

DOWN TO DEATH.

100 VICTIMS OF RELENTLESS SEA.

Details of the Terrible Disaster Off the North Carolina Coast.—The vessel Overland and Unseaworthy. List of the Survivors.—Prompt Aid would have saved All—Relief for the Survivors.

THE STORY OF THE WRECK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The signal service station at the wreck of the Metropolis reports: The Metropolis, Capt. J. H. Harker, left Philadelphia at 9 a. m. the 29th of January, and discharged the pilot at 11 p. m. at the breaker. At 8 p. m. the 30th the vessel started a heavy leak in the rudder case. Finding they could not gain on the leak with the pumps, it was concluded to lighten the steamer by throwing over coal and hurry away for Hampton Roads. At midnight the circulating pump gave out. At 3 a. m. a heavy sea boarded the vessel, carrying away the smoke stack and boiler room and letting in a large quantity of water below. The ship was completely unmanageable. Finding nothing could be done for the vessel, it was attempted to reach the beach, to save what lives could be saved. At 6 o'clock they were on the beach. At that time the fires were out and the engines stopped, but they set all hand sail to drive her up the beach. The surf was very violent. At 4 o'clock water was passed for all hands to prepare themselves with life preservers. At 6:45 the ship struck the beach. At 11 a man on horseback made his appearance on the beach, waving his hat and promising assistance. At 12:30 p. m. the life saving service made their appearance but came poorly provided to save life. All the assistance they could render was to get the people out of the surf as they came ashore. Had they come to the scene of wreck during the forenoon nearly every one could have been saved. At 5 p. m. the vessel broke up completely, throwing all that were left into the sea.

NUMBER ON BOARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The signal service station at the wreck of the steamer Metropolis, reports as follows:

Five o'clock, a. m.—The total number of passengers was 290, of whom about 160 are drowned and the remainder saved. The steamer is a total wreck. Nothing is left above water. There are no bodies aboard the steamer.

The wreck was caused by the vessel being unseaworthy. She sprang a leak about midnight and stranded at 7 a. m., January 31st. The only way of saving life was by running ashore, as the vessel was in a sinking condition. This is the statement of Capt. McQuillan, one of the saved.

8 o'clock.—The state of affairs this morning is terrible. Dead bodies are lying along the beach for a distance of two miles. They are all being placed in proper position, back from the beach. The living are being cared for. The two women are known to be dead with their husbands. Eight out of the fourteen firemen are known to be dead. The men saved are destitute of clothing. We will send a list of names as fast as they can be gathered.

9 o'clock.—Travelers along the beach are picking up the living and the dead. The latter constitute about one-third of all recovered.

THE SAVED.

The following is a list of the saved:

Capt. J. Harker.
Chas. B. Deakin, first officer.
L. H. Consum, second officer.
Berntsen, purser.
Lovel, chief engineer.
Johnson, carpenter.
McLester, first assistant engineer.
Adams, second assistant engineer.
Two firemen.
P. J. White.
John Jenkins.
H. L. Brooks.
Patrick Fay.
Dave McLelland.
John Dougherty.
Patrick Dillon.
Frank Guerin.
John Doughty.
Curtis Coffey.
John S. Piper.
Charles Beckins.
W. J. Loftis.
Michael McNamee.
Michael Ryan.
Nicholas Hawkins.
Nash Connelly.
Edward Scully.
Michael Kelly.
Michael Egan.
John Crany.
Abbott Farhanan.
A. C. Colin.
David Lee.
John McDevitt.
William Spillman.
Lavin.
Hirst.
Ann Root.
John Murphy.
Michael McCarthy.
James Burns.
John McCollo.
Tim Clinton.
John McGuire.
John Carson.
David Sweeney.
Michael Kenney.
John Dorney.
Timothy O'Brien.
John Morrison.
John Monagan.
John Brady.
James Manning.
W. J. Brown.
John McGillen.
James Kane.
Hugh Riley.
Richard Dalton.
John T. Miller.
David Anderson.
Edward McAdan.
Wm. Sweeney.
Hugh Boyle.
John Burke.
Richard Clarke.
Matthew Tolly.
Wm. T. Miles.
W. J. Nelson.
James Leslie.
A. W. Newton.
James Leslie.
John Dougherty.
Thomas Gorgan.
John Barry.
Patrick Welch.
George A. Hope.
Paul J. White.
J. J. Moore.
Capt. Harrison.
Elauffer Kad.
Dr. Green.
Edward Welch.
Michael Casey.
Michael Molmann.
John Turley.
John Welch.

UNSEAWORTHY AND OVERLOADED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—News of the wreck of the steamer Metropolis created most intense excitement here. The office of the

STORM DISASTERS.

SNOW AND WIND AT THE EAST.

New York Railways Blocked—Cattle Trains Abandoned—Trains Wrecked in Massachusetts—Great Destruction of Property on the Jersey Coast—Coney Island Swept by the Sea—Eight Lives Lost.

New York, Feb. 1.—The snowstorm continued with unabated vigor through the night but moderated this morning. Travel, however, is difficult and cars much delayed. The St. Louis express over the New York Central road is reported from Poughkeepsie eight hours behind time. At Far Rockaway the long, low beach was swept by wind and waves, and several summer resorts carried into the sea, while others were much injured. By a washout on the Long Branch division of the New York Central road a train was precipitated from the track, and engineer John Bateman was killed, and fireman injured.

Along the New England coast the storm was very severe. The Cape Cod section are yet reported. Boston reports that severe North West snow storm which began at 4 p. m. yesterday continues up to noon to-day, and over a foot of snow has fallen. Owing to high winds, the city streets are almost impassable. Horse cars have stopped and all railroad trains have been held up. The storm prevails with severity throughout New Hampshire and Maine where immense drifts block the roads and highways.

Three or four passenger trains on the Boston & Albany railroad are stuck in drifts at Washington. Some are 14 hours behind the time due at Pittsfield. The morning train on the Homestead railroad could not reach Norfolk, Va. Feb. 1.—Citizens of Norfolk held a public meeting this afternoon to take measures to provide for the survivors. A suitable building has been procured, and blankets, etc., furnished by the navy department.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—The most terrible storm known in years has been raging along the coast. The ship Emma M. Tucker, which came ashore yesterday morning, is a total loss. Her cargo of coffee was said to be worth \$80,000. The heavy sea reached over the sandbar and has almost completely destroyed the county bridge connecting Ashbury Park with Deer Park. The railroad bridge over the same stream, known as the Great Pond, is badly damaged, and last night, while a passenger train over the Central railway from New York was proceeding with great care, men with lanterns went ahead, the engine turned over into the stream and John Bateman, brakeman, was thrown under the engine and drowned. The engineer and fireman escaped by swimming to shore. No trace of the train could be seen at the point, either at Philadelphia or New York. The railroad bridge at Spring Lake being badly damaged. Long Branch is reported to have suffered severely by the storm.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 1.—The snow storm which began here yesterday evening is the severest since 1867, and has caused an almost entire suspension of business. Trains on the railroads are greatly delayed. About 19 inches has fallen, and it is still snowing. The blockade on the Eastern road at Revere is caused by a train being thrown from the track in attempting to force through a huge drift. At Floyd's bridge in Revere a drift was struck which threw the engine into the air. The forward engine dashed into it, tearing off the smoke stack and cab and throwing the engine and every car over the side. William Mead, of the forward engine, had his head cut, a leg broken and ribs crushed in, and was fatally injured. Brakeman Lavrache was dangerously injured, and conductor Connor received a severe cut on the head. The track is torn up for quite a distance. There were 100 passengers on the train but none were injured. One engine lies on one side of the track and the other, with the cars, on the other side.

COONEY ISLAND.—The storm has been fearful and despatches report damage and disaster along the Atlantic coast. At Cooney Island there has been great destruction of property and eight lives lost. The scene of the great calamity was at the Manhattan beach property on the east side of the island, where the storm struck with the greatest violence, fairly sweeping everything before it. About half a mile east from the big hotel where two shanties were, and men named Wynne and Brennan lived with families, shortly after ten o'clock the men, who were employed as waiters at the hotel company, left their homes for the purpose of reporting the alarming state of affairs to head, head watchman, and during their absence the shanties, in which they left their families, were swept away, and the unfortunate occupants numbering three women and five children, perished. When Wynne and Brennan returned, there was nothing left of their dwellings and no trace of their loved ones. The victims were Mrs. Wynne and her three children, aged five and three years and an infant but a day old, and Mrs. Brennan and two children, aged two and four years respectively. The third woman who perished was a nurse whom Mr. Wynne had brought down with him from the hotel, from Brooklyn to attend his wife during her confinement. There was three tidal waves, which followed in quick succession and not a vestige of the shanties was left. The bodies of the unfortunate were carried to sea with the exception of that of Mrs. Wynne, which was picked up at Sheephead Bay this morning. The tide rose nearly five feet higher than any previous recorded flood. At other parts of the island the damage done has been excessive. The drive along the beach known as the concourse is completely undermined and unsafe for horses. There is some of the wreck and ruin all along the beach. The Manhattan beach hotel property suffers most severely. The beautiful Japanese structure has been swept away, and the east side of the hotel damaged. The engine room and bathing houses are swept out to sea. The stables and out-houses have disappeared, and over 2,000 feet of the railroad track in the rear of the hotel is destroyed. The hotel is almost isolated, the approaches being washed away. The damage to this property is believed to amount to \$10,000 and \$15,000. All the other structures along the line of the beach, not firmly secured, are wrecked, and Engeman's new dock, west of Cable's hotel, and the camera obscura structure are gone, only a few sticks remain to indicate where the pavilion stood. The total loss to property is estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Later reports from Sheep's head bay state that the bodies of Mrs. Brennan and children have been found there.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 1.—Almost every building on the shore between Sandy Hook and Long Branch has been more or less damaged, and all hotels and dwellings on the

THE STOLEN STATE.

OLD WELLS THREATENS TO SELL.

The Returning Board Tricks—The Eliza Pinkston Fraud—The Vernon Parish Returns—Discriminations of the Board Against Democrats.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 1.—Mr. McGlavin recalled, testified to the manner in which the Democratic counsel were impeded in their work by the action of the Returning Board, fixing for a day the returns of one parish, and then, without notice to counsel, calling up another. Mr. McGlavin gave a synopsis of the proceedings from the printed record. Anderson was present and took a hand in these proceedings and did never protest against any irregularities and improprieties committed by the board. He related the Eliza Pinkston fraud, and the manner in which the examination of that case was carried on. Four witnesses were allowed the Republicans, while the Democrats were only permitted to examine two. The returning board kept the Democratic counsel in absolute ignorance, and several changes of rules of the board were made to embarrass the counsel, and prevent all their efforts. The canvass was not made from the consolidated statement of the supervisors, and the protests which should have been filed within ten days, were in some cases only filed the day before the returns were taken up. Witness was present when the returns from Vernon Parish were opened. He is not sure if General Anderson was present, but recollects that he was present shortly afterwards. The minutes of the record mentioned that General Anderson was present.

Charles Cavanaugh of counsel for the Democrats at the canvass of the returning board, testified that Anderson was present when Kenner opened the Vernon parish returns. He was fully aware of their condition when opened by the board. According to the return six of the Hayes electors received two votes and two of them one. Each of the fifteen electors received 647 votes. Mr. Cavanaugh completely contradicted the action of the returning board in discriminating against the Democratic cause.

T. Wharton Collins, Jr., stenographer of the Democratic committee, at the proceedings of the returning board, testified that Anderson was present when the Vernon parish returns were opened and was cognizant of the result of the election, as originally represented in the Supervisor's report.

James Pelletier, writer at the Four Seasons restaurant testified that Anderson, Wells, Cavanaugh, Littlefield, McCormick and others one Sunday in December, dined there. He heard Littlefield enquire of Wells, what will you do if the democrats carry the State by 10,000 majority. Wells replied that he would give it, anyhow, to the republicans. Anderson said if the democrats received a hundred thousand majority, he was obliged to give the State to Hayes. This witness testified substantially the same before the judicial committee.

Cavanaugh and Collins both testified that Gen. Anderson was present when the Vernon parish returns were opened and made some remarks as to the small Republican vote in that parish.

WELLS WANTS TO GO ABOARD.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A gentleman of Louisiana, generally well informed, says Governor Wells arrived at Washington yesterday and took lodgings in a private house, not caring to have his locality publicly known. He is a Democrat, and the gentlemen have been informed that he is in the city, and that his demand on them is for protection from the pending prosecution in New Orleans. If they should be unsuccessful in furnishing it he would leave the country. The means were furnished to enable him to live independently abroad. Otherwise he would protect himself as far as possible by making unpleasant disclosures concerning his connection with the returning board and affecting other prominent parties.

There is no means of corroborating this. It is not supposed that the petition of the returning board, sent to Association of the State, in matters of probability having in view the transfer of the case from the State to the United States circuit court will receive a favorable response.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE BILL—Extension of Time For North Wisconsin Railroad.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1.—Both Houses have again adjourned over until Wednesday evening. The city unusually quiet. In the Senate the State Librarian reported nearly thirteen sets of unused copies of the Supreme Court reports. Bills were introduced against allowing persons to walk or drive along a railroad track over the river bridge, and allowing inmates of State institutions to exercise the right of conscience in matters of religious exercises. Bills passed allowing divorce after eight years of consecutive insanity. In the assembly bill were introduced relative to supreme court decisions: for the better regulation of the connecting roads of the Northern Wisconsin railroad, and authorizing the State of Maryland to convey to the United States the interest Wisconsin holds in the national cemetery at Antietam.

DANCING ON AIR.—A Quiet Hanging Affair at St. Louis.—A. T. Lawrence the Victim.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—Wm. Weiners, who shot and killed A. T. Lawrence, a bookkeeper in the saloon of the Theatre Comique, early on the morning of Jan. 29, 1877, was hung in the jail-yard between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, in presence of only a few spectators, most of them newspaper and professional men. Weiners was a big, brutal fellow, acted what they call a bouceer at the Theatre Comique, a variety show of no first class reputation, and had some quarrel with Lawrence about a woman alleged to have been Weiners' wife. Weiners spent most of his last night with his father and sister, and his spiritual adviser, till 4 o'clock this morning, when he took a short sleep. At 8 o'clock he came out of his cell with Father Shea and Braun, and after some preliminaries were gone through with, city marshal, mason, and other officials, headed the procession, and the whole party passed from the rotunda of the jail to the yard, and ascended the scaffold. Prayers were then made by Fathers Brann and Shea, after which Weiners made a bit of speech, in which he admitted killing Lawrence, but said the act was not done in cold blood, but that he was crazed with love, and he wanted all men against whisky, and bad associates. He forgave everybody, and wished to be forgiven by all, and hoped his death would be happy. The culprit's hands and legs were

WASHINGTON.

HOUSE DOORKEEPER IN TROUBLE.

Claim That the Northern Pacific Land Grant Does Not Expire Till Next Year—Operations of the Bank Redemption Agency—Other Capital Gossip—Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Whitthorne moved that when the House adjourned it be to Monday next. He explained that he made the motion in order to enable members to be present at the torpedo experiments Saturday. Agreed to.

Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to provide for funding the national debt in home bonds, convertible into currency. Referred.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, rising to a question of privilege, said several days ago a gentleman well known to him, brought him certain statements in writing involving grave if not criminal conduct on the part of the doorkeeper of the House. He had taken no notice at the time, but when the gentleman returned with statements in the form of an affidavit he felt he would be false to his duty if he did not bring the matter to the notice of the House. Besides these statements there were also two others which he would present. The first document contained the names of sixty-three employes on the rolls of the door keeper in excess of the number authorized by law. He desired to have it read.

Mr. Huntin inquired whether it would not be better to offer some resolution referring the whole matter to some committee. He was in favor of the fullest investigation, but no document derogatory to the doorkeeper should go to the country before it had been investigated fairly and fully.

Mr. Harter then offered a resolution referring the charges that John W. Polk, doorkeeper, has been guilty of corruption and malfeasance in office, that he has required employes to pay to other employes a part of the salary, and that he is interested in claims and bills now pending before Congress, and directing the committee on rules to inquire into the matters alleged against the doorkeeper and report whether said doorkeeper is guilty of the alleged charges and whether that office ought not to be abolished.

Mr. Willis said he was glad the other side of the House was awakening to the question of civil service reform. Several years ago at the time of the election of public men above the number authorized by law, were employed, in order to bring about the defeat of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Banks), and the officer who had been responsible for that, had never been removed during the whole term of that administration.

Mr. Baker then read at the clerk's desk the affidavits referred to. The first was signed by Ingram Caryell, charging that Polk had introduced bills before Congress and had promised him an interest in them in consideration of his resigning his position as clerk. The second statement was signed by Mark A. Duffey, assistant superintendent of the national cemetery, charging substantially the same charges and declaring that Polk had told him that he had a corner upon Congress in the way of appointments and that he could get the committee on accounts to do anything for him. The speaker stated it would be almost impossible for the committee on rules to perform the services, as he himself was already occupied to the extent of his powers, and because such an investigation did not properly come within the scope of his duties.

Mr. Baker then suggested that the matter should be referred to a select committee of five members.

After considerable further debate the matter was sent to the Civil Service committee and also to the House adjourned until Monday.

Big Timber—Stealing in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Letters from Washington to the commissioner of the general land office, dated Jacksonville, Jan. 28, give a detailed account of proceedings of the grand jury there in connection with timber depredation cases. Of sixteen indictments found one is for perjury and one for subornation of perjury. This correspondent writes that the investigations developed the fact that for a series of years past trespasses upon the public domain in Florida of most gigantic proportions have been committed. The public lands have been stripped of the most valuable timber known to the commercial world.

The Northern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate committee on railroads heard Col. Geo. Gray, attorney of the Northern Pacific railroad company, in opposition to Senator Mitchell's bill concerning his land grants. He argued grants will not expire until July 4th, 1879, at the earliest, and that the charter contains certain limitations under which the grants may continue beyond that date.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Miss Frances Willard of Illinois, Secretary of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union, was heard by the House Judiciary Committee today. She argued at considerable length to the effect that women should be permitted the use of the ballot on liquor questions.

Acklin vs. Darvall, the Louisiana contested case, was considered by the sub-committee of the House election committee to-day, but no conclusion was reached. It is believed Harris and Ellis will report in favor of seating Acklin, and Price will favor retaining Darvall in his seat.

The Senate committee on finance agreed to report favorably the amount offered by Senator Rollins for the bill introduced by Senator Davis for the relief of the insolvent savings banks.

SITTING BULL.

IS NOT A VERY STATIONERY BIRD.

He Crosses the Line and Moves On—Gen. Miles Preparing to Take the War Path.

(Special telegram to the Globe.)

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 1.—A gentleman arriving from Fort Buford this evening says it is a well-known fact that Sitting Bull with his entire band has crossed the line and is now moving South.

An Indian scout direct from Gen. Miles also arrived to-day with dispatches for headquarters, and will await replies.

Reports from reliable parties say General Miles is preparing to take the field on one with several companies of cavalry and infantry and a large number of Crow Indians.

[To the Western Associated Press.]

FR. MCKINNEY, W. T., Feb. 1.—Excitement prevails here over new quartz discoveries on Crazy Woman Creek, 28 miles from this post.

A courier from Ft. Keogh, Gen. Miles' headquarters arrived here to-day. He brings no important news from that locality.

NOT PEACE BUT WAR.

SERVIA AND GREECE MUST FIGHT.

Russians Advancing but Peace Preliminaries Probably Signed—Servia Excited and Determined to Have Old Servia—The Greek Government Determined to Retain the Army of Twelve Thousand Into Turkey.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The principal cause of delay of the armistice is stated to be the difficulty about the military conditions imposed. A Vienna paper says these include the occupation of Constantinople.

A NATION MIGRATING.

A relief agent who arrived at Gallipoli with Suliman Pasha telegraphs: "I will stop here to relieve 7,000 refugees in great distress. I have seen vast numbers of refugees all over the country, dying from cold and hunger. There is a great movement towards the sea. The refugees arrive perfectly destitute, having generally lost half of each family. It is a nation's movement, without means of transport and without money to go to. Englishmen cannot imagine the suffering, destitution and ruin of these last three weeks to an innocent and industrious people."

ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING.

The *Financialist* says. Members of the stock exchange, yesterday, amid a storm of groans and yells, burned the *Times* and *Yves* and other publications of pro-Russian tendency. The members then signed an address declaring confidence in the government. There was a similar demonstration at Lloyd's. Several out-door meetings in the country for the purpose of protesting against the supplementary credit were taken possession of by the adherents of the government and turned into anti-Russian demonstrations.

GREECE FOR WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A special from Athens says: The Cretan insurgents have declared that island annexed to Greece. In the chamber of deputies yesterday M. Courmandroure, the Greek premier, indicated that his nation would be in armed occupation of Thessaly and Epirus and part of Macedonia, in order to protect the Greeks of those provinces from outrages by the Turks driven into them by the Russian advance. He said: When outrages occurred previously the government sought the assistance of Europe, but Europe did nothing beyond making an inquiry. This time Greece would take the matter into her own hands. This is considered tantamount to a declaration of war, and there is a good deal of shouting in the streets. Some, indeed, will remember that the coast is undefended, and the capital almost deserted of troops. The arsenal is to be removed from Porro to Solozias, and there are thoughts of removing the seat of government to Chalcis. The whole population is excited, and summoned to enroll in the national guard. Great enthusiasm for war prevails. It is rumored an insurrection has commenced in Epirus. The insurrection in Macedonia is spreading. An engagement between Turks and insurgents has been fought in Crete; the result is unknown.

RUSSIAN INDIGNATION.

A St. Petersburg special says: Much indignation is expressed in official circles at the suspicions which in some quarters in London have been cast upon Russian good faith. Regarding the prolongation of the armistice having in view the transfer of the case from the State to the United States circuit court will receive a favorable response.

THE PORT'S EXTREMITY.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The *Le Temps* states that the Sultan has sent several dispatches to the Czar during the past few days, begging him to stop the advance upon Constantinople. The foreign ambassadors have requested the Porte to compel the Circassians to quit Constantinople, and the Porte has promised to take measures to ensure public safety.

A special from Rome says: Private telegrams of undoubted authority say the Russians are within twenty-four hours' march of Constantinople. Italy is prepared to make an alliance with any of the powers to oppose Russian supremacy.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER'S CAPTURED.

A Russian officer, dispatched, dated Adrianople, 27th, says: The 25th inst. Gen. Stenbock captured Sulah, Burgas and Chirak. He overtook a convoy of between 10,000 and 15,000 wagons and 50,000 armed Mussulman fugitives. The latter were disarmed and escorted to Rodosha, from which place they are to be transported to Asia. Demotika and Usunkapri were occupied 26th.

PRELIMINARIES SIGNED.

Six p. m.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of exchequer, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon, that Musurka Pasha, the Turkish ambassador in London, has received a telegram from the Porte saying the general bases of armistice and peace were to be signed in Adrianople yesterday. The Chancellor added that he did not know whether they were actually signed nor the nature of the terms. The debate was finally adjourned till Monday.

SERVIA WILL FIGHT ON.

BELGRADE, Feb. 1.—The III. session called by the Serbian parliament is so intense that it appears to be decided that Servia shall disregard them and continue the war until she holds the whole of old Servia.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 1.—Russian troops are continually arriving at Jassy.

A SERBIAN ARMY IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Athens says the following official announcement is published: "The Hellenic government, moved by the suffering of the Greek provinces of Turkey, has given orders for an army of 12,000 men to cross the frontier to-morrow morning and occupy Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia, in order to maintain perfect public order and prevent massacres of Christians. The chamber has voted 10,000,000 drachms for war supplies, to be raised by a loan.

ST. PAUL.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

Postmaster General has written the Postmaster at New York, as follows: The trade dollars not being a legal tender, you are not to receive them. The joint resolution of Congress, approved July 22d, 1876, is authority upon which the above decision is based. The second section of the law referred to contains the following explicit provision: "The trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The committee on appropriations has finished the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, \$20,000 are appropriated for "diplomatic" services, to be expended at the discretion of the President. The total amount recommended by the bill is \$1,019,435, or a reduction of \$188,837 from the appropriation last year. The main features are reduction of the salaries of nearly all representatives of the United States abroad and abolition of certain missions as has been already published.

BUSINESS MEN FAVOR THE SILVER BILL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1.—At a largely attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon resolutions were adopted in favor of Bland's silver bill, now pending in Congress, and requesting Senator Harris and Representative Young to use their utmost efforts to secure its passage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, colder clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded at the south stations by light snow, northerly winds and rising barometer.

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