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CAPITAL NOTES.

READING HAYES OUT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—OPINION OF AN OHIO DEMOCRAT.

No Division of Sentiment Between Hayes and the Republicans—The Question One of Spoils.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The following is from to-day's *Evening Star*, of this city: An Ohio Democrat, one who has had his fingers in a good many political pies in his own State, was asked last night what the Democratic party would do in case the Republicans read President Hayes out of their party. His reply was, "We'll take him, if he gives us the plunder."

The differences between the President and his party, after all, do not seem to arise out of any division of sentiment with respect to statesmanship, but are the loud complaints of soreheads who rail against Hayes because he does not see fit to distribute the plunder in a manner acceptable to the party cormorants, who claim reward.

Wm. E. Chandler's wail over the alleged presidential bargain would not now be floating on the Christmas air had he been sent abroad at the public expense in a representative capacity. Ask nine-tenths of the politicians why they disagree with Hayes, and half the number, if not more, will reply: "It is the manner in which he distributes the plunder." The professional politician gauges the breadth of the Administration, not by its national acts, but solely according to the manner in which the garments are rent and divided. It is plain to be seen that both parties occupy a common ground with respect to the distribution of the offices.

Mr. Hayes is harassed on one side by the leaders of his party because he will not yield to them the prerogatives of his high position to select candidates for the various offices.

If the Ohio Democrat voices the sentiments of his party, Mr. Hayes would be no better off with Democratic support, unless, indeed, he did for the Democracy that which he declines to do for the party which gave him his office. Meanwhile the war of the politicians continues. The Democrats enjoy the broils, because they recognize that every restriction which divides the Republican strength adds to their own.

While some of the better elements of the Democratic party give the President decided support because of his Southern policy, the average Democrat, a good deal like the average Republican, supports an Administration solely for the matter of the gifts it has to bestow.

With the assembling of Congress, unless every indication at the present writing is at fault, there will be open war declared upon the President. The breach seems to have reached that point that no single Jonah will now appease the hungry political monster. The demands made for a restoration of the fullest confidence of the party in the President are a thorough reorganization of his Cabinet. Hayes does not contemplate making any such concessions. The Republican leaders act as if nothing else will do, and the outlook is that, as Ben Butler puts it, the President must choose between now and February with which party he will affiliate.

If he falls back upon Democratic support for the maintenance of his policy, even with the Democrats his lines will not be cast in pleasant places; this for the reason that they would demand the plunder as the condition of that support.

The Boston *Herald* recently contained an article charging that when the question of seating Messrs. Lamar and Kellogg came before the Senate last March, Mr. Blaine requested Mr. Morton to give him charge of the Kellogg case, as he very much wished to make a speech arraigning Mr. Hayes for disloyalty to his party; that Mr. Morton readily consented, on condition that the Kellogg case was to be brought up before Lamar's, and that Mr. Blaine accepted the condition, but astonished his party by allowing the Lamar case to be taken up first, and astounded Mr. Morton by making a speech in favor of admitting the Senator from Mississippi.

The article further charged that Mr. Blaine betrayed his party in pursuance of an agreement with Mr. Lamar, and to repay the latter for having smothered the investigation then pending against him.

The attention of Senator Lamar was to-day called to this article, and he replied: "Well, I don't know anything about Mr. Blaine's agreement with Senator Morton, or that he ever made any agreement of that kind. I never heard of it; but my relations with Mr. Blaine have never been of a character that would give me his confidence. I don't believe it is necessary for me to deny that at that time Mr. Blaine and I were not on very good terms. We had engaged in a fierce debate, and we expected it would become fiercer.

"Mr. Blaine did make a speech for me, but so did Christiancy, and in fact all the Republicans except Spencer and one or two others, I believe. So all of them must be arraigned on the same charge. I did not care about the investigation being pressed just then, as it would defeat Blaine's nomination for the Presidency, and I believed we could beat him easier than any other man. I said so then, but I made no effort to suppress the investigation."

Proposed Time Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Admiral Rogers, superintendent of the Observatory, has a project that he is devoting considerable attention to; that of doing away to a certain extent with the many mistakes and inconveniences which arise from the difference in local and railroad time. His idea is to have Congress pass a resolution which will require all railroads to have the clocks in depots constructed with a double pair of hands—one pair to mark the railroad time, which will be Washington time throughout the country, and the other, different in color, to mark the local time, so that at a glance one can tell the different times without confusion. If this should be done, it is thought probable that the public will follow the example, and have their clocks and watches constructed on the double principle. It would be comparatively easy to find a contrivance to set the hands representing local local time irrespective of the other hands.

There is another proposition with the same end in view somewhat talked about in scientific circles, although it has not taken definite shape. The idea is to have the time the same for all places within the distance that is represented by an hour's difference of longitude, which at this latitude would be about 810 miles. At any place beyond that distance, however, the difference shall be one hour. For instance, take Chicago as a central point; all places within a distance of 405 miles, either west or east, shall have the same local time, but on the longitudinal belt beyond that, west or east, the difference in time would be just an hour, either faster or slower, according to the duration. So according to this plan, if Washington time were used as railroad time, then the difference between it and local time for other points would be measured exactly by hours. Any such plan will undoubtedly prove of great benefit and convenience to the traveling public if carried out.

Astronomical—Phenomena for 1878.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Preparations are being made at the National Observatory to have the eclipses and other astronomical phenomena of the coming year observed so as to secure the most successful results.

In 1878 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon, and a transit of Mercury over the sun's disc.

The annular eclipses of the sun will take place on the 2d of February, early in the morning; it will not be visible here, however, but will be seen best at points south of Australia.

A partial eclipse of the moon will take place February 17, about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning. It will be only partially visible here.

On the 29th of July there will be a total eclipse of the sun, which will be visible at Washington, although not total; the line of total eclipse, or totality, will extend from the region of the Gulf of Mexico in a northwesterly direction to Behring Straits, and consequently points in Idaho will be very favorable for successful observations.

It is intended to send a party of observers at that time to that region, and they will probably be stationed at Bismarck or Fort Hill, and the results of their observations will undoubtedly be of great importance.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon August 12, about half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, which will be partly visible at Washington. About one-sixteenth of the moon's surface will be eclipsed.

A transit of Mercury over the sun's disc will take place on the 6th of May, and will be visible from about 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. It can be seen here very well, but by far the best points of observation will be on the Pacific coast, and a party will be stationed at San Francisco to make careful observations.

Cockrell's Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, is preparing an amendment to the Constitution which will have a tendency to create a sensation. He proposes in one clause to declare that no compensation in any shape shall be granted to rebel soldiers or their widows or descendants. In another clause he proposes to declare that no compensation of any character shall be paid for damage done or loss inflicted by Federal armies in insurrectionary States. A third clause will prohibit secession.

Mexican Matters—The Administration Waiting on Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A prominent Texan expresses the belief that the Administration will take no action in the matter of recognizing the Diaz government, or, in fact, upon any question relating to Mexican affairs, until Congress shall have expressed in some manner its views on the issue involved. As the different committees, both of the Senate and the House of Representatives, have the military as well as the diplomatic aspect of the Mexican complication under consideration at present, the Administration, moved by a sense of official propriety, decline to act until the legislative branches of the government shall have been heard from.

The Goloid Coin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, has sent to the Philadelphia Mint an order for specimens of the goloid coin for the use of the sub-committee having this subject in charge. The goloid dollar will be about the size of the present silver half dollar, the goloid half dollar of the size of the present silver quarter and the goloid quarter will be a trifle larger than the present silver dime.

Abatement of Savings Bank Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day abated the taxes on the State Savings Bank of Chicago, amounting to $21,693 39.

The cases of the Dime Savings Bank, the Illinois County, the German Savings Bank, and several other banks of the same city, will be considered and acted upon next week. Besides these, there are a number of savings banks in New England, and other sections of the country, whose cases will come up for consideration at an early day.

A Horrible Outrage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A horrible outrage was committed here last night upon a little white girl named Eva Wilson, aged fifteen years, by an unknown colored man, who, after beating her until she was insensible, outraged her person, and then robbed her of her pocket-book and other valuables and fled. There is great indignation over the brutal act, and, should the miscreant be caught, Judge Lynch may be called upon to settle his case.

Patterson Getting Well.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Senator Patterson's condition is steadily improving. He is able to sit up for a little while every day, and his physicians express the belief that by the time Congress reassembles he will be able to attend to his duties in the Senate.

Hayes Visits Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The President, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, Webb, Scott and Fanny Hayes, went to Mount Vernon this morning to spend the day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Execution of Jacob Harniss at Clinton, Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 29.—The execution of Jacob Harniss, for the murder of Isaac White, took place at Clinton, Anderson county, to-day, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. White was killed near Clinton on the 16th day of July, 1863, by Harniss, because he, as the murderer alleged, had betrayed him to the Union soldiers, who took him to the Knoxville jail and imprisoned him therein. White was a Confederate, and Harniss a Union man. After getting out of jail Harniss determined to take the lives of White and Richard Webb, who, he believed, had some connection with his capture. He did not succeed in his designs toward Webb, but swore to be revenged upon White.

On the day of the commission of the deed, White started to visit a friend, and while on his way he had to pass through a cornfield belonging to Harniss, who was laboring in it together with Mrs. Harniss, two or three daughters and a colored girl. When Harniss saw White he raised a gun to his shoulder and pointed it at White, but before he could pull the trigger Mrs. Harniss jerked the gun down, and when her husband leveled the weapon at White a second time she repeated the action. This so enraged Harniss that he threatened to kill her if she did so again. She desisted and he fired at White, who fell to the earth. Proceeding to where White lay weltering in his blood, Harniss compelled his victim to partake of the whisky that he, White, had himself made.

The wounded man begged him not to shoot him again, but Harniss heeded not his entreaties. Lifting his gun again he shot White in the stomach, and that individual soon expired.

The slayer then severed the head from the body of the dead man and threw it down a hill, and it rolled out of sight. Forcing the negress to lend her aid, he dragged the corpse to a pile of logs, and there hid it.

Death of a Doctor, Actor and Dramatist.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Dr. J. S. Jones, well known for the past forty years in this city as an eminent physician and surgeon, died at his residence in this city this morning of pneumonia. Early in life the deceased showed a proclivity for the stage, and his talent was cultivated until he became an actor. His first appearance was in Providence, where he was cast for Norval. He then became one of the stock actors at the Old Tremont, playing comedy, in which he was successful. After this engagement at the Tremont closed he accepted an engagement with Pelby at the National, then returned to the Tremont, of which theatre he was the last lessee.

As a dramatic author he has been very successful, having written one hundred and fifty plays, all of which have been put on the stage and were well received. Among those most prominent and best remembered are "Moll Pitcher," "Silver Spoons," and "Sons of the Cape."

Sale of Stock of the Newcomb Estate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—$312,600 worth of the stock belonging to the Newcomb estate was put up for sale to-day at the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange according to advertisement. The attendance was small; the stock was divided into blocks of twenty-five to two hundred and fifty shares each, and the price limited to forty dollars. Mr. S. A. Hartwell purchased one hundred shares at the same figure. No advance being offered on the limit, the balance of the stock was withdrawn from the sale, and will continue to be held by the estate.

Hesitating Over a Bishopric.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour has received formal notification of his election as Bishop of the diocese of Springfield, Ill., and in reply says he is not yet prepared to either accept or decline the solemn call extended to him, and sees no course open for him to pursue but to wait until the church at large, through her constituted authorities, has expressed her judgment. If, however, the question comes really before him to determine he will meet it promptly and endeavor to reach a right conclusion, and will then immediately apprise the committee of the result.

Brougham's Benefit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The members of the dramatic profession held a meeting at Wallack's Theatre yesterday, when it was decided to tender a benefit to John Brougham, the veteran actor. The latter has accepted, and the affair, which will take place at the Academy of Music on the 17th prox., promises to be a mammoth affair. All the prominent members of the profession have signified a desire to participate, including Mme. Modjeska, Edwin Booth, John McCullough, Charles Fechter, E. A. Sothern, Dion Boucicault, Lester Wallack and Joseph Jefferson.

Challenge Accepted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The challenge of Edward Thornton, ex-champion pigeon-shooter of Great Britain, to shoot against any man in the world at fifty or at one hundred blue rocks, Huntingham rules, for $200 or $500 a side, was to-day accepted by Bogardus, who offers to allow the Englishman one yard and take expenses to shoot in England or allow expenses to shoot in America.

Sentenced.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 29.—John Kenna, who killed his brother-in-law, Peter Welsh, at Deans, N. J., because the latter would not give him a piece he was making, and whose trial for murder ended in a verdict of manslaughter, has been sentenced to serve seven years at hard labor in the State prison, and thereafter until the costs are paid.

WAR NOTES.

ENGLAND'S INTERFERENCE IN THE EASTERN WAR.

Peace Asked For on the Basis of the Constantinople Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The official announcement that England, at the request of the Sultan, is to interfere in the Eastern war, is favorably received.

The terms on which peace is to be consummated are on the basis of the Constantinople conference.

The Sultan's appeal asks that, as the war was undertaken by the Czar on the ground that Turkey had refused to accede to the propositions of the European powers, an acceptance of the terms will remove the issue of the war, and that further bloodshed is therefore unnecessary, and prevents the Porte from carrying on much needed reforms in the administration and civilization of the Ottoman empire.

Civil and religious liberty is pledged to the Christians, and the Sultan promises to give them an equal share in the councils and administration of the government.

The general feeling in London is one of reassurance, and general satisfaction is felt at the course of the administration.

Russian Appreciation of John Bull's Meddling—The Sultan Must Himself Ask for Quarter.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The announcement made that England will mediate for peace in behalf of Turkey causes a great deal of indignation. All sorts of threats are made, and England is denounced in the severest terms. The clergy are especially severe in their anathemas, and England is spoken of as the foe of civilization and Christianity.

The general opinion is expressed that the empire will brook no interference from foreign powers. The attitude of Austria and Germany is discussed, and their possible action commented on. The military are wildly excited, and the popular cry is, the Sultan himself must ask for quarter.

It is said the Czar has often expressed his views on the subject of outside interference, and is very sensitive on that question. It is asserted and believed that he will return a respectful and diplomatic refusal to the British government to entertain any proposition except from the Sultan himself.

The sentiment of the Russian nation is, that as the war has been carried on at a vast expenditure of life and money, it would be humiliating to receive propositions of peace, at a time when the victory of the Russian arms has been assured, from any outside powers.

Matched.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—George Rooke, of Providence, Rhode Island, and Denny Harrington, of London, are matched to fight at 154 pounds, for £200 and the middle weight championship of the world, on the 12th of March.

Meeting of Workingmen's Congress.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 29.—The Workingmen's Congress, which has been in secret session several days this week, held a public meeting today, when the Committee on Platform and Principles reported a declaration of principles and a platform, the features of which are as follows. The declaration begins with this proposition:

Labor, being the source of all wealth and culture, and useful labor being possible in and through society, the proceeds of labor should, on the principle of equity and justice, belong to those who actually create them. The recommendation, therefore, naturally follows that the present system under which human society is organized is erroneous, because the possibilities of the accumulation of wealth are in favor of a small minority only, who are thereby empowered to hold the masses of the people in poverty and misery; and as the present existing ruling parties have always acted absolutely in the interest of the privileged or wealthy class, to uphold their unjust privileges, and to continue the present state of things, it is, therefore, the duty of the working classes to organize themselves into a general Workingman's party, for the acquisition of political power, to obtain economic independence.

In accordance with these declarations, the committee submit a platform, the main points of which are embraced in the following:

We favor the organization of trade and labor unions on a socialistic labor basis.

We favor the abolishment of the present wages system, and to substitute the system of co-operative production, with a just distribution of its rewards.

We demand that the resources of life and the means of production, land, machinery, railroads, telegraphs, canals, etc., become the property, as far as practicable, of the whole people; eight hours for the present as a legal working day, and strict punishment of all violators; sanitary inspection of all provisions and habitations, and the establishment of labor statistic bureaus in all the States by the national government, the officers of such bureaus to be elected by the people; prohibition of the use of prison labor by and for private enterprises; prohibition of the labor of children under fourteen years of age; compulsory education of all children to the age of fourteen, the educational material to be provided gratuitously; strict laws making all employers liable for accidents to their employes resulting from negligence on their part; gratuitous administration of justice in all courts of law; the abolition of all conspiracy laws tending against the right to strike or of influencing others to do the same; the abolition of all indirect taxation and the establishing of a progressive income tax; the repeal of all laws having a tendency to restrict the suffrage of the people; the right to propose or reject all laws by a majority vote of the people; the prohibition of such woman's work as has a tendency to immorality or is injurious to their health; the equalization of wages for men and women.

The platform was unanimously adopted, after a protracted discussion.

On motion it was resolved that the importation of Coolie labor to this country for the purpose of enriching capitalists is a double wrong, both to the American working classes in forcing them into competition with Coolies, and at the same time compelling the poor and despised Coolies to submit to contracts which enslave them, and that all laws and treaties made and subsidies granted by our government to favor their introduction be repealed.

Part of the plan of organization was adopted, and an adjournment was effected at 6:15 p. m.

Upon reassembling, the plan of organization was discussed and exceptions taken to many points. The evening was spent in this discussion, attended at times by considerable confusion, and at 8:30 p. m. the Congress adjourned to meet to-morrow at 1 p. m., when the State officers will be elected.

Private Corbett.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The case of Private Corbett, now under trial by court martial at Fort Wadsworth, charged with conduct prejudicial to military discipline in lying to his superior officer in connection with his alleged flirtation with a young lady living near the fort, came up for a hearing to-day. A decision is promised Monday.

Fire—Loss $48,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A fire early this morning in the dry goods store of J. & J. Simpson, on Eighth Avenue, caused a loss on the stock of $40,000, and on the building of $8000.

The Barclay Street Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Laborers are still engaged in removing the debris of the Barclay street fire. Up to this afternoon no more bodies were recovered. The theory that the disaster was due to the falling of the walls of the building is now generally accepted as correct.

An Assignment.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—George Winks, one of the leading, oldest and largest dry goods importing houses, has made an assignment. His liabilities amount to about $300,000, and assets about 75 per cent of that amount.

The Trade Dollar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Several savings banks here refused to receive trade dollars among deposits. The Seamen's Savings Institution was very particular in this respect, and absolutely declined to take them from depositors.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT EADS, Dec. 29, 6 p. m.—Arrived: American schooner Texana, Larrisser master, 13 days from Minititlan, with a cargo of cedar, to J. J. Fernandez & Son. Sailed: Steamships Prometheus, Accupart, Reading; ships Francis P., Minnie H. Gerow, A. Klockman; bark Vattan; schooner Clara Fletcher. Weather cloudy and cold. The wind has been blowing from all quarters during the night, but steady all day from west northwest, at a speed ranging from twenty-nine to fifty miles per hour, as recorded by the wind gauge here; its greatest velocity being fifty miles at 9 o'clock last night.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec. 29, 6 p. m.—Wind west-northwest; strong all day. The steamship W. G. Hewes, from Indianola, bound to Havana with cattle, put in here yesterday evening for harbor, and sailed this morning at 8:10 o'clock.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived: Steamers Republic and City of New York from Liverpool.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec 30, 1 a. m.—Indications for Sunday—The storm will probably be divided and diminished in density during Monday.

For the South Atlantic States, southwest winds followed by northwest. By Sunday night cooler, cloudy and clearing weather with higher pressure will prevail.

THE BEAUTY OF CRETAN WOMEN.

Ugly Homes Outside Made Pleasant Inside by Model Mothers and Wives.

[London Times.]

A Cretan village is a strange looking place. All the dwellings are alike inhuginess, oblong in form, with walls of rough stone and flat roof destitute of parapets and chimneys. One or two arches are thrown across the length of the cottages to support the roof, which consists of tenacious clay a few inches deep, laid on pieces of bark and rolled flat—let antiquaries shudder—with the drums of marble columns. In Askypho the heavy snow storms which occur there make it unsafe to carry up the buildings higher than one story, and they certainly have a most miserable exterior.

But the comfort within doors depends at Askypho, as everywhere else, not on the architect but on the lady of the house, and the wives of Sphakiais rank high among their sex. They are conspicuous for their beauty. Their dark eyes are large and lustrous, their features are delicately chiseled, and waving tresses fall in profusion from beneath their modest kerchiefs. Their carriage is as graceful as the doe's.

But, though possessed of uncommon personal charms, their attention is by no means confined to the toilet. Everything which their homes contain is the work of their own hands. The cloth of the husband's jacket and fez of the wool of the sheep he tends is dyed, spun and woven by the hands of his faithful wife. She it is who makes his garments from the cotton plant which grows before the door; the bright scarf that binds his waist is from the silkworm which feeds upon his mulberry trees; the mats and tapestries, whose bright designs, taken from the pattern book of tradition alone, give his home a cheerful air, are the work of her industrious loom, and many more objects that I am incompetent to enumerate are due to her untiring labors.

It was these same Sphakian women who only ten years ago were, with their helpless children, hunted from mountain to mountain, outraged and murdered. In the cottage of my guide, though the owner was by no means a chief among his people, the tablecloth, the napkins, the sheets, all of them home-made, were bordered with Cretan lace; the pillow-case was a single piece of the same rich material; the counterpane was so gorgeous with many colors that I did not refrain from expressing my admiration of it. "Yes," said my host, "my wife is of a very good family, and knows the old-fashioned ways of weaving, which her mother taught her."

The cottage itself consisted of a moderate sized room, with a gallery for sleeping in, and two very small ones, of which the larger was the kitchen. The walls were not even whitewashed, and the floor was of mud; yet the spirit that reigned there reconciled one to all. I dined with great zest off English plates, which are prized there much as Japanese crockery is in England; but without wine, not a drop of which was to be found in any of the seven villages—a significant fact. The wife waited on us, for conjugal respect is strictly enforced, while even suspected infidelity is punished with death. It is easy to believe how such a people hate and despise anyone, be he caimakam or be he "milordi," who attempts to introduce the vices of Western Europe into their mountain retreats.

Why She Wanted to Marry Him.

A minister in Wheeling, West Va., went to bed early last Wednesday evening, and about 9:30 was called by his wife and told that he was wanted below by a loving couple who were anxious to be mated. He donned his clothing and went down, and he found a woman of perhaps thirty-five or forty years of age, and a stripling of twenty. The expectant bridegroom was at a loss how to proceed with a business which was new to him. But not so with the woman. Seeing that her lover was hopelessly entangled, she spoke up promptly thus:

"Mr. Preacher, as I'm the oldest, I expect I'd better do the talking. You see Charley, here, has a stepmother, and she don't use him right at all. Now, I'm a widow, and I want to take Charley home with me to-night and take care of him. Not that I want a husband, because, if I did I would get some one nearer my own age; but I just thought I would try and take care of Charley. So we'd like to be married right away."

The minister asked her if the necessary license had been obtained, and upon receiving a reply in the negative, stated that it would be impossible for him to marry them without that very useful document.

Weary Amid the Glitter.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Times.]

A lady, whose husband held one of the highest places in the government, stood in her magnificent home attired for her weekly reception. "How gladly would I give up all the finery, show and insincerity of this public place and go back to the rooms I lived in when we were first married. I would throw my silks and diamonds away and sit down to my supper of chip beef and tea at sunset, and afterward take a long quiet walk with Will, and rest on the stump in the moonlight and tell my little plans for the future and what I had done every hour while he was gone, and know that we were alone in the world, living only for each other. Those days seem like days in heaven. I work harder now than any slave; often three hundred calls to return in a single week; receptions or parties every night; see the same people, hear the same talk, eat the same things, come home disgusted, wonder what I am living for, where I will go when I die. 'Bettie, I must have Hon. —— and Secretary —— here to-morrow; I must get their influence; you must talk music to the Secretary, and you must ask Hon. —— about monolith; monolith is his hobby. Do your best; I need their help.' So it is always. Help, influence, power—a smile in my face, interest in my manner, living a lie; feeding my soul on husks."

Revision of Internal Revenue Taxes.

Some of the sub-committees of the Ways and Means Committee are working during the holidays. Tucker and Burchard, the sub committees on Internal Revenue taxes, are especially well advanced with their work. They will recommend very large reductions of the tax on whisky and tobacco. Chairman Wood is very close-mouthed as to his intentions concerning the tariff. Representative Errett, of Pennsylvania, told the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce on Monday that Wood left the impression on his mind that the committee would substitute a specific for an *ad valorem* duty. The majority of the committee, he thinks, favor free trade, but they are compelled to raise a revenue of $150,000,000 yearly, and the sentiment of the country prevents any of this being levied on tea and coffee. The sub-committee have agreed to report in favor of an income tax, and Mr. Burchard is preparing a bill. It will probably levy a tax on all incomes of $2000 and upward. There is little doubt that a majority of the whole committee will favor an income tax, and it is quite probable that an income tax bill will pass the House, but it is almost sure of defeat in the Senate.

The Recent Big Failure in New York.

[Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 27.]

The news of the Netter failure was received in this city yesterday with surprise and regret. The name was one that had been honored in business circles here. The young men were well connected by birth and by marriage, and took out of this city when they commenced business in New York about half a million dollars. In some of their earlier operations they were very successful, making in one year nearly $200,000. So much good fortune seems to have unsteadied them, and while their losses have been heavy they did not until the last moment lose confidence in their ability to come out with flying colors. We are glad to know that no Cincinnati houses are seriously affected. The Cincinnati accounts kept in the bank of the Netters were not large. The name of the old firm of Seasongood, Netter & Co. was recently advertised in the *Commercial* to be changed January 1, the business interest of the Netters in the firm having been withdrawn about four years ago. The Seasongoods are in no way involved in the failure.

ST. LOUIS NEWS.

A MUDDY CHRISTMAS—WET WITHOUT AND DRY WITHIN.

The Workingmen's Party—The South American Steamship Line—A Baby Show.

[Special Correspondence of the Democrat.]

ST. LOUIS, December 27, 1877.

I commenced my last letter by telling you what delightful weather we had been having in St. Louis, and this time I shall have to commence by telling you what

MISERABLE WEATHER

we have been having. The people of St. Louis have not seen the sun this week, and the week is now nearly over. Sunday it was cloudy all day. Monday it rained from the time for sunrise to the time for sunset. Tuesday it drizzled during the forenoon and rained and drizzled all the afternoon. Wednesday was another drizzling day throughout, and to-day was little better than Tuesday. Three days and three nights of incessant drizzling in Christmas week.

"A WET CHRISTMAS

without and a dry Christmas within" was the general cry the next day, and so it was. No ice, and no skating! No snow, and no sleigh riding! Sloppy streets, and no buggy riding! Muddy pavements, and no promenading! No fireworks, and no cannon shooting! Umbrellas took the place of overcoats, and no feathered hats or flowered bonnets were to be seen. All who could staid at home, and considered themselves lucky in not having been invited out. Christmas turkeys and fresh oysters were scarce at dinner tables, and there was little pleasure in drinking champagne and sherry cobblers. The saloons suffered, no one attended the matinees, and the ball rooms were only half filled at night. The police had little to do, for there were few drunks and fewer fights, and the fire department was not called out a single time. For Christmas, it was an exceedingly dull day all around, as the hackmen, who are always busiest Christmas night, will tell you. The streets of St. Louis are now fearfully muddy; some of them covered with two or three inches of liquid mud, and New Year day will probably find them in the same condition.

A ball was given at the Masonic Hall last night for the benefit of Harry Easton.

THE LEADER OF THE RAILROAD STRIKERS IN EAST ST. LOUIS

last summer. After the strike was over, and when a number of those engaged in it were arrested, Easton fled from the city. He walked from East St. Louis to St. Charles, Missouri, and got a job there, but was discharged again as soon as his employer learned who he was. From St. Charles, Easton went to Hannibal, Missouri, and went to work on a railroad there, but he soon met with the same fate there that had befallen him in St. Charles. His identity with the East St. Louis strike was discovered and he lost his situation. After this he wandered about the country for several months doing a little work here and there, and finally returned to East St. Louis and gave himself to the county officers. The excitement created by the strike had by this time entirely died out, and Easton was permitted to go his way. He came over to St. Louis, and has been here ever since. He has a great many admirers, and as he can find no employment, they have persuaded him to try the lecture field. He has prepared a lecture on the subject of strikes, and expects to start out on his new career some time next month. The ball given for his benefit last night was attended by between two and three hundred persons, principally train men and their friends. Only a few of

THE EAST ST. LOUIS STRIKERS

were ever arrested, and the arrest of these was effected by the United States authorities. The charge against them was interfering with the traffic on the Ohio and Mississippi and the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroads, both of which were in the hands of receivers and in charge of the United States courts. The men were all let off with light punishments, and since then no arrests have been made either by the State of Illinois or the United States. Of

THE LEADERS OF THE STRIKE ON THIS SIDE OF THE RIVER

only a few were punished. Several negroes and two or three white men were sent to the workhouse for raiding a couple of bakeries, but they are all out again, and none of the others have been tried.

The real leaders of the strike were also the leaders of the Workingmen's party. About a dozen of them were arrested after the strike and kept in a calaboose several days, when they were released on bail, and since then nothing has ever been done with their cases. The men still continue active members of the Workingmen's party, and are now talking very loudly of suing the city for their arrest and imprisonment last summer.

THE WORKINGMEN'S PARTY

claim to be gaining strength every day, and expect to carry the city next election. They have two organs, a German daily and an English weekly, and claim to have the membership and support of thirteen trade unions. They have weekly meetings in every ward in the city and are only waiting for an election to show their strength. At the last school election they carried five of the twenty-eight wards of the city, and were not well organized then, they say. Your correspondent attended several of their meetings lately and satisfied himself as to their real strength as a party in St. Louis. The leaders quarreled with each other from the beginning to the end of every meeting. They failed to harmonize on any matter brought before them, and compromises were effected only after long and violent discussions. If such men can build up a powerful party and keep it together for any great length of time afterwards, then the leaders of the Workingmen's party in St. Louis may realize their expectations, but I do not believe that any such calamity is in store for the people of this city, for it would be nothing less than a public calamity if the present leaders of the Workingmen's party get control of the city affairs.

The last grand jury of this city recommended the re-establishment of the

WHIPPING-POST

for the punishment of certain offenses, including wife beating and petty thievery when committed by a professional sneak thief or shoplifter. The judges of both the State courts having jurisdiction in criminal cases are in favor of the whipping-post as a means of punishment, as are several other prominent citizens that have been interviewed on the subject, but the people generally seem to be opposed to it, and there is very little prospect of any such law being enacted. Years ago the penalty for wife beating and shoplifting and for misdemeanors generally was a certain number of lashes on the bare back at the public whipping-post, but now all small offenses are punishable by fine or imprisonment in the jail or workhouse. The jail is altogether too comfortable a place for hardened criminals, and the workhouse is generally so crowded that the prisoners are nearly always released before the expiration of their term of sentence to make room for new prisoners.

Mrs. John White,

THE WIDOW OF THE POLICEMAN KILLED BY FRANK BANDE,

the desperado, several weeks ago in a pawnshop here, has received nearly $3000 in subscriptions. About $1000 was made up by the police force, every member of which is expected to contribute at least a couple of dollars to the police relief fund on the death of a fellow-member. The balance of the money was raised by balls and by individual subscriptions. This sum of $3000 does not include any reward money for the capture of the desperado. There are several claimants to the reward, $1000, and when it is paid the widow of Officer White will probably get a large portion of it. Officer Heffernan, who assisted in the capture of Bande, has received nothing as yet, except $25, sent to him by a gentleman in some town in Illinois. He and the pawnbroker, Mr. Wright, are to attend Bande's trial as witnesses. Bande's chances for hanging are not as good as they seemed to be when he was removed to Knox county, Illinois. He is to have a fair trial, and his brothers, residents of Fairfield, Iowa, have engaged two or three good criminal lawyers to defend him. The defense will be insanity, and there will be a whole host of witnesses to swear that some of Bande's forefathers were crazy, and that Bande himself has been crazy at times. In case the jury fails to convict him, the Gilson people will probably try to get hold of him, and if they do there'll be no need of a second trial.

I am sorry that I have no good news in relation to

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE

that is to be opened the coming year between New Orleans and the other side of the gulf. Mr. Nathan is still here, but the holidays have prevented him from arousing any enthusiasm among the merchants for the new line. His address before the Merchants' Exchange has been referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. George Bain, Levi Ashbrook and W. L. Wickham, and Mr. Bain told your correspondent to-day that the committee had not been able to meet as yet, but that they intended to meet to morrow.

Mr. Bain says that none of the merchants are very enthusiastic on the subject at present, but that they all indorse the enterprise, and he believes that the leading grain and flour shippers of the city will take hold of the matter as they should as soon as the committee make their report on the propositions submitted by Mr. Nathan.

A baby show is to be given next week in Mercantile Library Hall, and every mother in the city is expected by the showman to exhibit a baby or two. Premiums are to be given for "handsome babies, homely babies, crying babies, laughing babies, peaceible babies, contented babies, noisy babies, quiet babies, fat babies, lean babies, supercilious babies, sweet babies, modest babies, brazen babies, kicking babies, scratching babies, pugnacious babies, babies lethargic, babies bucolic and babies angelic." The last baby show in St. Louis opened about the time of the Southern Hotel fire, and was not much of a success. Some two hundred babies have been entered for the present show.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative Party.

ROOMS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DEMOCRATIC-Conservative Party, New Orleans, December 29, 1877.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party of Louisiana is called for Wednesday, January 3, 1878, at 7:30 p. m., at the office of the Adjutant General, State-House.

Members will please attend without further notice, as business of importance is to be considered.

LOUIS BUSH, Chairman.

SYMPATHY WITH MEXICO.

What a Northern Gentleman Thinks About the Border Raids.

[San Antonio Express, Dec. 20.]

Saturday is the day when the Mexican mendicants cross over from their side of the San Pedro, and accumulate wealth by levying *prestamos* on the people in the business portion of the city, but as they have no authority from President Diaz, and as the Texans are to blame anyhow, and as it is important to promote commercial relations with Mexico, neither the city police, nor the United States troops stationed there, offer our citizens the slightest protection. If a business man does not succeed in making his escape into the interior of his store, rather than create the impression at the North that Texas is trying to get up a war, the victim of the conciliatory policy of the President opens his pocket-book and promotes friendly relations with our sister republic as far as he has the small change to do so.

Last Saturday, about 10 o'clock in the morning, when the raiders were making it unsafe for life and property on Commerce street two gentlemen were standing on the corner of the Plaza, which is one of the worst places in town for raiders, discussing the border complications. One of these gentlemen was from the North, and the other was an old resident of San Antonio.

A Mexican raider, with outstretched palm, and sores on his nose, approached the two gentlemen. The Northern gentleman was saying emphatically: "If there is anything in the world I want to see, it is the growth of more cordial relations between the Americans and the Mexicans."

Just then the medicant pulled the Northern gentleman's coat tail, and asked for a dime to get something to eat, but the Northern gentleman yelled out to him, "Get out, you scoundrel, or I'll call the police."

"As I was saying when that fraud interrupted me," continued the Northern gentleman, "What we need most is closer commercial intercourse with Mexico, ——"

Another Mexican raiding party, with a beautiful assortment of deformed fingers and toes, tried to enter into closer commercial relations with the Northern gentleman, by borrowing a dime for the love of God and five small children. To say the Northern gentleman was mad is to put it mild. He shook his gold-headed cane over the head of the raider, and had it not been for the San Antonian, would have broken the neutrality laws all to flinters over his head.

Said the San Antonian: "When you were interrupted you were saying something about closer commercial relations with Mexico."

"Yes," said the Northern gentleman; "what you need most is a railroad to Mexico—"

Just then two fresh raiding parties appeared for aid, but the Northern gentleman was too mad to pay any attention to their propositions. Several other raiding parties surrounded that gentleman from the North, and insisted on the recognition of Diaz, until the Northen gentleman surrendered, and asked his San Antonian friend to lend him a quarter to get rid of them.

"Certainly," said the San Antonian, handing over his pocket-book, "take as much as you want, and you need never pay it back, because we Texans expect to suffer less every time you Northern gentlemen sympathize with Mexico. We are used to that."

But the funniest part of