CHIN MUSIC.

CONCERT BY THE FULL BAND I THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

General Debate on the Army Bill Closed and Five-Minute Talks Commenced-Weaver, De La Matyr and Wright, Greengramme-Eloquent and Patriotic Speech by Tucker, of Virginia-Garfield Attempts a Reply to the Vigorous Assaults of the Past Few Days-All Debate to Close at 12:30 To-Day—General Capital

House of Representatives.

CLOSE OF GENERAL DEBATE. WASHINGTON, April 4.-The first to address the House was Mr. Singleten, who stated the question to be whether the House had the courage and determination to repeal the pernicious laws or would falter and fail in its duty to the country. It must be said to the honor of the present executive that since his inauguration no troops had been sta-tioned at polling places. That was true and it must be set down to his credit, but who could forecast the views of his successor and say that the scenes enacted under the last administra-

the scenes enacted under the last administration might not take place under the next? In the face of this disgraceful law which it was now proposed to repeal the boasted freedom of America was a mockery and a lie.

Mr. Weaver deprecated keeping open sectional animosities. He had been amazed at the gentleman from Kentuck, when he had alluded to the heriditary right of the Democratic party to rule this country, and he compared that party to the children of Israel in their wanderings from Egypt to the promised land. Perhaps there was some similarity in it, but the gentleman had mistaken the army, and it was Pharoah's army he had alluded to. That party had got their Joshua in the Senate and their Caleb in the House, and all others had fallen in the wilderness, and their Moses in 1880 would die in Nebo, particularly if he was a hard-money man. Gentlemen on both sides could fight on this issue, and then in two minutes stand up on Saturday evening like loving bestehre and vete to carry the House over Money was presented to the carry the House over Money of the carry the House over Money. tes stand up on Saturday evening like loving brothers and vote to carry the House over Monday, bill day, to prevent the Greenbackers from introducing measures for the relief of the people. (Laughter.) It had been said of David, after he had collected material for building a temple dedicated to peace, that David should not build that temple because he was a man of war, and now it had been said on high that these old parties should not build a new temple of liberty in this country, because they were parties of blood, and a new Solomon must be created to build up, and the Lord was raising that party now. The National-Greenback party wanted no soldiers at the polls. (Applause on the Democratic side). Nor did they want the presence of any armed men when elections were being held. Neither did the Greenback party want the test oath for jurors, nor did the National-Greenback party want any marshals at elections, unless the history of the elections after the experiment should have been tried would prove that the country could not get along without them, but he had not the least doubt of the constitutional power of the government to protect citizens at the polls. It was only a question of policy and necessity. As to the supervisors, that feature ought to be retained in the law with a modification that they should be chosen, not from the two parties, but from the parties having Congressional tickets should be chosen, not from the two parties, but from the parties having Congressional tickets in the field. That would give the Greenback party a chance. (Laughter.) His party also opposed the concentration of so much power in the hands of the appropriation committees. He wanted to say to both the old parties, or he might say to the factions represented here today, that the Greenback party said to them, that they could not make this sectional issue the issue for 1880 nor for 1879. There was another Richmond in the field, he would have them understand. The recent election in Chi-cago was a decided National-Greenback party triumph. He warned the House that unles they passed measures for the relief of the people very few gentlemen who now occupy seats on the floor will ever see the chamber

Mr. De La Matyr expressed his intention to it stood. He thought the House had better show some desire to relieve the people instead of giving themselves wholly to a wrangle over the firing upon Sumter, the returning to slavery of Burns, the flasco of John Brown, and general criminations and re-

criminations.

Mr. Jones, of Texas, opposed the placing of political legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. Wright condemned the reopening of the dead issues of the war, and predicted defeat in

1880 for the party that raised them.

Mr. Hawley, Conn., followed, denouncing the purpose of the majority, which would leave the government to be carried on by the voluntary service of its offic rs, or by voluntary subscriptions such as flowed into the treasure in 1860. It was threatened by gentlemen to be carried on the passage of the conference report in 1872, in an appropriation bill that had a rider to it, and had said that it was revolutionary in the Democratic party to resist it. What he (Garrield) had insisted on the passage of the conference report in 1872, in an appropriation bill that had a rider to it, and had said that it was revolutionary in the Democratic party to resist it. What he (Garrield) had insisted on the passage of the conference report in 1872, in an appropriation bill that had a rider to it, and had said that it was revolutionary in the Democratic party to resist it. in 1860. It was threatened by gentlemen the majority that if the President should of the majority that if the President should veto the bill they would apply the thumb screws to the minority in order to obtain a two-thirds majority, and failing in that the appropriation should fail. It was not now a question of merit of the statutes, but of methods, and the Democratic method was dangerous, reprehensible and to be opposed. He asked the other side of the House whether the pending issue was a good one for them before the people, was a nice thing to go to the hustings with. If so a nice thing to go to the hustings with. then they should bring into the House an independent bill for the repeal of this election law, let the House vote upon it, and let the Senate vote upon it. Let the President veto it if he uld, and let Congress then try to pass it over b President's veto, and if it failed to do so en the Democratic party should take the then the Democratic Darty should take the issue on its shoulders, should put it on its flag, and should go to the people in 1889. Were they afraid to do that. In obedience to what mysterious plans of a conspiracy was it that Congress had to be called here in extra session, and that the minority was told that it must wote for what was wrong, or that the government would be starved. (Applause on the Republican side.) If the Democracy had a good issue in the measures why not go before the people on them.

You think, he said (addressing the Democrat-

to side of the house), that because we love this child we will stand by, and at the last moment we will yield everything that you ask, rather than that you should strike. You know that the country. You know what we will t. You know, thank God, what we have done for it (loud applause on the Republican side), and yet you come and tell me that the army is not to be paid, and that the President and indicas are not to be and the the President army is not to be paid, and that the President and judges are not to have their salaries, that the war department shall go penniless for two years unless I say yes to your proposition, against my conscience. Do you think I will do it (with great earnestness)? against my conscience. Do you think I will do it (with great carnestness)? Do you really think so? Have you the least idea in the world that I will do it, or that any man here will do it? In obedience to what conspiracy do you come here to do it? (Renewed applause on the Republican side.) You are not proposing a better law or a better way of using a force to sustain the federal power, but you come with one sweeping demand that the late of this legislation must be wiped out as whole of this legislation must be wiped out as unconstitutional, and that federal troops must inder no circumstances be employed.

It looks to us, gentlemen, as a very de-It looks to us, gentlemen, as a very de-termined attempt on your part not to carry the country in a political campaign in 1880 but to take possession of it as you have taken possession of a large portion of the South. You have avowed your desire to unite with your friends of the greenback persuasion. It looks hopeful to you that you have come into your heritage at the same time that this rag-tag and bob tail of all financial elements has tag and booten of all manufactures and about got a foothold. Gentlemen, in all frankness I warn you against some of your friends. There are men in the North to-day who walk around with proud head, ponderous brow and solemn utterance, who say they are states and who tell you that the North will

where else to get out of the storm? There is n guarantee in the present attitude of your party for the integrity of the nation, because you are inviting these greenback men here to come in with you, when, as history vouches, these schemes of theirs are wrought with inflation, bankruptcy, disaster, national dishonor and repudiation. We are just as much in earnest as you are, and I tell you that you are mistaken in your estimates of the future. In conclusion, gentlemen, if in the legislation of the past we have done anything wrong, it has been from a zeal which I hope God will pardon for liberty, freedom, justice and a free ballot. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Tucker spoke at length upon the legal questions involved, and then in allusion to the statements from gentlemen on the other side that they would never yield, said he warned them that in the conflict between power and liberty, if power would not yield liberty was just as firm. (Applause on Democratic side.)

Would his friends from Ohio and Connecticut, Garfield and Hawley, vote for the proposed repeal as a senarate measure? where else to get out of the storm? There is n | ing a law. If he can get rid of it by all the

Garfield and Hawley, vote for the proposed re-peal as a separate measure?

Mr. Garfield—I would vote to repeal these

clauses if brought up separately, but not to clauses if brought up separately, but not to make them as you propose to make them.

Mr. Tucker replied that his friend stood on very narrow ground, that on the merits the law ought to be repealed, but that on account of the method of its passage the President ought to veto it. How could that be? What right had the President to say anything in regard to the method of its passage, if he had no objection on the score of its merits? The matters which it was proposed to interfare with ters which it was proposed to interfere with were matters under the peculiar guardianship or the House of Representatives. He remembered the firrce struggle four years

He remembered the fierce struggle four years ago. He remembered those four years with sorrow. He had believed he was right then, and if the time was to be passed over he would do again, upon his honest convictions, what he did then. But that time had passed away. He had come back to the Union with an honest purpose, and no man who knew him would gainsay the sincerthy of his declaration that he had no purpose in view as a member of Conand no purpose in view as a member of Con gress, or as a citizen of the United States, but gress, or as a citizen of the United States, but to make the union a glorious union among the nations of the earth, and to make this govern-ment a success for the liberty, prosperity and independence of its people. The past was dead and buried. The convictions of the past had no longer any motive power over his actions, which now were dictated by what he believed to be his duty here, and what he believed to be the highest interests of his mother common-wealth there, (pointing to the South.)

wealth there, (pointing to the South.) If he could map out the future of this country, if he could map out that policy which he believed to be best, he would say "cling to the constitution as the only hope of the country." constitution as the only hope of the country."

He would maintain the power of the federal government in all its integrity, and he would preserve the power of the States in all their autonomy and local self-government. He would preserve the rights of citizens, protected by the habeas corpus, give them free trial by jury, and free ballots. He believed the government of the United States to be the best system of government ever devised by the will of man, but in the matter of the power of the government. ernment ever devised by the will of man, but in the matter of the power of the government and the liberty of the people, he would put that power at its minimum and that liberty at its maximum, consistent with the safety of society. He would have law on the judgment seat, wearing the crown and ermine, gently and with unmailed hand, leading forth liberty as his wedded wife. He would have the army and navy to be will-He would have the army and navy to be willing servitors of liberty, to expel on her call all invasions upon his sacred precincts, or to put down the despotism of licentious mobs. If his aspirations and hopes, his dreams and visions, could be realized, feeling as he did that the sere and yellow leaf was approaching, that the evening of his life was come to its close, he might then with humble reverence repeat the prayer, "Now, O Lord, lettest thon thy servant depart in peace for mine eyes hath seen the solution of my people's liberty and seen restored the grand and noble system of the constitution of our forefathers."

During the course of his speech Mr. Tucker He would have the army and navy to be wil-

at its conclusion was warmly congratulated. At this point the general debate closed and the bill was considered under the five minute

Mr. Garfield said that during the last four Air. Garneld said that during the last lour days fifteen or twenty demolitions of his argument of last Saturday had been made in the presence of the House and of the country. All of them save one had alleged that he held it to be revolutionary to place this legislation on the appropriation bill. If they had any particular pleasure in setting up a man of straw to knock it and the same as in the had a size of the bleek in the same as it is not to be a size of the bleek in the same as it is not the same as it is not the last the same as it is not pleasure in setting up a man of straw to knock him down again, they had enjoyed that pleas-are. They had never claimed that it was either revolutionary or unconstitutional to put a rider on an appropriation bill. No man on the Republican side claimed that. The most that had been said was that it was considered a bad parliamentary practice. All parties in the country had repeatedly said that the gentleman from Kentucky (Blackburn) had thought that field) had said on that occasion, and what he said now, was that it was revolutionary in the gentleman's party to refuse to let an appropriation bill be voted on four days. Gentlemen on that side had said that the House men on that side had said that the house should not vote on the appropriation bill be-cause there was a rider on it. He had tried to prevent that rider being put en, but when the minority insisted that the House should never act upon it, he had said that it was an unparliaact upon it, he had said that it was an unparliamentary objection. The Representatives did not filibuster to prevent a vote on the pending measure. The majority had a right, however indecent it might be as a matter of parliamentary practice, to put a rider on an appropriation bill and pass it. When the bill was sent to the Senate that body had a perfect right to pass it, and when it went to the President it was the President's constitutional right to approve and sign it. If the President signed it then it would be a law. But it was equally the President's constitutional right to disapprove it. Should he do so then, unless the other side had a two-thirds majority in the House and Senate to pass the bill notwithstanding the Senate's objection, it could not be passed without the flattest violation of the constitution.

onstitution.

Nobody on the Republican side had brought up the question of a vote. It had been brought up by the proclamation of the Democratic cau-cuses and by the conference committee of the last House, that had written down as their last House, that had written down as their programme that they must bind together these elements of legislation and send them to the President; that if he did not approve them the Democratic party would not vote supplies for the government. You, said he, (addressing the opposite side), threatened him in advance. Before you let him have the opportunity to say yes or no, you walked into this capitol with your threats against him. In your high-sounding proclamation you threatened in the index. ing proclamation you threatened in the index. It remains to be seen whether in the body of your work, and in its concluding sentences, your thunder will be as loud as it was in the opening chapter. (Applause on the Republicantide)

Let not gentlemen say that I or any man on this floor, have threatened a veto. It would be indecent to do so. It would be indecent for any one of us even to speak of what the Ex-ecutive intends, for none of us has the right to know that. But you in advance proclaim to him that if he dared exercise his constitutional power you would refuse to vote supplies of the government. In other words, that you would starve it to death; and that is the proposition my distinguished friend from Virginia, Tucker, says that under our constitution we can vote supplies for the army but for two years, and that in a certain way the army ceases to be if supplies are not voted. He is mistaken in one thing. The army is an organization in-dependent of the appropriation bill so far as the creation of officers and rank is concerned. The mere supply of course comes through the appropriation bills. If you refuse supplies to the army it must perish of inaction. The gentleman from Virginia says unless you let us append a condition which is to us a redress of grievances, we will let the army be annihilated on the thirtieth of June next by lack of food and shelter. That is a fair argument, that is heave but what is the process. statesmen and who tell you that the North will stand by you. Gentlemen, I tell you that they cannot deliver the goods. (Loud laughter and applause.) You ought to know these men. You stood like brave men for four years' fighting for your creed, while they but elimbed trees to get out of the draught. (Laughter.) Who went to Canada or some-

galleries).

In the course of further remarks, Garfield expressed his willingness to help the Democrats wipe from the staute books the law authorizing the use of the army at the polls if a bill for that purpose should be introduced in a recycle women.

polls if a bill for that purpose should be introduced in a regular manner.

Mr. New offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall be construed as abridging or affecting the duty or power of the President of the United States, under the constitution, to send troops on application of the legislature or executive of a State.

Mr. Baker, Indiana, effered an amendment to the amendment making it unlawful for any one to have on his person fire arms, bowie knives, clubs or bludgeons in the vicinity of a place where an election is being held.

The chairman, in ruling out Baker's amendment as not germaine to an army bill, encountered a good share of opposition from Mr. Conger, against whom he threatened to call in the services of the sergeant-at-arms, to which Conger replied with defiances. Finally, however, the angry passions subsided, the committee areas and the House, after ordering all debate on the bill and amendments to cless at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow, took a recess until 11 to-morrow.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-The fact that the German mission was offered to Whitelaw Reid of the New York Tribune last December seems to have been one of the best kept secrets which the present administration had. It is now first made known by publication of the following correspondence which has heretofore been treated as confidential:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1878.—My Dear Mr. Reid: The President has decived as forced it was in his power in make

1878.—My Dear Mr. Reid: The President has desired, as far as it was in his power, in making his choice of ministers to represent the United States abroad, to attach more importance to the public position and public services of eminent members of the Republican party than to their mere relations to any political or personal interests within the party, how prominent however these may be. In accordance with this desire I am directed by the President to ask your acceptance of the German mission, made your acceptance of the German mission, made vacant by the death of Bayard Taylor. It gives wacant by the death of bayard laylor. It gives me personally great pleasure to convey to you this wish of the President, and to express the hope that you may find it in accord with your inclination, and to be not inconsistent with other obligations, to undertake the public service which the President asks you.

I am, my dear Mr. Reid, very truly,

Whiteler Reid, Fee.

WM. M. EVARTS.

Whitelaw Reid, Esq.
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1878.—My Dear Mr. Evarts: I must tender to you, and beg you also to express to the President, my thanks for the unexpected offer of Whitelaw Reid, Esq.

Whitelaw Reid, Esq.

The New York Tribene, New York, Dec. 30, 1878.—My Dear Mr. Everts: I must tender to you, and beg you also to express to the President, my thanks for the unexpected offer of the evening of his life was come to its close, he might then with humble reverence repeat the prayer, "Now, O Lord, lettest than thy servant depart in peace for mine eyes hath seen the solution of my people's liberty and seen restored the grand and noble system of the constitution of our forefathers."

During the course of his speech Mr. Tucker was frequently interrupted with applause and at its conclusion was warmy congratulated.

Whitelaw Reid, Esq.

The New York Tribene, New York, Dec. 30, 1878.—My Dear Mr. Everts: I must tender to you, and beg you also to express to the President, my thanks for the unexpected offer of the mission to the German empire. Two considerations render this high* honor peculiarly grateful. You call me to a post last held by a near friend, and you do it solely on the flattering estimate placed by yourself and the President upon my public gervice. I have always thought the citizen ought to attempt any task to which his government may surning estimated that the house was worth about \$700 and the stock of goods in store was variously valued at \$400 to \$600. There was a partial insurance on the building and stock, but in both cases so small that it may be considered only nominal.

The New York Tribene, New York, Dec. 30, 1878.—My Dear Mr. Everts: I must tender to you, and beg you also to express to the President, my thanks for the unexpected offer of the mission to the German empire. Two considerations render this high* honor peculiarly grateful. You call me to a post last held by a near friend, and you do it solely on the flattering the subject of the mission to the German empire. Two considerations render this high* honor peculiarly arised that the house was worth about \$700 and the stock of goods in store was variously valued at \$400 to \$600. There was a partial insurance o

I am now engaged, which is also I am now engaged, which is also a public duty, seems to give greater cpportunities for me, at least, for serving the country, and for advancing those views o', public policy which we agree in thinking essential to its prosperity, than any that could be afforded in the new field you propose. Nothing, therefore, but a sense of duty induces me to ask that you allow me to decline the brilliant resistion you offer. I am my des. Mr. Evarts. you offer. I am, my dear Mr. Evarts, ly yours, WHITELAW REID. faithfully yours, WHI'.E Hon. Wm. Evarts, Washington.

WALLACE'S COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- At the session of the Wallace committee to-day George C. Gorham was recalled, and furnished statements hereto fore called, and furnished statements hereto-fore called for, from which it appears that 732 circulars were sent to employes in the depart-ment, 430 of which were not responded to, 200 were returned and 272 resulted in subscriptions amounting to \$3,247. He had found cases where the circulars were sent to persons receiv-ing salaries of less than \$1,000, and he wished John G. Thompson was called by the Republican members of the committee, and detailed his connection with the Democratic Congressions. sional committe in 1878. No money was col-lected from employes of the House of Repre-sentatives. Witness devoted most of his time during the summer of 1878 to conducting the campaign, but came to Washington on the first of every month to see to the disbursement of embers' salaries. Did not neglect his official

Duncan S. Walker, secretary of the Demo-cratic Congressional committee in 1878, testi-fied that the headquarters of the committee for a portion of the campaign were in the room of the House committee on agriculture. The amount collected by the committee was \$4.695. The number of documents sent out was 1,031,-700. The documents were nearly all folded in the room of the House committee on post roads and printing. A large number of documents were sent out by the committee under the frank of mem-

out by the committee under the frank of members of Congress, but nothing not privileged. Postage was paid on all documents not frankable. Witness read a statement showing the expenses of the folding room for 1878 were \$205.98, as against larger sums, ranging up to as high as \$109.000 the last ten years.

Harry Cobaul, captain of the watch in the treasury department, testified he had charge of furnishing Pennsylvania voters in that deof furnishing Pennsylvania voters in that de partment with free transportation to their homes, and tax receipts where they had failed to pay their taxes, both of which were furnished by Russel, acting for the State Central Repub-

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

FOUR PER CENTS. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since yesterday's report, \$6,502,750.

MOLINE WATER POWER. The secretary of war has given a decision in the matter of the lease of the water power opposite Rock Island arsenal to Moline county The secretary decides the lease cannot be given consistently with the interest of the government and recommends an appropriation of \$150,000 to maintain and improve the power.

OUT WITH LE DUC. Prof. C. V. Riley, entomologist of the de partment of agriculture, says the cause of his der of the support was far superior to the resignation was unwillingness to run any further risk of being treated discourteously whenever he made any suggestion for the ben-

efit of his division. LAST OF THE 5-20s. The secretary of the treasury will issue carll for the balance of the 5-20s of '67. Today and to-morrow a call will be issued for all the 5-20s of '68. This will close the whole of houses. the series of 5-20 bonds. The two calls amount to \$59,565,700. The aggregate calls including these since Jan. 1 amount to \$349,565,700, making the annual saving of interest \$6,991,314. No further subscriptions will be received for 4 per cent. bonds, except for \$10 certificates, un-

The following was issued this afternoon Treasury Department, office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1879.—Subscrip- ometer.

tions to the four per cent. consols having been received to the full amount of the 5-20 bonds outstanding, the circular of this department of date Jan. 1, 1879, inviting such subscriptions, is reacinded. The \$10 refunding certificates will be sold as heretofore under circulars of dates March 12th and 26th. The founder cent. consols will hereafter be sold for redemption of 10-40 bends of the act of March 3, 1864, upon terms to be hereafter presented.

[Signed] JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

BONDS CALLED IN.

The secretary of the treasury has called the following 5-20s, principal and interest to be paid on and after July 4, next: paid on and after July 4, next:

\$50 No. 123,001 to No. 123,833. Both inclusive.

\$100 No. 234,001 to No. 2125,000. Both inclusive.

\$500 No. 115,001 to No. 118,680. Both inclusive.

\$1,000 No. 213,001 to No. 27,429. Both inclusive.

\$1,000 No. 23,201 to No. 3,279. Both inclusive.

\$50 No. 3,261 to No. 3,279. Both inclusive.

\$100 No. 23,701 to No. 23,629. Both inclusive.

\$500 No. 11,561 to No. 11,533. Both inclusive.

\$1,000 No. 44,601 to No. 44,732. Both inclusive.

\$5,000 No. 17,051 to No. 19,265. Both inclusive.

The bonds outstanding and represented by

The bonds outstanding and represented by the above mentioned numbers constitute the residue of those issued under the act of March 3, 1857, consols of 1867. The large subscriptions to the 4 per cent. to-ay, exclusive of the regular subscriptions, tere from New York national banks.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.-Frank A. Nevins, orrespondent here of the Chicago Tribune, was to-day committed to jail by Speaker James for contempt in refusing to tell the House committee his authority for certain statements published in the *Tribune*. Counsel have been engaged for him.

THE NEWS IN CRICAGO. CHICAGO, April 4.—The news from Springfield to-day that Frank Nevinshad been committed to the county jail for contempt of the house in refusing the source of his information for certain dispatches to the Chicago Tribune, occasioned much interest in journalistic circles, as this is the first case of the kind ever occurring in Illinois. The Tribune announces editorially to-morrow that it will fight the case with all the power it may be able, and that it has engaged eminent counsel. It prints interviews with prominent lawyers here who agree that the paragraph complained of by the legislators was not sufficient basis for the action at Springfield against its correspondent. mitted to the county jail for contempt of the

SIXTH WARD BLAZE.

Mat. Kuhl's Store Goes Up in Smoke. Last night about 11:30 o'clock a disastrou ire occurred in West St. Paul, resulting in the otal destruction of Mat. Kuhl's store. The ouilding was a story and a half high,, and partially constructed of brick and framework. At the above designated hour some of the neighbors detected the signs of the fire, clambered on the root to investigate, and found the inter.or in the rear in a full

blaze. The alarm was given and soon quite a concourse of people assembled.
Willing hands undertook the task of saving some of the property, but by this time the flames had taken such a hold, that only a very few minor and valueless articles were rescued. The material of the building was of the most inflammable kind, and only a few moments after the first discovery the whole structure was wrapped in flames and speedily

ening and surly manner. She thinks her house was fired in revenge by these two men. This view is somewhat confirmed by the locality in which the first signs of the fire were discovered and also from the time it originated. Mrs. Kuhl left the store a short time before 11 o'clock and went to her residence on the bluff, wher her husband is confined to a bed of sickness Scarcely a half hour thereafter the fire burst out of the store-building. It is presumed that the tramps were on the watch for her to leave, and immediately after her departure consum and immediately after her departure consum-nated their dastardly revenge. The fire as men-tioned was found to have originated at the rear of the building. Access to this part was very easy, as the building was flush against the bluff. Mrs. Kuhl is certain that the fire did not occur through any carelessness in regard to the fire in the stove; the stove door was closed and the fire almost out when she left. The loss is a severe one upon Mr. Rull and family, and particularly so at this time, as he is only recovering from a long and expensive spell of sickness. No alarm was turned in to the fire department by the police officer on watch, and nothing was known of the fire on this side until it burst forth in full glare through the roof brough the roof.

KING LEAR.

John McCullough's Masterly Rendering the Role Last Night.

The performance of King Lear at the Opera House last evening attracted a very select audience of ladies and gentlemen. It is one of Mr. McCullough's favorite characters-a conception at once massive and grand. The make-up of the actor is most elaborate, and his rendition of the lines of the great dramatist painstaking and intensely dramatic. A king of four-score years, who has surrendered his kingdom to his thankless children and finds himself disowned-an outcast in a cold world, with none so poor as do him reverence—becomes prey to melancholy thoughts, and finally his on totters and he finds companion with fools and lunatics. The slow creepin on of madness was most eloquently depicted by Mr. McCullough, and his colloquy with Edgar, who was simulating madness, was as fine a piece of acting as has ever been represented upon the boards. In the fourth act, too, he was simply grand, arrayed as he was in the fantastic garb dictated by a maniac's conceit. A withe of straw for a sceptre and a clout for a crown, he strode the boards with all the majesty of a monarch giving utterance to his wild fancies with most telling vigor and elocutionary effect. In all his sentences his madness seemed more real than assumed—a too stern reality for picturing upon the stage. Mr. McCullough was heartily applauded throughout and called before the curtain at the close of

As Edgar, Mr. Charles Barron achieved great success. His acting was all that could be conceived as desirable. When he per-sonated the madman, crowned as a king though arrayed in rags, he fairly divided the honors with Mr. McCullough. Mr. Langdon, as Edmund, was also excellent, while Stockman's rendering of the part of Cordelia was a thoroughly artistic one. The remain-

This afternoon, by special request, Mr. McCullough will repeat his great play of "Virginius," and in the evening will appear in "Richard III." In neither of these roles has this artist a superior or even an equal. Both entertainments will be a rare treat to our citizens, and there ought to be crowded

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 5-1 A. M .- Indication for upper lake region: Warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds be coming variable or shifting to southeasterly, followed by atationary or falling barometer; for upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southeasterly and falling barometers.

-Cettewayo, the Zulu King, Sues for a Resumption of Peaceful Negotiations-Negotiations with Yakoob Kahn Said to be Progressing Favorably-Fight Be-

tween the Egyptian Army and a Slave Trader's Force. England.

THE ORDURATE PORTE. LONDON, April 4 .- In the house of lords last ight the Marquis of Lansdowne complained that the negotiations between the porte and that the negotiations between the porte and Greece were unduly protruded and recommended resolute guidance of the porte by the great powers, to induce it to comply with their wishes as expressed in the Berlin conference. Lord Salisbury, minister of foreign affairs, denied that the negotiations had taken a long time. From his experience of oriental negotiations the prospect of settlement is not apparently very near. England has continued to advise the porte but "resoluts guidance" smacked of saltpetre. Lord Beaconsfield believed there were modes of adjustment satisfactory to both parties, and pointed out that the advice of the conference to the porte relative to the line of frontier was not a command.

LONDON, April 4.—In the house of common Northcote stated negotiations with Yakoob Khan were actively proceeding, according to information received to-day. Further commu-nications of a very definite character were under discussion, and the government was momentarily expecting additional communi-

LONDON, April 4.—A deputation of the Liverpool chamber of commerce on the silver question was received, to-day, by Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequor, and Lord Cranbrook, secretary of state for India. The deputation, through its chairman, said its object was to direct attention to the serious depreciation of silver and its damaging consequences to trade. Sir Stafford Northcote said the question was very important and very complicated; that any change in the laws affecting the currency of this country must be considered with extreme care; that it cannot be undertaken without a knowledge of what the views of other countries are likely to be; that question already had been and was still being very carefully considered by the government, both with reference to the relations between England and India, and in its more general aspects. He could not say more at the present stage of the matter except to assure the deputation their views would certainly be taken into consideration in the study which the government was now giving the whole subject.

BALLEOAD EXTENSION. tion was received, to-day, by Sir Stafford

BAILBOAD EXTENSION. Russian grand duke Nicholas Constantinowitch in a work just published recommending the construction of the Orenburg & Tashkend railway, announces he is preparing an expedition to pursue his study relative to railway matters beyond the boundaries of Asiatic-Russia, across Arudaria as far as the defile of Bemian in Afghanistan, and in the direction of Cabul.

Cabul.

It was announced sometime since that the grand duke had been exiled for publishing the work in question, but his views now seem to have found favor, and great preparations are

PROTEST. In the house of commons the under secretary for foreign affairs made a statement concernhad protested against French occupation of the island of Matacany, and said representations had been made to the French government in respect to the affair.

UNITED STATES CATTLE. LONDON, April 4 .- The Gazette contains an order of the privy council, taking effect from to-day and continuing in force for two months, according to which cattle brought from the United States to London may be transhipped in Victoria docks to another vessel for convey-ance to the foreign cattle market, and cattle so transferred shall continue to be deemed for-eign cattle. Slaughter of cattle on the quay vill, therefore, not be necessary. FAMINE IN EGYPT.

The English commission sent to upper Egypt o investigate, report several thousand deaths from starvation.

Isaac Fletcher, member of parliament from Lackermouth, has shot himself.

CETTEWAYO FOR PEACE. LONDON, April 4.-A special supplement the London Gazette has been issued, containing a dispatch from Lord Chelmsford, enclos ing a report dated March 1, from the borde agent at Umvote, to the effect that messengers from King Cettewayo had arrived there. Cettewayo asks the missionary bishop to explain that he did not desire war and was sending the persons whose surrender had been demanded by the British, to be delivered to the general at Roorke's drift, when his messenger and pi-quets were fired upon and a battle unpremed-itatedly occurred. The Zulu general who permitted the battle to occur is now in diagrace. Cetternayo now asks a resumption of negotiations, with a view to a permanent settlement of all contested questions. The messengers in reply to a question stated that the Zulu army had dispersed to their homes. The above confirms reports which were current at Cap Town, March 11th, that Cettewayo had mad

Town, march ittal, that Ossewally and overtures for peace, which reports were discredited at the time. The overtures do not seem to have caused a more peaceful feeling.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE. NEW YORK, April 4.—Miragoane was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th of March. The Havtien government is sending relief. Five or six thousand people were rendered homeless. The property destroyed included 50,000 bags of The property destroyed included 50,000 bags of coffee, 18,000,000 pounds of logwood, of which 800,000 were to have been shipped to Franciand the remainder to New York. Loss about \$1,000,000.

Germany. THE NEW TARIFF.

BERLIN, April 4 .- A draft of the propose ariff has been published, to give the country an opportunity to discuss it during the recess The duties on tobacco are 120 marks per 100 kilogrammes on leaf, and an excise of 80 marks on native tobacco.

FIGHT WITH A SLAVE TRADER.

LONDON, April 4.-The Egyptian officer sent o break up the slave depots at Bahr El Gazal Kardafan reports an engagement with Suleinan, chief slave trader and owner of twentyfive depots, in which women alone were wait ing importation into Egypt to the number of 10,000. The Egyptian force numbered 3,000, a part armed with improved rifles, and were enterenched. Suleiman with 11,000 Arabs made everal assaults, but were completely defeated nd fled in disorder, leaving 1,087 dead. The and fied in disorder, leaving 1,087 dead. The Egyptians lost twenty men.

CARO, April 4.—The report of the Englishman sent by Revers Wilson to inquire into the famine in upper Egypt shows by statistics that 10.000 persons died by starvation alone in Girgeh Kena and Esna. The famine, which was really a money famine caused by over taxation, has now terminated but has left disastrous consequence. If similar taxation continues.

sequence. If similar taxation continues,

MADRID, April 4.- The coalition for the elecoral campaign of the constitutionalists, pro- ton.

gressists and republicans professing the views of Senor Castelar is an accomplished fact. London, April 4.—A dispatch from Lahore reports the arrival of the British agent at Cabula few days ago has had a favorable in-fluence on precediations. fluence on negotiations.

A Rome dispatch says the Vatican has proposed to select a nuncio for Munich favorable to Bismarck.

BERLIN, April 4 .- Alterations in the tariff made by the bundesrath increase the duty on cheese to 10 marks per hundred weight, makes the duty on leather range from 12 marks to 80 marks for fine goods, and fix the duty on coton yarn at 18 marks.

RANGOON, April 4.—The king of Burmah will be formally crowned Sunday, when disturbance is expected.

VIENNA, April 4.—The New Free Press states that the Austrian counsel at Widden has been expelled from his hotel, and otherwise ill treated by order of the governor, in consequence of some petty dispute between them.

VARSAILLES, April 4 .- The Senate voted ur-

anisions were remarkable for novel originality, and, even with this, showed evidences of thorough research.

The speaker said, in commencing, that modern thought was not only exceedingly active, but that it was proportionally self sufficient. It pretended to be eminently constructive, and every worker in its guild. constructive, and every worker in its guild, from the architect who plans to the journey-man who carries intellectual mortar in his hod, is in competition for a contract to be let

hod, is in competition for a contract to be let by his present age, to take down and then rebuild the whole structure of thought. Its skeptical progenitor of one hundred years ago fulfilled its destiny by the publication of thousands of volumes of simple denials. It believed in nothing and succeeded in pull-ing down everything. After describing the destructive tendencies of many systems of modern thought, the speaker said that by newly discovered evidence Cataline was made newly discovered evidence Cataline was made to appear the John Brown of antiquity, conspiring for the rights of common and down-trodden men; Henry the Eighth, the adulter-ous wife murderer, a veritable merry Andrew

ous wife murderer, a veritable merry Andrew in saintly disguise; Elizabeth, queen at once of England and virago, is simulated by the men-milliners of history as the possessor of all perfections, which Leicester or Essex would have scorned to feed her vanity with. Mary, Queen of Scots, is represented either as the French lily, all white and pure and fragrant, or as the Scottish thistle, spinous, unsightly and cruel to the touch—both of which this beautiful hybrid doubtless was to the same degree. Robespierre is better known by some fixed that at the further than the pure one of their number, Henry Robinson. Robinson, on examination to-day. Stated in open court that Nicholas Vader had offered him large sums of money to influence the jury by one of their number, Henry Robinson. Robinson, on examination to-day. Stated in open court that Nicholas Vader had offered him large sums of money to influence the jury by one of their number, Henry Robinson. Robinson, on examination to-day. Stated in open court that Nicholas Vader had offered him large sums of money to influence the jury by one of their number, Henry Robinson. Robinson, on examination to-day. Stated in open court that Nicholas Vader had offered him large sums of money to influence the jury by one of their number, Henry Robinson. Robinson, on examination to-day. of these clairvoyants of history than he was by the west bound freight train. He was picking coal on the track and did not see the train. to the generation in which he murdered. To them he is not the presiding devil of the hell which he helped to create, but is the saintly precurser of a pure political dispensation.

A critical and brilliant analysis of the productions of Strauss and Renan was here

given, in juxtaposition to which was placed the startling, historical paradox of Judas Iscariot, whose several conceptions and treatment of the great Master, as seen through the lens of ancient and medern his-torians, was powerfully delineated. The discoveries of Newton and Kepler were adverted to, and the new impetus given to modern thought by these great philosophers was forcibly portraved.

metaphysics, electricity, heat and force, the speculations and discoveries of La Place, together with their far-reaching consequences, the soul-searching scalpel as it sought for the hidden springs of thought, were alluded to at length, and the respective subjects gave evidence of the profoundest analytical research. The compendius wisdom of Burke, the re-

fractive speculation of Fox and McIntosh, the brilliant intellective corruscation of Dideru, together with their social, political and scientific philosophies, were alluded to in the most ornate and figurative language, while the peculiar mechanism of their tenets was analyzed with the most exquisite fidelity to the lives of these illustrious and historical characters. The abstract theories of Hubbes, Plato, Spencer and the eccentric opinion cinetured within their orbits of thought were also minutely criticized.

The polemic though diametrically opposed disquisitions of Bronson and Fetche were next spoken of, and the peculiarities of these great thinkers were most beautifully illustrated. The lecturer spoke of the destructive and pernicions theories of the nihilists, closing with an eloquent prediction as to the probable beneficial outcome of the war of sects and opinions. the war of sects and opinions.

A SOCKER FOR GEORGE. The True Inwardness of the Republica

Party. The Albert Lea Standard, a staunch Re publican paper, quotes the comments of Bill King's paper on the recent change in the Amg s paper on the recent change in the custom house and then exposes the party:

A more infamous tissue of infernal falsehoods than the above paragraph never found space in the columns of a journal professing the slightest claim to truth, respectability or decency. Geo. W. Moore has held the office spoken of for nincteen consecutive years, and during that time has been the lowest, dirtiest reservements Crowell. The most correspond to the consecutive years, and during that time has been the lowest, dirtiest reservements the consecutive years. during that time has been the lowest, dirtiest scavenger—except Crowell—of the most corrupt political dynasty that ever held the reinw of power in this or any other State—a dynasty that came into power through shameless corruption and held it by wanton bribery, supported by almost every political dead-beat, moss-backed office-holder and pine land thief in the State, until overthrown by a band of determined, honest men.

The Twenty-Six Million Dollar Suit. San Francisco, April 4 .- In the suit of John A. Burk against J. C. Flood et al., to recover \$26,000,000 which defendants are alleged to have unlawfully appropriated from the funds of the Consolidated Virginia Mining company, the court to-day overruled the demurrer of defendants and ordered them to answer in thirty

Disastrous Freeze in South Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4 .- A hard freeze ast night seriously damaged early vegetable crops. Loss to truck farmers around Charleseston is estimated at a quarter of a million.

TERRE HAUTE, April 4.- The miners of the Block coal fields are all out, and at a meeting held yesterday and to-day at Brazil, positively refuse to submit to a reduction of 10 cents per

SECRET SERVICE

EXCITING SCENE IN A KENTUCKY COURT.

secret Service Detectives Accused of Furnishing Counterfeiters With the Tools of Their Trade -- The Indiscreet Lawyer Making the Charge Barely Escapes Accompanying His Clients to Jail-Other Criminal Matters - Disastrous Fire at St. Louis.

SHOVERS OF THE QUEER. LOUISVILLE, April 4.-Pending the recent

VARSAILLES, April 4.—The Senate voted urgency in the grant in aid of amnested communists.

GOV. DAVIS LECTURE.

The "Crtain Tendencies of Modern Thought"—An Eloquent Production.

A large and cultivated audience assembled at the Central Presbyterian church last evening to hear the masterly effort of Ex-Gov. C.

K. Davis, who lectured on the pregnant theme of "Certain Tendencies of Modern Thought," which was handled in the captivating manner usual with this brilliant speaker. The conventional term lecture, as applied to the subject matter of the speaker's thoughts, is only partially significant, as the effort was more closely allied to the finished and scholarly production of the essayist. The elegant diction and full, rounded periods were characteristic of this most fascinating style of oratorical declamation.

The essay was logically constructed, faultlessly delivered, and abounded in specimens of the most chaste, unique and appropriately ornate figures of speech, while many of the allusions were remarkable for novel originality, and, even with this, showed evidences of thorough research.

The speaker said, in commencing, that

The speaker said, in commencing, that

Trial of a large number of counterfeiters in the United States circuit court here, considrable excitement was created by the issuing of a motion of District Att. They Rure against Col. Sam. McKee, one of the counterfeiters in their vatic mount of District Att. They Rure against Col. Sam. McKee, one of the counterfeiter in the United States circuit court the ciscument was created by the issuing of a motion of District Att. The pagins of the accused men, requiring him to deliver to the counterfeiters in their under of the counterfeiters in their vatic mount of the accused men, requiring him to deliver to the count the pount of the acted that he, could prove that M. G. Bower, Marion Van Horn and H. B. Jones, United States circuit court the count the issuited that he, could prove that M. G. Bower, Marion Van Horn and themselves, and that his clients had rial of a large number of counterfeiters in the United States circuit court here, considrable

JUMPED THE TRACK. New ORLEANS. April 4 .- The engine and three cars of the northern bound passenger train on the New Orleans, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, jumped the track near Hazelhurst. Andy Caldwell, engineer, was killed, and Baggage Master Betts seriously wounded.

THE NATHAN SHOOTING. NEW YORK, April 4 .- Mrs. Barret alias Birdie Bell, a woman well known in some circles of this city, was the person who shot Washington Nathan. Mrs. Marion Ward, wife of the actor, now in California, can only account for her name being associated with the shooting from the circumstance that she knew Nathan some years ago. No arrests.

BRIBING A JURY. DEADWOOD, D. T., April 4.- The jury in the case involving the titles of Rose and Rhoderick Dhu quartz mines, a very valuable property, Dhu quartz mines, a very valuable property, entered the court last evening, and the foreman reported that attempts had been made to bribe the jury by one of their number, Henry Robinson. Robinson, on examination to-day, stated in open court that Nicholas Vader had offered him large sums of money to influence the jury in favor of the Rhoderick Dhu, and said Vader represented himself as being in the employ of Daniel Bogle, one of the owners of the Dhu, who could afford to put up for a favorable verdict.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 4.-A man, named

A SPORT MURDERED. GREENVILLE, Miss., April 4.—Yesterday morning Matt Chrismore, a well known sporting character, was murdered in his bed, his head crushed with an iron bolt, throat cut and body ripped open the entire length. Suspici-points to an associate, now in jail.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, April 4 .- A fire broke out at halfpast 9 to-night in the building 504 and 506 North Fifth street, occupied by S. M. Hamilton & Co., dry goods and groceries, on the ground floor, and Mack & Co., wholesale clothiers, on the other floors. This building, an ell of which extends around to St. Charles street, is a complete wreck, and the stocks totally destroyed. The two upper stories of 500 and 502, on the corner of St. Charles and Fifth streets, lately occupied by Appleton, Noyes & Maude, was also burned. The fire then spread to the rear of Althiemer & White's wholesale bet and on house 418 Weshin the recomplete of the street of the str hat and cap house, 418 Washington avenue, and adjoining the olothing house of Myers Bros., and is still burning ficroely.

and is still burning fiercely.

LATER—The fire now, midnight, is under control, and has not extended beyond the block in which it started. Althiemer & White's store is gutted, and Meyers Bros.', adjoining, damaged a good deal by water. The Fourth street stores in Verandah row are all injured more or less by water, particularly Miller, Grant & Co., laces and fancy dry goods, and H. Probas & Co., fancy candies. The American Express company's office also received a thorough wetting.

The losses cannot even be approximated tonight, but Mack & Co., Hamilton & Co. and
Altheimer & White carried large stocks and
their losses will be heavy, as they are nearly or
quite total. Dodd, Brown & Co. had about

acoming freight train on the Louisville road ran through a trestle this side of Brownsville, Tenn., and precipitated the engine and several cars, killing the engineer, Frank Riley, and wounding the fireman and hrakeman. A DAYTON FIRE.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 4.—A fire broke out this evening in the machine shop and factory of J. K. Johnson, a four-story brick building on Wayne street. The two upper floors were occupied by J. L. Baker, sealing-wax factory, where the fire originated. In half an hour the entire building was burned and all its contents a total loss. Loss, \$50,000. Baker's loss, \$10,000; insured for \$5,000. Johnson's loss is \$40,000; insured for \$13,000. nsured for \$13,000.

FATALLY SHOT. LOUISVILLE, April 4.-A special dispatch rom Paris, Ky., to the Courier-Journal, says, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, to-day, Milton Wadington, while attempting to release his brother from the custody of the constable, was atally shot.

SHIP BURNED. GALVESTON, April 4.—The ship Lancaster ourned to the water's edge with 1,800 bales of

Railroad Superintendent Change. Sr. Louis, April 4.- A Kansas City dispatch says B. L. Henning, general superintendent of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, and Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston roads resigned to-day. It is understood T. F. Oaks, recently general superintendent of the Kansas Pacific, will be appointed to the position vacated by Henning. Major Henning has been general superintendent of the Fort Scott road since it was huilt ten years ago.

Death of an Ex-Congressman, BALTIMORE. April 4.- Judge James R. Stewart, a member of the thirty-fifth and thirty-