THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Cockrell's Bill Referred to the Committee on Commerce Against His Wishes.

Passage of the Diplomatic and Consular Bill—Other Appropriation Bills in the House—The Proceedings in Detail.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Ransom the bill appropriating $75,000 for the erection of a public building at Asheville, N. C., was taken up and passed.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill directing restoration of the official letter books of the executive department of North Carolina.

Mr. Hampton, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to settle the account for arms between the State of South Carolina and the United States.

Mr. Cockrell moved to take from the Commerce Committee, to which it was referred, the bill introduced by him by request yesterday, for opening direct trade between the States of the Mississippi valley and Brazil, and establishing a mail service therewith. He wished it referred to the Postoffice Committee.

Messrs. McMillan, Hereford and Beck objected, believing the mail service merely incidental to the commercial purposes of the bill. Mr. Beck said it was a disguised form of the old application for a subsidy to a steamship line to Brazil. To thus give one line an advantage over others was unjust. The Commerce Committee had more to do with the bill than the Postoffice Committee. Mr. Cockrell's motion was defeated.

The bill providing for the international exhibition in New York in 1883 was opposed by Messrs. Carpenter and Eaton as unconstitutional, and advocated by Messrs. Wallace and Kernan. The morning hour expired and the bill went over.

The Geneva award bill was laid aside and the immediate deficiency bill taken up. After agreeing to several of the committee's amendments the Senate adjourned without reaching the marshals' clause, on which considerable debate is expected.

House.—Mr. Morton, of New York, presented a memorial of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Messrs Taylor & Co., Havemeyer & Elder, David Dows & Co., and other mercantile and banking houses of New York, praying for an amendment of the Revised Statutes so that the duties on sugars shall be assessed upon the quantity delivered from instead of upon the quality entered into bonded warehouses. Referred.

F. Wood gave notice that when the diplomatic and Indian appropriation bills shall have been disposed of he would call up the pending bill for consideration.

The House then—the morning hour having been dispensed with—at 12:40 went into committee of the whole, Mr. Converse in the chair, on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed exactly as reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

The army appropriation bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Clymer will call it for consideration Thursday. It appropriates $26,425,800, being a reduction of $1,201,675 from the department estimates.

The Star deficiency bill was reported from the Appropriations Committee, with the Senate amendments, and referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Blackburn will call it up to-morrow.

The House proceeded to consider the Bradley-Simmons contested election case for the Second Arkansas district. After arguments by Mr. Bradley, the contestant, and Weaver, in his behalf, and by Simmons, the sitting member, and Sawyer, in his behalf, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Ways and Means Committee Decide to Place Paper on the Free List—The Duty on Woolens.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House Ways and Means Committee to-day, by a vote of 8 to 3, decided to place on the free list all manufactured paper, wood pulp, jute, butts, unmanufactured rags, straw and all other fibre and fibrous plants fit for use in the manufacture of paper. They also decided, by a vote of 7 to 5, to fix the duty at 40 per cent on flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns; all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of alpaca goats, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool not otherwise provided for.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day unanimously agreed upon the army appropriation bill for the year ending June, 1881. It appropriates an aggregate of $26,425,800, which is a reduction from the estimates submitted of $1,201,675. Representative Clymer was instructed to report the bill to the House to-day.

SHERMAN LOOKING AFTER HIS FENCES.

Secretary Sherman left for Ohio to-night, and will be absent several days.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Algar M. Wheeler as postmaster at Danville, Va.

THE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Before the Exodus Committee to-day John G. Lewis, colored, ex-member of the Packard Legislature, of Louisiana, testified that the exodus was caused by the political, social and commercial ill-treatment of the negroes.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Two Young Cincinnatians Engage In An Affray, In Which One Is Killed.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Charles Theis, Jr., Joseph Ritter and Henry Brown quarreled about a young lady, at a ball in Eclipse Hall, Newport, Ky., last night, and after the ball renewed the affray on the street at 5 o'clock in the morning. Brown knocked Theis down and Ritter then shot Theis through the head, killing him. Ritter surrendered himself. Brown and Ritter are of good family, but were drunk.

BLOWN FROM A ROOF AND KILLED.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Peter Smith and Patrick Cantwell, tinsmiths, at work on the new Seventh Regiment Armory, were blown from the roof to the ground during a heavy gale of wind to-day, and killed.

FATAL FIRE ON A NEW YORK POLICE BOAT.

NEW YORK, March 30.—This morning while the crew were sleeping on the police boat Seneca, at the foot of East Seventeenth street, a fire broke out in the galley and spread rapidly through the ship. Policemen Tulley and Yall were seriously burned, and were sent to Bellevue Hospital. Charles H. Berry, the steward, was burned to a crisp in his berth. Several others had narrow escapes. The boat was of little value, and will not be rebuilt.

A TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR FIRE.

STAUNTON, Va., March 30.—A portion of the Buffalo Gap iron and steel works were burned to-day. The fire was accidental. Loss $20,000. Insured for $18,000.

FIRE IN A COTTON MILL.

NORWICH, Conn., March 30.—A fire last night in the Tonemah mills, at Taftville, one of the largest mills in New England, caused $25,000 damages.

SINKING OF A SCHOONER.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The signal corps station at Cape Hatteras reports: The schooner Wakeful, from Washington, N. C., with a cargo of shingles, was driven on the shoals in Pamlico sound, near Hatteras inlet, during the southerly storm of the twenty-fifth instant. No lives were lost, the crew landing in their boats at Hatteras village. The vessel is leaking badly and is reported as having four feet of water in her hold.

INDICTMENT OF DR. DIX'S PERSECUTOR.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The grand jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday handed in an indictment against Eugene Fairfax Williamson, the man who recently wrote annoying letters to Rev. Dr. Dix, and is now confined in the Tombs.

Williamson pleaded not guilty to-day. His trial was fixed for April 12.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Patrick McQuaine, assistant steward of the Havana steamer Saratoga, indicted for smuggling into the United States 350 packages of cigarettes, was this morning sentenced to thirteen months' hard labor at the Albany Penitentiary.

A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The jury in the case of A. A. Shipler, on trial for the murder of George Truman, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FLIGHT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CORRUPTIONISTS.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—Kemble, Salter and others, indicted for bribery in connection with the riot bill, have jumped bail and fled. Detectives are after them.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A Petersburg, Va., special says: A severe cyclone visited a portion of Brunswick county Saturday night. It struck Lawrenceville about 11 o'clock, unroofing and seriously damaging the court-house, blowing down every building on James Buckley's place, except his dwelling, which was badly injured. Two large stable buildings, belonging to J. E. Thomas and D. M. Bernard, were completely demolished. Other buildings were more or less damaged. Trees were uprooted, blown down and the streets blockaded. It is feared great damage has been done to property along the track of the cyclone through the country.

AN INMATE OF AN ALMS-HOUSE MURDERED BY THE KEEPER.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—Details are published of a brutal assault on and the murder of John Goehring, a pauper inmate of the Allegheny City alms-house on February 6 by the keeper, Crawford, and another inmate. Goehring was knocked down, kicked and beaten on the head, and died soon after, and was quietly buried. The assassins have been arrested.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Two State Conventions Called by the Georgia Democracy—A Much Divided Committee.

[Special to the Democrat.]

ATLANTA, March 30.—The Georgia Democratic Executive Committee met here to-day. The committee numbers twenty three; present, sixteen. They called two State conventions—one to meet here June 9, to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Cincinnati, the other to meet here August 4, to nominate a Governor, State officers and presidential electors for Georgia. The action of the National Democratic Executive Committee urging more efficient organization of the Democratic party was indorsed, and resolutions looking to a thorough organization in this State were adopted. A resolution was also adopted inviting independent Democrats throughout the state to return to the fold.

With one exception the committee is anti-Tilden. It divides on Thurman, Bayard, Hancock, Hendricks, Field and others.

DATE OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Democratic State Committee has issued a call for a state convention to be held at Syracuse on April 20.

THE ANTI-THIRD TERM REPUBLICANS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The anti-third term Republicans met here last night and issued a call for a primary election for the purpose of forming a State committee to oppose the nomination of Grant for a third term.

THE ELECTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The election is proceeding with unusual quiet. The vote will apparently be light.

THE BUSINESS BOOM.

Increase of Compensation to Railroad Employes.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The following was made public to-day by the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

The board of directors, in accordance with the statement contained in the last annual report, have directed a restoration of the pay of all persons in the service of the company to the compensation in force at the time of the reduction, June 1, 1879, to take effect from and after April 1, next. It gives me great pleasure to be able to make this announcement, which will, I trust, be entirely satisfactory to all employes of the company.

THOS. A. SCOTT, President.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 30.—The wages of the employes of the New York and Long Branch Railroad and the New Jersey Southern Railroad, both operated by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, will be increased on the first of April. The men now receiving $50 or less per month, will obtain an advance of 20 per cent, and those receiving over that amount 10 per cent.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

The Reception in Houston—En Route for New Orleans.

GALVESTON, March 30.—At Houston yesterday two of the spiked guns were cleared in time to fire salutes on the arrival of Gen. Grant. At the reception at the Hutchins House the gas was turned off from the street. Lamps and candles had to be substituted. General and Mrs. Grant, Misses Felt and McKernan, Byron Andrews, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and Major Thos. P. Ochiltree arrived from Houston this evening at 2:15 o'clock by the steamer Harlan, and left at 2:45 for New Orleans, via Morgan City.

A New York Firm Withdraws from the Sugar Duties Memorial.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The following is the full dispatch, touching sugar duties, sent to Congressman Fernando Wood by Dick & Meyer, which was referred to in these dispatches last night:

"We desire to have our names withdrawn from the memorial asking for a uniform rate of duty up to No. 13 Dutch standard, on imported raw sugar, presented to your committee, and beg you, while informing your committee of this fact, to state that we are in accord with those gentlemen who are represented by Mr. Theodore Havemyer. We ask for either a pure ad valorem, or the nearest practicable approach to ad valorem, in the specific rates on the various classifications as existing under the present tariff."

More Reinforcements for the Force in Pursuit of Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—A dispatch from Tucson says: The following commands have been sent from Arizona to report to Gen. Hatch, with a view to the pursuit of Victoria's band of Indians: Capt. McLellan, with Company L, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. Gatewood, in command of a company of Indian scouts and twenty-five men of the Sixth Cavalry; and Lieut. Miller, in commend of fifteen soldiers of the Sixth Cavalry and a company of Indian scouts. Victoria is reported to have 200 warriors, and is now east of the Rio Grande. The entire command of Hatch in the field will not exceed 700 men.

Vicksburg Extends an Invitation to Gen. Grant.

VICKSBURG, March 30.—At a special meeting of the city council an invitation was extended to Gen. U. S. Grant to visit this city. A committee was appointed to go to New Orleans and present the invitation. A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for Gen. Grant's reception, if the invitation is accepted.

The Strike at Cohoes.

COHOES, N. Y., March 30.—The aspect of the strike remains unchanged.

THE LATEST FOREIGN FACTS.

Events of Interest Occurring in the Outer World.

Parliamentary Elections in England—Important Action of the French Government Concerning Religious Orders.

Mexican Matters—Other Foreign Notes.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 20, via Havana, March 29.—A Spanish organ, *Voz de Hispana*, has created a great sensation by bitterly denouncing the Mexican government and people, accusing the latter of assassinating Spaniards on various occasions with impunity.

The same journal ridicules the idea that by Gen. Grant's influence an American protectorate might be established.

A majority of the Mexican press supports Gen. Gonzales for the Presidency. It is generally believed that he will carry the election, and be peacefully inaugurated. All cliques attack President Diaz. They are apparently vexed at the impartial course of the President, which furnishes no pretext or excuse for another revolution.

The political supporters of Senor Zamacon as a candidate for the Presidency have met for the purpose of adopting a programme.

The Apaches, driven from the United States territory, have entered Chihuahua.

A frontier paper accuses the American government of selling to American citizens lands which lie beyond the boundary line and within the limits of the State of Sonora.

UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, March 30.—Nineteen thousand volunteers participated in a sham fight at the Easter Monday review at Brighton to-day. A fog somewhat retarded operations.

LONDON, March 30.—The race for park hurdle handicap plate came off to day at the Kempton Park March meeting and was won by Mr. Jas. Gordon Bennett's five year old horse Muscadin. The second place was secured by Col. Olway's five year old bay colt Red Hazard and the third by Mr. Chibbets four year old Peroration. Five ran.

The betting just before the race was 10 to 6 against Red Hazard, 3 to 1 against Muscadin, and 5 to 1 against Peroration. Muscadin was ahead throughout, and won in a canter, twenty lengths ahead of Red Hazard, who was forty lengths ahead of Peroration. Mr. H. Owen's five-year-old Mangostan threw his rider. Mr. Stone's Northumbrian (aged) was beaten off.

The brig Martha, from Wilmington, for the English Channel, before reported at spoken at sea, February 23, badly damaged in a succession of hurricanes, has been towed into Queenstown for repairs.

The following candidates were to-day elected to Parliament without opposition: Mr. Saml. G. Smith, Conservative, for Aylesbury, re-elected; Sir Nathan M. DeRothschild, Liberal, an ardent supporter of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy, for Aylesbury, re-elected; Geo. Schlater Booth, Conservative, for Herts, North, re-elected; Mr. Wm. W. B. Beach, Conservative, for Hants, North, re-elected; Viscount Hinching Brooke, Conservative, for Huntingdon, re-elected; Mr. H. A. Brassey, Liberal, for Sandwich, re-elected; Sir Charles Forster, Liberal, for Walsall, re-elected; Right Hon. Ed. W. Gibson, Conservative, Attorney General for Ireland, for Dublin University, re-elected; Right Hon. Edward H. Knatchbull Hugessen, Liberal, for Sandwich, re-elected; Hon. David Plunket, Conservative, for Dublin University, re-elected; Lord Arthur J. E. Russell, Liberal, for Tavistock, re-elected; and Sir Edward W. Watkin, Liberal, the great railway chairman, for Hythe, re-elected. Hon. D. R. Plunket was a former law adviser of the Crown in Ireland and Solicitor General. He is one of the best speakers on the government side of the House.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 30.—The decrees against unauthorized religious societies are published today. The first concerns the Jesuits, and says: The government, considering that further toleration cannot be extended to a society against which the national sentiment has declared itself, have resolved to dissolve the association, and the establishments occupied by its members must be closed and vacated within three months, which period may be prolonged until August 31, in case of educational establishments attached to the society. The second decree provides that unauthorized congregations must apply to the government for authorization, and that such bodies as shall not ask or eventually obtain authorization shall be dissolved.

PARIS, March 30.—Subscriptions for Irish relief amount to 125,000 francs.

Prof. Nordenskjold, Swedish explorer, will to-day be appointed commander of the order of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, March 30.—The *Gazette de France* is in position to affirm that all religious congregations will adopt the same attitude regarding the government measures. All Catholic journals make it understood that none of the religious congregations concerned will apply for authorization.

LONDON, March 30.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: The unauthorized religious communities in France number 334 for men, with 7444 members, and 601 for women, with 14,003 members, but the bulk of these are not Jesuits, and will be summoned to submit their statutes to the government for authorization if their statutes are unobjectionable. Paris and its suburbs contain 123 Jesuit communities, and the Jesuit colleges throughout France number twenty-seven.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 30.—By a royal decree it is ordered that Senor Lope Gisdert, present director of the Cuban treasury, shall take charge of the office of Governor of the Spanish Bank, and that Senor Jose Canovas del Castillo shall be director of the treasury. They will thus exchange offices.

The authorities here have received a dispatch from Spain announcing that $1,500,000 have been shipped for the Cuban treasury, and that more will follow.

GERMANY.

LONDON, March 30.—Reuter's Berlin dispatch says: According to information received from a trustworthy source the Prussian government intends, at a supplementary session of the Landstag, to ask for full powers to enable them to administer ecclesiastical laws in a less rigorous spirit.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, March 30.—The points of the railway convention, reserved for consideration of the Servian government, respecting the Bulgarian junction and the tariff of tolls, have been decided against the demands of Austria. M. Ristics, Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will inform Austria that Servia must refuse to compromise the position accorded to her by the treaty of Berlin.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 30.—Mr. Fairchild, the new American minister, will be received by the King and present his credentials to-morrow.

The Jesuits are building houses in Catalonia and have purchased a large establishment near Madrid.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, March 30.—Sir Francis Hincks and other directors of the Consolidated Bank, against whom true bills were found at the last assizes, for making false returns, were formally acquitted at the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, the private prosecutor having withdrawn the accusation, and the crown having no evidence to offer.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: We are informed that the Chinese government will probably shortly claim Macao from the Portuguese.

CABUL, March 30.—Fighting continues between Mohammed Jan and the Huzars. The authenticity of the news of the defeat of Mohammed Jan is doubted.

MADRID, March 30.—The rivers Jucar and Segura and their tributaries have overflowed their banks, and the towns of Alcira and Orihuela have been inundated, but the waters are now subsiding.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 30.—A new ministry has been formed with Senor Haroiva as President of Council, and Senator Luiseas Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says: To pave the way for some desirable amendments to be introduced into the Bulgarian charter, the Emperor of Russia has permitted Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, to enlist 5000 Russian subjects in the military service of the principality.

HAVANA, March 30.—Sugar quiet but steady. Exchange 17¾ premium.

HAVANA, March 30.—The *Gazette* publishes a decree by the government of Venezuela, declaring navigation of the Oronoco closed, as the coast where the river discharges is blockaded. This would indicate that the troubles in Venezuela are not over, as was last reported.

HAVANA, March 30.—Fires reported on the Constancia, Encornacion and Santa Rosalia plantations in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos.

DARMSTADT, March 30.—Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice have arrived here.

Railroad Matters.

NASHVILLE, March 30.—At a stockholders' meeting of the Nashville and Chattanooga road to-day the sale of the Owensboro and Nashville, and St. Louis and Southwestern roads were ratified. Col. E. W. Cole resigned the presidency, and John W. Thomas, former superintendent, was elected president, and M. C. Wrenne appointed superintendent. James Montgomery was also appointed superintendent of the St. Louis and Southeastern division.

The New York Piano Makers Secure an Increase of Wages.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Hermann, the piano manufacturer, has consented to advance the wages of his employes twenty-five per cent, and they resume work to-morrow. Steinway's 700 employes resumed work to-day at 10 per cent increase. Pease & Co. have voluntarily granted 10 per cent advance to their employes.

De Lesseps in Boston.

BOSTON, March 30.—Count de Lesseps and party arrived here this morning.

A breakfast was given in his honor at Mr. Appleton's residence, at which Mayor Prince and other guests were present. He addressed the Board of Trade this afternoon on his plan for a canal, and attended the theatre to-night.

A Stringent Law Against Seduction.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 30.—The lower house of the General Assembly yesterday passed a law making the seduction of any unmarried female, of good repute, under twenty-one years of age, under promise of marriage, a felony. It fixes the penalty at from one to five years in the penitentiary.

Opening of the New York Museum of Art.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park was formally opened to-day by President Hayes in the presence of Secretaries Evarts and Ramsey, Baron Blanc, Italian Minister, Peter Cooper, W. W. Astor and many other celebrities.

Labor Troubles in Biddeford, Me.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 30.—Fifty women, employed in the Laconia mills, yesterday demanded and received twenty cents per hand advance in pay. The men and boys, whose wages were raised Saturday, struck for more to-day and were discharged.

Demand for an Ad Valorem Duty on Sugar.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—A memorial signed by three-fourths of the wholesale grocers of this city was sent to Washington to-day and placed in the hands of Fernando Wood, asking an ad valorem duty on sugar.

"Our Country's Defenders."

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, March 30.—A State encampment of "Our Country's Defenders" was organized here to-day. The organization is political, but not partisan, and its object is to preserve the union.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Arrived: B. J. Hazard. Arrived out: Indiana, Rosario, Harvest Home, Homeward; Prosperidad for New Orleans, Baltic for Norfolk, and Kalkinska for New Orleans.

Chicago's Exposition Building.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The committee of arrangements have let the contract for putting the exposition building in order for the Republican National Convention for $6800.

Forgery of Cincinnati Bonds.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Eighteen duplications of forgeries of city bonds have been discovered. The subject is under investigation by the board of revision.

Another Victim to 13—15—14.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—George Mitchell, a painter, has become insane over the fifteen puzzle.

Narrow Escape of the Steamer City of Mexico—The Lottery Scoop.

[Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The steamer City of Mexico, from which Gen. Grant was landed at Galveston, arrived here in a disabled condition, and was very nearly wrecked in the recent storm. She is now on the dock, and an attempt is being made to conceal her true condition by both officers and consignees.

The New York combination to-day carried the general lottery bill through the Senate by a vote of 20 to 16, and it claims to have secured forty-eight members in a House of ninety-six. Percy Roberts, reporter of the Supreme Court, is said to be the agent of Hays, the leader of the New York ring, and is very active in his effort to have the bill passed.

Grant's Future Movements.

[N. Y. Times.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Now that Gen. Grant has returned to the United States, some interest is felt regarding his future movements. So far as can be learned from gentlemen who have received letters from him, the ex-President will make a tour of Texas, then go to New Orleans; from this point he will probably proceed up the Mississippi river to St. Louis or Cairo, and thence to Galena, where he will remain a short time. From this place, a trip has been projected to Leadville, the General being desirous of viewing that new and prosperous country. He will return to Galena, where he will remain until the latter part of May, and thence come to Philadelphia. After that he will proceed to Long Branch, where he will remain until the season closes. He will not have a public reception in New York city, his friends having abandoned that idea.

Spelling Reform.

The secretary of the Spelling Reform Association reports that, besides the Chicago *Tribune* and *Home Journal*, there are 200 papers in all parts of the country that have adopted, in whole or in part, the modified spelling, and are trying to prepare the minds of readers for a still further change. The rules at present in force are as follows:

1. Omit *a* from the digraf *ea* when pronounst as *e* short, as in hed, helth, etc.
2. Omit silent *e* after a short vowel, as in hav, giv, definit, infinit, forbad, etc.
3. Write *f* for *ph* in such words as alfabet, fantom, camfor, filosofy, telegraf, etc.
4. When a word ends with a double letter, omit the last, as in shal, wil, clif, eg, etc.
5. Change *ed* final to *t* where it has the sound of *t*, as in lasht, imprest, fixt, etc.

The Washington *Post* is confident that Tilden has been killed off.

THE BOSS WHALE.

Facts and Fancies About the Stranger in New York.

A Sea Monster Sixty-five Feet Long and Twenty in Diameter.

[N. Y. Herald.]

From ten to fifteen acres of people took possession of the piers around the foot of Stanton street yesterday morning, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon most of the business in that neighborhood was suspended. The cause of the excitement was the arrival of a whale sixty-five feet long and from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter.

The whale was caught in Cape Cod Bay on Thursday last by a party of fishermen, led by Capt. Lavanier, an old whaler. When first sighted there were two of them, and their spouting was the signal for the hoisting of the barrels upon the signal poles for miles along the cape, to give notice to the fishermen that fish were in sight. Of the numerous crews that started in pursuit, Lavanier and his men were the first to put an iron into the monster, and according to whaling usage, thus acquired a valid title to the fish. The pursuers used what is known as the bomb-lance, an instrument in the shank of which is placed a fulminating powder which explodes after the weapon enters the blubber. Two casts were made with this instrument and the marks of the wounds that resulted are plainly visible. It is said that the death struggles of the monster were terrific, the water being dyed with blood and beaten into foam by the lashings of its ponderous tail, the noise of which could be heard at Provincetown, nearly two miles distant. The entrails were removed and water-tight barrels put in to give the body greater buoyancy. Then it was towed to New York. The head is nearly twenty feet in length, or about one-third the total length, and the mouth measured fifteen feet from jaw to jaw and eight feet in width—large enough to admit a ship's long boat, crew and all. The body tapers from the head and ends in a broad tail, whose flukes extend horizontally. The girth of the great fish at its largest point, just back of the head, is forty feet.

A man who has never seen a whale can have little idea of its helplessness on land. It is as awkward as a locomotive in a mill pond. The back of the Stanton street whale shone like polished ebony. Its sides were lighter, while its immense belly was like Egyptian ivory, with massive wrinkles below the jaws, running back at least twenty feet. The mouth yawned like the vault of a ravished savings bank, and the sculptured tail embodied the outlines of the flukes on a White Star propeller. The flesh was as hard as vulcanized rubber, and great livid spots on the sides showed where wounds had brought blood to the surface. The Captain explained to the visitors that the whale was not so large as before they cut him open and removed the contents of his internal revenue department. "We found ten bushels of herrings in him," said the Captain, "but no boots, no watches nor pawnbrokers' tickets." The eyes are small, and placed far back in the head, so as to leave room for the whale's countenance. A few hairs sprout from his nose, like the chin whiskers on a Chinaman. If he had fur like a seal the market would be ruined. Whales breathe through the tops of their heads, and the water they spout out prevents friction; consequently they never snore when sleeping. If they did, thunder would be at a discount. The tail is forked, flexible and formidable, and with it the whale is able to prevent sharks and flies from disturbing the slumber of his young. Whales never laugh, even when in school. The stomach is bulkheaded into from three to six water-tight compartments, so that he does not sink when absent-minded, and sailors and fish do not get mixed when swallowed. As a rule their teeth are scarce, but they carry $500 worth of whalebone in their mouths. These bones terminate in a kind of scrubbing-brush fringe, which strains food, and in foggy weather prevents whales from swallowing sharks and steamboats and other things that might derange their liver and spoil the quality of their oil. The flesh of a whale is red, substantial and vigorous, but it is not so delicate as venison, nor so palatable as woodcock, but it will go further in a boarding-house if the weather is warm. The circus canvas did good service until about 3 o'clock, when the wind blew so hard that there was imminent danger of the fabric being swept away. At this interesting juncture fifteen or twenty brine-soaked tars began rigging up a derrick over the whale's head to draw up the upper jaw by pully and tackle. After much delay a line was fastened to the whale's nose and the crew laid hold of the rope. But the jaw would not move an inch. A policeman smiled, the boys snickered, and every time the wind blew up the canvas the long-haired girls on the dock yelled, 'Hi fellers, you're a fine team.' After much labor the whale's jaw was pried open a few inches, then some strong planks were inserted, and a new batch of visitors lent a hand until the jaws were four feet apart. What a mouth! A yawl's crew might have seated themselves therein. The cavern suggested Jonah, and straightway lively discussions were opened as to the truth of the Bible narrative.

THE GENERAL LOTTERY BILL.

Legalizing Monstrous Gambling.

[Morehouse Clarion.]

One of the most prominent propensities of the corrupt human is the desire to gamble. This desire seems to assert itself more strongly among the American people than any other nation on the globe. Every conceivable form of gambling is indulged in by the Americans with a reckless and thoughtless enthusiasm that knows no bounds. The anxiety for an acquaintance with, and an indulgence in, games of chance and hazard, is seen in the tenderest youths of our country. The school boy delights in gaming, when probably he has "staked" the very last marble on his skill and his "luck." In fact, a universal inclination pervades the American breast to gamble.

While we do not approve of gambling in any kind of form, we do not hesitate to declare that every one has a right to gamble. The right is guaranteed upon the same principle that all our rights are given us. No law-making body has any constitutional authority to take away that right. So long as gambling does not inure to the detriment of the general public, it is legally right, though it be morally wrong.

But the question which we wish to get at is one of vital importance to every citizen in Louisiana. A bill is before our Legislature now to incorporate another lottery company in New Orleans. The company will be known as the New Orleans Lottery Company. In order to induce the law-making body of this State to grant this huge gambling institution a charter and legalize its acts, the company propose to donate annually $10,000 to the charity hospital in Shreveport and $30,000 to the State school fund.

Now, it is a well-known fact that all charters granted corporate bodies and associations are expected to be for the benefit of the public. The authorities granting these charters, if they would be wise and honest, should consider the benefit to be derived from the chartered association. It is claimed that the princely donation of $40,000 a year to charitable institutions of the State will be a benefit to the general public. Certainly, viewed in one light, such a handsome gift will be of immense importance to those institutions receiving it. But the question for our Legislature to consider is the source from which this money is derived. Is it to the interest of the general public, merely for the sake of a few thousand dollars, to legalize a huge gambling monopoly in the great city of New Orleans, and by the grant of a charter to this gambling institution, foster and encourage idleness and thriftlessness among the people of the State? Such institutions do encourage idleness. Thousands of people, prompted by that morbid desire to gamble so characteristic of the American people, neglect their business and their families in idleness, with the forlorn hope that a couple of dollars invested in lottery ticket will return to them a thousand fold. We have actually known men to spend money for a lottery ticket when the children at home were without some of the necessaries of life. The fact is, the only parties really benefited by chartering lottery companies are the companies themselves.

We oppose the licensing of any more such institutions in this State. We do not believe the people of the State want any such corporations, and we do hope our Legislature will frown down the attempt to establish another monstrous gambling den in the city of New Orleans.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

An Unqualified Indorsement of the Edison Light—Cheaper than Gas at Sixty Cents a Thousand Feet—A Tribute to the Great Inventor.

[New York Herald.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Prof. George F. Barker, M. D., professor of physics of the University of Pennsylvania, lectured before the Franklin Scientific Society to-night on the electric light. Great importance attached to the lecturer because of his recent return from Menlo Park, where he had been engaged, with Professors Ypung, Brackett and Rowland, in making an exhaustive series of experiments with the Edison electric light. He had repeatedly declined to state the result of his visit, declaring that not until he had thoroughly tabulated all the data in his possession would he make the results of his visit public.

After introducing the general subject of electric lighting Prof. Barker directed his remarks solely to Edison's light in the latest form. First, as to the new generator, which he pronounced a perfect success. "I know all other generators," said the lecturer, "and Edison's is the best of all. With a resistance of only one ohm he gets 164 units of energy. The theory upon which it is built is exactly the reverse of previous inventors of electrical generators. Edison aims at low resistance, but high motive force." The lecturer then took up the lamp itself. "Careful experiments convince me," said he, "that the vacuum in the lamp is now within one four-millionths of a perfect exhaustion. The strictures regarding the exhaustion are merely absurd. A long series of experiments with various kinds of fibres, such as Southern moss, bass wood, palmetto, Mexican hemp, jute, cocoanut, palm and manila demonstrates that the manila fibre is much tougher and better adapted for 'horseshoes' in the lamp than any other material." The Professor illustrated his remarks at this point by taking a bundle of the charred manila "horseshoes," straightening them and actually tying a knot in them.

The greater part of the discourse was delivered in the light furnished by the seven incandescent lamps distributed about the hall. This decision, after all the tests in favor of manila fibre, forever settled, in Professor Barker's opinion, the practicability of the light. It disposed of the platinum problem and left only the one question of economy to be considered. "I now propose to show that we get our light energy (for there is nothing that is bought or sold in all this world that does not represent energy) cheaper through electricity than gas. To calculate with exactness the comparative merits of electricity over gas we must reduce it to heat. This is done by burning one of these lamps immersed in water. This is called the test by the calorimeter. To this end when at Menlo Park a few days ago I chose one pair of lamps of low resistance, one pair of high resistance, one pair with the smallest horseshoes yet used, all these of paper, and one lamp (No. 817) with the manila fibre connection." The lecturer here read the tabular results of his investigation. "Now," said he, resuming, "I shall prove the cheapness of this light by a demonstration on the blackboard. The gas engine that drives the Gramme generator below requires twenty cubic feet of gas per hour to produce one-horse power. Ten lights of sixteen-candle power are produced for each horse power; therefore, we get 160 candles from twenty cubic feet of gas. On the other hand, a five-foot burner equals sixteen-candle power, giving us only sixty-four candles from the consumption of twenty cubic feet of gas as light. It is cheaper, therefore, to run an engine for an electrical generator with the gas than to consume it for light. In other words it contains far more heat energy than light. To state this proposition more scientifically, one pound of coal gas will give us light equal to seventy-five candles. This pound if burned in the calorimeter, that is, under water, will equal 20,000 heat units, equal to 16,000,000 foot pounds, equal to 250,000 foot pounds per minute. One candle, therefore, requires more than 3300 foot power per second. Again, mechanically the cost of running an engine may be very literally set down at three cents per horse power per hour. This applied to driving Edison's generator gives us ten lights of sixteen candles each, that is ten lights per three cents, or three-tenths of one cent for each light of sixteen-candle power. Now look at the contrast. Gas, we will say, is $2 per thousand. Five cubic feet of gas costs at that rate one cent—that is to say, we get three electric lamps, such as you see before you, for the same cost as one five-foot gas burner light. In language still more simple I can positively say, after the most careful computation, into which I cannot go on this occasion, that until gas can be furnished for sixty cents per 1000 cubic feet, the electric light is cheaper." The lecturer closed with a tribute of respect and admiration for Mr. Edison. A few days ago, when he secured the wizard that calculation convinced him that ninety-eight per cent of the energy was secured by his new generator. Edison exclaimed, "If this be so, man is absolute master of nature." Ninety-eight per cent of energy means the control of the forces of the world. Electricity is light and heat. We have only to place our engines at the coal mines and transmit the heat and light wherever it is needed."

The lecture was listened to by a very large audience.

King Cetewayo.

[New York Sun.]

Unhappy King Cetewayo is confined in a narrow cell, and only permitted to walk on the ramparts accompanied by a sentinel. The parapet of the wall is high above his head, so that flight by this means is impossible, while the poor fellow has grown so stiff and unwieldy from confinement, change of habit and diet, that it is as much as he can do to keep himself steady on his legs during the long and dreary promenade upon the stone pavement, with the two military guardians dragging their slow steps behind him. He is most desirous to cross the sea, and see Queen Victoria, who, he believes, will restore him sumptuously and princely. The soldiers who have destroyed his kraals and killed his men.

The St. Thomas Times-Herald is for Hancock.