

# A Plea for Postponement of the Inevitable by Means of a Commission.

## The Necessity of Enlightening Congress Shown by the Auditor.

### Who Endeavors to Straddle the Question by Defending Both Sides.

### The Condition of the Pacific Roads and the Amount Due the Government.

### The Commissioner of Pensions Reviews the Work of the Year, With Recommendations.

### Miscellaneous News From the National Capitol.

#### LAND GRANT RAILROADS

Special Dispatch to The Star.

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AUDITOR

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The auditor of railroads accounts in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1882, says: After making extensive trips of inspection of the vast properties of the numerous bonded and land grant railroads, he finds a decidedly healthy improvement in the construction, operation and business management, better locomotives are being used and improved passenger and freight cars purchased or built.

The unprecedented business of the year deserves very thoughtful consideration. The Pacific companies are rapidly extending their lines. The money applicable to repayment of interest, five per cent of net earnings and sinking fund and revenue derived from transportation, the receipts will be \$16,804,044 total cash payments to December 31st, 1882, required from companies in addition to the retention of the entire compensation for services are:

Central Pacific	\$1,282,284
Central Branch Union Pacific	1,933
Union Pacific	93,383
Total	\$2,100,000

Total included in the several subsidizing Pacific roads to the United States, June 30, 1882, was:

U. P. principal	\$ 33,539,512
Accrued interest	30,950,708
Total	\$64,490,220

C. P. principal	\$7,855,680
Accrued interest	24,255,133
Total	\$32,110,813

S. C. & P. principal	1,628,230
Accrued interest	1,415,417
Total	\$3,043,647

C. B. U. P. principal	1,650,000
Accrued interest	170,180,828
Total	\$171,830,828

Transportation services performed and money paid into the treasury:

Union Pacific	\$12,360,691
Central Pacific	6,093,695
Stone City & Pacific	93,278
Central Branch Union Pacific	131,566
Total	\$18,680,112

Balance in favor of the United States, but not due until maturity, principal \$103,314,778. Sinking fund accrued amount (June 30th) to \$2,716,221.

The Pacific commissioner says this fund has evidently not accomplished the result anticipated, and since April, 1881, may be regarded as having practically failed for want of suitable investment. "In view of the low rate of interest returned from investments made by the secretary of the treasury, I deem it my duty to recommend, Section 3, Act of May 7, 1878, be amended to authorize the secretary of the treasury to invest the sinking funds in first mortgage bonds of the companies, or such bonds as have been issued to them by the United States, or in other good and sufficient securities; to convert the bonds now held by the treasurer of the United States in said sinking funds into money at the market rate, and invest the same in like securities.

As many debts have been contracted as to the ability of the companies to meet their indebtedness at maturity, and as to the efficiency of the provisions for sinking fund, I deem it proper to suggest whether it may not be profitable, and highly desirable, with the consent of the companies, to change the form of their indebtedness from a sinking fund account into settlement and actual delivery of interest bearing bonds for the amount of the fund, to be due on a convenient day, say July 1, 1883, at which time one-half the interest will have been paid by the United States. Let the ascertained amount be divided into say 100 semi-annual installments, each to be represented by a redemption bond, one payable each six months together with interest upon the whole unpaid remainder of the debt, the line to remain as it is.

The report says the adjustment of railroads is one of the most difficult and delicate questions of modern times, and it is specially complicated in the United States, where every trunk line runs through several states, each independent within its jurisdiction and jealous of all interference by the general government. The enormous extent of this interest and the rapidity of its growth, both in the interest and mileage and tonnage demanded that its relation to the public shall be under some judicious control. Rate and discriminations should not be entirely within the arbitrary determination of railroad companies. They are subject to competition they cannot control upon the ocean, upon the lakes and upon rivers. The great lakes and rivers are so advantageously located, with their numerous, far-reaching and widely-extended navigable tributaries, that water competition is carried into almost every portion of the country, with the effect of so reducing general rates that the United States enjoys the cheapest railroad transportation in the world. As yet no just basis of general application for the adjustment of rates and discriminations has been found, and it is undeniable that the small raising from existing discrimination, often arbitrarily imposed, which affect disastrously local trade at non-competing points. There is a growing

be subjected to restraints of law. Not railroad management adverse to reasonable control. It has become a necessity that war of rates shall be controlled in the interest of the people and roads. Such was unavailing with their operation commercial value, affording sudden and unaccountable profits to few and entailing heavy losses upon others. The railway commissioner appointed it twenty-one states, the report continues, exercises a healthful influence over railroad management; but railroad transportation, strictly confined with state jurisdiction, is so limited that it leaves the real difficulties unsolved and nearly unaffected. The power of congress over the whole subject can hardly be questioned. The joint committee of Illinois has considered it, and the decisions of the supreme court of the United States seem to render it indisputable. A commission is recommended to take into consideration the whole question and report to congress facts necessary for intelligent and efficient action on the subject. The auditor speaks of the unnecessary and dangerous dissimilarity of railway signs and recommends the adoption of a uniform system. He reviews in detail the operations of the Pacific roads mentioned and closes the report with an estimate of the expenses of railroad offices for the next fiscal year at \$20,000.

#### CAPITAL NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

#### THE PENSION BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The report of the commissioner of pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, issued by Commissioner Dudley, says the bounty land laws should be generally reformed and simplified. Congress should give thoughtful consideration to the entire system of pensions, making disability rather than rank a measure of pension to the officers and men who were drawn from and returned to the ranks of civil life.

There are now 117,419 disabled pensioners. It is proposed to give an clear the benefit of the actual rank, as an act of simple justice. It is recommended, also, in order to place all war claims more nearly upon the same footing, that the limitations in section 4713 should be removed so that cases barred by three years' limitation shall have their date of commencement of disability fixed at the date of the filing of the application rather than at that of the filing of the last piece of evidence. Widows and invalid soldiers of the regular army and navy, whose rights accrued since June 30, 1882, should be allowed a reasonable time to file their applications, and pensions should date from the commencement of accounting of the right, instead of, as now, from the date of filing applications. A yearly salary of \$5,000 is recommended for pension agents.

Speaking of the pension population, the commissioner expresses regret that no provision was made in the tenth census for its enumeration. The best approximation that can be made shows 2,063,391 soldiers who enlisted during the war pensions have been applied for by, or on account of, only 26 per cent. The report concludes with a statement that from the best available information, it appears that there is a surprising addition population of little over one million, out of which claims for pension in the future may be made by those who incurred personal disabilities.

#### DECISIONS IN LAND CASES.

Secretary Tuller decides not to adopt the recommendation of the commissioner of the general land office looking to the institution of suits to vacate patents issued to the Southern Pacific railroad in the Los Angeles district in California. The Los Angeles district has been sold by the railroad, and the secretary says: "Neither justice nor good policy require the intervention of the government to disturb the title conferred." In private land cases Tuller decided that there is no appeal from the decision of the board of equitable adjudication, and its decisions are not subject to review in any other tribunal.

#### GUITAUX'S ENDEAVORS.

Dr. Yarrow, United States army, says Guitaux remains really to be turned over to the person whom the court shall designate as entitled to them.

#### THE POTOMAC IS BROKEN SOLD.

From Annapolis island to Little Falls, an event unprecedented within the memory of "the oldest river man."

#### THE PLAQUE OF POLYGAMY.

Judge A. B. Carleton, of Indiana, one of the Utah commission appointed under the Edmunds bill, has arrived. He says there is practically no open opposition to the enforcement of the new law among Mormons, and that while there is no very great immediate benefit apparent from its operation, he has strong hopes it will eventually prove successful in the abolition of polygamy by deterring young Mormons from marrying a plurality of wives. The commission is to meet here the 15th inst. Judge Carleton is the first member to arrive here. A full report of the operations of the commission is to be prepared at the approaching meeting.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The senate and house agricultural committee expects to complete the preparation of the agricultural appropriation bill Monday next.

Most of the western members of the house favor the reduction of letter postage to two cents.

Mr. Anderson (Kansas), whose bill was adopted by the post office committee yesterday, says he will offer an amendment when the question comes before the house, in view of making the act take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

In the house Mr. Page, from the committee on commerce, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to whether the money appropriated by the last river and harbor bill was appropriated for works or objects not in the interest of commerce and navigation, and if so, requesting that specifications be furnished thereon.

Judging from a long conversation with the members of the commercial committee are very much aggrieved over the views expressed by the president respecting the last river and harbor bill. Some members go as far as to say they will prepare a bill this year, the recommendations of the president

and manufacturers for a rebate equal to a reduction that may be made in the tax on tobacco were presented by Senators Hall, Miller and Edmunds. Senator Pendleton asked the unanimous consent of the senate to take up his civil service bill.

#### Redeemed Bank Notes.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The receipts of national bank notes for redemption during the week ending today was \$2,103,000.

#### A Langtry Scandal.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Mrs. Labouche, who accompanied Mrs. Langtry to this country, quarrelled with her because the Jersey Lily insisted on carrying on a very strong flirtation with one of New York's gilded youths has turned the batteries of her tongue on her friend. She gives in an interview published this morning a breezy review of Langtry's record, and tells how a scheme for attacking the baroness was foisted upon her money for a night of Manager Abby's latest attraction was worked up. She says she has had enough of Mrs. Langtry's nonsense, and is going home. The Lily replies that Mrs. Labouche lives in a glass house anyhow, and ought to be careful about throwing stones.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

C. C. Barr's Residence at Lincoln Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

LINCOLN, December 10.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning the fire residence of C. C. Barr, in this city, was discovered to be on fire. The fire started in the basement, probably from the heating apparatus. The fire department was slow in getting to work, and it is probably its fault that the building is a total loss. The house was not quite completed, although \$35,000 has been spent thus far in its erection. The insurance is between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

#### THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

The Western Union and the Mutual Cation.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

LINCOLN, December 10.—With reference to the application Saturday, made by Joseph P. Greaves, for permission to bring suit to vacate the charter of the Western Union Telegraph company, the following correspondence passed between Dr. McFadden, president of the company, and the attorney general.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1882.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your telegram announcing your desire for a hearing and deposition of the application to bring suit against your company at once. Various suggestions coming my attention during this week, causing my absence from Albany, but, as a personal sacrifice, I have returned to the city on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at my office at the time of hearing, instead of Tuesday, the 19th. I do this on account of your readiness to meet the charges without delay, and upon the assumption that the gentlemen who have preferred these charges are ready to have them considered at any moment after presentation to the attorney general. Notice of your application and hearing is in no sense designed as an expression of any opinion that the application should be granted, but simply as, according to the custom of this office, hearing is necessarily accorded to applicants, that you may be represented if you choose and afford me such light as you newer would give.

RESPECTFULLY,  
LESLIE W. RUSSELL,  
Attorney General.

#### A Drunken Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

ST. LOUIS, December 10.—Charles L. Lamb, grand son of C. F. Jackson, the noted rebel war governor of Missouri, while drunk late Friday night, went to the house of a man named Hull, living a mile or so from Hannibal, to a woman with whom he was formerly intimate, but who had recently married Hull. Lamb became abusive, when Hull struck him with a poker, knocking him out of the door, which was closed on him. The drunken man discharged a pistol through the window, the ball taking effect in Mrs. Hull's left side, killing her almost instantly. Lamb fled on the Washburn train, but was captured at Chapin, Ill. He was brought back yesterday, and taken to the Palmyra jail last night, after having been arraigned for murder in the first degree.

#### Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BANGOR, Me., December 10.—Dr. N. S. Davis, P. C. Knight, Charles Meservey and three Frenchmen are supposed to have been drowned in Moosehead lake. Mr. Davis was being conveyed to see a patient at the time of the supposed disaster.

#### The Penal Code.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The penal code was not enforced today with the stringency of the previous Sunday. Arrests were few. One man was arrested for shovelling snow. The socialist labor party in meeting denounced the penal code.

#### A Panic in a Hotel.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Stranahan house, which was soon extinguished. The guests were seized with a panic and fled the building. It is not thought any persons were injured.

#### How to Get Sick.—Expose your self day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

There are no more elections of the post office at Minneapolis.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy of both terms of the United States Senate at Cleveland.

The supreme court of Missouri has issued a preliminary writ ordering the register to count two disputed precincts in the Ninth congressional district, James D. Broadhead to congress and defeat McLean, republican.

The family of Louis Brandenburg, a well known citizen of Bloomington, Ill., was not on the list since by a tribune in sausage. One of the family has died, and Mr. Brandenburg and wife cannot recover.

The Iowa state canvassing board Saturday diverged the injunction issued by Judge McLeary, and on the advice of Attorney General McPherson, ordered Taylor Township, Marshall county, which gives the seat of congress to Hon. James Wilson, republican.

The trial of Mrs. Cassie Patterson, in the district court at Independence, Iowa, came to an end Friday night by a verdict of guilty, and she was sentenced to prison for her husband's murder.

Chicago brewers held a meeting Saturday to consider the recommendation of New York brewers that united that be taken to take on the tax on fermented liquors. The matter was discussed informally. No definite action was taken. It was decided to send a delegate to the St. Louis meeting to consider the question of raising the price of beer to compensate for the great advance in hops.

Joseph P. Greaves, of New York, a stockholder of the Western Union Telegraph company, has made an appeal to the attorney general of New York for commencement of an action against the Western Union Telegraph company and its directors, to vacate the charter of said company, and to remove the directors from office as a penalty for their official conduct in the management of affairs and property of said company.

A separate attempt to escape from the penitentiary of Manitoba, at Stony Mountain, was made by prisoners Friday. It was a regular conspiracy led by a convict, recently sentenced, and extended to seven years for shooting McDevlin in a barroom fight. Garvin came behind the guard, knocked him senseless, took the key, and unlocked the door. The prisoners fled, and all were soon under lock and key.

#### THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

It is also one requiring the immediate attention of the agents. While the Indian remained in a state of at least semi-independence there did not seem to be any great necessity for interference, even if such interference was practicable (which it doubtless was not). While dependent on the chase the Indian did not take many wives, and the great mass found themselves too poor to support more than one, but, since the Government supports them, this system no longer exists, and the more numerous the family the greater number of rations allowed. I would not advise any interference with any plural marriage now existing, but I would, by all possible methods, discourage all future marriages of that character. The marriage law, if it may be said to exist at all among the Indians, is exceedingly lax in its character, and it will be found impossible for some time yet to impress them with our idea of this important relation.

The marriage law, existing only by the consent of both parties in a casual and readily dissolved, the man not recognizing any obligation on his part.

As far as practicable, the Indian having taken to himself a wife should be compelled to continue that relation with her unless dissolved by some recognized tribunal on the reservation or by the courts. Some system of marriage should be adopted and the Indian should also be instructed that he is under obligations to care for and support, not only his wife, but his children, and on his failure to do so, such family, he ought in some manner to be punished, which should be either by confinement in the guard-house, or agency prison, or by a reduction of his rations.

#### ANOTHER GREAT HINDRANCE.

to the civilization of the Indians is the influence of the medicine men, who are always found with the anti-progressive party. The medicine men resort to various artifice and devices to keep the people under their influence, and are especially active in preventing the attendance of the children at the public schools, using their conjuring arts to prevent the people from abandoning their heathenish rites and customs. While they profess to cure diseases by administering a few simple remedies, still they rely mainly on their art of conjuring. Their services are not required even for the administration of the few simple remedies they are competent to recommend, for the government supplies the several agencies with skillful physicians, who practice among the Indians with change to them the steps should be taken to compel them, impostors to abandon their deception and discontinue their practices, which are not only without benefit to the Indians, but positively injurious to them.

#### THE VALUE OF PROPERTY.

is an agent of civilization and ought not to be overlooked. When an Indian acquires property, with a disposition to retain the same free from tribal or individual interference, he has made a step forward in the road to civilization. One great obstacle to the acquisition of property by the Indian is the very general custom of destroying or distributing his property on the death of a member of his family. Frequently, on the death of an important member of the family, all the property accumulated by its head is destroyed or carried off by the mourners, and his family left in dissolution and want. While in their independent state but little inconvenience was felt in such a case, on account of the general community of interest and property. In their present condition, not only real inconvenience is felt, but disastrous consequences follow. I am informed by reliable authority that frequently the head of a family, finding himself thus stripped of its property, becomes disheartened and makes no further attempt to become a property owner. Fear of being considered lacking in attachment to the dead frequently prevents the owner from interfering to save his property while it is being destroyed in his presence and contrary to his wishes. It will be difficult to accomplish much toward the civilization of the Indians while these adverse influences are allowed to exist. The government having attempted to support the Indians until such a time as they shall become self-supporting, the interest of the government as well as that of the Indians demands that every possible effort should be made to induce them to become self-supporting as early as possible. I, therefore, suggest whether it is not practicable to formulate certain rules for the government of the Indians on the reservation that shall restrict and abolish the practices I have mentioned. I am not ignorant of the difficulties that will be encountered in this effort, yet I believe in all the trials there will be found many Indians who will aid the government in its efforts to abolish these and other customs so injurious to the Indians and so contrary to the civilization that they so earnestly desire.

#### INDIAN REFORM.

Secretary Teller Takes an Important Step.

Secretary Teller has written the following very interesting and important letter on certain features of the Indian question:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, '82.

The Hon. Hiram Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir:—I desire to call your attention to what I regard as a great hindrance to the civilization of the Indian, viz: the continuance of the old heathenish dances, such as the sun dance, scalp dance, war dance, etc. These dances, or feasts, as they are sometimes called, ought, in my judgment, to be discontinued, and if the Indians now supported by the government are not willing to discontinue them the agents should be instructed to compel such discontinuance. These feasts or dances are not social gatherings for the amusement of these people, but on the contrary are intended and calculated to stimulate the warlike passions of the young warriors of the tribe. At such feasts the warrior recounts his deeds of daring, boasts of his in-

to shock even the savage ear. The audience assents approvingly to his boast of falsehood, deceit, theft, murder, and rape, and the young listener is informed that this is the only road to fame and renown. The result is the demoralization of the young, who are invited to emulate the wicked conduct of their elders, without a thought of in so doing they violate the law, but, on the contrary, with the conviction that in so doing they are avenging for themselves an insulting and deserved fame among their people. Active measures should be taken to discourage all feasts and dances of the character I have mentioned.

#### Gladstone Anxious to Retire While at the Zenith of His Strength and Popularity.

But the Fascination of Power Proves Stronger than the Desire for Rest.

Several Important Changes in the Cabinet to be Made Immediately.

The Rapidity of England and France in Africa Brouse Considerable Bitterness.

The Dominating Spirit of the Former Cate the Latter to the Quick.

Political Events of the Week, Irish News, the Exiles, and Other Matters Conventionally Grouped.

#### THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON, December 10.—Mr. Gladstone's probable retirement for the chancellorship of the exchequer and reorganization of the ministry, is now being much discussed in the London papers. The premier's nearest friends, and if fancy the premier himself are in doubt what his intentions really are. He would like to resign, while himself and his party are at the zenith of their strength and popularity, and yet he wishes to retain power which he has always found such a fascination in wielding. The Times puts forth a feeble for the Marquis of Hartington as premier upon Mr. Gladstone's retirement, but the choice would not be by any means satisfactory to a radical element. The radicals would infinitely rather jump to the end and have Mr. Chamberlain. It may come to this, but it will not probably come to this yet awhile. Gladstone, I think, will in all likelihood be induced to leave off the irremediable conflict between the wages and radicals, which is sure to arise whenever he retires, by postponing for a while his resignation and retirement. He will probably retain the premiership through the regular session of 1883, and turn over the duties of chancellor of the exchequer to the present secretary of war, Mr. Childers. The conservatives, it is universally admitted, have at present no chance whatever of regaining power.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALHAMBRA.

causes renewed demands from the play-going public for a thorough reconstruction of our theaters, from many of which escape in event of conflagration would be impossible.

#### THERE IS AN EXTREMELY BITTER FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND NOW GROWING IN FRANCE, AND THE MADAGASCAR INCIDENT HAS BEEN AN ADDITIONAL EXasperATION.

The British government showed some disposition to recede from the position first taken, which indicated a determination to interfere with the French project of annexation of the island, but there is no apparent yielding of French pretensions in regard to Egypt. The French government has been notified that England must not interfere with her conduct of affairs in Egypt; that she is willing to recognize the commercial interests of France in Egypt and is able to protect them, and that the French people must be satisfied with that. If they accept the situation in a cheerful and friendly spirit, England will do her part. In the meantime they can proceed with their annexation scheme in Madagascar and Africa without fear of interference. Otherwise England will concede nothing and oppose everything in Madagascar. "If we only had an army," say the French, "that would be used to give emphasis to the phrases of our diplomats." The bargain proposed is, however, creditable to neither party.

#### THE POLITICAL POINTS OF THE WEEK.

the liberal victory in Liverpool, Forster's speech at the Free church, Mr. Forster's speech at the Free church, admission that it is an able and conclusive vindication of his policy in Ireland from the papers heretofore bitterly opposing him. Cabinet speculations are becoming public at the same moment that the report is circulated that Forster has been invited to resume the office. This has elicited an outburst of hostile criticisms in journals identified with Chamberlain, who is resolved at all hazards to make Forster's exclusion permanent. This game is being played to openly, though nobody supposes Forster could or would re-enter the cabinet under the present circumstances.

#### THE IRISH NEWS.

puzzles political critics, but the impression is general that the proceedings against Davitt and Healy have been carefully managed by the law officers. Healy's American statement of the Kilmainham treaty has reached London, and it rejoices the Tories. The government, however, is still evidently disposed to treat Healy mercifully, regarding his violence as to exp Davitt's and to prevent the Irish leadership from escaping from the Parrellists.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

summarily telegraphed, attracted slight attention. English papers which noticed it, consider it conciliatory touching domestic politics. They eagerly applaud the proposed reduction of the duty on iron and Folger's proposals for stopping silver coinage. They grieve over their correspondents' messages, which say that tariff reduction is impracticable.

#### THE RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN.

on the streets on Monday at the opening of the new law courts indicated, like the review, her reviving popularity, the crowd showing at times much enthusiasm. The ceremonies inside the great hall were stately, impressive and picturesque, etiquette not permitting applause.

#### THE KILLED EGYPTIANS.

This week Arabi and other prisoners will embark with their families on a vessel at Alexandria and depart in-

mission from the English government, and each will be maintained there by the government in a manner similar to his previous position. Arabi, on the day of his sentence, addressed a letter to the British public in which he claims to have earned the respect of the government, and he says that his policy, with respect to the British ally, fully justified him from a patriotic point of view, and he comes up to the present and relinquishing cheerfully to the English conquerors the task which had undertaken himself if but he had had intercepted. Arabi departed London as a place of exile, but was not consulted. The Clayton claimant in agreement with him better, and he will accept being denied to death, a fate which certainly awaits him here. Besides he knows too much, and it is expected he should go to a place where his silence could be foreign to.

#### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

#### THE SEINE OVERFLOW.

PARIS, December 10.—The senate has voted 1,000,000 francs for the relief of sufferers by the floods in the Seine district.

#### A DEAD ADVOCATE.

Charles Alexandre Luchand, a distinguished French advocate, is dead.

#### CHANGES IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, December 10.—The Daily News understands that Earl Derby will immediately enter the cabinet. No other changes than necessary will thereby occur at present, as its rate not before the meeting of parliament, though there will probably be further changes.

#### MORE EXILES.

CAIRO, December 10.—Mahmond Felmy, Arabi Pasha's military engineer, and Yacoub Samy, his under secretary of war, were sentenced to exile.

#### RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

VIENNA, December 10.—The reported negotiations between Diers, Russian foreign minister, and the vatican, resulted in the latter agreeing to contribute to the eradication of the disaffection in Poland in return for Russian agreement to allow the consistory prelates Polish bishops.

#### THE KHEDIVE'S COMMANDER.

Egypt, December 10.—Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood takes command of the khedive's new army.

#### MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 10.—The minister of foreign affairs says the report of the commissioners appointed to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States, is incorrect. Roman, who sailed for the United States to-day, carries full instructions on the subject, and shortly a commission will be appointed to join him in Washington, where the negotiations will be conducted. The minister of finance states the Woodhouse Mexican bonds offered in New York are not recognized by the Mexican government.

#### MORE MARINES.

LONDON, December 10.—More marines are to be sent to Ireland to do police duty.

#### A PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION.

ALEXANDRIA, December 10.—The peaceful demonstration of several thousand poorer members of the foreign legion was made to-day before the consulates of great powers to protest against the delay in payment of indemnity for losses sustained by the bombardment. Nearly all consuls promised to telegraph their respective governments. The French agent expressed apprehension that a long delay in the payment of indemnity would cause serious disturbances among the lower classes. The English consul was absent.

#### A DUEL.

ROME, December 10.—As a result of the debate in the diet. Raboroziz, the deputy who made the charges has been challenged by the minister of public works. It was accepted and the duel was to be fought to-day.

#### THE DUTCH VICTORIES.

LONDON, December 10.—Francis Maris Kelly, at one time the most noted scoundrel in the United Kingdom, is dead.

#### PESTH, December 10.—As a result of the debate in the diet. Raboroziz, the deputy who made the charges has been challenged by the minister of public works. It was accepted and the duel was to be fought to-day.