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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 38

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 5-8c. New York cotton, 11c. New York gold, 102.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 10, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, colder northwesterly winds, and rising barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, SATURDAY, February 9, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.94	49	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Indianola	29.96	52	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.51	49	S.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.71	41	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.62	42	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.88	49	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.88	39	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.82	45	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE VERY DEUCE.

The Editor's Sanctum Invaded by a Strange Visitor, which Inspires him with Feelings of Awe and Wonder, Such as None but an Editor Could Survive.

The Strange Intruder Communes with the Midnight-Lamp Trimmer, and Reveals the Marvelous Wonders of the Future—The Editor's Last Dime.

The night was dark. In the streets all was silence. The rain was falling. Drip, drip it struck the window-panes with monotonous iteration. Not a step, not a carriage-wheel broke the stillness. The rain had driven the last loiterer to shelter. The editor was in his sanctum alone. The local had written his last paragraph and departed. The last printer had corrected his matter and gone. The foreman had made up his forms and sent it down to the press. The desertion of the spot, usually so busily occupied, gave a shuddering feeling to the lonely editor. The heavy atmosphere hung about him like a shroud. The silence had an intensity that brought a creepy feeling upon the surface of his skin. The murmur of the night-wind among the branches in Court square stole on the ear of the watching editor like the sighs of lost souls. The very gaslights had a dim brightness that was ghastly. They burned like torches in a vault where the vapors of centuries have thickened the mephitic air. Every now and then the lights shot up with a sudden scintillation that was startling. At times a faint iridescence surrounded the flames, showing in dim and sickly hues faint glimpses of the prismatic tints. They shone, but with no splendor, like the dull hues that gleam on the stagnant pool, beneath whose scummy surface the suicide lies oozing to decay. The very room seemed putting on a weird and ghostly change. A dim mist from the humid night pervaded every corner, and dulled and blurred the outlines of every object. The editor, alone in all the silence, gloom and absolute desertion of the place, shuddered as he looked around. His heart beat with dull reverberation. He had just been reading what the divines are telling about hell. Sulphur flames, clanking chains, the black smoke of the pit, the sigh of despair, the groan of anguish, the shriek of torture, all the misery of hopeless lamentation was dinning in his ear, and passing in swift gruze before his mental eye. He took up one book more. He read how Don Cleophas Percy Zumbollo was standing in an unknown upper chamber, into which he had crept for refuge, when pursued in the night along the housetops of Madrid. The don's sad meditations met a startling interruption. A sigh broke the silence, a heavy, weary sigh. It came from a phial distinguishable in the uncanny light of a single taper burning in the gloom. The alarmed man looked at the phial on the ground. A mist rose from the fragments, gathered into strange outlines, and stood a hump-backed, lame, one-eyed demon from the nether world. The creature told hell and its inhabitants; of Lucifer, Beliphegor, Beelzebub, and all the troop that fright the souls of men and tenant the deepest recesses of the dark abode where the lost suffer and hope never comes. At this moment a sharp sound broke upon the gloomy reveries of the lonely editor. He rose with a momentary impulse to flee, to seek the company of men, and so overcome the thick crowding fancies that, like fumes from a graveyard, pressed upon his brain. A blast came sudden from the outer air, thick with the damp of the falling rain, keen with the rush of the western wind. The editor started up. Ghostly wings were beating the heavy air. Burning eyes were gazing upon his visage, now pale and haggard from long study and from fast rising alarm. The ghostly visitor was an owl. With a sweep of his ample wings he was gone, but the very devil that exhaled from Don Cleophas's phial stepped from his shoulders ere he fitted back to darkness and the night. The owl was gone, the deuce remained behind. He had on his red mantle, and his slouched hat, with a broken feather dangling from the brim. Though from the underworld, there was a comic but sarcastic leer upon his thick and pendant lips that would have provoked a laugh had he arrived under circumstances less terrific. Long he sat and talked to that bewildered editor. He jeered at mankind all his deeds, finding most fault where most praise had been won. He laughed at woman, and drew from his ample scarf, gowns, wigs, lace, false teeth, chalk and rouge, eyebrows, bustles and tie-backs, and then he laughed and chuckled with a glee that was droll but had no mirth in it. The dreary hours passed on, still the rain fell, still the murmuring plaint came from the dreary trees, still the air remained thick, the night's breath less clear, until a blue glow, hurled as from a phial, spread around the chamber. Then the creature rehandled his phial. He was the genius of the Ulks! Behold come to have prepared his Mardi-Gras display. He was bound to have on Memphis streets a scene of strange fantastic show such as no human eye had ever seen. The wildest, queerest, oddest, quaintest scenes mortal sight has gazed upon since chaos danced the unfinished world, he made to pass, with magic distinctness, before the excited and trembling editor's frightened eyes. Every one of them, the creature said, would win the excited shouts of thousands on the Memphis streets, upon the eve of Mardi Gras. Each fool, earth's dignitaries, earth's follies, and earth's meanness were all somewhere in that vast, mad, strange phantasmagoria. Then the demon laughed; lowvere the quivering, peering eyes, who had tones. The frighted listener, by that diabolic laugh, hitherto borne it, was overcome. Wild, watching at those wild machinations. Rigid with deep thought, and affrighted at those unearthly, moaning sounds beyond the point where endurance ends, he fell, buried in unconsciousness—a victim of the Ulks. A gleam of daylight had stolen into the deserted room when next he gazed around with recovered sense. Had all been a dream, a cheat, a chimeraupon a mind disordered by watching, puzzle by poring over human fate and humanimnery when death and sin had done their wk? No, for before him, on the table, layin minature, the owl whose visit had disarmed his brain last night. It was flapping its green wings, and from under preening feathers peered two winking, staring eyes, looking out for wat there was to catch. The owl was incubating an egg of gold. On the egg were mysic characters, whose deep impot contained a mee note but an Ulk can know. The owl th tripping toe danced a wild measure, the turned and showed an open hand, the figrs spread, each extremity showing a symbl all on a ground of brilliant gold. Strain figures were gyrating between the fingerpins. The moon and many an elfish creature, queer signs of Friday and of a leap yond the moon. The solemn secretary, solid bore with his pipe and scepter are thi and the Grand Preceptor dominator of all thelks that this wide earth contains sits in simon grandeur on the open hand's palm. In characters the outside world may rea appear these words: "For Great Folks;" "for Little Folks;" "For Old Folks;" and "Memphis Ulks of Tennessee, 1878." To much troubled, soul-afflicted, toilw-to-death editor, hung up the strange token at his side, tok in his pocket, found one poor shrivelled dime, sighed deeply, and went out to wr his conscience of having what no ear has a right to—a single dime about hi.

Distillery Seized.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—Captain Mitchell, special agent of the treasury department, to-day seized Diefenbach's distillery at Foster, Ohio, and the rocking house of Pfeiffer & Co., of this city, for an alleged violation of the revenue law.

WASHINGTON.

Additional Subscription to the New Four Per Cent. Loan—Treasury Notes and Balances—Progress of the New Tariff Bill.

Alleged Improper Conveyance of Public Lands—Railway Land Grants—Mexican Matters Discussed in Committee.

The House in Session for Debate Only—Matters of Importance in the List of Subjects, the Silver Bill Prominent.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The subscriptions to the new four per cent loan to-day ware one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, the largest receipts in any one day yet for this loan.

TRASURY BALANCES.

The United States treasury balances are as follows: Currency, $3,823,794; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $10,000,000; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $32,825,000; coin, $130,238,139; including coin certificates, $47,504,200; outstanding legal-tenders, $346,110,424.

PROGRESS OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The committee on ways and means had a long session to-day, and have thus far passed upon schedule A of the tariff bill, relating to cotton and cotton goods, and schedule B, relating to earths and earthenware. No amendments have been made to the original bill, except of a verbal character. The highest negative votes were two. Chairman Wood anticipates that the bill will be passed substantially as he prepared it.

TREASURY NOTES.

The treasury now holds $345,959,500 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,498,000 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $404,650; bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $7,147,154; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $320,743,960; gold, $1,432,120; internal revenue, $277,260; customs, $568,771; receipts of national bank notes for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding week last year—1877, $3,963,000; 1878, $3,640,000; receipts to-day, $537,000.

ALLEGED IMPROPER CONVEYANCE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The house committee on public lands today heard the argument of Judge Wilson, of Iowa, representing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago and Rock Island, and other roads, against the resolution of Representative Oliver, wherein it is alleged that the interior department, through an erroneous construction of the law, conveyed to certain railroads, for their benefit, various portions of public lands. The resolution also instructs the committee to investigate the matter, with a view to having the lands reconveyed to the United States.

FROM THE METROPOLIS WRECK.

The signal service station at the wreck of the Metropolis reports that a trunk marked "Bartlett," containing clothing and a tin trunk, supposed to contain money, were found by a patrolman, who had to break the trunk open, being unable to move it and unsafe to leave it on the beach. Captain Harrison has been taking up the bodies from the South End to-day, and he will continue tomorrow, and thinks he will be able to furnish a list of all the bodies identified by tomorrow evening, or Monday. All the bodies identified will be sent to Norfolk Tuesday, thence to Philadelphia. The ship stores and clothing are still washing ashore.

RAILWAY LAND GRANTS.

The secretary of the interior has declined to disturb his decision of October 12th in the case of M. C. Streeter *vs.* the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad company. A review was sought by the company on the ground that the land involved had been patented to the company, and, in consequence thereof, the claim of Streeter was not confirmed by the act of April 21, 1876. The secretary, however, declares the statute mandatory, and declares patents shall issue in all cases coming within its provisions. This establishes the principle that that law is retrospective in its provisions applying to cases adjudicated as well as those requiring original action. The act above referred to confirms the homestead and pre-emption entries on lands within the railroad limits made prior to the receipt by district land officers of the department, of the letter withdrawing lands; and also confirms the entries based on prior entry, which were valid and subsisting at the receipt of such letter of withdrawal. This covers many entries made after the definite locations of the railroads but prior to the withdrawals, and in this respect changes materially the practice of the department, as the grants have been heretofore held to be effective from the date of location, evidenced by the acceptance of maps of survey, etc., in the department.

THE HOUSE IN SESSION.

The session to-day of the house was for general debate only. Mr. Hewitt [Ala.] occupied the chair. There was a very small attendance of members. The first speech was by Mr. Joyce, in advocacy of a six years Presidential term and of civil service reform. He was followed by Mr. Chittenden, who spoke against the proposed silver legislation. Mr. Chittenden, in the course of his speech, referred to the silver meeting in Chicago last December, and said the Shylocks mentioned in the Chicago papers' report of the meeting were the active bankers and business men at home and abroad, who through the chamber of commerce of New York, gave Chicago outright a round million of dollars in the hour of her desolation. The very same men subsequently loaned Chicago scores and scores of other millions, which have been hopelessly squandered and lost in Quixotic ventures.

Mr. Harrison, replying, said that while the people of Chicago acknowledge the generosity of the world when that city was in ashes, yet they did not feel that the rich men of New York who helped them in their hour of need should now keep them from rising from their ashes.

Mr. M'Kenna advocated the remonetization of silver, repeal of the resumption act, abolishing the national banking system, and the granting of full legal-tender qualities to greenbacks.

Mr. Ellsworth spoke in opposition to an attempt to array labor against capital for the purpose of gaining political power, and advocated a general amnesty bill.

Mr. Hayes replied to the arguments against the remonetization of silver, and defended that proposition.

Mr. Haskel also spoke in favor of silver remonetization, and Mr. Bell advocated the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war.

There were not more than half a dozen members in the chamber when the house adjourned.

MEXICAN MATTERS DISCUSSED.

A special meeting of the sub-committee on foreign affairs was held at the department of state to-day with Secretary Evarts present to hear a statement from Minister Foster concerning affairs in Mexico. He briefly recited the events in that country, which terminated in the elevation of President Diaz, and stated that our government had instructed him to make known to that of Mexico its desire to settle all pending questions of disagreement between the two countries, including theft, murder, arson and plunder, the violation of postoffices and customhouses, incursions by armed men to destroy life or property, cattle stealing, which had become a profitable occupation, and forced loans, by which American citizens have been compelled to submit to injustice and unequal exactions. He, in accordance with instructions from the state department, notified Diaz that some guarantee of arrangement for the adjustment of the difficulty must be given as a condition precedent to any recognition, rather than trust to a possibility that it might ultimately follow. The Mexican government gave assurance that they were disposed to adjust and rectify these complaints and grievances, and were not unwilling to consent to some arrangement for a concerted action between the military commanders of the two countries on the frontier for the preservation of peace and order and the protection of life and property. Senor Vallarta, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, while expressing the anxiety of his government for a settlement of the disagreements, said his government could not consent to the consideration of any conditions precedent for recognition. He considered they, as a civilized nation, had a right to recognition without conditions, and that upon all subjects, including treaties of commerce, both nations must act upon an equality; therefore the Mexican government must be recognized before entering upon diplomatic negotiations. It was the opinion of Minister Foster that before anything could be done in the way of recognition, Mexico must give some assurance or show its ability to remove the present causes of grievances. In the course of his statement he said that as a portion of the people on the Rio Grande profited by raids into Texas, and as recruits for revolutions were gathered on that border, there was an indisposition, or timidity, to interfere with them. He gave at length a statement of the present political condition of Mexico, and stated no treaty between the United States and that country be enforced without first suppressing the raiders.

THE DEAD POPE.

Cardinal M'Closkey's Departure for Rome—A Wrangle Over the Place of Meeting of the Conclave—A Beautiful Tribute, Etc.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Cardinal M'Closky sailed this morning for Rome, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Mr. Farrell. The Italian, French and Spanish consulate offices have their flags at half-mast in consequence of the death of the pope.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE BY A NEW ORLEANS JUDGE.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—In replying to a motion to adjourn the superior district court in honor of the pope, Judge Whitaker said: "The good never die. He was great in adversity, noble in virtue, pre-eminent for ability, and it is proper that the strife, frivolities, cares and business of this world should cease when so much virtue leaves our midst. In honor to his memory, to his great virtues, to the most excellent influence he has given in the affairs of the world for more than thirty years, I think it is nothing but proper that this court should be adjourned."

The State supreme court also adjourned out of respect to the memory of Pope Pius IX.

IN NEW YORK TO-DAY.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Requiem masses for the repose of the soul of Pius IX were held in nearly all the Catholic churches throughout the city. To-morrow sermons on the pope will be delivered in all Catholic and most of the Protestant churches. On the day of the funeral the draping of the churches and tolling of bells will be left in the hands of the pastors of the various churches. The programme for the coming memorial services has not yet been completed. Vicar-General Quinn has taken measures to have pontifical high mass celebrated by one of the bishops. A circular, embodying the desires of Cardinal M'Closky, will be read from all the Catholic pulpits tomorrow.

GERMANY WANTS A MODERATE POPE.

LONDON, February 9.—A special from Rome says Prince Bismarck has instructed the German ambassador that Germany refrains from all interference till the new pope is elected, after which she may take action.

A Berlin dispatch says: "If a moderate pope is elected Germany is expected to make overtures for an understanding."

A WRANGLE OVER THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PLAN OF MEETING OF THE CONCLAVE.

ROME, February 9.—The newspapers narrate, circumstantially, a stormy and ceremonious scene at Friday's congregation of cardinals, Cardinal Manning, at the head of the extremists, insisting the conclave to meet at Malta; even words of schism were uttered. Later accounts concur that the minority against holding the conclave at Rome is insignificant. The *Riferma* says: "The Roman and Geneva cardinals wish to elect a pope of an advanced age, but the Italians are not, intimately connecting with the events of the late revolution." The Italian government has telegraphed to the foreign governments, pledging the security of the conclave, contrary to previous arrangements.

The pope's body was removed to-night to the Sistine chapel, attendance through a covered passage to St. Peters, where it will lie in state Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The alteration implies the hastening of the conclave.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Supreme Judgeships, Nominations, Etc.

EDITORS APPEAL—I learn that in May next a convention will assemble at Nashville to nominate five Democratic candidates for supreme judges. It is therefore meet and proper that, as the time draws near, we should begin to discuss the merits and demerits of the various candidates already made public for those distinguished, important and responsible positions. Because we have five to elect to constitute that honorable tribunal is no reason why we should be the less cautious and careful in our selections. It is to be regretted that men of mediocre ability have, in times past, under personally fortuitous circumstances, reached that exalted station, but the unsettled condition, or uncertainty, of judicial construction upon questions highly important to our people, warns us to look well to the capacity and the honesty of the candidate before we deposit our ballot, to the end that our courts may not, in the future, be constrained so often to reverse itself. Nothing so much tends to lessen litigation (so desirable to the citizen) as well settled adjudications, at least upon frequently recurring questions of law and practice. Of course, I disclaim any intention of reflecting upon the present bench, as they are all personal friends, and I trust their decisions will compare favorably with those of any other since the war. I learn they all candidates for re-election. We will have some trouble, I fear, in determining what division of the State will have to lose the judge under the operation of the law giving us but five, instead of six, in this election. I presume, however, that two from each division will be nominated, and the six highest in the race will be "counted out," if another in his division receives a greater number of votes. West Tennessee will present to the convention several names, and among them one of our own city, than whom no one, whether he be from East, Middle or West Tennessee, possesses superior qualifications, greater merit or stronger claims. I refer to our distinguished chancellor, R. J. Morgan. He is a gentleman of the highest moral and social integrity and standing. His decisions all along during his nearly eight years presiding as chancellor have commanded and received the very highest respect and consideration in the appellate court, and but seldom reversed. A jurist of acknowledged ability, Judge Morgan is well-known throughout the State, and is universally popular, as the highly creditable and complimentary vote he received four years ago, for the nomination for governor, will attest. He will carry into the convention a host of friends, not only from West, but from Middle and East Tennessee also, and our people will do themselves honor in honoring him. Therefore, without intending to disparage the claims of any other candidate, I hope the convention and the people will bestow on him this honor he so well deserves. LAWYER.

The Workingmen and the Democracy.

EDITORS APPEAL—The writer asks permission to suggest a basis for a compromise between the Democratic and Workingmen's party, that the two parties may harmonize and act together in our August election. The workingmen polled one-half as many votes in our last city election as the Democrats. Taking this as a basis the Democratic party would be entitled to select two candidates to the Workingmen's one. Let the executive committees of both these parties meet together; let the Democratic executive committee select two candidates for county offices, and the Workingmen's executive committee one. Let this arrangement be continued through the ticket, each party to name the office, but not the candidates. After this arrangement is consummated let the Workingmen's organization select candidates for each office they are to fill, and place their names before the Democratic convention, and if they are *all* indorsed by that convention the two parties then would act as a unit. Should the Democratic party reject *any* of the Workingmen's candidates it would be the same as rejecting the whole number, and the Workingmen could not be held responsible, and they then would be at liberty to pursue any line of policy afterward. This basis of action would be fair and honorable to both parties, and there is no good reason that it should be rejected by either. What say you, Messrs. Editors, to this suggestion to both parties. MECHANIC.

A Little Skirmish with "Moonshiners" in Middle Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 9.—A letter from revenue parties, now raiding in Jackson county, gives the details of a fight with distillers. The latter were strongly fortified at Campbell Morgan's distillery, and threatened death to all the assailants. On the approach of the party Morgan fired from the portholes. The revenue party returned the fire, shattering Morgan's rifle. Morgan fired again with another rifle. The fight then became general, each party fired through the portholes at one another. Morgan finally called out that he would surrender, threw open the door and was found to be unarmed. Both sides claim the victory, men then destroyed the distillery. The party then raided Macon county, destroying three illicit distilleries.

COMMON SENSE. For all cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., use Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

TARIFF-TINKERING

The Cause of an Immense Outpouring of the Pittsburg Masses Yesterday, at which Speeches were made by Several

Prominent Manufacturers in Opposition to the New Tariff Schedule Pending before Congress—A Series of Resolutions Adopted.

Free Trade and Sailors' Rights not the Sentiment of that Meeting, but High Tariff Rates Regarded the Saving Power.

PITTSBURG, February 9.—The public demonstration in this city, to-day, in favor of tariff and the protection of home industries, by legislative action, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. The street parade, composed of manufacturing and laboring men, was very large, and the best of order was maintained during the march. The parade, composed of six divisions, moved at eleven o'clock. After marching through the principal streets, it proceeded to the Exposition building, on Allegheny street. The body of men, marching four abreast, were nearly two hours passing a given point, and the number in line is estimated at fully fifteen thousand. The procession was headed by General James S. Negley, chief marshal and staff, and Mayor Liddell. The manufacturing and mining interests of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia, were fully represented, the manufacturers having closed their establishments to enable their employes to take part in the parade. The number of men from each establishment varied according to the number employed, and ranged from fifty up to sixteen hundred. The music was furnished by fifty-one bands, and hundreds of banners, with appropriate mottoes, were displayed. The movement was very orderly, and, notwithstanding the dreadful condition of the streets.

THE BEST OF ORDER PREVAILED.

At the Exposition building was assemled avast crowd. The enterior of this mammoth structure had been gaily decked for the occasion with banners, flags and mottoes strung around its walls. Three stands for speakers had been erected, one at each end and the third opposite the central entrance. Pennsylvania occupied the central stand, West Virgnia the east end and Ohio the west end. About two o'clock the vast assemblage was called to order from the Pennsylvania stand by R. S. Warring, Esq., and the three meetings were organized simultaneously. At the main stand B. F. Jones, Esq., of the American iron works, was chosen chairman, with a full list of vice-presidents representing all the industrial interests of the community. The meeting being thus organized, Chairman Jones addressed the assembly. He expressed surprise that after our former experience of free trade the law-makers should persist in

TINKERING WITH THE TARIFF.

Protection of our industries is right as a principle and absolutely necessary as a policy, if we desire peace and prosperity in our borders. Practical free trade between nations, about which so many visionary theorists, hired advocates and designing traders prate so much, is absurd. It does not, never did, and never can exist. It is a fallacy to suppose that a reciprocity of trade is necessary to induce foreign countries to buy the products of our farms and plantations. They will not buy under any circumstances only what they must have, and they will purchase that in the cheapest market.

At the close of Mr. Jones's remarks, Mr. W. P. Shiras moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions, which was done, when

MR. JOHN H. RICKETSON

was introduced, and spoke at considerable length. After stating the purpose for which the meeting had been called, he appealed to the American people to place the system of protection by its fruits, and say whether history does not show, and observation prove that it has secured the greatest good to the greatest number of people, and given us a position of honor and place as a nation. Mr. Ricketson quoted from the last report of the secretary of the treasury to show that a reduction at this time is not necessary. On the thirtieth of June, 1878, there will be a surplus of $33,069,356 28 to be applied to the sinking-fund for the payment of the public debt. The estimated receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, will be $269,250,000, while the estimated expenses will be $243,492,751 34, which expenses, the secretary says, can be reduced $11,000,000 without impairing the efficiency of the service; there will, therefore, be a surplus of $37,000,000 on June 30, 1879, the full amount required by law to be carried to the sinking-fund. And these are the estimates made at this time, when

THE PEOPLE ARE ECONOMIZING.

Importations have decreased. The speaker then adverted to the proposed reduction of the taxes on whisky and tobacco, and condemned the policy which would take the tax off these articles and put it on tea and coffee. He explained fully the working of the protective tariff, and cited the case of England, whose manufacturing interests lie prostrate to-day, the result of free trade and open ports. He claimed that the new tariff bill would strike a severe blow at our chemical industries, a business representing a capital of $75,000,000 and giving employment to thousands of men. Mr. Ricketson closed by firing appeal to the people of the country, and particularly those of the southern States, to join in this protest against a policy which would inevitably work ruin to our industrial interests and bring disaster on us as a nation.

MR. JOSEPH BISHOP

the president of the amalgamated iron and steel workers' union addressed the meeting from the workingmen's point of view. This gentleman's speech was one of the strongest arguments against free trade presented by any of the speakers. The industrial classes, he said, constitute nineteen-twentieths of the population of the whole country. They are the people by whom, and for whom, the government exists. The prosperity of these, the development of our resources, the increase of our national wealth, the advancement of the people in all that should constitute their true glory, must find root in the recognition of this truth, as we hope it is, or will be, recognized by those who are now considering the new tariff bill. Labor may need protection from other dangers, but that menaced by foreign competition is now the most imminent. Mr. Bishop spoke at length of the effect which the new tariff bill would have on

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

of the country, and clearly showed the disastrous effects which would follow its passage. Not only will the blast and puddling furnaces that are now idle remain so, but their numbers will be very largely increased; the mining interests will be silenced and idleness and poverty forced upon hundreds of thousands of American workmen.

PAST MASTER GEORGE H. ANDERSON,

who addressed the meeting from the Ohio stand, reviewed at length the events of the war, and showed that one reason of the great prosperity then was the high protective tariff which the gold premium imposed upon foreign products. He stated that the imports of foreign goods which could be produced in this country reached annually $800,000,000, one-half of which represented the gain to foreign workmen and loss to the American pocket. He claimed that the protection of home industry was a vital principle of government and one which called for no apology.

MR. JOHN F. DAVIS,

reviewed the coal trade of this country, and showed that free trade or a reduction of the tariff on iron would be a direct loss to the manufacturer. He also gave the history of our legislative experience with free trade, and showed that financial disasters had, in every case, followed a reduction of the tariff.

The other prominent speakers were Mr. George Archibald, Colonel Isaac Cline, John Adams, Hon. Miles S. Humphries, and Wm. H. Singer. At the conclusion of the speeches the committee on

RESOLUTIONS

reported as follows:

The agriculturists, merchants, manufacturers and workingmen of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland, in mass convention assembled, representing all shades of political opinion, having considered the proposed changes in the revenue laws, and their effect on our industrial interests and the prosperity of the whole country, do hereby declare:

WHEREAS, It is c[illegible] this time, when the [illegible] from the greatest de[illegible] prosperity, that no obje[illegible] of returning prosperity

believe, and experience has shown, that one of the principal causes of business depression in this country has been the too frequent and radical changes in the laws bearing upon our material interests, the constant agitation whereof produces a state of uncertainty which is destructive of business enterprise; and, whereas, an examination of the provisions of the proposed tariff bill shows that its effects will be injurious to many of the industries which we represent, and absolutely fatal to some; and, whereas, the blighting effect of the agitation of these changes is already apparent in reduced revenues, in the disorganization of business enterprises, and in the check to that returning confidence so necessary to prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That in reiterating our abiding faith in a protective tariff and its beneficent effects to the whole country, we protest against any departure from its principles in the framing of our tariff laws.

Resolved, That we deem it unwise, inexpedient and hostile to the best interests of the country to make radical changes in a law which, in an experience of sixteen years, has been shown to be highly advantageous to the welfare of the nation, and to have been the largest factory in the development of our resources.

Resolved, That a due sense of patriotism and proper regard for the development of the resources of our country, and a becoming attention on the part of the government to the welfare of all its citizens, require that the paramount object to be kept in view in all tariff legislation is the protection of the people and their concerns rather than any concessions to foreign solicitations or interests.

Resolved, That upon this question the interests of the employer and employe, of labor and capital are identical.

Resolved, That the proposed revision of the tariff must result in the curtailment of the quantity and variety of our products, and an imposure of duties thereon which cannot but bear heavily on the class of men who, by their skill and labor, contribute to the production of these articles, and that it is neither wise nor humane to take such a step as shall result either in the enforced idleness of thousands of laboring men, or in the necessity of such wages as shall afford only the most meager subsistence to their families.

Resolved, That the chairman of this convention appoint a committee of fifteen, representing the various interests involved, who shall prepare a memorial setting forth the especial hardships that will be entailed by the proposed tariff changes, which shall be circulated among the members of congress, with the request that they use all fair and honorable means to prevent any radical change in the existing rates of duty.

The report was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm, and the meeting adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The London Times, Discussing the Situation, Approves the Sending of the British Fleet to the Turkish Capital.

Our Silver Bill Discussed in London—A Relapse in United States Bonds Caused by the Silver Agitation—Current Rumors.

PARIS, February 9.—The senate has so far failed to elect a life senator in place of General d'Aurelle de Paladines, no candidate having received the requisite majority of one hundred and thirty-seven.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, February 9.—The *Times* approves the government's action in sending a portion of its fleet to Constantinople. It says: "All danger of a renewal of the war between Turkey and Russia is now over. The Russians are practically masters of Constantinople. Nothing remains for us to be concerned about but a due settlement of terms of peace, and the protection of our immediate interests. Russia is under an honorable pledge not to advance further. Should she do so, under any pretext, she would arouse the suspicion and excite the hostility of this country, of which the last two days have afforded some dangerous premonitory symptoms; but if she will loyally restrain her forces, even within the limits fixed by the armistice, there is no reason why conditions of permanent peace should not be temperately discussed and deliberately determined at a congress.

OUR SILVER BILL DISCUSSED IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 9.—The *Economist* says the investment business is much checked by political uncertainty. A further relapse in United States bonds accompanies the increased belief in the probability of legislative action establishing silver at par. We note, however, a feeling that some modificatory measures will be taken, but of what form nobody can profess to foretell, which will prevent any further material decline. The adoption of silver as a currency would, probably, though we forbear to speak with any certainty upon that point, by raising the value of silver, compensate in another way. We hear it gravely remarked that, no matter what the United States does in the way of adopting silver, instead of gold dollars, for the payment of coupons on its bonds, the balance of trade favorable to America would prevent a loss to the bondholder, just as foreign holders of French rentes receive their interest in full equivalent of gold. But, in the first place, the adoption of such a plan would cause so large an immediate selling of United States stocks that the national balance of indebtedness would, of almost of necessity, be against that country; and, further, the parallel is incomplete, for in France an artificial value is given to silver by the limit put upon its coinage, and no one can say that in America a limit of the kind will be put into operation. The resolutions in favor of silver currency, although distinctly affecting government bonds, have failed to produce much movement in the price of silver. We presume the market is to some extent kept down because the German government is known to have a large remainder of silver yet to dispose of, and the feeling is that a change would immediately bring out her supplies. It may be noticed that after some years of cheap silver, without any apparent effect upon the price of silver and plated wares, reductions are here and there advertised and allowed by manufacturers.

CURRENT RUMORS.

LONDON, February 9.—A strong tidal wave has swept the coast of Peru. Callao Moles has been severely damaged. No ship at the Guano deposits.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Russia, besides her exception taken to Vienna as the place for holding the conference, announced that she had some other observations to make, which were sent by a special messenger. It is more than probable, it will insist on certain points as not debatable by the conference.

It is said a telegram has been received by the admiralty, stating that neither Russia nor Turkey will object to the British fleet going to Constantinople.

The Sixty-first regiment leaves to-day for Malta.

It is stated the Russians have captured one hundred and twenty thousand men, including twenty pashas, and one thousand cannon, during the war.

VIENNA, February 9.—Arrangements are being made for a meeting between the sultan and Grand Duke Nicholas at Tchataldji.

ATHENS, February 9.—The insurgents in Epirus have proclaimed a union with Greece. The main body of the Greek army has returned to Lamia.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 9.—The *Russe Agence* states: "The dispatch of the British fleet to the Bosporus restores Russia's liberty of action. If the object is to co-operate in the maintenance of order, and the attainment of a durable and equitable solution of the eastern question, the fleet will be welcomed as an auxiliary. At any rate, Russia will regulate her attitude by that of England."

Shot by Burglars.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—Mr. Adolph Ansom, the merchant who was shot by a burglar early yesterday morning, still lies in a critical condition. His statement is that he followed the burglar down stairs and was shot at the kitchen window, the burglar having escaped to the yard. The police are now of the opinion that the whole family was chloroformed, and that Mr. Ansom, waking partially from the stupor, raised himself in his bed while the burglar was plundering the room, and was shot and fell back in a swoon. None of the rest of the family awoke until late in the day, and Mr. Ansom was then found lying in and covered with blood. The shooting was heard by the neighbors, but otherwise no attention was attracted, and the affair was not known until members of the family awoke from their lethargic sleep. Mr. Ansom was formerly a commission dealer and formerly resided in Louisville. The mystery baffles the

HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Young Virginia Lady Abducted. Ravished and Murdered.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

RICHMOND, February 7.—Information was received here to-day of a most diabolical murder committed yesterday, near the residence of Colonel A. H. Drewry, at Wilcox Landing, in Charles City county, this State, of Lizzie Jefferson, a beautiful young girl of about fourteen years. The body of the girl was found in a millpond in the neighborhood, bearing the appearance of having been violated.

The girl was living with a maiden aunt, Mrs. Hubbard. On the day of the murder a strange man appeared in the neighborhood, and it seems made the acquaintance of a negro boy named Ned Ellor, who was employed on Mrs. Hubbard's farm as a laborer. The man employed the boy Ellor to decoy the young girl from her home to a lonely spot in the woods, where he had a vehicle waiting to convey her to a deserted house in the lower part of the county, where he intended to place her and keep her for the gratification of his own base purpose. He was foiled in this, however, by the approach of some men from an adjoining field, who were on their way home to dinner.

But the scoundrel did not intend to be so easily cheated out of his prey, and it is supposed went in hiding in a cove in the woods until the men had passed a safe distance out of his reach. He feared, however, to take the girl to the house, and so raped her in the woods; and to hide the evidence of his crime, beat the girl to death with a heavy stick and threw her body in the millpond near by.

Her friends, becoming alarmed by her protracted absence, commenced a search. The negro boy, Ellor, then got scared and made a partial confession, in which he stated the man had accidentally pushed the child in the pond while fishing on the bank. The name of the principal actor in this horrible affair has not been learned. A sheriff's *posse* is scouring the swamps of Charles City county in search of the murderer.

Anderson Applies for a New Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—In the superior criminal court the rule of contempt against Deputy-Collector Tomlinson, United States Commissioner W. G. Lane and Deputy-Marshal L. Weninger and Charles Steele was continued until Monday at ten o'clock.

On motion of Messrs. Cullom and Castellanos, of counsel for Thomas C. Anderson, it is ordered that the attorney-general show cause, on Wednesday, the thirteenth, why a new trial should not be granted, on the grounds, first, that the verdict is against the evidence, and, secondly, contrary to law, as more specifically set forth in the bills of exception taken during the trial, now on record and made part of this motion.

DIED.

HATCHER—On Sunday morning, February 3d, at 408 Vance street, SOPHIE ANNA, Infant daughter of Samuel A. and Edna A. Hatcher.

OBITUARY.

James Polk Barrow.

Died, at Viola, Crittenden county, Ark., Tuesday morning, January 22, 1878, of congestive chill, JAMES POLK BARROW, only son of David C. and Sallie Barrow, in the 28th year of his life.

The subject of our sketch was born near Fishing Creek, Ky., on the Confederate battle-field, where the remembered Zollicoffer and gallant young Bailey Peyton fell. He removed with his parents, coming with them when a little boy, led by his devoted mother, who sought a new home in Arkansas, afar from the sickly shores and cedar cliffs of their native and beautiful Cumberland. Here he resided with his kind, generous and devoted father and mother, the delight and truthful lad, the exemplary son, filling the measure of parental love with all the traits of character which mark true gratefulness and the obedient son, and culminated in manhood with such virtues that commend the love and respect of all who knew him. Could his life been spared to good old age, he would have made his mark in the front rank of our best citizens. With a bright natural mind, good practical sense, judgment, and with a will and energy untiring, his future was full of promise. At the time of his untimely demise, he was directing and superintending his new plantation, "Point Able," with a success worthy and commensurate of his skill and labor. He has pass