

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

A Probably Immense Mine's Discovered.

Grave doubts have been raised as to the guilt of Joe Collins, who was recently killed as one of the Union Pacific train robbers. A prominent law firm at Topeka has been retained by the father of Collins, a highly respectable citizen of Dallas, Texas, and sent to investigate the matter, and enough has been learned to justify the statement that Collins could not have been present at the time the train was robbed. He had gone to the Black Hills with a large lot of cattle, and wrote his father he had sold them at twenty-five cents a pound and he received his pay in gold, nearly \$30,000, and from the knowledge of his subsequent movements, he could not have been at the Big Springs robbery. He had a modest guest book at his place, and it is not to be supposed that he would have placed above suspicion. His conduct when captured at Buffalo is accounted for on the hypothesis that he supposed he had fallen into the hands of robbers and determined to resist to the end. His father is determined to vindicate the reputation of his son. The matter will be thoroughly sifted.

American Exhibitors to the Paris Exposition.

A meeting was held in New York on the 11th of prominent merchants, bankers, manufacturers and representative men from nearly every State in the Union interested in the approaching Paris exposition. The following were elected permanent officers of the American Union of Paris exhibitors: Gen. Joseph B. Hawley, president; A. T. Gopher, first vice president; August Belmont, treasurer; H. S. Olcott, corresponding secretary; Maxwell Woodhull, Washington, recording secretary. It was explained by the chairman that the applications should be made through an official body or committee. The chair was authorized to appoint a committee to go to Washington to confer with the President and Congress the acceptance of the invitation of France to take part in the international exhibition, and to make proper provisions for Americans represented there.

Another Defaulter Broken.

Geo. T. Plume, a New York broker, has misappropriated and squandered nearly \$400,000 belonging to the Lamont estate. Charles A. Lamont, formerly a sugar refiner and afterwards a Wall Street broker, fell from the window of his house in Fifth avenue in the fall of 1878 and was killed. He left an estate of nearly \$800,000 to the care of his wife and two children, Robert and Geo. T. Plume as executors. Plume was formerly Lamont's partner in the sugar business, and had the latter's entire confidence, and had complete trust put in him by Mrs. Lamont and Mr. Skiddy. He had entire charge of the property, which consisted of United States bonds and bonds of other kinds and first class mortgages, of a total value of \$100,000.

A Dying Express Robber Confesses.

As special from Mexico, Mo., dated the 10th says: James Berry, the Pacific railroad robber, died here to-day at 1 o'clock from wounds inflicted Sunday by Sheriff Giasing while attempting to arrest him. His dying confession is to the effect that he was one of the men who robbed the express car at Big Springs, and he said that Collins, who was killed in Kansas, planned the robbery; that the names of the other men were correct as now known to the express company, and that they all traveled two hundred miles together and then separated in squads of two. Berry's partner came here with him and went to Chicago. Berry leaves a wife and six children. He was very respectably connected in Calhoun county.

The Sinking Miners Still Making Trouble.

An attempt on the part of the Lackawanna iron and coal company to work the Pinebrooke colliery near Stranton has exasperated the strikers to a fearful pitch. About twenty men worked in the mine on the 12th and were escorted to and from their homes by a strong military guard. On quitting work they were mobbed by the shouts of the mob who assembled in force near the colliery, but were kept back by the soldiers. The colliery is strongly guarded by day and night. The men who worked there appealed for protection to the authorities stating that they were in fear of being murdered in their homes. Detachments have been sent to protect them and a strong force of military is under arms in the city ready to march at a moment's notice.

Gilman Restored for Five Years.

Wm. C. Gilman, the forger of insurance scrip in New York indicted by the grand jury on the 11th, surrendered himself to-day, and appeared before Recorder Hackett, where he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in the State prison. Gilman's counsel read a statement in extenuation, in which Gilman says the decline in business, had investments, heavy expenses, both business and domestic, and personal extravagance had betrayed him. He loved better to give away money than to spend it on himself. His thoughts and interests were more with charitable work. He himself is to blame for the expenses at home and in business. His wife never persuaded him to any extravagance.

The Officers of the Next Session.

At the caucus in Washington on the night of the 12th, of Democratic members of the House of Representatives, to nominate officers for the ensuing session, three nominations were made for Speaker: Randall, of Pa.; Goode, of Va. and Sawyer, of Ohio. The latter ballot showed the result as follows: Randall 107; Sawyer 11; Goode 23. For Sergeant at Arms there were two nominations, Adams, of Kentucky (present incumbent) and Caldwell, of Alabama, the vote standing: Adams 79; Caldwell 60. The remaining officers chosen are: Doorkeeper, Dot Polk, of Mo.; postmaster, J. M. Stewart, of Va.; Chaplain, Dr. Polak, of the Southern M. E. Church.

The French Election.

Complete returns from all sections except the colonies, of the vote on the election of deputies to the chamber show 314 republicans and 301 conservatives have been elected. Fourteen second ballots will be necessary. The conservatives retain 143 seats of 158 held by them in the late chamber. The republicans retain 207 seats of 363 who voted the order of day, censuring dissolution of the chamber. Minister Fouron summoned all prefects, of Paris to inspect the returns of the elections for replacing the retiring members of the council. The Temps, reportedly, whose returns are reliable, says the minority is composed of 90 Bonapartists, 44 McMahonists, 44 legitimists and 11 Orleansists.

Black Hills Republicans.

A convention of Republicans of the Black Hills met in Deadwood on the 11th, for purpose of electing a permanent party, for publication and electing a delegate to Washington in the interest of the new territory movement. Delegates from nearly all the mining camps in the Hills were present. E.

O. Beatty was elected by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President Hayes in his efforts to secure among the people of the United States complete reconciliation of feeling.

U. S. Supreme Court Yesterday Sifted.

The President on the 17th sent to the Senate the name of Gen. James M. Harrison, of Kentucky to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the resignation of Judge David Davis. The following were also sent to the Senate: Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States—Edward T. Noyes, France; James Russell Lowell, Spain; John A. Kasson, Austria; Thomas A. Osborn, Chili; Henry W. Willard, Brazil. John L. Bierens, Sweden and Norway; James M. Comly, Hawaiian Islands, John M. Langston, Hayti.

A Meeting of Political Spirits.

The industrial Workmen's party having met with the Greenbackers of Chicago, a meeting was held on the night of the 17th, and an arrangement was perfected by the Workingmen, Greenbackers and Democrats of the county will coalesce and nominate one ticket. The terms are that the Workingmen shall nominate all the county commissioners and the Democrats shall have three principal officers, including county treasurer. Each party reserves the right to withdraw if improper nominations are made.

Gov. Hendricks's Reception.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks and wife returned home to Indianapolis on the evening of the 18th, after an absence of several months in the East. The arrival of the train at the depot where a number of personal and political friends were waiting to welcome them back. At eight o'clock a public reception was given them at the Democratic club house, at which an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Geo. W. Julian, ex-member of congress, and responded to by Gov. Hendricks.

McMahon's Bold Front.

A Paris special says: The government seems decided upon using the formidable administrative machinery to influence the election of fifteen hundred Councillors d'Arrondissement, and Councillors Generaux, the 4th of November, three days before the meeting of the Chamber. These elections are of importance, the Councillors Generaux and Councillors d'Arrondissement and delegates of municipalities being electors of the Senate, and a third of the Senate retiring early in 1879.

The President in Frederick City, Md.

President Hayes, accompanied by Attorney General Devens, Secretary McCrary and Hon. W. W. Corcoran of Washington, visited Frederick City on the 11th inst., to attend the fair in progress there, and was hospitably and enthusiastically received by an immense crowd. Hon. John Ritchie delivered a hearty address of welcome to which the President made a cordial response. Attorney General Devens and Secretary McCrary also made speeches.

The Long Looked-for Freight Advance.

At the meeting of the railway presidents in New York on the 10th, it was decided to advance rates on west-bound freights, to take effect on Monday, October 22nd. It is what is called the one day rate to Chicago, an advance of 25 per cent. per 100 pounds, and proportionately to other western points. Freight agents are engaged in preparing a new schedule which will be promulgated in a few days. No other business was transacted.

Sitting Bull Ready and Waiting.

A special from the Sioux Bill Commission, near Milk River, states that information reaches there that Sitting Bull is now at Fort Walsh with thirty warriors, awaiting the commission. The commission will probably reach Fort Walsh on the 18th inst. Sitting Bull's village is about forty miles from Fort Walsh, and comprises 350 lodges, representing 1,000 warriors. Some of them are escaped Nez Perces.

Recher Talks of his Naughty Minefolk.

Henry Ward Beecher made Gilman and his forgeries the subject of his talk at the prayer meeting on the evening of the 12th, and said: "For a week past or more I have been under an effect on reading the papers by the marriage, has been sent to-day to Auburn for five years, and in Auburn to-night. He married the daughter of my sister, Mrs. Perkins, of Columbia, S. C."

Loss of the Egyptian Obelisk.

The steamer Olga has arrived at Falomout and reports that she was compelled to abandon the Cleopatra obelisk off Cape Finistere on the night of the 14th during a tremendous gale. The crew on the craft which contained the obelisk were transferred to the Olga, but not until the Olga had lost her second mate and five hands in her endeavor to rescue them.

Miners Resuming Work.

The Lehigh Valley & West Pittston mines will resume on the 10th, also the iron company, Wiggins's shaft colliery, in Scranton. The miners' committee and their advisers can now proceed with the strike, for the men will, if necessary, break loose from the organization and go to work independently of the mandates of the miners' union. General resumption is expected by the close of the week.

Gov. Wade Hampton's Speech.

G. G. Parker, ex-Senate treasurer of South Carolina, was arrested on the 12th, in Jersey City, N. J., and lodged in the county jail on a requisition from Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, charging him with plundering the State. He says he is willing to turn States evidence. He has resided in Jersey City for two years.

General Manager of the N. P. R. R.

H. E. Sargent, formerly general superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad, a gentleman of experience and ability, has been offered the position of general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, and has gone to New York to accept and to arrange for publishing the road to an early completion.

Electricity Made in Iowa.

A considerable riot occurred at Moxley township, Dubuque county, Iowa, on the night of the 9th, between Irish and German citizens. Some sixty shots were interchanged and a number wounded. The sheriff and posse from Dubuque had gone to the battle ground.

Postal Colliery Explodes.

An explosion took place on the 11th at a colliery at Pemberton, Lancashire, England. Of over forty men in the pit only five have so far been rescued. Three rescuers were suffocated. Later advice states that forty persons perished by the explosion; only two bodies recovered.

Germana Following American Froze.

The total losses by the failure of Bitterhead's bank of Berlin, will probably amount to over 15,000,000 marks. The National bank is actively seeking. Some firms are involved so as to prevent the extension of the calamity.

Recommencement of Grain Imports.

The committee on grain trade of the products exchange of New York on the 13th ordered that check of inspection of grain be

forty cents per car load and two dollars for a car load, a reduction of 10 cents per car load and one dollar per bushel.

Another Treaty Proposed.

A Columbia S. C. dispatch states that State Senator Nash has resigned and made a confession to the investigating committee implacable in legislative trade, and has made a resignation.

Minister Pierpont Resigned.

A London despatch of the 10th states that U. S. Minister Edwards Pierpont had tendered his resignation to take effect Dec. 1st.

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD.

Mukhtar Pasha's official despatch explains that the battle fought on the 9th near Aladsja Dagh was caused by an attempt by the Russians to surprise a corps of observation posted at Kookan, to cover the concentration of the Russian army. Mukhtar Pasha claims he repulsed the Russian with the loss of 1,200 men. The London Times says that St. Petersburg the rate of Exchange is 23 pence, the lowest rate since the Crimean war. There seems to have been a kind of panic there, due to the great depreciation of paper currency, which depression threatens temporarily to engulf the nation in bankruptcy. There can be no doubt that a number of Hungarians really crossed the frontier, but so far nothing is known of their movements. They appear to be nearly all infantry, and should they advance far they will undoubtedly be captured and if they resist be killed or executed as brigands. The Roumanian prefect of the Metradude district having gone to rescue the refugees with the authorities, was informed that the greatest services Mukhtar could do the Austrian government would be to shoot the intruders. The raiders are former Hungarian Republicans. The London Times' summary of the strength of the Russian army of the Danube is that only 300,000 men crossed the Danube, of which 60,000 have been disposed of by battle or disease. Of the imperial guard only 60,000 are left. The Russian army is estimated as reinforced the army will aggregate about two hundred thousand. This includes the Roumanians, but not the Dabrudcha column of 30,000. Writer estimates, Osman Pasha's army as reinforced at 100,000, and Sultan Pasha about the same; so that the combatants are equal force. Turkish reports from Schipka state that military operations ended suspended by weather. A Russian official despatch says that on the 9th inst. there was a naval engagement in the Sulina mouth of the Danube, during which a Turkish steamer crossed a line of torpedoes laid the previous night. An explosion followed, and the steamer sank, a Russian cutter hauling down her flag. It is supposed that all on the steamer perished. A correspondent at Sistora gives a favorable account of the Russian preparations for a winter campaign. Vast stores of corn and forage have been laid in at depots along the roads and the mud is frightful on the road two miles south of Sianiliza bridge. It takes eight horses and twenty men pushing behind to get a light wagon through. The railway from Sianiliza to Sistora is progressing rapidly. A special train of 100 engines, that the Russians attacked Sulina and destroyed part of the town, but were beaten off. A correspondent at Cetinje reports that the bulk of the Montenegrin army has been dismissed to sow crops. A Russian official despatch dated headquarters of the army for the Caucasus, Oct. 16th, says: Yesterday the Russians gained a great victory over Mukhtar Pasha, capturing many guns and prisoners. The Russians have been driven from the road to Kars. A dispatch from Moscow, dated the 16th, says private telegrams received there that Monday the Russians attacked Mukhtar Pasha's new position. The Caucasian grenadiers formed Alavia's Hill, forming the key to the Russian retreat. The engagement was a drawn battle, resulting in the flight of Mukhtar Pasha in the direction of Kars or Erzerum. The Russian pursued. The Turks lost many prisoners, cannon and rifles and a quantity of provisions. An official dispatch received at Constantinople the 16th, locates the battle at Aladsja Dagh, which is probably the same as Alavia. The dispatch says the Russians were driven from their sides, and were falling back at the same time. The telegram was sent off, and the final result of the battle was momentarily expected. The bombardment of Plevna has recommenced along the whole line and a decisive action is imminent. Russian officers report large numbers of Turks deserting from Plevna. It is stated that Osman Pasha's communications with Sophia have been cut off. Sultan Pasha is concentrating all his forces at Kadikoi. A telegram from Constantinople says Suleiman Pasha on the 16th inst. sent an aide in person as far as Frisierik. A battle with the Otzarowitch is momentarily expected. Snow in Schipka pass is one metre deep, and operations there are impossible.

THE RIVER CONVENTION.

Movement for the Improvement of the Mississippi River.

(The Mississippi River Improvement Convention met in the Opera House, St. Paul, on the 11th and 12th inst.) A large number of delegates were present from St. Louis, New Orleans and many of the leading intermediate points. Hon. Joseph Brown of St. Louis, was chosen permanent president, and the following committee on resolutions selected: Wisconsin—Charles Seymour, W. T. Price, A. H. Hill, Charles W. Johnson, Iowa—W. W. Blake, Edward Russell, Missouri—John Hogan, D. M. Chambers, Louisiana—L. A. Bush, John W. Augustin, Minnesota—M. W. Wilson, Logan Davidson, At Large—H. M. Rice, of St. Paul. During the afternoon the committee reported the following resolutions which were considered at length and finally adopted in the following form: Whereas, the Mississippi river has from the earliest settlement of the country been recognized by all treaties with foreign nations, and by congressional and State legislation as a great national common highway, and in fact the great natural artery of commerce for a vast area of country, its improvement is a national duty, and it is the duty of the great States of the Union to see that the most fertile agricultural States of the West and South, which seek the natural and cheapest outlet to the markets of the world; and Whereas, the lessening of the cost of passing and navigating such a common highway is one of the great problems of the day, which, if successfully solved would benefit our whole country, and the general government as a great national common highway, and in fact the great natural artery of commerce for a vast area of country, its improvement is a national duty, and it is the duty of the great States of the Union to see that the most fertile agricultural States of the West and South, which seek the natural and cheapest outlet to the markets of the world; 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