

PROBABLE DISASTER ON THE OCEAN.

A Steamer With 650 Passengers Believed to Have Sunk.

Queenstown dispatch: The Inman line steamer City of Chester, from New York to Liverpool, which arrived here to-day, reports that April 8 she passed the Danish steamer Danmark from Christiansa for New York. The Danmark had been abandoned by her crew. Her stern was level with the sea, and her bow stood high out of water. She was apparently sinking. The Danmark was a vessel of 2,200 tons, and belonged to the Thingvalla line.

New York dispatch: A dispatch from London was received at the maritime exchange this morning saying the steamer Danmark from Christiansa was seen April 8 abandoned in mid-ocean. She is said to have 650 passengers on board, mostly Scandinavians. Funch, Edey & Co., agents of the company here, say they place no reliance in the dispatch, and have telegraphed the agents in London and Copenhagen for further information.

The greatest excitement prevails in shipping circles over the loss of the Danmark. The Thingvalla line is probably the largest carrying immigrant line that plies between this port and Europe. The Danmark had on board when she left Christiansa for New York, March 28, 650 passengers, presumably immigrants. The crew numbered forty men. The office of the agents of the steamer, Funch, Edey & Co., has been thronged with people all morning anxiously inquiring for late news of the vessel.

The Danmark was formerly the freight steamer Dan Rydel, of the White Cross line. Last fall Funch, Edey & Co., who are also agents of the latter line, had the vessel put in condition for passenger traffic, rechristened her the Danmark and transferred her to the Thingvalla line. This was the vessel's first trip from the other side under her new colors.

The New York agents of the Thingvalla line this afternoon said that the steamer Danmark had been overhauled, and it is thought by all that she was the best of the fleet. There were on board at the time of her departure from 710 to 775 people, of whom 650 were passengers. The Danmark was commanded by Captain Gulson, an old seaman, known for his courage and presence of mind, and he is not believed to have been in any danger of the waves when there is one chance in even a thousand of getting her into port. No incoming steamship to this time reports any life boats or rafts that might have belonged to the Danmark. Even if the Danmark had been abandoned she had sufficient means to accommodate all passengers and crew.

Further particulars of the sighting of the abandoned steamer Danmark by the City of Chester have been slowly arriving since noon. The Danmark was rapidly sinking when the Chester saw her. There were no visible signs of a collision. No wreckage was floating about. The boats were all gone from their davits, and the deck was strewed with wreckage and panic was noticeable.

No answers to cables sent by agents in this city to London and Copenhagen have been received up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. Excitement is still intense and agents are waiting for news from Liverpool. Even if the Thingvalla line, which left Copenhagen four days later than the Danmark, and which is due here to night, will probably bring some intelligence of the disaster.

BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

Colonel Stords, formerly sergeant-at-arms to the republican national committee, has been appointed inspector of furniture in the treasury department.

Acting upon the recommendation of the secretary of war the president will order a court martial for the trial of Maj. G. A. Ames, retired, upon charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

A cablegram was received here this morning, says a Chicago dispatch, from Havre announcing the arrival there of the French line steamer La Bretagne, which left New York last Saturday and which time made a run of 3,280 miles to the continent in less than a week, in a few hours, which is one of the fastest trips across the ocean on record.

The United States marshal's posse that went to evict settlers in Hamilton county, Iowa, has returned. The men say that no more attempts will be made at evicting for a few days, as the settlers are prepared to use force, and the evictors are not prepared to meet it.

All the passenger conductors employed by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad have been discharged and freight conductors given their places. The conductors who were discharged are very popular, and have the reputation of being honest and capable men. Their discharge is the result of the train agent system adopted by the road some months ago.

A reliable man just from Oklahoma claims to have learned that the boomers, hundreds of whom are hid in thickets and brush on many streams in that country, have combined to plan to burn all the bridges on the Santa Fe road on the night of April 21, or sooner, so that no trains can go into Oklahoma on the 22d. He says the boomers swear they are going to have the claims they have out at whatever cost. People bound for Oklahoma are arriving daily from all over the union and the excitement runs high.

The semi-annual general conference of the Mormon church was formally opened in Salt Lake by President Woodruff to-day. Addresses were made by Apostles Herbert Grant, John Henry Smith, John W. Taylor and Elder Reese. All the speakers urged their saints to keep their commandments of God, and live up to their religious teachings. Elder Rose urged that the saints refrain gossip and criticisms of the Lord appointed. God should be the judge of all. Apostle Taylor predicted that the Mormon church would roll on till the whole earth would be filled with its members.

The mail steamer City of Sydney, which arrived from Hong Kong, brings the following dispatches regarding the fight between the British Northern Borneo company and a band of rebel chief: On the 11th the forces of the British North Borneo company captured Guerilla fort after three and a half hours hard fighting, taking nine guns. The rebel loss was twenty killed and five wounded. The export of arms from this colony has been prohibited for six months on account of fighting.

Washington dispatch: Jerome B. Burke, chief of the gazette division in the patent office, has been notified by the commissioner of patents that his tendered resignation would be accepted. Burke, however, declines to resign, and declares his intention of asking the commissioner to dismiss him if he so desires. Burke is a Grand Army man and was at one time commander of the department of the Potomac.

HIS CHARACTER HURT \$100,000 WORTH.

Russell Harrison Asked to Come Into Court to Clear His Character.

New York dispatch: Russell Harrison was arrested this afternoon in the offices of Judge, in the Potter building, on a charge of having published in his paper, the Montana Live Stock Journal, an article taken from a Buffalo paper accusing ex-Governor John Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, with having stolen jewelry from a Washington lady. Harrison came on from Washington last night for the purpose of having papers in the suit served on him. The warrant was issued by Judge Beach, of the supreme court. Stephen B. Elkins, Vice President Rice, of the Park bank, and W. J. Arkell, of Judge, became Harrison's bondsmen.

Judge Lamareux, of Ballston, Pa., is Mr. Harrison's counsel, and W. L. Switzer, his attorney. Harrison was not a subscriber of his paper at the time the article was published, and knew nothing about it. When his attention was drawn to the fact that the Buffalo paper had not told the truth, Harrison offered to publish a suitable retraction. This, however, Crosby would not accept. He demanded that Harrison should write him a personal letter of apology, and also print the same. Harrison declined to do this, and Crosby hopes by having him arrested to force him to do so. Crosby, however, would not accept of anything but a full retraction. Nothing had at the present time. The facts and evidence will be given to the public in the court proceedings. I will be able to show conclusively that I had nothing to do with the investigation of the case published. I did not read it until April 30, 1887, six weeks after its publication in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

William Switzer, Harrison's attorney, said: "Considerable delay in bringing the action, and the instituting suit in a locality where the defamatory matter would not have been known had it not been brought to the public notice by Crosby himself, are matters which I fully explained in the trial. Mr. Harrison disclaims all responsibility in the matter, his only connection with it being that of president of the company owning the paper that made the publication. It has been charged by Crosby that Harrison abused the libel in question, but he has not been able to establish or vindictiveness toward him. In point of fact, Crosby has not been unfavorably mentioned, with this exception, in the paper since the first day of its publication. In his complaint Crosby has charged that the Buffalo paper is of a rather scathing nature. It was originally written for a Buffalo paper by its Washington correspondent, who was afterwards discharged for having written it. Crosby has complained of its reference to alleged questionable acts of Crosby while governor of Montana, and concludes by alleging theft of diamonds from a lady in Washington. The complaint closes with a demand for \$100,000 damages, and costs, and an affidavit accompanying the complaint, Crosby seeks to show cause of hatred of him on the part of Harrison, and states that after he had resigned the office of governor of Montana, he was first assistant postmaster general, the defendant, Harrison, removed Major Brady Wilkins, formerly Crosby's private secretary, from his position in the assay office at Helena, without making any compensation. Crosby charges the influence of Crosby, Wilkins was reinstated, and he alleges that this action created an animosity on the part of the defendant towards him."

Appended to the complaint is a letter from Puller, formerly, and now editor of the Montana paper, disclaiming personal responsibility for the appearance of the objectionable matter, and asserting that Harrison and Lawyer McCutcheon, of Helena, caused its publication.

U. S. OFFICIALS IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

Twenty-five Indictments Found—Henry Ward Beecher's Son Indicted.

Port Townsend (W. T.) dispatch: The United States grand jury has found twenty-five indictments against William Harned, ex-deputy collector; eleven against Herbert F. Beecher, ex-treasurer agent, and twelve against Quincy A. Brooks, for stealing from the government. The records and accounts have been thoroughly overhauled and presented to the grand jury the first time by government officials especially sent from Washington by the treasury department in January to make an investigation of the many charges preferred by the press and public. The records were examined for a year back. The Beecher records were credited. Two thousand government receipts were found in a mutilated condition concealed in various parts of the office. The largest steal discovered was in the duties paid on a cargo of the British bark, the "Lion," Liverpool, last June; \$6,088 was paid, of which the government received \$5,044. The records indicated no money paid during the month, but one of the consignees claimed to have paid Harned. Harned acknowledged appropriating the money and took a bill containing \$2,000 to Acting Collector Oulom to make an account. The clerk at Seattle holds a receipt for 21,660 and \$375 is credited to the government for the entire month. After Harned was dismissed, over \$13,000 was found in various parts of the office, secured under carpets, in flower-pots, pigeon-holes and other places. The records of daily receipts during the latter part of Beecher's time are also missing. In addition other records up to Harned's dismissal last November are gone, making it impossible to accurately determine the amount of the deficit. Brooks is short \$15,000 in addition to the illegal fee collected amounting to \$15,000.

All these accounts are charged with extortion, removing public records and falsifying accounts. There are 638 opium stamps missing valued at \$5 each, besides a large number of Chinese return certificates which have been missing since the passage of the exclusion act. Harned and Beecher will be arrested to-morrow. They refuse to talk. Brooks is in Washington. Harned is worth \$40,000, and has many warm personal friends on Puget sound.

The late John Bright was a great admirer of John G. Whittier's poetry. He could repeat "Whitcomb" and many other of Whittier's poems, and often did so in public.

The Washington correspondents are unanimously snubbing the McKee baby. Why is this?

DISASTROUS WRECK ON THE ROAD.

The Chicago of a Prominent Railway Official Was Killed While Following Car.

Chicago special: A collision occurred on the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railroad, near Joliet this morning, in which three persons were killed outright and several were more or less injured. The regular eastbound train was just leaving Lorenzo station, which is fifty miles from Chicago, at 4:30, when the accident occurred. Attached to the rear of the train was the private car of J. F. Hart, mayor of Brookline, Mass., and director of the California Central railroad. The party in the car consisted of Mr. Hart and his wife, his son Henry, his niece, Miss Winslow, the porter, known only as Harry, and the cook, named Thomas Smith. Just as the train was pulling out of the station, an extra, a freight train following ran into the rear of the passenger train at a good speed, demolishing a private car and damaging the freight engine so that large quantities of steam escaped, scalding those who had escaped from the effect of the crash.

As soon as the wreck could be cleared to allow the removal of the dead and wounded, they were found to be as follows:

Killed—Miss Winslow, Henry Hart, the porter, and the cook.

Scalded—E. F. Hart and his wife.

The fireman of the freight train jumped and escaped injury. The engine was crushed to a pulp against the boiler head. None of the cars except the private car was seriously damaged, and none of the passengers in the other coaches hurt. It is impossible as yet to locate the blame for the accident. The dead and wounded were put upon the train and brought to this city. The bodies of Hart's wife and the woman undertaking establishment and the wounded were conveyed to Mercy hospital, where they now are.

The passenger train was running on time, and the extra freight, through some inexcusable error of the dispatcher, was allowed to follow. At Lorenzo the grade is very steep, and the engine of the extra saw that the train was unmanageable just as he perceived the tall lamps of the passenger. He whistled for brakes, but it was too late. His engine crashed into the passenger, driving it upon the steps of the Pullman car ahead.

In addition to being scalded, J. L. Hart had both legs broken. Henry W. Lamb, also in the private car, was scalded about the face and body. Harry, a freight brakeman, was hurled over the freight engine into a mass of debris and escaped with a scalded face and horribly burned hands. John Byrner, engineer of the passenger train, was severely hurt.

The freight and the passenger train said: "We are not to be blamed for the accident. It was pitch dark when the crash came. We were running on time, but the freight was an extra. The freight engine ran right through the last coach and then the boiler exploded, killing the dying and injured were simply awful. The boiling water had been thrown over them and they were terribly scalded. The brakeman and fireman of the freight must have jumped, because they were not fatally injured."

The wrecked coach was the private car of General Manager McCool of the California Central road, the western branch of the Santa Fe. The occupants were a party of McCool's friends from Massachusetts who had been visiting a few weeks with his family at Los Angeles and were returning home. It was stated by one of the trainmen that a number of wounded persons were left at Lorenzo.

Gigantic Smuggling Operation Unearthed.

New York dispatch: Special Treasury Agent Simmons has unearthed one of the most extensive smuggling operations ever carried on in this city. Thus far the loss to the government amounts to about \$50,000, and it is expected the total will finally foot up to \$250,000. The firm is Allard & Sons, of Paris, who have also a branch store in this city, and deal in antiques, old furniture, articles of vertu, paintings, tapestries and other articles of luxury. The discovery was made through a disclosure of a law firm named Blossaire, who gave information to the customs authorities. The scheme was to consign to their New York house furniture in which were concealed costly portiere curtains, rich gobelin tapestries, etc. Duties were only paid on furniture. Purchasers were invariably charged extravagant prices for articles with duties, out of which the government had been swindled, added thereto. The smuggling operations was the main topic of conversation to-day at the office of the special treasury agents of customs. Hitherto the high standing of the house and the financial standing of its customers adds to the interest of the case. The office of the special treasury agents is now in the transaction of business. Nothing further will be done until Secretary Windom is heard from. The facts in the case were embodied in a report sent to Washington last night. No arrests have been made. The special treasury agent, in an interview this morning, stated that Ross, the present representative of Allard & Sons, had admitted smuggling and had told him all about it.

American Dairy Products.

Springfield (Ill.) dispatch: The secretary of the home and foreign produce exchange, of London, recently notified the secretary of the Chicago produce exchange that American dairy products are in danger of being excluded from the English market under an act of parliament, on account of adulteration. The London exchange secretary says it is of the utmost importance to the future of the trade that American dairy products shall continue above suspicion. The matter calls for prompt action. The secretary of the Chicago exchange has forwarded copies of this letter, together with other facts on the prevalence of dairy adulterations, to the legislators of the various states, and efforts will be made to secure the passage of bills in all the western and northwestern states for the prevention of fraud in the manufacture and sale of adulterated dairy products. The "house committee on live stock and dairy" to-day held a meeting, at which the subject was fully discussed, and the committee will prepare a bill covering, not only this, but other recommendations made by the Illinois Dairyman's association.

A Fight on the Prairie.

Denver (Col.) dispatch: A fight to-day, witnessed by 400 men, occurred this afternoon on the open prairie, twenty miles from the city, between Charlie Gleason and Patey McCartin, with skin tight gloves for the feather-weight championship of the west. The last lasted nine rounds, in which McCartin was most brutally punished, both eyes being closed and the subject cut both the mouth and nose. In the last round he was knocked senseless and remained in that condition for several minutes, and recovering cried like a baby over his defeat.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The postoffice at Osceola, Neb., has been raised from the fourth to the presidential class.

Herbert Chambers, of Chicago, has been arrested for stealing \$800 from his employers.

Germany has ordered three vessels to Samoa to replace those lost in the recent hurricane.

The Santa Fe road has arranged for money to carry it over until this year's crops are assured.

One man robbed a coach near Murphy Station, Cal. Very little booty was secured.

It is reported that a conspiracy against the life of the czar has been discovered at Petersburg.

The American sugar refinery, of San Francisco, was formally sold to the Eastern sugar trust on the 1st.

Betty Shea, of Lexington, Ky., was found in her room with her brains beaten out.

Countess Josephine Radetzki committed suicide in London by shooting herself with a revolver.

The debts of Vandertalen, who recently suicided in Brussels, are said to amount to \$20,000 and assets \$240,000.

The committee of the house of commons has approved the proposal for increasing the naval strength of England.

Lansing Lossing, of Greenwood township, Michigan, is short in his accounts with the township, and is under arrest.

Adele Menard, a 17-year-old girl, committed suicide in Minneapolis by shooting. She was undoubtedly insane.

The eldest son of John Bright, who is a liberal unionist, will contest the seat in commons, made vacant by the death of his father.

In attempting to ford a stream near Clinton, Mo., on Sunday, the wagon of John Boyle was overturned and four of his children were drowned.

E. P. Allis, head of the great Reliance works of Milwaukee, died on the 1st. He employed about 1,500 men, with whom he was always on the most friendly terms, even during the labor troubles of recent years.

General Butler lost his temper while arguing a case in the supreme court at Washington and referred to Browning, opposing counsel, as a cur, to which the latter replied by saying that he did not propose to be bullied by a bull dog. The court called them to order by threatening a fine.

The secretary of the navy has called to Auckland that men of the wrecked naval vessels who are sent home are to come to San Francisco. Renewed instructions have been sent to San Francisco to hurry the preparations of the Charleston and every effort will be made to get her guns and cargoes transported overland at the earliest possible moment.

HOW TO GET TO OKLAHOMA.

Fermission Given for Settlers to Cross the Cherokee River.

Washington dispatch: In answer to an inquiry from the secretary of war, on behalf of a number of persons contemplating settlement in Oklahoma, asking if permission is to be given these intended settlers to cross the Cherokee outlet to the northern line of Oklahoma about the 23d day of April, the date upon which the president's proclamation opening the territory goes into effect, the secretary of the interior has replied in part as follows: "I think they may be allowed to cross without extraordinary delay, and I therefore recommend that you instruct your commanding officers to place no obstruction in the way of persons who desire to journey in good faith, in quiet, peaceful and orderly manner, upon and along the public highways, now military roads, or established and customary cattle trails, through the Cherokee outlet, in going forward to the tract of land to be opened for settlement. Care should be taken to have the Indians understood that by this passage there is no disposition to appropriate their lands, and that it will be continued no longer than absolutely necessary after the first migration to the Oklahoma country is over. The military forces should be stationed along the Cherokee outlet and require all persons unlawfully there to move on, either back to Kansas or over into the Oklahoma lands." The secretary, in another part of his letter, says he deems it his duty to call attention to the consideration as has been given to the cattlemen and others who have been heretofore permitted to travel through this outlet. It is urged upon the secretary, among other reasons for granting the outlet, that settlers coming through Chickasaw and other Indian lands, are gathering on the immediate borders of the Oklahoma tract, without obstruction, thus putting those in Kansas, who must pass through the outlet, at disadvantage. No movement will be allowed under this permit until full authority and instructions shall have been received by the military in charge of these matters. The recommendation of Secretary Noble was laid before the president by Secretary Proctor, and after consideration an order bearing upon the subject was sent from the war department this afternoon to the army officers in charge on the borders of Indian territory, presumably to carry into practical effect Secretary Noble's recommendation. Authoritative information on this point is, however, withheld.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO JANEIRO.

The United States consul general at Rio Janeiro has reported to the secretary of state that yellow fever is prevalent there to an alarming extent. Charles M. L. Leake, an American citizen, died at Rio on the 13th of March from fever. Of 127 deaths reported March 7, 24 were caused by yellow fever, 13 by typhus fever, 9 by other fevers and 33 by "aenuso pernicioso," a new disease supposed to be caused by emanations from the sewers, which, owing to the scarcity of water caused by dryness of the season, have not been properly cleaned.

THE PROCLAMATION WAS SWEEPING.

It appears that the president's proclamation opening up a portion of the western lands to settlers was a sweeping one in its terms that was intended, in the matter of excluding persons from entering upon lands before the date named in the proclamation. Under its terms army officers have been compelled to keep out officials of the interior department, whose duty it is to provide for the establishment of the new land offices. To relieve these officers, an order was made to-day by the war department, for their admission into the territory.

When a mud hole in Cairo dried up the other day they found portions of three wagons, a barrel of salt, a pair of boots and a keg of nails. They are now searching it for two men who mysteriously disappeared.

Get ready for Arbor Day and that occasion plant trees early and late.

EXPERIMENTS FROM SUGAR CANE.

Mr. Riley's Report—Decision by Secretary Windom—Other Washington Matters.

Washington dispatch: H. W. Wiley, chemist of the agricultural department, has completed his record of experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, conducted last year at Rio Grande, N. J.; Kenner, La., and Conway Springs, Douglas and Sterling, Kan. The work at Sterling differed from that at other places. It was an examination of all obtainable varieties of the sorghum plant, begun by the Sterling Sugar company and completed by the department. The work at Rio Grande, N. J., was carried on by H. A. Hughes, whose purpose was to determine whether or not sorghum sugar could be successfully manufactured on a small scale. Professor Wiley says he does not see any favorable result coming from the two years' trial at Rio Grande. The practical experiments carried on at Douglas consisted in a thorough trial of the system of diffusion known as the Hedges system, for the purpose of working on a large scale. They were not a success, owing to the failure of the battery to work properly. The agricultural results, however, were of a most encouraging nature, showing that in that locality the crop of sorghum cane can be grown, and with proper treatment, may be expected to yield eighty or ninety pounds of sugar from a ton of pure cane. Professor Wiley devotes considerable space to the points to be considered in building a factory. Southern and western Kansas possess the best soil and climate for sorghum raising, so far as is known. Indian territory is destined to be the center of this industry. The expectation is that the successful sorghum industry in the great middle fields of the country, must now be definitely abandoned. In detail, the bulletin is very complete. It contains the reports of assistants in charge of the experimental work, with a daily record of results, in tabulated form. Analysis of sugar beets grown in Kansas from seed grown by Claus Spreckels, and the effect of the diffusion process upon the extraction of sugar from sugar cane. It is set upon in this subject showed that an average 104 pounds of sugar is made from one tone of cane.

THE COLLECTOR'S DECISION SUSTAINED.

Secretary Windom has sustained the action of the collector of customs at New York in refusing to allow the Swiss emigrant named Flaig to land, and as a consequence the vessel has been sent home at the expense of the vessel's owner. Flaig is a native of Switzerland, and has been in this country in response to an advertisement inserted in a Swiss newspaper by George Bann, of Arascho, at the instance of A. Borneman, of the Newark embroidery factory. Flaig had paid his own passage money, and had made no contract with the Newark company. He, however, brought a letter from Bann to Borneman saying he had engaged him as an embroiderer. He also admitted that he had made up his mind six months ago to come to America, and had availed himself of the present opportunity to secure work in advance. The collector held that Flaig was prohibited from landing by the provisions of the contract broker law, and that Flaig paid his own passage money, and had made no contract with the Newark company. He, however, brought a letter from Bann to Borneman saying he had engaged him as an embroiderer. He also admitted that he had made up his mind six months ago to come to America, and had availed himself of the present opportunity to secure work in advance. The collector held that Flaig was prohibited from landing by the provisions of the contract broker law, and that Flaig paid his own passage money, and had made no contract with the Newark company.

INQUIRIES CONCERNING BEEF CATTLE.

Washington special: Secretary Insk said to-day that he had received a great many inquiries concerning the number and value of beef cattle on the hoof in the markets of Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and other great packing points, as well as on the ranches. These inquiries grow out of the efforts being made in various states to secure legislation looking to the suppression of the dressed beef traffic. The statistician of the department who was referred to for information on this subject said that the department had no data on which to base reports which would tend to show whether or not the charges were true that the dressed beef packers in the slaughtering centers were engaged in depressing the price of beef on the hoof on the ranches and in manipulating the price of the product to the consumer. He has received numerous inquiries for data of this character ever since he was secured by the department of agriculture, nor does the census give any basis for such reports. He said that he has an estimate. Secretary Insk intimated that owing to the great importance of this subject at the present time, and the many outlets that are being made by butchers all over the country for the dressed beef traffic, he contemplated carrying on an investigation which would furnish the parties interested with authentic information which might be used in times such as these. It is probable that the state agents of the department may be authorized to report upon the number and value of these cattle in the various regions where the animals are raised or fed from month to month, and that hereafter information will be obtainable at the department.

THE DASTARDLY ACT OF ROBBERS.

Baltimore (Md.) dispatch: The Sun's Richmond, Va., special says: It is asserted upon the authority of Mr. Blaine's warmest personal friends here that Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has been offered the postoffice at Richmond or Charlotte, N. C. Some days ago, as already telegraphed, Mrs. Jackson was assured upon authority of the same republican leaders that if she would accept it she could have the appointment of postmaster at Lexington, Va. The climate of that section of the state does not agree with this lady, and for that and various other reasons the proffer was declined. The same republican leaders insist that the wife of the distinguished confederate chieftain has only to signify her willingness to accept and she can have her choice of the postoffice at Richmond or at Charlotte, N. C. This assurance has been communicated to Mrs. Jackson by her Richmond friends. She is living with her aged father in Carhart, Lincoln county, N. C. Her home is twenty miles from Charlotte, the nearest railroad or telegraph station, and it will be a day or two before a reply can be had. The Richmond postoffice is worth \$4,000 a year and is a bone of contention between Mahone and the Wise factions.

THE CIGARETTE MUST GO.

Lansing (Mich.) dispatch: The house to-day passed the Johnson cigarette bill, which prohibits the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or the offering of any cigarette or any imitation thereof composed in whole or in part of tobacco or any substance in the form of a cigarette containing narcotic elements, or any rice paper or any paper designed for cigarette wrappers.

THE DISASTROUS STORM AT SAMOA.

How Much of the Damage to the Trenton Has Been Done?

Apia, Samoa dispatch (via San Francisco): After the great storm of March 16 had subsided, Admiral Kimberly was visited by an Associated Press correspondent. The admiral was found sitting on the porch of a small house facing the harbor, watching the wrecks of the American men-of-war. "Isn't it awful?" he remarked to the correspondent. "In all my experience on the sea, I have never seen a storm equal to this. I can hardly realize yet the extent of damage done. My chief anxiety is to get these 800 or 900 sailors back to America."

The admiral was asked regarding his own experience during the storm. He told of occurrences on the Trenton which have already been described. He attributed much of the damage to the Trenton to the fact that the hawses were placed on the lower deck. It was a faulty construction which government officers should have remedied several times to remedy. If they had been located on the deck above, the water could not have poured in on the Trenton as it did, flooding the fire room and putting out the fires. The admiral considered this as indirectly the cause of the loss of the Trenton. The ship, he said, was handled most skillfully. It was impossible to steam out of the harbor, as the engines were not powerful enough. As it was, with every pound of steam that could be carried and the anchors out, the ship could not hold up against the storm.

The confusion which was present everywhere in Apia during the first few days of the storm disappeared by the end of the week. The quarters of the shipwrecked sailors had been made more comfortable, the daily routine of duty was properly attended to, and marine guards had complete control of the town. Working parties were kept busy all the time. The reports of the Trenton and Vandalia, and articles of every description had been brought ashore from the vessels. It has not yet been ascertained whether the Nipisic will be able to leave the harbor or not. It is expected that the Nipisic will be camp a few days ago. A light rain had fallen the night before and the water had leaked into the tents occupied by the sailors. Mataafa pointed out to the admiral the danger of sickness breaking out among the men on account of this exposure, and on behalf of his people offered to vacate all the Samoan houses in Apia and allow the American sailors the use of them. Admiral Kimberly thanked Mataafa very warmly, but stated that it would be difficult to control the men if they were scattered around among the native houses. He promised, however, to consider the offer if the situation became more pressing.

On March 23 the Germans held a memorial service at the French Catholic church, which was attended by Admiral Kimberly and a number of other officers, and also a guard of honor from the United States marine forces. On March 24 American memorial services were held, but none of the German officers attended.

There is no important change in the political situation here. Both parties are still encamped in the same position they have occupied for some time. The German consul, Dr. Knappe, is still pursuing the spiteful course which always characterized his work here. Notwithstanding their noble efforts in saving the lives of Germans during the storm, Knappe refused to pardon them a few days later declaring that natives were stealing products from the German farms, and warning the public not to purchase from them.

THE COMING CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

New York dispatch: The committee on arrangements of the centennial celebration of Washington's inaugural has arranged for the reception of President Harrison at Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday, April 29. The president and the cabinet officers and other officials of distinction will arrive at Elizabethport from Washington at 11 o'clock in the morning. The presidential party will be received by the committee on navy and marine affairs at the foot of Wall street by that committee. The line of United States ships of war, yachts and steamboats will be formed in the upper bay, under Admiral Porter as chief marshal, and will be reviewed by the president. On landing at the foot of Wall street the president will be received by the governor of the state of New York, the mayor of the city and the president of the inaugural committee, and escorted to the Equitable building, on Broadway, where a reception and collation will be tendered him by the committee on states. This reception will last from 2 to 3:30 o'clock. The president will then be driven to the reviewing stand at Madison Square and the parade, headed by Gen. Sherman, will start from Broadway and proceed up Broadway and Fifth avenue. On the evening of the 30th the president will be escorted to the Metropolitan opera house by the chairman of the entertainment committee, being accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Vice President and Mr. Morton Gov. Hill and Lieutenant General and Mrs. Jones, and will be met at the door by the manager of the ball, who will escort him to the floor of the ball room where he will be formally received by the mayor. The ball will then be opened by a quadrille.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE PRAIRIE FIRES.

Minneapolis special: Aid. Smith returned this morning from Sully county, South Dakota, where he went to investigate the extent of the damages of the recent prairie fires. It was a terrible sight. He said: "I did not suppose the fires were so bad. There are at least 100 families in Sully county who lost most of the wheat they had. Some of them saved a few things, but in most cases nothing was saved. Those who witnessed the fire told me that the flames jumped four and five rods so that an ordinary fire protection was of no avail. One man had a sick daughter in bed when he saw the fire coming, and his wife rushed into the barn to untie the horses while he ran to save the girl, and he had just carried her out on the ploughed field when the fire sprang upon his house, his wife barely escaping. The horses were burned. I saw where 400 sheep had been burned in a heap. The people of Sully county are a good deal for the sufferers, but they are unable to do half enough, and I hope the good people of Minneapolis will put their shoulders to the wheel at once."

SEEK WHAT IS WHAT THEY WANT PARTICULARLY.

See what is what they want particularly, now that the spring season is at hand. Everything that can be given in the shape of relief ought to be turned in at once.

THE DAKOTA RESERVATION.

Chamberlain (Dak.) dispatch: A gentleman who arrived to-day from a trip to Sioux Falls and through numerous cities and towns, states that much interest is taken by the people in the reservation. Colonies from a number of different towns expressed themselves as determined to locate on the reserve when opened. When the reservation is finally opened for settlement the rush to lands will be unprecedented.

FOR TWO IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

Coming Men for the Treasury Department—Other Washington Matters.

Washington special: There is every reason to believe that the president has settled upon two names for two important positions in the treasury department, and that these names will be announced to-morrow when the appointments will be made. The friends of ex-Congressman Edward S. Lacey, of Michigan, have never had a doubt for a week past that he would be appointed comptroller of the currency, which office has been vacant some time. The other place to be filled at the same time is the second comptrollership of the treasury. Mr. John R. Thomas, of Illinois, is said to be certain of this position. The duties relate to the auditing of the accounts of the army and navy officers, and Mr. Thomas' experience as a member of the house committee on naval affairs will, it is thought, prove valuable in the position. The second deputy comptroller is authority for the statement that Secretary Windom has said that Mr. Thomas has been chosen for the place.

TO LEAVE THE WHITE HOUSE.

A report is current to the effect that the president intends to abandon the white house entirely as a business office, and that he contemplates securing quarters in the south wing of the state department building. There is room enough in that structure to afford ample accommodations for the clerks of the executive office without seriously inconveniencing any of the present occupants. The white house is entirely inadequate for the president's private needs, and it has long been considered a question whether or not some other place would soon be found to accommodate Secretary Halford. Now it is said that the president has consulted with Secretary Blaine, and that the result will be an early transfer of the office to the building across the street.

THE ADMIRAL-GENERALSHIP.

The fight for the position of adjutant-general of the army is commencing to grow warm as the retirement of General Drew, the present adjutant-general, draws near. Colonel Kelton is the officer most often spoken of for the position. General Sherman is