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THE AFGHAN WAR.

THEY ALL WILL NOT GO TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The Advance of the English Army—England Fighting Her Way Forward With Money.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The *Herald's* special cable from Tashkend, dated February 7, says that Kaufmann had received a telegram from the Governor of Samarcand, announcing the arrival of a letter from Gen. Rasgonoff informing him of his departure from Mazarisharif. The two officers of the Ameer's army, A surgeon and an interpreter remained at Teshkorgan with Shere Ali. The Ameer is sick and has abandoned his journey to Tashkend, sending in his place four ambassadors. Gen. Rasgonoff will arrive at Tashkend on the twentieth. His party will reach Governor General Kaufmann on Saturday evening. Its substance is to the effect that Yacoob Khan continues to send reports to the Ameer regarding the state of affairs in Cabul.

The English, although they are distributing the gold lavishly, are advancing with distrust, fearing of the conduct of mountaineers. The people of the hill tribes are readily taking the money offered them by the invaders, but lose no opportunity of pillaging the British convoys.

Gen. Rasgonoff is accompanied by a nephew of Shere Ali, two ambassadors and his vizier.

The Treaty of Peace Between Russia and Turkey Signed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—The definite treaty of peace between Turkey and Russia has been signed.

England has concluded a convention with Turkey, the former agreeing to purchase all of Turkish lands in Cyprus. The Sultan is to retain all his private estate.

Bismarck's Customs Programme—The Gag Law.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The German chambers of commerce oppose Prince Bismarck's new customs programme.

The Federal Council has adopted the parliamentary gagging bill in its amended form, as published a few days since.

Austria and Germany Unite Against Denmark.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says that it is believed there that secret agreements exist between Germany and Austria that are hostile to Denmark.

The Liverpool Strikes Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—The strikers have been quiet to-day. The military are still patrolling the line of docks.

Layard Unwell.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—A dispatch says Mr. Layard, British ambassador, is unwell.

The Governorship of Algeria.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—M. De Lesseps has been offered the governorship of Algeria.

NEW YORK.

Burglar Arrested—The Talmage Investigation—The Proposed Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—G. W. Carpenter, who is charged with burglary and larceny in Lorraine county, Ohio, was arrested in this city to-day on a requisition from Governor Bishop of Ohio. The prisoner was handed over to Sheriff Dobb, of Lorraine county, and left for Ohio to-night. It is said that J. N. Halleck and E. Remington, of the *Christian at Work*, will be invited to produce before the Brooklyn Presbytery's Talmage committee some documentary and other recollections which they have of the aforesaid affair.

It is said that the building which the Chamber of Commerce proposes to erect on the site of the old postoffice will cost $500,000. It is proposed to use the lower floor for a merchants' exchange, and to have a large hall for meetings above stairs.

Henri Laurent, actor, was arrested Saturday upon the complaint of John A. Duff, manager of the Standard Theatre, charged with disorderly conduct behind the scenes. He was arraigned at the police court this morning. The waiting-room was crowded with actors and actresses. Laurent stated he merely demanded money which was due him by the manager and refused to play without it. The judge discharged Laurent, stating that Duff had not made out his case.

The Potter Committee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Potter committee, it is stated on the best authority, will hardly conclude its labors till it sifts every thing connected directly and indirectly with the cipher dispatches to the bottom. It is asserted that President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, ordered all the dispatches relating to the presidential contest of 1876 to be destroyed. The Republicans were transmitting propositions relating to fraudulent transactions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Moffett Register in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9.—Resolutions were adopted in the Senate yesterday requesting the Finance committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Moffett liquor law as to require liquor keepers to pay a specific tax, equal to that now derived from the obnoxious bell tax, and remove the same from their shoulders.

The Cheyenne Prisoners.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 9.—The Cheyenne prisoners, seven bucks and fourteen squaws and children, including Wild Hog, Old Crow, Red Hand, Big Head and other prominent warriors, arrived here from Fort Robinson yesterday. Wild Hog will recover, despite his severely inflicted wound. The Cheyennes were placed in the post guard-house at Fort Leavenworth to await their trial.

Capt. Boyton's Last Feat.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—Capt. Paul Boyton arrived here this evening at 6:30, having successfully accomplished his swim from Oil City, which he began Thursday morning. Immense crowds, estimated at over 30,000 people, gathered along the river to see him land. He was in the water forty-eight hours and fifty minutes, and his face was badly frost-bitten. He will lecture here to-morrow evening.

A Pedestrian Tour Through the South.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—J. H. Webb, of this city, proposes to imitate the performance of Weston in England. He will start here, February 19, to walk to San Antonio, Texas, for a purse of $500, going through Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, a distance of 1250 miles, reaching San Antonio June 9. A wagon containing judges, time-keepers, etc., will accompany him.

A Cocking Main.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—A lively cocking main occurred near Ironton, O., yesterday. The affair took place in a magistrate's office, the magistrate himself being the owner of the cocks on one side. Upon John Burger, magistrate, exhibited cocks to be pitted against those from Ironton. There were five matches, $50 each, and $100 for the odd fight. Burger's bird won first, killing the Ironton cock in three minutes; Burger won the second in six minutes; Ironton won the third, and Burger's cock won the fourth in six minutes, and the fifth in thirty-three minutes.

A Railway Collision.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 9.—A collision occurred on the Boston, Barre and Gardiner Railroad yesterday a few miles from this city. N. C. Stone was fatally injured, and died here to-day; Superintendent Wilbur was severely bruised; E. W. Vail was severely cut in the head and had his ankle sprained. Manning, conductor of the train, who is responsible for the accident, is completely prostrated, and unable to give any reason for disobeying orders.

Fires.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Feb. 9.—A fire yesterday destroyed the stock of toys of C. O. Berton. The loss was $5000; no insurance. Mrs. A. Weber loses $5000 worth of millinery; insured for $2000.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 9.—Yesterday evening a fire broke out in the three-story block at the southeast corner of Second and Brady streets. The upper story was entirely burned out. The block was composed of five stores, owned by Peter Kerker, the Davenport Savings Bank, Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, of this city, and J. M. Pankerton, of Boston. The loss was $4000; on the stock $2000. Fully insured.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1 a. m.—Indications for Monday:

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, warm easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and in the southwest light rains.

AT FROGMOOR.

The sixth contest for the Mobile prize pitcher took place yesterday at Frogmoor. The prize was won by Company C of the Continentals. The score stood as follows:

CONTINENTAL GUARDS—COMPANY C.

John K. Renaud	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	5	—60
T. C. McQuithy	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	—	55
Jas. Maltby	2	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	—	—	53
Wm. Pierce	4	4	4	2	4	5	3	5	4	2	4	3	3	4	—	55
D. Rosenberg	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	—	—	57
Total																280

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY—COMPANY C.

W. A. Collins	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	0	—	—	5
W. J. Edwards	3	3	3	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	3	4	—	—	—	57
G. W. Charlton	5	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	5	4	5	4	3	—	—	55
Dudley Selph	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	—	—	62
Wm. Arms	4	3	4	3	2	4	5	4	0	4	4	4	4	5	—	54
Total																278

LOUISIANA FIELD ARTILLERY—COMPANY C.

E. Bercegeay	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	—	—	59
E. G. Schwin	4	2	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—	—	58
P. Latil	4	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	—	—	52
E. Guerin	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	2	5	3	4	4	3	—	—	55
P. C. Durel	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	3	4	—	—	55
Total																279

LOUISIANA FIELD ARTILLERY—COMPANY B.

H. B. Thompson	3	3	5	5	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	3	—	55
G. Schaefer	0	2	2	4	2	0	2	3	0	4	4	0	0	2	—	25
B. Duroux	2	4	4	4	5	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	0	—	—	43
W. R. Verlander	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	4	—	47
F. Sallean	3	4	2	5	4	3	4	4	0	3	3	4	0	0	4	43
Total																213

The shooting was excellent; not a fairer or better day could have been chosen for rifle shooting, and the attendance was very good.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

A Man Sacrificed by a Street Car.

At about 7:30 o'clock last evening a man named Emile Valemine was run over on Delery street by car No. 124, of the Dauphine and Barracks street line, and instantly killed.

The deceased, it is said, was under the influence of liquor, and went to sleep on the track, and as there are few, if any, lights in the vicinity, the driver, Thos. Burns, did not see the unfortunate man until the wheels of the car passed over his face and crushed it beyond recognition. The body was removed to the Fifth Precinct Station, where it now awaits the action of the coroner.

The driver of the car surrendered himself, and was locked up in the same station.

FRUIT GROWERS.

A convention of railroad men and fruit and vegetable growers on the Jackson Railroad line is to be held at Crystal Springs, Miss., on Wednesday, the twelfth instant. The convention will be largely attended by Mississippians and Louisianians who are interested in cheap and speedy transportation of the vegetable and fruit products of the South to the markets of the North, as well as the exchange of the Northern fruits and vegetables and agricultural products to reach our markets when the season of our own products has expired, in order that our market may be supplied at all times at cheap rates. The Fruit Growers' Association of Louisiana will be represented.

BATTERY A, ORLEANS ARTILLERY.

Battery A of the Regiment Orleans Artillery held a meeting yesterday at the State Arsenal to elect officers to fill vacancies. The following gentlemen were elected: Captain, B. F. Boneheeau; vice S. E. Jaquet, resigned; Lieut. Canonge, first senior lieutenant; A. Plaisworth, first junior lieutenant; M. Bentz, second lieutenant. After the election the boys were treated to a Roman punch by the elected officers.

A Body Found in a Lagoon.

Information was yesterday brought to the captain of the Fifth Precinct Station that the body of an unknown white man was lying in a lagoon, about five miles from the city. The captain detailed Officer Bledsoe to go and investigate the case. On the return of the officer from the scene, he stated that in a small lagoon, in the rear of the Fifth Precinct, near the Chattanooga Railroad, he found the body of an unknown white man in so advanced a state of decomposition that recognition was impossible.

From appearances he was about five feet six inches high, with dark hair and a red moustache. He had on a black and white striped calico shirt and a pair of blue woolen socks with white tops. His pants and hat had been carried off. A pair of No. 8 boots were found about seven feet from the body, together with a pair of white suspenders, a briar-root pipe, a piece of a scarf, and lastly an iron bar belonging to a sunken dredgeboat. The above effects were brought to the station. The left side and right arm of the deceased had been devoured by birds of prey. There were no marks of violence visible on the person of the deceased.

Prof. Sample, the famous horse educator, is succeeding in getting up his class, and will give his first lesson Monday evening, at the corner of Canal and Rocheblave streets. Tickets $5.

For Carolina Clay Peas call on George Heck & Co., corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

VETERANS OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.—See notice of meeting on Monday evening. All veterans are invited.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic stimulates the digestive organs and adds tone and strength to the stomach.

Always ready, need no cooking—Shadines.

WASHINGTON.

HOW THE CIPHER DISPATCHES BECAME PUBLIC.

The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company Explains Its Connection With the Ciphers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The following important letter explains itself. It was received by Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, chairman of the Potter Committee, from Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company:

NEW YORK, February 8, 1879.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman:

Sir—The testimony recently elicited by your committee, censuring this company's action in respect to political telegrams taken from us in 1876-7 by the Senate and House committees' subpoenas appears to have been uniformly so misunderstood by the press as to make it now seem proper to amplify the same by way of guarding against like apprehensions on the part of the committee itself, and of the members of the House. Accordingly, I respectfully submit the following brief statements of facts, all of which already appear upon the reports of Congress, asking that it be laid before your committee and spread upon record, to the end not only that a correct history of the transaction may appear, but that, at the same time, a simple act of justice be done thereby to the company which I have the honor to represent in the vindication of its late and present administration from any charge of political bias in the conduct of its business. The plain truth is that the company, realizing a great moral obligation to preserve sacred from a threatened exposure all telegrams committed to its confidence and keeping, both before and after the service of subpoenas, resorted to every legitimate and proper device, consistent with due respect for the authority of Congress, to prevent such exposure by a timely transfer of its messages from the custody of those managers and officers likely to be called upon to produce them to the executive officers in New York, and thence by a resolution of the executive committee of the board of directors, from the custody of the executive officers, to that of the executive committee itself. When, therefore, Manager Barnes of the New Orleans office was subpoenaed by the Morrison Committee, almost all of the telegrams that he was called on to produce had been taken from his custody, and he had no power to produce them. So, also, when the president was brought to the bar of the House for contempt, he was enabled to plead that he had not the custody of the messages called for in his subpoena.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives, as published in the Congressional Record, show that Mr. Orton himself, on this occasion, disclosed to the House the full information as to where the messages could be reached, but, notwithstanding this fact, no members of the House or of its committees saw fit, at the time, to act on the information thus given. The Senate, however, took the initiative and, sending to New York on the next day, served every member of the company's executive committee with a sweeping subpoena, which demanded the production of all messages to and from all the principal offices of the company where any important political telegrams were supposed to have been sent or received. Upon receiving this subpoena the executive committee, composed about equally of the members of the two political parties, proceeded with the messages to Washington, where soon after their arrival they were served with a sweeping subpoena from the House committee. A meeting of the executive committee was thereupon held, and, by resolutions then passed, it was decided to report the service on the company's president and the company alike; and to surrender to the House committee all the messages covered by its subpoena to President Orton, this being prior in term of service to the subpoena from the committee of the Senate, and to surrender to the Senate committee all the messages covered by its subpoena, this last being prior in time of service to the like subpoena from the committee of the House. It was further resolved, in order to comply as far as possible with conflicting subpoenas, that, whichever committee failed to receive original messages should have copies of all such originals as were delivered to the other committee, or if it should be concluded that the immense labor of copying might be saved, then that the committee of either house receiving original messages should agree that members of the committee of the other house which had called for them should have free access to examine such originals and make copies therefrom, if desired. A copy of these resolutions, of which the foregoing is the substance, was served upon each committee, January 19, and on the twenty-fourth January Senator Sargent wrote to the company stating that the committee of the House had accepted the alternative feature of the above mentioned arrangement, and that it was entirely satisfactory to both committees. The surrender of the messages was then made, but not till the company had urgently endeavored to impress upon the respective committees the necessity of guarding telegrams from theft and disclosure to others than those who, from their position upon the committees, were entitled to their inspection.

It will be seen that the company's action in these matters was strictly fair and impartial. We were powerless to take further precautions in the premises, and we are in no manner responsible for the subsequent loss of the telegrams instructed to the Senate Committee.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours, NORVIN GREEN, President.

The Sugar Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Ways and Means Committee will make another effort to-morrow to have a day fixed for the consideration of the bill relating to the duty on sugar.

Ewing's Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—If Gen. Ewing can get the floor in the House to-morrow, he will move to suspend the rules and pass the bill fixing the volume of currency at $400,000,000, and requiring and directing it to be maintained at that.

THE SEAMEN'S BETHEL.

Interesting Anniversary Ceremonies in Dr. Palmer's Church.

The Seamen's Bethel, under the management of the Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, is now one of the institutions of this city, and bids fair to continue its good work for many years to come.

Yesterday evening was the third anniversary of the New Orleans Seamen's Friends' Society, and a large number of the bon ton assembled at the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Palmer's) to assist at the religious exercises conducted in honor of the day.

The order of exercises included an invocation by the Rev. Benjamin Wayne, calling the blessing of God upon the Bethel. Then the Rev. James Beattie read a portion of the Scriptures.

The Rev. Thos. R. Markham delivered the second prayer, which was followed by hymn No. 119, sung by the the congregation.

Mr. W. C. Raymond, secretary of the society, read his report, which showed that the Bethel was in a prosperous condition and was without debt.

Rev. W. A. Carter spoke at some length in giving the anniversary sermon, to which the greatest attention was paid.

Hymn 244, "Jesus, lover of my soul," was sung by all.

Rev. A. J. Witherspoon submitted his report of the work done by the society, and also read the following interesting letter from Capt. J. F. McGlensey, commander of the Canonicus:

UNITED STATES STEAMER CANONICUS, New Orleans, January 30, 1879.

Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, Chaplain Seamen's Bethel, New Orleans:

Dear Sir—I can assure you that it gives me great pleasure to be enabled to bear testimony to the great good that has been done amongst the sailors coming to this port by the institution under your charge. Take this ship for instance: A number of the crew have been constant attendants for nearly a year, and I have found that the influence exerted by the Bethel has been of great benefit, inasmuch as it has greatly decreased drunkenness among the men, and has, therefore, decreased the punishments that so often have to be inflicted for misdemeanors arising from this cause. It has greatly aided me in maintaining discipline on board, and I have, therefore, good cause to be thankful to you and your associates in this good work.

I have often had the pleasure of attending your Monday meetings, accompanied by my wife and other ladies, and I never failed to pass a delightful evening, and have returned to my home feeling that I have enjoyed a few hours in a very agreeable way. Those who know sailor men the best can best appreciate the advantages conferred upon them by the existence of the Bethel, for it affords them a place where they can at all times enjoy themselves in a rational manner and keep them away from the many temptations to which they, as a class, are peculiarly exposed.

The Bethel does great good in making the sailor feel more respect for himself and the calling to which he belongs, for it shows him that he is not always to be delivered over to the harpies who fatten on their proverbial generosity, but that he has friends amongst all classes, both poor and rich, lowly and high born, who stand ready to extend him a helping hand, and who are greatly interested in his welfare.

Amongst those friends the most prominent are the fair sex, who always have had a liking for "Jack," and who have now put that liking to the best possible use.

Every sailor man certainly owes a great debt of gratitude to those noble ladies by whose exertions the Bethel was built, but, above all, to the chaplain, who works night and day for their benefit.

With very great respect, and wishing you as great success in the future as you have had in the past, I am, with sentiments of respect and esteem, yours, very sincerely,

JOHN F. McGLENSEY, Commander United States Navy.

Mr. David Talmage on behalf of the executive committee, reported that $1000 were necessary to carry on the Bethel.

Rev. B. M. Palmer delivered an eloquent appeal on behalf of the institution.

The ceremonies closed with the beautiful chorus hymn No. 401, "Homeward Bound," and after a solemn benediction by the Rev. W. A. Carter, the congregation slowly left the church.

A STATEMENT.

Mr. J. S. Sanders has called at the DEMOCRAT office, for the purpose of making a statement in reference to the following paragraph, which appeared on Saturday morning:

J. S. Sanders, a clerk, was arrested on a warrant and locked up in the Central Station, charged with disturbing the public peace and interfering with Mrs. Kate Barcello's business in the Sixth Justice Court.

Mr. Sanders says that the record is in error when it denominates him a clerk, his business being that of and he being professionally known as a collector. He held, he says, for collection two claims against the lady on whose affidavit he was arrested; and, acting under the impression that it was his duty to use every means in his power to secure payment, he placed in front of the house of the lady one of his employees, who had attached to his hat a placard, bearing the inscription, "Collector of bad debts." He says that, personally, he was not near the place during the day. In the evening he was informed that a warrant had been issued for him, and he immediately reported at the station and was released on his own recognizance.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Jane Geddis was lodged in the Second Precinct Station, charged with the larceny of $10.

Henry Carby, a dangerous and suspicious character, was lodged in the Eighth Station.

John P. Schriber was locked up in the Fifth Station, for assault and battery on a child.

Geo. Mason was run into the Harbor Station, charged with stealing a coat.

Chas. Jackson was lodged in the Harbor Station, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character.

J. Barcella was incarcerated in the Central Lock-up, charged with assaulting J. M. Smith with a hatchet.

Geo. Turner was lodged in the Central Station, charged with having stolen property in his possession.

T. J. Bassan, for assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a revolver, on Conrad Smith, was lodged in the Fifth Station.

Nat. Williams, a negro, was lodged in the Harbor Station, charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

Charles Gray was lodged in the Third Station, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character.

Daniel Reiley was lodged in the Central Station, charged with having a horse blanket in his possession supposed to have been stolen.

H. McCune, Mike Walsh and W. R. Dougherty were lodged in the Central Station, charged with breaking in the door and assaulting and beating Mrs. Price, at No. 97 Basin street.

Jim Casey was run into the Central Station, charged with obtaining refreshments and refusing to pay for same; also with being drunk and disturbing the peace.

A negro named Isaac Green was caged in the Second Precinct Station, charged with being drunk, disturbing the peace and biting and maiming the officer.

Who Will Mourn for Conkling?

[Baltimore Gazette.]

As there is no demand on anybody to mourn for Logan, perhaps somebody will mourn for Conkling.

Will There Be Another Vatican Council?

[From the Catholic Herald.]

We are informed by a London correspondent that a new Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church is projected to be held at Rome in the present year. It is reported among a few Catholics in London that the Pope is desirous to effect a solution of the present difficulty between the Church and the civil powers on the Continent by holding a council of the Universal Church.

The Income Tax Suit.

The case of the United States against Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, to recover alleged deficiencies in his income tax returns, was called in the United States District Court at New York last week, when counsel for defendant announced they were ready for trial. Counsel for the government said that after examining the depositions opened by his honor, Judge Choate, he deemed it but just and fair to the defendant that a bill of discovery should be filed. Counsel for defense said if the prosecution thought they could make a stronger case against Mr. Tilden they would give it every opportunity to do so, and the case then went over to the next term.

Latitude, as it Affects Official Conduct.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Boston *Globe* speaks of an offensive sight that shocked the feelings of those who witnessed it at the Boston and Albany depot. On one of the inward trains came three children, boys, in charge of a public functionary of some sort, evidently on their way to some State institution. The oldest was not more than twelve years of age, and only one of the three—the youngest, about six—was at all comfortably clad. The oldest of the lads was suffering from some throat trouble, and was evidently sick, yet he and the one next him in age were *chained* together. As that happened at Boston, and not New Orleans, we suppose that official sense of propriety is pretty much the same in every latitude.

A Queer Story About the Introduction of Yellow Fever.

[Baltimore Sun.]

The yellow fever experts discovered that the yellow fever was introduced into New Orleans on the ship Emily B. Souder, from Havana, which brought two passengers sick of yellow fever, one of whom was the purser of the ship. The quarantine physician, who had never had any experience in yellow fever, passed the sick men without inspection. The officers of the ship had brought one of the patients from a sick bed, wrapped him in a cloak and placed a newspaper in his hand, in order that he might appear to be well. This was the purser, who, upon arriving at New Orleans, was taken to the quarter where he died, and where soon after the yellow fever made its appearance. The ship was detained but five hours in quarantine. The New Orleans authorities, although notified by a Northern passenger on the boat of the fact that yellow fever was brought on the vessel, paid no attention to it.

No diner relish ever was encased—shadines.

JOHN LOGAN ON FINANCE.

THE FAR REACHING AND COMPREHENSIVE VIEWS OF ILLINOIS' NEW SENATOR.

His Strong Position in the Debates in 1873—How He Brought the "Wah" in—A Gorgeous Oration Unhappily Nipped in the Bud.

[Special Correspondence of the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1879.

The champion humorist of the time in which we live is undoubtedly employed as a writer of stalwart editorials for a certain obscure journal, originally printed for private circulation in the Chicago Custom-House and among the members of the Illinois whisky ring, but since the days of Bristow and the collapse of its rings without any visible mission on earth. This unique journal is called the *Inter-Ocean*. It is a quarto sheet and printed in wide columns—the great width, happy thought! being provided to give ample room for the staggering lies which it chiefly prints. It is needless to remark that this peculiar journal is

THE ORGAN OF JOHN LOGAN,

whose recent election to the Senate, by grace of Grantism and in defiance of Lindley Murray, has apparently driven the feeble-minded concern into hopeless lunacy of exultation. Among the ridiculous nonsense which the *Inter-Ocean* has printed by way of encomium on Logan was an assertion the other day to the effect that that swarthy foghorn in human shape is "a close and earnest student of the subjects which from time to time engage the attention of the Senate!"

Of course Logan is a student. Who ever said he wasn't? *Au contraire*, as the French say, didn't he tell us himself once, in great debate, that he had studied the subject of finance and knew what he was talking about; yea, verily, he had studied it two weeks!

That was a memorable course of study. It will never pass from the page of history. "Logan's Two Weeks on Finance" may ultimately become the title of a book calculated to upset all the received notions of political economy. A man like Logan can learn a great deal in two weeks; he ought, with proper application, be able to learn more than he ever knew before. At all events, a man of average memory could learn more in two weeks' study than Logan ever knew; and it is to be presumed that Logan is a man of average memory. But this is not to the point.

What I set out to do was to write the history of

LOGAN'S TWO WEEKS ON FINANCE.

I tell it as it was related to me by a solemn Senator. I won't say that this solemn Senator's name is Jones, but it might be. Jones is not an uncommon name. In fact it would be improper to mention the name of the solemn Senator who figures as the veracious historian of Logan's Two Weeks on Finance, because the story was related in executive session—in one of the cloak rooms—and the secrecy of executive session should be held inviolate.

The story itself runs thus:

"By the way," inquired our Solon, helping himself to a fresh cigar out of Maxey's cigar case, "Did you ever hear the particulars of that course of study?"

Nobody had heard it.

"Well, I venture to say that I am the only man living who is conversant with all the facts, and I don't think I ought to monopolize so much valuable information. You see, when the financial question first came up in the session of 1873-74, Logan, Morton, Carpenter and some other Western Republicans got rattled and concluded that their constituents wanted more money. Logan was particularly excited, so much so that when the debate on Morton's inflation bill opened, he jumped up to make a speech according to his usual custom, without any preparation beyond that of asking his next neighbor, old Hamlin, what subject was under consideration. Hamlin, on this occasion, had been asleep, in consequence of Howe having the floor at the time, and didn't know; so Logan sent a page down to the Clerk's desk to inquire.

"The page came back with the information that the subject under consideration was that of finance.

"'O, ho!' said Logan, 'I'll make a speech.' So he took the floor as soon as Howe finished, and began to talk finance. But after stumbling through the introductory sentences he concluded that he was getting off wrong, and whispered to Hamlin to move to go into executive session, which was done.

"That night when John went home, he said to his wife, who is much more of a Senator than he is, intellectually speaking, that he didn't seem to catch the subject exactly. It didn't roll off the end of his tongue like speeches on the Ku-Klux bill and the fifteenth amendment. In fact, he couldn't see

WHERE THE WAR WAS TO BE WORKED IN,

and the idea of having to make a speech without any war in it was something he had never contemplated. Whereupon Mrs. L. suggested to John that he ought to study the question before he attempted to make a speech on it.

"John said that was a good suggestion. He would adopt it and begin operations immediately.

"Accordingly the next day, when John took his seat in the Senate, he wrote a note and, calling a page, sent it to Spofford, the librarian of Congress. Spofford opened the note and immediately became violently agitated. It read as follows:

"'*My Dear Spofford*—Please send me, by bearer, all the books you have touching the subject of finance.'"

"Eheu!" said Spofford, with emphasis. (Eheu is profanity in Latin. Spofford is so learned that he even swears classically.) The immediate cause of Spofford's classical profanity was the thought that he had some 32,000 books on finance, with pamphlets beyond computation, and Logan wanted him to load them all upon that poor, small boy.

Finally, upon reflection, Spofford concluded to send John fifteen or twenty of his elementary works, with a polite note to the effect that when he finished them more would be forthcoming. John had the books sent to his committee room and, with his private secretary supporting his left flank, immediately attacked them.

"The first one he happened to get hold of was an essay of the sixteenth century, printed in old English characters. 'Gad,' ejaculated John, 'finance is an old subject, ain't it. Here Spofford has sent me an ancient work in the original Greek!'

"The private secretary glanced at the book and timidly suggested that it was not Greek, but old English.

"'Oh, well,' said John, 'it looks like Greek. Is it much like the new English—the kind we speak, you know?' To which the private secretary responded that it was much the same in all except the shape of the letters; with a mental reservation that there was no written language much like the English John used.

"Finally, after about an hour and a half of deep study, John concluded that he would begin to block out his speech. So he began to dictate as follows:

"'*Mr. President*—The subject under consideration is one that has engrossed the attention of mankind from the earliest ages. In fact, we find in the Scriptures that

THE SUBJECT OF FINANCE

was the root of all evil several thousand years ago. But I will not consume the time of the Senate in tracing the history of financial discussion. Suffice it to say that in every age of the world of which we have any knowledge; from the time when the Phœnicians, under Julius Cæsar, overran Greece and destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii; from the historic siege and capture of Troy by the great Hannibal at the head of his invincible Romans; from the days when Lycurgus made laws for Carthage, and Semiramis, glorious sorceress of the Nile, ensnared the Grecian conqueror Tamerlane in the silken meshes of her charms, down to the memorable hour when General Washington crossed the Alps—yes, Mr. President, from that dim past down to the present day, the great subject of finance has engrossed the deliberations of statesmen and absorbed the attention of philosophers. But, Mr. President, at this time the subject of finance has a new significance. When the blood-red fires of rebellion burst forth over our fair land a few years ago and armed treason raised its bloody hand against the best government the world ever saw, who was it that leapt to the rescue of the Union? It was the Republican party, I repeat it, sir, the great and glorious Republican party. Shall that proud record be effaced, Mr. President? No, never! Mr. President, when, in 1861,

THE TOCSIN OF WAR PEALED FORTH

its clarion notes upon the peaceful air of this once happy Union, who was it that aimed the traitor's shot at Sumter? The Democratic party. I repeat it, Mr. President, the Democratic party. Mr. President, that rebellion was the—

"Here the private secretary suggested that John was wandering from the subject. 'That's so,' said John, 'but can't we ring in the war somehow? It'll help to fill up.'"

Just at this interesting stage of the story a page came running into the cloak-room to say that the Senate was going into executive session on the New York nominations, and our solemn Senator had to suspend. But as he vanished he said that John was ultimately dissuaded by his friends from making that speech. He probably had it printed as a campaign document for circulation among his raw-head Radical constituents on the flat prairies of Central and Northern Illinois, to be read in connection with the editorials of the *Weekly Inter-Ocean*. The fragment above recited is couched in rather better grammar than John usually deploys; but you know it is not possible to reproduce John's grammar *verbatim*. Even the proof-readers in the government printing office inadvertently improve it in the mere mechanical operation of correcting the proof.

Who dares to dispute the assertion of the *Inter-Ocean* that John is a studious statesman. What other statesman ever studied finance in the original Greek! Go to!!

A. C. B.

THE LOUISIANA COMBINATION.

Wharton's Retention as Marshal—The Expected Effect Upon State and City Politics—Where the Conservatives Come In.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

The President will make no immediate change in the office of the United States Marshal for the District of Louisiana. Very serious complaints have been made against Jack Wharton, the present Marshal, but the administration does not seem to think that they have been sustained. The appointment of Badger and McMillen and the retention of Jack Wharton are believed to mark a new departure by the administration in regard to Louisiana politics. The testimony taken in New Orleans by the Teller committee seems to have convinced the President that it will be impossible for the Republican party to exist in Louisiana unless the Federal offices in that State are in the hands of Republicans who have the confidence of the colored people and who have sufficient courage to go through the State and make the campaign for their party in spite of the bulldozers, and to lead and organize the colored people, no matter who may threaten.

In other words, the question which the President had to decide was whether he will be governed in making appointments by civil service rules alone, or whether, while he secured the services of honest and efficient men, he should not also select those who would stand up for their political rights, and would not allow their party to be stamped out of existence by the men with shotguns. He seems to have chosen the latter course in making the nomination which he sent to the Senate to-day retaining Jack Wharton in the Marshalship. Wharton probably owes his retention in part, also, to information brought to the President by Republican members of the Teller committee, who visited the White House last night. They told the President that while Wharton's appearance might not be in his favor, he was undoubtedly a man of great courage, and, in the present emergency, peculiarly fitted for the place he holds. Judge Billings has also written a letter, saying that the business of the court would suffer if a change should now be made in the Marshal's office. The Louisiana Republicans think that there will certainly be new political alliances in that State before the presidential election of next year, and that the changes now made in the Federal offices at New Orleans will promote the breaking up of the Democratic party. At the last election there were two political organizations, not the Republican opposed to the Democratic party—the Conservative and the National, the latter putting more stress on local questions than upon those of national finance.

A combination of these two organizations with the Republicans is now believed to be not only possible, but probable, and such a combination would be able to carry the State. Such an alliance, it is also believed, would sustain the national candidates of the Republican party. In view of these possible effects, therefore, of these appointments on the political future of Louisiana, they become very important.

That Dog Fight.

The dog fight did not come off yesterday, as was expected, and the gentlemen who own the Louisiana Cock Pit say that they will not allow the fight to take place in that pit. The police say that the dog fight shall not take place at all, and they are watching Jennings and his dogs closely.

National Surgical Institute.

The annual visit