i together. The citizens of Scotch-Irish township have obtained an injunction from Judge Buxton, to restrain the County Commissioners of Rowan from Issuing bonds to aid in the construction of the Winston & Mooresville Railroad, on the ground that a legal majority of qualified voters did not vote for the appro-

Concord Register: Mr. D. M. Barringer, of Mt. Picasant, gathered from one vine this fall, ten pumpkins that weighed, together, four hundred and eighteen pounds. How is that for prolific.

priation. And the case now goes to

court.

Mr. Henry W. Fisher brought an ear of corn to us on Tuesday that commined twenty-four rows, and we counted titly grains to the row, making about twelve hundred grains on the year.

When a remouy mas stood the test of more than thirty years trial and to-day is more largely used than ever, its worth is evidently unquestioned. Such is the record of Dr. Bull's Cough Elliott's, isn't he?"

## A NEW YORK FEUD. BROTHERS QUARREL IND HUS-

BAND AND WIFE SEPARATED.

Litigation that Reveals a Queer State of things in the Elliott Family... Questions Answered.

ELMIRA, Oct. 23.-Henry Elliott,

aged tifty-five, and his brother Warren, aged forty-five, live on adjoining farms in Catlin, Chemung county. Nine years ago Warren bought a span of horses from his brother. He said that he had been cheated in the purchase, and a quarrel was had between the brothers. Shortly afterward a barn belonging to Henry was destroyed by tire. He charged his brother Warren with burning the barn. Some months afterward Warren's barn was burned. He charged Henry with firing it. In 1874 Henry's house was burned. Warren expressed his belief that Henry had burned the house himself to recover the insurance he had placed on it. The quarrel between the brothers was taken up by their parents. The mother took sides with Warren. The father espoused Henry's cause. The old couple separated. Mrs. Elliott went to Warren's house for a home; old Mr. Elliott became a member of Henry's family. The parents were both octogenarians, and had been married nearly sixty years.

In the fall of 1876 another barn belonging to Warren Elliott was burned. As before he claimed that Henry set it on fire. On the night of election, 1876. Henry's barn was burned down. He charged the burning to his brother Warren. The latter made the counter charge that Henry had himself burned the barn to obtain the insurance. Warren paid the insurance adjuster \$25 to order an investigation. An investigation was held, but no evidence implicating any one in the burning was elicited. Shortly after the last named fire old Mr. Elliott died.

On Henry Elliott's farm was a building known as "the barrack." It was used for storing grain, Henry had an insurance on it of \$600. Two years Van Gelder, who stored a large quantity of corn in it. It was soon afterward surned down. Charges and counter charges of burning were made by the brothers as before. A few weeks ago Van Gelder brought a suit against Henry Elliott to recover the value of the corn, charging that the fire which lestroved it was caused by Henry Elbott to receive \$600 insurance. On the trial of the case before Justice Baldwin, in this city, Henry Elliott swore that he got only \$100 for the loss of the building from the insurance company. Van

Gelder lost the suit but has appealed John H. Minturn, aged 30 years, is a nephew of Henry and Warren Elliott. He was left an orphan at an early age, and has lived with one or the other of his uncles ever since. His home was with Henry Elliott until three or four years ago. He then left and has lived with his uncle Warren ever since. At the time he left Henry's it was generally understood that there had been a juarrel between Henry and Minturn n regard to wages. Minturn claimed that he held Henry Elliott's note for wages due. The uncle declared that Minturn had forged the note, and threatened to send the nephew to the penitentiary if he brought suit on the

Alexander Wade is a near neighbor of Henry Elliott's. Atabout 9:39 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 12th last Willie Elliott, a son of Henry Elliott, came running into Wade's house and announced that his father had been shot. Mr. Wade and his wife hurried to Elliott's. They found him lying on the ground in front of his gate. He was carried into the house. There were two wounds in the upper part of his right arm, below the elbow, and one in his left side, all apparently made with bullets. It was thought at first that Elliott was fatally hurt, but the wounds proved to be not serious. He said that he knew who shot him, but refused to give their names. The next day warrants were issued for the arrest of Warren Elliott and John H. Minturn on a charge of attempt at murder. They were held to bail and were indicted.

Since the indictment, friends of Warren Elliott and Minturn procured from the insurance company in which the burned b reack building was insured a receipt for \$600, signed by Henry Elliott, and a draft for that amount, indorsed by him. In the corn suit he swore that he got only \$100 and never signed a receipt for \$600. Henry Elliott was arrested week before last on a charge of perjury, and was indicted by the same grand jury that indicted Warren Elliott and John H. Minturn for

his attempted assassination.

The County Court convened in this city last Monday, Judge Seymour Dexter on the bench. Minturn was arraigned for trial on Monday, separate trials being chosen by the prisoners. "I had been at a neighbor's house on the night of the 12th of September,' said Henry Elliott from the witness stand. "As I was entering my gate on returning, a man raised up on each side of me from behind the bushes. I recognized my nephew, John Minturn, and my brother Warren. They each drew a pistol, John shot me in the arm, and Warren shot me in the side. As I fell to the ground Minturn put his pistol to my head. "Shoot the d- old said Warren. "You'll never cheat another man out of his wages." said my nephew. He pulled the trigger and the cap snapped. My cries had alarmed | and the State's prison he would take my family, and my brother ran off through the garden and jumped over a stone wall. Minturn ran up the road. My brother has said since the lawsuit

with Van Gelder that he would fix me Mrs. Henry Elliott, Janey Elliott, Willie Elliott, and another member of the family swore that they saw and recognized both Warren Elliott and

John Minturn. The theory of the defense was that Henry Elliott had himself inflicted the wounds in his arm and side (not with a pistol, but by stabbing), with the intention of creating the belief that he was shot by his brother and nephew, whom he hoped to send to State prison. The proving of an alibi was depended upon to clear the prisoners. To estab-Kent, old Mrs. Elliott, and other members of Warren Elliott's family.

Mrs, Kent is a good-looking young woman of most mo lest demeanor. Her story was that she was at Warren Elliott's house on the night of the alleged shooting, and that both Warren Elliott and John Minturn were in the house until she went away, which was about 10 o'clock. "Mrs. Kent," said District Attorney

Fassett on cross-examination, "are you married? The witness hesitated, and finally answered. "No, sir, I am not." "Are you living with Alfred Kent as

his wife?" "Yes, sir." "Don't you know that Alfred Kent has a wife living?"

"Yes, sir. "Alfred Kent is a tenant of Warren "Yes, sir."

#### "Is Alfred Kent in any way related to Warren Elliott?" "Mrs. Warren Elliott is Alfred Kent's

Old Mrs. Elliott swore that she was up until a late hour in the night of the 12th of September, and that her son and grandson were not out of the house. Mrs. Elliott is 83 years old, nearly blind, and had to be carried on the witness stand, being a cripple. On cross-examination, she admitted that she had a strong feeling against her son Hen-

"What remark did you make when you heard that Henry was shot? asked Mr. Fasset of the old lady. "I said I didn't believe he was shot

with a pistol by Warren, but if he was it was a pity it hadn't killed him!" A number of witnesses were sworn as to threats Warren Elliott and Minturn had made against Henry previous to the shooting. Drs. Bush and Greag swore that Henry Elliott's wounds were not made with bullets, but were stabs. The trial lasted until day befo e yesterday, when the jury went out. They returned in the atternoon with a verdict of "not guilty." This verdict also settles the case as to Warren Elhott. The perjury case is to be pressed against Henry Elliott, and proceedings are to be begun by Warren Elliott and John Minturn against Henry on charge of conspiracy to send them to prison on a false charge.

#### BOYS IN THE NAVY.

The Rough Experience of One Who Cincinnati Enquirer.

To the Editor of the Enquirer: Noticing in your columns of the 11th instant an article headed "Recruits for the Navy," I wish to ask you a few questions in reference to the same : 1. In case a recruit is taken sick while

on board a vessel, is it a fact that he is put off at any way landing? 2. Does the applicant have to pay his own car fare from the place of exami-

nation to the vessel? 3. Commander Potter says each boy gets \$1 per month to spend. The question is, if he is getting \$11.50 per month, and the \$1 which he gets to spend is

with the remaining \$10,50? 4. Mr. Potter also says each recruit must pay for his uniform. Is this true?

deducted from the \$11.50, what is done

READER. Instead of answering the questions scrietim, we will give the experience of | cluded to adhere to the policy which a young man who served a year in the nayy, and is lately returned. Thom is J. Ward, of this city, a young man of more than ordinary intelligence enlisted in the navy in Brooklyn, and made a cruise lasting just a year. He is now at home in this city, and noticing that an effort was being made to recruit boys for the service he called at this office last night to give his experience for the benefit of those who contemplate a life on the ocean wave. He says that the United States navy is the last place on earth that a boy should go. "It is simply hell," said Mr. Ward, in the yigorous language of a seaman, 'No man can have any idea of the sort of | members of the cabinet had no differlife it is unless he has been there. The | ence, as the view that all proper effort officers have an easy time of it, but the seamen, and particularly the boys, have a dog's life." Ward was on board the ship Alaska, and sailed from New York in June, 1878. As an instance of the fare the sailors had to put up with, he said that the meat which they took with them from New York had been around the world, and was absolutely unfit for use. They ate it or let it alone, as they desired. At Talcahuana, in Chili, where flour is second to none in the world, bread was brought on board | make the attempt. Less importance which proved to be about half bone dust and in less than a month's time was fairly alive with worms. At Panama, where they laid up for some time, the baker brought them bread that was alive with bugs. The men complained of it to the proper office, who said: "Well, by G-d, if you don't like it, go back to the hard bread." So the men had to go back to the bone dust of Chili or pay about three price to a "bumman for bread that was fit to eat, which they did as long as they could raise the cash to pay for it. Warm says he did not eat one pound of government breat from the time he left Callao, Peru, until he arrived at Pannama, having bought a sack of flour, and had the ward room cook bake it for him The office's hal breid of their own. Ward was ship's printer, and has an honorable discharge, on which the words "Conduct Good" appear, signed by Secretary Thompson. It reach d him at Mazatlan, Mexico, in February last. It was two weeks' sail from there to San Francisco, "Rather than remain on board the vessel until they reached San Francisco," said Ward, "I left imme liately and paid thirty dollars in gold for another passage to California. I would have done this rather than remained on board another day or another hour. The Alaska was no worse than any other ship. In some respects it was much better." Mr. Ward painted a black picture of the morals on shipboard, and said it would ruin any boy that ever lived. In regard to the boys having to pay for their uniform. Mr. Ward said they had not only to pay for their uniform, but to pay two prices for it. When a person enlists in the navy he has to draw about \$60 worth of clothing, and he will have to pay for all this before he can go ashore. They also have to pay their fare to the place of embarkation. One of the ship's officers had authority to act as a kind of sutler, and at different points he laid in a stock of provisions and luxuries, for

Oysters in every style at twenty-five cenis per plate at Tim Lee's.

which he charged the crew about two

prices. They are obliged to buy these

things or go hangry, and about all

their wages go into this man's coffers.

Ward strongly advises all boys to stay

out the navy, and asserts that if he had

to choose between going to the navy

## A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you 'o tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often.' "Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well an lable to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time, "Descon, I'll use your medicinehereafter.

## The Secret Key to Health.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 300 pages. Price, only \$1. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of six cents for postage. Address, Dr. W. H. Parker, four Bulfinch Street, Boston, Sept. 28-3 m. Mass.

Handmade Shoes, "such as the new style of French and English Toes, A new lot of Opera Cloaks. The third stock of the celebrated Pearl Shirts. from \$1.00 to \$1.25 and \$1.35. My ups:airs Clothing Department cannot be Jos. P. GULLY. excelled.

Oysters in every style at twenty-five cents per plate at Tim Lee's.

# TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

THE TWO SS .-- SHERIDAN AND SCHURZ.

A True Report Expected, but the People Fooled--- Capture of the Murderers Dim.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-There has

been much comment over the remark

of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in his recent dispatch here, concerning the Ute difficulties, to the effect that the troops were "tied up" and "sold out." It is of course a matter of common notoriety that there has for a long time been bad blood between Secretary Schurz and Gen. Sheridan, and the language was no doubt intended, as generally construed, to reflect upon Mr. Schurz. When the dispatch came here it was said by the Interior Department officials that General Sherman was really the one reflected upon, as the order to stop the pursuit of the hostile Utes emanated from his office, and would have been issued had he not concurred in the policy of the Interior Depart ment. As is shown by the dispatch of the Governor of Colorado to Secretary Schurz, public sentiment there is also averse to the discontinuance of the pursuit, notwithstanding, as Mr. Schurz so forcibly points out in his reply, that the policy determined upon 'may not only save the lives of the helpless women and children, but be the means of averting an exhaustive and expensive Indian war. But the results yet to come only can prove the wisdom of the policy which has been adopted. That Lieut. Gen. Sheridan doubts it, and is indifferent as to who he reflects upon, is evidenced by intelligence which comes from Chicago today, that when he used the terms that the troops had been tied up and sold out he meant exactly what he said. The Indian situation was the engross. ing topic of discussion before the cabinet to-day. All the information in possession of both the War and Interior Departments was submitted by Gen. Sherman and Secretary Schurz. After a full interchange of views it was conhad been adopted, namely, to wait the result of Ouray's efforts to deliver up the prisoners held by the Indians, and the guilty Indians themselves, the military authorities in the meantime to take every possible precautionary measure, and to so dispose the troops that prompt and effective offensive operations may be at once resumed if Ouray fails to redeem his promises in a reasonable time. A report from Gen. Adams, the special agent dispatched by Secretary Schurz to the Ute country, is expected in a short time, and the character of this report will determine future action. The President and the consistent with the circumstances should be put forth to secure the apprehension and punishment of the inurderers without furtner expenditure of lives or money. The advices received by the War Department tend to confirm to some extent the opinion expressed by Gen. Pitkin that Ouray will be powerless to fulfill his promises, and that serious hostilities cannot be avoided. This, however, does not lessen the duty of the government to was attached in the cabinet meeting to-day to the statements of Gov. Pitkin than would have been the case was it dot known that he is entirely in accord with the public sentiment of Colorado, which clamors for possession of the entire Ute country.

## AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

HON. W. O. Tuggle Constituted Chief Agent of the Muscogee Nation.

Atlanta Constitution. W. O. Tuggle has returned from the Indian territory, where he went in

August last. On the 13th of October the National Council of the Muscogee nation constituted and appointed him agent of the Muscogee nation, with full power to prosecute, collect, or adjust all claims of the said nation, and as such agent he was duly commissioned by Ward Coachman, principal chief. The seal of the nation is attached, with the words, Great Seal of the Muscogee Nation, thereon, and a picture of a plow and

sheaf of wheat. Colonel Tuggle was also made the representative of the Creek orphan laim, which resulted from the treaty of 1832. In this treaty the United States reserved twenty sections of land in Alabama for the Creek orphans which land was sold by the Government and a large balance still remains due said orphans. The Assistant Attorney General of the United States and the Department of the Interior have rendered opinions favorable to the payment of said trust fund to the Creek orphans, and Congress ought to appropriate the requisite amount to cancel such a debt, so long delayed.

The government of the United States has assumed to be the guardtan of the Indians, and it should certainly deal fairly with them in all business trans-

The Creeks left Georgia under the treaty of 1825, and Alabam t under the treaty of 1832 and those of a later date. and it would seem peculiarly appropriate for members of Congress from Georgia and Alabama to see to it that the trust funds of the Creek orphans are distributed to the beneficiaries without further delay and in accordance

with treaty stipulations. The civilized tribes are trying to walk the white man's road. The white man should put no stumbling-blocks

in the way. In the selection of Colonel Tuggle as their agent to collect these claims, the parties interested have displayed wisdom. He is a man of untiring energy, and his success in the cause of the State of Georgia, shows clearly that he can accomplish more than any one else has in looking up the proofs, and pushing his claims to a final settlement. In other words Colonel Tuggle is an agent that gets the money for his principal, and this is not all, he always pays over to his principal the money he collects, which is an important item to consider

these times. We will make a prediction-Colonel Tuggle will get the money on these claims, or they will never be heard of a rain. They have been quietly sleepin : for nearly a half a century, but they have an agent after them now that will shake the coils out of them, or run them

into the centennial notch. Lenoir Topic.

Last Monday there were nineteen persons baptised by immersion at King & Creek Baptist church in this county. Rays. J. B. Powell and Edmurd Tilley have been con lucting the

A few days since Mr. A. A. Sudderth exhibited at this office a snake with two feet. The reptile was sent to Commissioner Spencer F. Baird, Washington Ci.y, who writes: The specimen sen is the well-known hog-nosed viper heterodon platyrhinus). It is perfectly harmless, although somewhat threatining in its general aspect,