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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 277

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-4c. New York cotton, 11 1-8c. New York gold, 102 5-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, November 15, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rainy, followed by clearing weather, warm southerly veering to colder, northwest winds, falling, followed by rising barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1877, 10:38 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.15	68	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.17	68	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.05	58	S.	Fresh.	Lt rain.
Memphis	30.09	61	S.	Gentle.	Clear'g
Nashville	30.12	63	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.20	67	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.16	60	W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.17	67	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

MEXICO.

Escobedo on Trial for Violation of the Neutrality Laws—An Expedition Against the Diaz Government.

BROWNSVILLE, November 14.—General Escobedo having been indicted in the United States court for violation of the neutrality laws in getting up a military expedition in Texas to invade Mexico in the interest of Ex-President Lerdo, his trial has been set for to-day.

An apparently reliable rumor prevails that Colonel Villaneal crossed the Rio Grande to-day, about fifty miles above this place, into Mexico, with one hundred men, to oppose the Diaz government. Universal activity prevails against the adherents of Lerdo on this border.

CHEYENNE

Road Agents Convicted—Starving Indians Patiently Awaiting the Adjustment of their Grievances.

CHEYENNE, November 14.—In the United States district court, to-day, Fonce Rines, one of the recently-captured road agents, was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The *Leader's* special from Rawlins, Wyoming, says that Douglass and some four hundred of his band of Utes have left their agency on White river, and came to that place in search of food, which, for some reason, while supplied by the government, remains in the warehouse at Rawlins. They allege that they are forced to this measure, as game is so scarce and their people are suffering for want of food. As yet they are peacefully endeavoring to have their grievances adjusted, and have telegraphed to Washington to ascertain if their flour may not be drawn at Rawlins.

COOLBAUGH.

The Chicago Banker. Commits Suicide—His Bank and his Own Affairs All Right, and No Clue to the Cause.

CHICAGO, November 14.—The body of William F. Coolbaugh, president of the Union national bank of this city, was found on the steps of the Douglass monument, about six o'clock this morning. A revolver, with Mr. Coolbaugh's name on it, was lying near him. The sad event was induced by matters outside of bank affairs. It is shown by a statement made this morning by Bank Examiner Watson that he on last night concluded his semi-annual examination of the Union national, and that his report to the comptroller of the currency will show not only a solvent bank, but a condition of unusually large cash means. He adds: "Whatever were Mr. Coolbaugh's troubles, neither the condition of his bank nor his relations to it had any connection with them." The officers of the bank have issued the following circular to their correspondents: "William F. Coolbaugh, late president of the Union national bank, committed suicide this morning. The act was not caused by financial trouble, either of his own or this bank. The bank is not only solvent, but specially strong and sound, and its business will not be interrupted by this sad event."

San Francisco Rioters.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—In the city criminal court the incendiary agitators, Kearney, Day, Knight, Bates, Helm, Kennedy, Wyley and Pickett, were placed on trial, and the cases against all except the two last dismissed on a technicality, the city ordinance under which they were arrested being defective. Wyley and Pickett are held under the State riot act. Kearney, Bates, Day and Knight were at once rearrested on the charge of riot, but all except Day were released on bonds of three thousand dollars each.

At a special meeting of the chamber of commerce to-day a resolution was adopted asking the California congressional delegation to secure an appropriation for a new postoffice.

Subscriptions for the unemployed and destitute people of the city now aggregate about twenty-five thousand dollars.

New York Bankers and the Bland Silver Bill.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The *Post* says: "We are informed that the petition asking the senate and the President to withhold their approval from the Bland silver bill, or from any bill which provides for the remonetization of silver as a full legal-tender, has received the signatures of the banks and savings banks of Boston, and is now in circulation among the same class of institutions in this city."

The Tennessee Sportsmen.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—In the champion stake of the Tennessee sportmen's association, Campbell's Joe, jr., leads, with Pride a probable second. The race will be finished to-morrow.

LAW REPORTS.

Chancery Court—Morgan, Judge.

Court meets at ten o'clock, and the following cases compose the special calendar: No. 495, Semmes vs Vancourt; 1301, Alston vs Morgan; 1363, Hackett vs Lowenstein; 1395, Williams vs Apperson; 1403, Brooks vs Edwards; 1417, Thomas vs Matson; 1404, County vs Memphis Bank; 1867, Kirkpatrick vs Carolina insurance company; 1699, Jones vs Ball; 1700, Shelby vs Bank of Commerce; 1737, Aydlett vs Swope; 1743, Kortrecht vs Mellersh; 1758, State of Tennessee, etc., vs Southern oilworks; 1762, Buntyn vs Brown; 1763, D'Aresment vs Patton; 1768, Topping vs LaGrill; 1792, M'Guee vs Pointer; 1993, Merchants national bank vs Thomston; 1812, Black vs Corwin; 4843, Smith vs Moore; 1823, Hudson vs Stillman; 1847, Simms vs Schroyer; 1857, Sanderlin vs Moncrief; 1859, Gaston vs Ferguson; 1862, State of Tennessee vs Miller; 1863, Conkling vs Beeker; 1869, Pickett vs Harris; 1872, Raja vs Flynn; 1886, Saint vs Brown; 1889, Mique vs Cooper; 1890, Pillow vs Edwards; 1892, Kimerer vs Orgill; 1895, Benson vs Paine.

Circuit Court—Heiskell, Judge.

The trial of the case of M'Kenna vs Louisville railroad company was concluded yesterday. To-day the following cases are for trial: 4090, Hildebrand vs Price; 4744, Latham, administrator vs Williams; 4122, Thompson vs Barnum; 4084, King et al vs Warden; 3042, Smith vs Sears; 4712, VanBeel vs Lehrman; 4804, Fitzgibbon, administrator vs Memphis city railway company; 4842, Riddle et al vs Louden; 4850, Dea vs Morgan; 4917, Foster vs Lagomarsino; 4923, Podesta vs Jordan; 4951, Jackson vs Lowenstine et al; 4969, Levy et al vs Harrison; 4031, M'Guire et al vs Avery et al; 3854, New York life insurance company vs Raiford; 4971, Crannon vs Ally; 4980, Godshaw vs Brinkley; 4982, Daniel vs Church; 4986, Peoples vs Davis; 5002, Bacigalupo vs Dean; 5015, Bennett vs Walsh; 5019, Douglass vs Walsh; 4713, Eddins vs Paducah railroad company; 4571, Coyne vs Hayne.

IT is cruel for parents to let their children suffer with coughs and colds, which in so many cases lead to consumption and premature death. Give Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mexican Matters Discussed in the Senate—The Army Appropriation and Deficiency Bill—Vacancies Filled in Senate Committees.

Congressman Smalls's Imprisonment in South Carolina to be Investigated—The Remainder of the House Session Devoted to Finance.

A Delegation of New York and Philadelphia Bankers and Brokers Talk With the President About the Silver Bill—General Items.

SENATE.

Senator Ingalls, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported with amendments the senate bill to enable the Indians to become citizens of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Conover introduced a bill to grant additional homesteads to settlers upon the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. Referred to the committee on public lands.

Senator Maxey, at the conclusion of the morning hour, called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago, instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing a system of defensive works on the Rio Grande frontier of the United States, and spoke at length in regard to the raids from Mexico into Texas and the necessity for such defensive works.

Senator Windom, from the committee on appropriations, reported with amendments the house bill making appropriations for the support of the army, and it was placed on the calendar.

The Vice-President laid before the senate a communication from the President, inclosing the report of the secretary of state, in reply to the senate resolution of the eighth instant, in regard to the rescue of prisoners by an armed band from Mexico from the jail in Starr county, Texas, in August last. Referred.

Senator Windom asked unanimous consent to proceed with the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

Senator Cockrell said he would not object to the bill being taken up now, with the understanding that its consideration be deferred until to-morrow. It had just been printed, with the amendments, and the senators had not time to examine it.

Senator Windom accepted the proposition of Senator Cockrell, and the army bill was taken up with the understanding that it should come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

Senator White submitted an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill, appropriating seventy-five hundred dollars for continuing the operations, under the direction of the United States fish commission, connected with the propagation and distribution of shad and other food fishes during the present fiscal year. Referred.

Senator Windom submitted an amendment to the same bill, appropriating twelve hundred dollars for expenses of preparing for publication and indexing a volume containing the proceedings of the electoral commission and of the two houses of congress in regard to counting the electoral vote. Referred.

Senator Hamlin introduced a bill authorizing the purchase of a picture known as "Polaris" in her winter quarters, in Robeson channel, providing the cost of the picture does not exceed ten thousand dollars. Referred.

The Vice-President was authorized to fill the vacancy on the committee on pensions, occasioned by the resignation of Senator Davis; and on the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard, occasioned by the resignation of Senator Saunders; he thereupon appointed Senator Voorhees to fill both vacancies.

After executive session, the senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution instructing the committee on banking and currency to inquire into the propriety of amending the banking laws as to require, in the election of directors, the principle of cumulative voting in a State where such laws may exist, and also as to the propriety of amending said laws as to a limited efficiency of proxies of two months. Referred.

Mr. Townsend offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the facts of the imprisonment of Robert Smalls, colored, member of the house, of South Carolina, and to report whether such imprisonment is or is not in violation of the constitutional privileges of the house.

Mr. Butler offered, as a substitute, a resolution giving the judiciary committee power to send for persons and papers in making such an investigation. Adopted.

Mr. Wood, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported back the resolution for the final adjournment of congress on the twenty-second instant at six o'clock in the evening. He said he would not call for present action, but would call it up in a day or two.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the resumption act.

Mr. Keifer offered an amendment that nothing in the resumption act shall be construed to authorize or require the secretary of the treasury to erase and cancel legal-tender notes that may be redeemed on or after the first of January, 1879, or that may then be in the treasury uncanceled, or that may afterward come into the treasury otherwise than by redemption; but that such notes may be used in the payment of all debts against the United States, or in exchange for coin or bullion.

Mr. Deering offered an amendment to postpone the act of resumption from 1879 to 1880; also, to authorize the reissue of legal-tender notes, and to make them legal-tender for all debts, public and private.

Mr. Ward offered an amendment that nothing in the act shall affect the payment of debts due on the first of January, 1879, in the payment of wages or in debts that may become due after that for the payment of wages of labor; but that such debts shall be legally payable only in such coin or notes as shall be legal-tender.

Mr. Bell favored the repeal of the resumption act because he thought it would be impracticable and impossible for the government, on the first of January, 1879, to redeem the legal-tender notes now outstanding; and even if it would be practicable it would be unwise in policy and ruinous in results to do so. If the country could be saved from the ruin to which the resumption act was precipitating it, by the early repeal of that act, and if American statesmanship was equal to the emergency, there would be little difficulty in returning to specie payments within a few years.

Mr. Felton favored the repeal of the resumption act. He inveighed against class legislation and opposed strikes of laboring men. Labor had no right to make war upon capital, but it was equally wrong for capital to conspire against labor. The act demonetizing silver dollars was as unjust and wicked as the famous strikes which had recently startled and alarmed the country. That act demonetizing silver was the most deliberate and inexcusable attack upon labor ever known in legislative history, but that did not quite make New York and New England the owners of the cotton fields of the south, and, therefore, the black scheme of contraction had been consummated just as the wild delirium of war was subsiding into reason. All encouragement was withdrawn and financial ruin ensued. During the war the bankers of New York, and those antiquated shylocks, had spent every dollar not expended in paying for substitutes in buying United States bonds, and they became clamorous for contraction. They cared not for the resumption of specie payments. That was but a pretense which they had trumped up, and agitation had sent down the price of labor to starvation wages. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Chittenden] had said yesterday from this perch (the clerk's desk) that gamblers, loafers and bankrupts demanded the repeal of the resumption act. The gentleman from New York must have kept a ledger, on one side of which the poor man was put, and the man who owned three or four hundred thousand dollars in government securities on the other side—the side which was grinding down the laboring man. [Encouragement on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chittenden, as soon as he heard himself alluded to, crossed over to the Democratic side of the house, in order to hear more distinctly what was said about him. He made several attempts to interpose a remark, but was not permitted to do so, as he himself gave notice yesterday that he would not allow himself to be interrupted.

Mr. Felton went on with his denunciation of capitalists, addressing himself directly to Mr. Chittenden, who was standing in one of the aisles on the Democratic side, the butt of jests and laughter on that side. He said: And yet you undertake to comfort the country by telling it that all these things will right themselves. Yes, I know that; these things will right themselves when they have touched the bottomless pit of despair and poverty. Look yonder at that storm-driven ocean. Hurricane and darkness are upon the deep; signal guns are firing every minute; ships are going down by the hundred; thousands o fprecious lives are being engulfed; and in the midst of all the ruins there [pointing over to Mr. Chittenden] stands the wrecker [outbursts of laughter and applause on the Democratic side] waiting for the spoils, and assuring those in peril of destruction that all these things will right themselves. [Continuation of the applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chittenden, still standing on that side of the chamber, asked a minute to reply to Mr. Felton.

Mr. Douglass—No, not half a minute to the wrecker. [Laughter and noisy demonstrations.]

Mr. Tucker proposed, jocularly, to have a recess of a few minutes, until some restoratives could be applied to the corpse of New York—meaning Mr. Chittenden.

Mr. Hardenbergh, who was entitled to the floor, yielded five minutes of his time to Mr. Chittenden.

Mr. Chittenden, speaking from his own seat, said: "I will not return to the argument. There is no man who knows my life who does not know that when I went to that unusual place—the clerk's desk—to speak, yesterday, I went there to speak the truth, according as I understood it. The gentleman has referred to me as a capitalist, as owning government bonds, and, therefore, as interested in this matter. It is more than eight years since I have been able to hold or own a government bond, and although I spoke yesterday of national banks, I parted with my last share of stock, which I owned in a national bank, five years ago. I do not make this statement to conciliate anybody, but I make it to explode and expose to the world that idea. The question before the house is before the world. It is a question now whether the credit, honor and integrity of the American people shall before all mankind be sunk into a bottomless pit. I therefore say that any man that aims blows at me as a holder of government securities, and as being interested in a national bank, mistakes his mark. I have not come here and dared to utter anything on that subject which I have not considered. If I had time I could expose the fallacies, the misstatements, the errors and the nonsense of the last speaker.

Mr. Felton—So, then, no man who is capable of forming an honest judicial opinion on any great question can possibly make any mistake about it? There never was in a discussion in a deliberative body, as has been shown in this discussion, so much of ignorance, so much of passion, so much of that spirit which will surely destroy the integrity of this nation, so much that was absolutely wrong, absolutely ruinous and leading only to utter dishonor. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Hardenbergh made an appeal, as a member of the banking and currency committee, for national honor and national faith. It would be a poor spectacle to give to the world that a government founded upon the liberties of men was unable to redeem its promises and its plighted faith. Congress must build up, and not destroy.

Mr. Bacon said the country was now in a condition to resume, and if no obstacle were interposed it would soon arrive at that much-desired result.

Mr. Townsend [N. Y.], said that resumption had come within a hair's breadth. The national imports of last year had been less than the exports by one hundred and eighty-three million dollars, and it was this that had carried gold down toward greenbacks by some eight per cent.; the crops of the year would next year bring two hundred and fifty million dollars from Europe, and that would do the rest of it. There was an abundance of crops in this country, such as it never had before; north and west of the Ohio, north of Missouri and north of Kansas there were twelve thousand million bushels of corn. The country had a crop of wheat such as it never had before, and a crop of cotton equal to the best. Europe must have it, and must pay for it. The country must enjoy this prosperity in spite of the mistaken politician and political harpies, and of the self styled friends of the people. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox asked Mr. Townsend whether he considered that that passage of the silver bill was or was not a step toward resumption, and whether he did not believe silver was coin, according to the constitution, and, therefore, that the public debt could be paid in silver.

Mr. Townsend replied that when the bonds were negotiated, both silver and gold were coin of the country. He had no doubt of the moral and political propriety of paying the national bonds and private debts contracted before 1873 with what was the coin of the country at the time when these debts were contracted, but he was not in favor of coining silver to an unlimited extent.

After further debate the matter went over without action, and the house adjourned.

General Items.

ALL ABOUT THE SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—A delegation of New York and Philadelphia bankers, brokers and merchants, opposed to the house silver bill now pending in the senate, had an interview this morning with the President. There were also present Secretaries Sherman, Evarts and Schurz. Messrs. Babcock, Stewart and Low, of New York, severally addressed the President, their remarks being to the effect that there would be a depreciation of public credit if silver dollars were legal tender and the national debt authorized to be paid in it; and, further, that the passage of the bill would be injurious to all kinds of industry, the views of the speakers being similar to those presented last night before the committee. The delegation asked the President to exercise his power to protect the integrity of the country as to its credit before the world.

The President said that while they knew there would be manifest impropriety in now expressing his views upon the subject, he would do what they had requested him to do, namely, give to it due, full, and careful consideration whenever the question should be presented to him in official form for his determination.

After leaving the President the delegation called to pay their respects to the secretary of the treasury, at his office. The secretary, in the course of conversation with one of the delegates, said: "I hope, sir, that your visit to the President has been satisfactory." To which the banker replied: "If we have done no good, we have certainly done no harm. We bankers and brokers can protect ourselves, but we desire that our fellow-citizens generally shall not be injured by such legislation as is proposed on the silver question." The secretary responded: "I am happy to hear that you can protect yourselves, while there is no doubt that others can do the same."

THE AMENDED ARMY BILL.

The army bill, as reported to the senate to-day from the committee on appropriations, is amended by the entire omission of a clause inserted by the house which provided that four cavalry regiments should be recruited to the full force of twelve hundred men each, and kept in service on the Texas frontier, but that the total number of men on the army rolls should be limited to twenty thousand. The senate committee recommend the insertion, in place of the mandatory provision concerning the use of troops in Texas, of the following clause: "Cavalry regiments may be recruited to one hundred men in each company, and kept as near as practicable to that number; and a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas." The committee do not recommend any increase in the amounts voted by the house; but, on the contrary, propose a reduction of fifty thousand dollars in the item for the conversion of smooth-bores to rifled cannon; fifty thousand dollars in the amount for hospitals, and five hundred dollars in the appropriation for the office of the commanding general.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Manuel Govin, of Florida, United States consul at Leghorn; Effingham Lawrence, collector of customs for the district of New Orleans. Postmasters—Chauncey J. Filley, St. Louis, Missouri; A. Reed, Toledo, Ohio; J. Nellis, Kendallville, Indiana; Mrs. C. Wright, Effingham, Illinois; Dale Wallace, Hoopestown, Illinois; J. T. K. Hayward, Hannibal, Missouri. Indian agents—Samuel Ely, Otoe agency, Nebraska; Isaiah Lightner, Santee agency, Nebraska; John E. Pyle, Navajo agency, New Mexico; W. H. Danielson, Fort Hall agency, Idaho; Edwin A. Howard, Ponca agency, Indian Territory; F. H. Weaver, South Ute agency, Colorado.

CONFIRMED.

The senate confirmed Roswell H. Mason as surveyor-general of the United States Territory of Montana. Postmasters—Frances M. Cassidy, Winterset, Iowa; Lafayette Combs, Bedford, Iowa; Albert Parker, Sedalia, Missouri. Also all army promotions and appointments sent to the senate on the twentieth ultimo, except the appointment of Adam Slaker, second-lieutenant, which has not yet been reported from the committee.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The house committee on elections to-day heard the concluding portion of Patterson's argument in the Colorado case, and deferred hearing Mr. Belford until to-morrow. The case of Dean, Democrat, *vs.* Field, Republican, the sitting member from the third Massachusetts district, is the next on the committee's docket. Mr. Field to-day asked for its postponement in order to give him further time for preparation, but the committee did not determine to grant it.

DISASTROUS FIRE

In Chicago, by Which Property Valued at Over $1,000,000 is Destroyed—Bad Management of the Fire Department Causes

One Known and Several Probable Fatal Accidents, Besides a Number of Firemen Seriously Injured—Theories Concerning Its Origin.

CHICAGO, November 14.—At five minutes after eight o'clock this evening an alarm of fire was sounded from the corner of State and Washington streets, a fire having been discovered in Field & Leiter's retail establishment. By a fatal mistake, nobody was at the box when the firemen arrived, and they were misdirected to another building, and had almost concluded that a false alarm had been sounded, when flames were seen bursting from the upper story of Field & Leiter's large store. By this error of judgment fully fifteen minutes were consumed, and the fire had gained much headway before the first stream was directed on it. The origin of the fire is in doubt, some saying that it began in the pressing room, and some that it was first found in the loft above. It quickly communicated by means of an open elevator and hatchway with the lower floors, and at ten o'clock almost the entire stock of dry goods was completely destroyed by fire or by water. The building seems to be completely gutted except on the lower floors, which remain less injured than the others. An accident happened to the firemen, by which one was killed outright, and four others were taken from the ruins so badly hurt that they will probably die. No list of insurance can be given to-night.

The fire originated, according to an eye-witness of its incipiency, near the stove, and probably from it at the north elevator, and was spread, not only by elevators, but by light shafting in the middle of the building, which extends from the garret to the basement, and is forty by fifty feet in extent. The building was owned by the Singer manufacturing company, and cost, when built, some five years ago, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is worth now at least half a million. The walls, which were impaired by an earlier fire, have not been as strong as they should be, and are now so shaky that they will doubtless come down. The building may therefore be considered very nearly a total loss. The stock is variously estimated from $750,000 to $1,500,000. Mr. Field himself estimates it at about $1,000,000 on the stock. The manager of the retail department says there was a retail stock in the store of about $750,000, which was a quarter to half a million of wholesale stock stored in the basement. The insurance on the building is not known, but it is stated to be over two hundred thousand dollars, and is placed by a New York agency. The stock is believed to be insured for at least two-thirds of its value. The accidents were numerous, and scarcely one of the firemen escaped without bruises. The following are the known casualties: Charles A. Dudly, of San Francisco, but formerly a member of a Chicago fire company which he was assisting to-night, killed; a watchman in the building, name unknown, killed; Lieutenant J. H. Shannebergh, fireman, injured dangerously, internally; Francis Flannagan, internally hurt and asphyxiated, dangerously; R. C. Payne, colored, fireman, head and mouth, severely; Jerome Bailey, pipeman, badly, about the face and hands. The following are missing: John O'Rourke, Eugene Sweeny, a pipeman supposed to be in the ruins, but possibly may be alive. Pat. Smith, an employe, was hurt badly by falling timber, which struck him on the head. All the injured are more or less burned. The injuries, however, resulted largely from falling stairs and the elevator, which fell on account of the breaking of a rope. Three men were under it, and two were probable killed. One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment by this disaster. Of them one hundred and fifty are women employed as dressmakers, fellers, etc.

STATEMENT OF MR. FIELD.

The fire originated in a sort of demi-story or attic in an unoccupied part above the fifth story. Its origin cannot be accounted for on any theory. Only one man is known to have been killed outright, and his body was recovered. He was the fireman whose name has already been sent. The fourth and fifth stories are gutted, the stock entirely consumed, and the masonry valueless. The lower three stories may be repaired at considerable outlay, but it would be nearly as cheap, and safer, to tear the whole structure down and build anew. The stock of the lower stories is almost entirely destroyed by the water, but some of it may be worth twenty-five cents on the dollar. The package goods in the basement are less injured, but none intact. Perhaps $100,000 worth of goods were carried out. The stock of wholesale and retail was worth from $900,000 to $1,200,000, but probably nearer the former figure. The insurance was $950,000 on the stock. The insurance cannot be stated to-night, as all the books are locked up, and any list would necessarily be imperfect. The wholesale department, being several blocks away, was not affected. Mr. Field says that the retail business will be resumed as soon as suitable quarters can be obtained.

Two Failures and a Burn.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Louis Wollstein, manufacturer of ladies' suits, 338 Broadway, has failed. Liabilities, $75,000; assets, $53,000.

Solomon Hyman, dry goods jobber, 48 Lispenard street, has failed. Liabilities, $60,000; assets, $35,000.

The furniture factory of H. Lauter & Co., Williamsburg, burned last night. Loss, $48,000.

THE able supervision exercised in the *Bazar* is shown in the literary department of the paper. Lucy Hamilton Hooper, the brilliant Paris correspondent, contributes to this department, and this part in itself would be well worth the subscription charged for the entire paper. Send ten cents to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, for specimen copy.

FRANCE.

A Long Debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Grevy's Motion to Investigate Election Abuses.

The Government Warned that there is yet Blood in the Veins of the Democracy—Exciting Scenes.

VERSAILLES, November 14.—In the chamber of deputies to-day debate was resumed on Grevy's motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into election abuses. De Fourtou, minister of the interior, said he would forget what was offensive in Grevy's resolution; he would not consider the words and measures which it seemed to preface. He denounced the principle of government intervention in elections by historic precedent. He called to mind the dispatches of Gambetta, ordering the prefects to interfere in elections, and said if ever intervention by the government was necessary it was under the government of Marshal MacMahon. It was necessary to have official candidates and to avoid false official candidates. Besides, when the press and assemblies are free, when an opposition, systematically organized, attacks and offends the government, should the government sustain all assaults without being able to repulse any of them? It was too much forgotten that the constitution was the result of a compromise. One portion of the conservative party admits the principle of a republic, and reserves to itself the clause of its revision. The guardianship of the constitution was confided to the marshal. He had called to power men who gave themselves out as conservative republican, but who, yielding to the pressure of the majority of the chamber, misunderstood the conservative interests. The marshal has the right to recall the terms of the constitution, and make an appeal to the candidates of all parties. Fourtou proceeded to justify the government's electoral action by pointing to the activity of the socialist propaganda.

Mendetta insinuated that the socialist manifesto issued during the elections was concocted by the police.

Fourtou also cited the language for which Dunerdier was imprisoned. He incidentally remarked that the demand for his release was inconceivable. In twenty departments the mob had cheered for the commune and reign of terror. To ward off this danger President MacMahon had summoned the devoted members of the right, and the ministry could count upon them as they could upon it. The government was desirous that light should be thrown upon its proceedings during the elections, but it would not have the one-sided inquiry desired by the left, which would be usurpation of judicial functions and a violation of the constitution. He declared that the government had made it a point of honor to have recourse to no exceptional measure, whereas the opposition has misrepresented the cabinet's policy, threatened officials, dismissed workmen and abused the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting. The opposition had obtained four million three hundred thousand votes, and the government three million six hundred thousand votes; this almost equal division showed that it would be better to seek some common link to bind the parties together than that one great party should strive to oppress the other. The government did not menace the peace or the constitution. He said, in conclusion, that France wishes for a government of order, peace and stability, under the protection of the marshal whom the whole country asks to stay, without compromise or submission, at the post where he is and will remain.

Fourtou was warmly applauded and congratulated by the members of the right.

Jules Ferry replied that he treated with scorn Fourtou's assertions as to the pressure exercised by the republicans on the electors. The success of the clericalists would lead to an alliance between Germany and Italy against France, for which the way was already paved.

This assertion caused a violent scene, and Duke Decazes declared it untrue. M. Paris told M. Ferry to go and speak in the riechstag.

M. Ferry resuming, recapitulated instances of the government's illegal action, and accused them of having caused President MacMahon to use factious language.

M. Ferry, on a remonstrance of President Grevy against the use of this language, substituted the epithet "unconstitutional" for "factious." He then proceeded, declaring that another dissolution would be a *coup d'etat* of hypocrisy, a dangerous experiment, to which France would not submit, and concluded with the following words: "The government must take care. The democracy has some blood in its veins. The public peace and the country itself are at stake."

When the speaker took his seat there was prolonged cheering from the left. The latter part of the speech was delivered amid a scene of great excitement, the interruptions coming from the right and the applause from the left. The remainder of the sitting was spent in personal altercations, during which violent language was exchanged. The constitutionalist senators, on whose action the government's ability to obtain a second dissolution will depend, have declined to enter into any negotiations with the left concerning the election of life senators, as they wish to preserve perfect liberty of action.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Wednesday morning, November 14th, ROBERT E. ARMSTRONG, aged 44 years.

Funeral from his late residence, this (THURSDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock. Services by Rev. Mr. Suratt.

ADAMS.—The friends and acquaintances of Col. Nathan Adams are invited to attend the funeral of his wife GRACIE, from the Presbyterian Church, Stanton Depot, this (THURSDAY) morning, Nov. 15th, at 11 o'clock. Services by Rev. J. H. Gillespie.

RUSSELL.—November 14th, at 7 p.m., Mrs. MARY RUSSELL, beloved wife of F. B. Russell.

Funeral from residence, corner of Vance and Hernando streets, this (THURSDAY) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

NOTICE—The regular monthly meeting of the Bluff City Building and Loan Association will be held MONDAY, Nov. 19th, at 7½ p.m., at 41 Madison street, to receive dues and loan money. A new series of stock is now being issued, which will close in January. *Money to loan. Stock for sale. No back dues.* G. H. JUDAB, President.
S. STURM, Secretary.

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Dr. J. Marion Sims, New York. "As a laxative, I prefer it to every other mineral water."
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COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Trustee's Sale

BY virtue of a trust deed made November 11, 1876, by J. C. Cross, and recorded in Lincoln county, Arkansas, in Record Book "M," pages 137, 138 and 139; and of a power of attorney executed November 13, 1877, by Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co., authorizing me to foreclose said trust deed, for the purpose of paying the debt secured thereby, I will, on **Saturday, December 22, 1877,** in front of my store, at Douglass Landing, in said county, sell for cash, at public outcry, the real estate conveyed thereby, viz: The tract of land in said county, known as the Billings Tract, being fractional section thirty (30), in township seven (7) south, range four (4) west—being the Billings Island, in the Arkansas river, in Auburn Precinct, containing 40 acres, more or less. Equity of redemption waived. Title believed good, but I will sell and convey as trustee only. W. N. SAMPLE.

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20,000 pounds (car-load) Atmore's Mince Meat, in pkgs. from 5 to 400 lbs.
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Specially recommended by the medical faculty on account of its light-running qualities.
"Why! how easy it runs" is the invariable expression of those who operate it for the first time.
It is made and finished one hundred per cent. better than any other Sewing-Machine in the market. Its working parts are finished equal to the works of a fine watch. Mechanics and those who are familiar with machinery, are invited to call and examine it.
The ladies are invited to call and see the **Domestic Underbraider Sewing-Machine.** To braid with the Domestic Underbraider is as simple as to do plain stitching.
I also have for sale the latest and best **Plaiter.** Price $3. Agents wanted.
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