THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 81

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 5 7-8d. Memphis cotton, 10c. New Orleans cotton, 10 1-8c. New York cotton, 10 9-16c. New York gold, 100 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CR. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwest to southwest winds, stationary temperature and stationary or higher pressure.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, April 5, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.96	66	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	29.97	68	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.55	56	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	29.66	63	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	29.61	58	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.93	60	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.81	65	S.	Light.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.83	65	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

CASEY YOUNG TRUE TO MEMPHIS.

In suggesting that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Colonel J. W. Clapp, be requested to visit Washington in the interest of Memphis as the eastern terminus of the Southern Pacific road, we had no intention of intimating that our representative in congress, Colonel Casey Young, was wanting in efficiency or energy. With a zeal that has never wearied, Colonel Young has persistently urged Memphis as the starting point for this great enterprise. No member of congress has ever labored as faithfully for Memphis as has Colonel Young. Indeed, it is gratifying to the people of this district to know that they have a representative in congress whose talents and character command such universal respect and influence. Colonel Young always had the interests of Memphis at heart. In his labors he would, no doubt, gladly receive the co-operation of Colonel Clapp, or any other gentleman whom Memphis might see proper to send to Washington. Colonel Young has been vigilant in guarding the interests of his constituents, and with untiring activity has he labored to secure our customhouse and increased appropriations for its construction.

TELEGRAMS.

New York, April 5: The will of the late Madame Restelle has been admitted to probate.

Long Branch, April 5: The Monmouth park race-course was sold to-day to D. D. Withers.

Chester, Pa., April 5: Clemens Lloyd, aged forty years, killed his wife and himself to day. Jealousy was the cause.

Paris, April 5: The appeal of the communist Garcians, against the sentence of death passed upon him, has been rejected.

Portsmouth, April 4: The troop-ships Crocodile and Euphrates were yesterday ordered to be ready for sea in forty-eight hours.

New York, April 5: The steamship Baltic arrived from Europe to-day, bringing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bars.

Calcutta, April 5: In consequence of a European political crisis, the Indian government is considering certain precautionary measures.

Fall River, Mass, April 5: The striking weavers of the Chase mills have decided to submit the matter of a reduction of wages to arbitration.

Springfield, Mass., April 5: The New England Methodist conference, at Westfield, voted to-day not to admit ministers in future who use tobacco.

Milwaukee, April 5: Allis's planing-mill was burned to the ground this morning. Loss on machinery, stock, and building, twenty thousand dollars.

Trenton, April 5: The legislative committee on the coal combination report that they have discovered nothing unlawful, and therefore no legislation is necessary.

Detroit, April 4: W. B. C. Teller, the paying teller in the American national bank, in this city, has disappeared with five thousand dollars belonging to the bank.

Boston, April 4: The firm of Holt & Bigbee, lumber dealers, suspended yesterday, with liabilities of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, due mostly in Boston.

Cincinnati, April 5: Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced against Lockwood, Snowden & Co., hatters, on Third street. Liabilities, twenty thousand dollars; assets, unknown.

Indianapolis, April 5: There were no new developments to-day concerning the forgeries of Jos. W. Bugbee, who is still missing. A thorough examination of his books and papers is being made.

Baltimore, April 5: The steamship Leipzig, Captain Hoffman, from Bremen, with a large cargo and two hundred steerage passengers, broke her shaft just before entering the capes. She will arrive in tow to-morrow.

New York, April 5: The collectors of customs are authorized to permit importers to swear to entries at the time of their presentation to the collector, before the examination thereof, in his office and by the naval officer.

Terre Haute, April 4: In the case of Chas. Buns, for the murder of Elijah Birdwell, a deputy-sheriff in Edgar county, Illinois, last June, the jury at Paris, Texas, returned a verdict of guilty and that the prisoner be hanged.

Rome, April 4: It is stated that England will raise no obstacles to the establishment of relations with the Vatican, but reserves the right to indicate the basis thereof. The Vatican has instructed the German bishops to do nothing to prejudice negotiations for re-establishing relations between Berlin and the Vatican.

San Francisco, April 5: A Portland dispatch says the Greenback State convention placed in the field the following ticket to-day: For governor, M. Wilkins; congress, Prof. J. F. Campbell; secretary of state, W. A. Cotes; state treasurer, F. Southerland; state printer, D. W. Craig; superintendent of public instruction, W. W. Parker. N. T. Butler was nominated for prosecuting attorney for the third judicial district, and J. M. Gearino for the fourth district. No nominations were made for the first, second and fifth judicial districts.

Explosion of a Bake-Oven with Fatal Results.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. April 5.—The oven for baking japanned tin cases in the Rochester thermometer factory, in the fourth story of Graves & Co.'s candy manufactory, exploded shortly before six o'clock this evening. The roof was entirely blown off. A workman named John Prescott, who was shaking the fire at the time, was carried to the floor below by the *debris*, and slowly burned to death. Frank M'Donald, while carrying out goods on the floor below, was carried by the falling *debris* to the cellar, where he remained three hours, covered with the timbers, but was finally rescued unhurt. He says that two others were carried down with him, but as yet they have not been found. The loss on the building and adjacent edifices is over thirty thousand dollars; insurance, thirteen thousand dollars.

Another Sam Patch.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—Lawrence Renconi, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, leaped from the suspension bridge this morning, a distance of one hundred feet. He was rescued and brought to himself, and was in his fruit store this afternoon. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Silver Transactions.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The Bank of California sold several thousand ounces of silver to the government yesterday for delivery at the San Francisco mint at a reserved price, but it is understood to be over fifty-four and five-eighths pence in London. These and the purchases mentioned yesterday have cleared from the market nearly all small lots.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Sharp Debate in the House over the Vacant Doorkeepership--Ben Butler's Little Scheme in Nominating a Democrat for the Position Neatly Tumbled to, and is

Roughly Handled by Representatives Cox, Morris, Townsend, and Others--A Good Man, Probably, Sacrificed by Placing his Case in Bad Hands — No Result Reached.

The Senate Devotes the Day to Appropriation Bills, Disposing of the One for the Navy, but Reaching No Result on the Judiciary Bill.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The senate joint resolution providing a place for the deposit of the records of the proceedings of the electoral commission was passed.

THE BAKER-WIDDERBURN ROW.

Mr. Baker [Ind.] rising to a question of personal privilege, said that he had read a note in the Washington *Post*, from George H. Widderburn, whom Baker charged with dropping from the candidates for doorkeeper with the understanding that he should receive a good position under Polk, in which he refers to Mr. Baker as a lunatic, and charging falsehood. Mr. Baker renewed the charge that Widderburn dropped out of the canvass on the corrupt condition that he should receive a position with a larger salary than was authorized by law.

DOORKEEPER POLK'S SUCCESSOR DISCUSSED.

Mr. Butler [Mass.] put in nomination for the position of doorkeeper General James Shields, of Missouri. A long and exciting debate ensued on the point of order, participated in principally by Messrs. Butler and Cox [N. Y.], the Democrats resisting the right to make the motion as a question of privilege, and the Republicans trying to force the issue on the house.

Mr. Butler said if he had not believed that a majority of the house would have selected General Shields he would not have pressed his motion. That gentleman had been shot in the Mexican war, and had his arm shattered in the late war. He was an old man, had been a member of the house and United States senator, and was now without means of support.

Mr. Cox.—Why have you not provided for him in all these years? There was no intention to throw dishonor on General Shields by the action of that side of the house, but the gentlemen on the other side had had the disposition of ninety thousand offices, and why had they not discovered

THAT DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER

until this emergency?

Mr. Morris [Ill.] (to Mr. Butler)—Why did you turn him out of congress when he was elected by a majority of thousands?

Mr. Townsend [Ill.]—Has the gentleman from Massachusetts any authority from General Shields to offer his name?

Mr. Butler—I never ask authority to do honor to a gallant maimed soldier; I have a general power of attorney in that connection.

Mr. Eden asked if Mr. Butler had not helped to drag Shields from the house, and put a Republican in his place.

Mr. Butler—I answer to that that nobody suggested his name.

Mr. Eden—The people of his district suggested his name at the time to which I refer.

Mr. Butler—It was a question of election.

Mr. Eden—Three or four thousand majority voted to elect him.

Mr. Butler—Don't howl. That was a question of election, and a man sometimes votes according to partisan views on questions of election. Mr. Butler denied that he sought any

CLAP-TRAP POPULARITY

by offering the resolution. He simply desired to provide for an old soldier. He was surprised that he should be reproached by the other side of the house because, by voting for a democrat in a contested election case, he had followed the dictates of his conscience, and he had no thought that he should live to hear again in the house an attack on him by the gentleman from New York [Cox]. He thought that on a former occasion that gentleman had learned enough not to do it again, but he [Butler] would be merciful now. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox—I don't want any mercy. [Laugter.]

Mr. Butler—Shoo fly, don't bodder me. [Great laughter.] It is said by the gentleman from New York [Cox] that we did not take care of General Shields before. To that I answer that the Democrats have had two congresses—this one and another one. They have had caucuses where we did not interfere with them, and why did it not occur to them to take that gallant soldier for doorkeeper instead of the gentleman whom they deserted yesterday? Again, why need any caucus in this question? Why say we will do something for him some other time? Now is the accepted time. [Laughter.] Now is the day of salvation on this question of doorkeeper. [Laughter.] It may never come again. While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinners may return. [Shouts of laughter.] The flame is flickering now, and lo! it may go out between this and seven o'clock and no space left for repentance, and then the shout shall go up to heaven,

"LOST!" "LOST!"

again forever! [Laughter.] Why do we debate this question? Is there a man who says General Shields is unfit for the position? No. What, then, is the objection? Is it that he is too fit for it, too good, too noble to hold it? Or is it that the doorkeeper's place is not fit for him? The only reason why I have to believe that it is not fit for him is because its last two predecessors were not fit for it. I should think the place might have been fairly fit for him, because his case seems to be answered by the text: "Better be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than to dwell in the tents of the wicked." [Laughter.] The gentleman from New York [Cox] says that he shall vote according to the orders of his party. I never vote according to the orders of anybody under God. If I believe my party to be wrong, whether I am a Democrat opposing the extension of slavery, or whether I am a Republican opposing any wrong, I stand with those who stand by me, and see the light as God gives me to see it, and not otherwise, and the party may go to the place where most parties go—and, judging from what I see, the other side will go— I will not alter my course one jot or one tittle. Vote the old man down, if you like; vote a caucus; but when you come out of the caucus if you don't bring the old man in then, then I say bring us in

SOME HONORABLE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

with his leg off, who once showed his loyalty to this country by fighting for it in the Mexican war, and I will vote for him against any civilian you can name.

Mr. Cox [N. Y.]—A word of a personal nature in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Butler]. That gentleman is always known to be rich in intrigues of a political nature, and this is perhaps one of them; but I never knew him before to have any poverty of wit or to repeat his old wit. Again, so far as independence of party is concerned, I have never known it to be shown until since he was beaten in the Salem district. Now he is becoming independent. He did not vote with his party yesterday, and I did not vote with most of my friends on my side; so there is a parity between us there so far as independence is concerned. In voting for the extension of slavery, I am not too old to remember that he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention.

[Voices—You mean Charleston.]

Mr. Cox—Yes; he committed himself twice on the slavery question, so that he ought to be very lenient to other people.

Mr. Butler (who had approached to near where Mr. Cox was speaking)—I am.

Mr. Cox (addressing Mr. Butler directly)—And when growing older you ought to grow in grace day by day. [Laughter.] I will bring you up here to the anxious bench and pray over you. There is not a man anywhere who I would rather lift by kindly prayer than the distinguished, intellectual gentleman from Massachusetts. I do not say that he needs it more than other members. I know the good points of his character. I know his friendly heart. I know many things about him which the world does not know [laughter], and which count to his honor and integrity. [Laughter.]

IT'S NO LAUGHING MATTER,

but I beg the gentleman never hereafter to repeat a little stale, old wit.

Mr. Butler (returning to his seat)—Certainly not.

Mr. Cox (as in the act of benediction)—Then I will send you to your seat now, pardoned; go and sit down, and may the lord have mercy on your soul. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler (sitting down)—I do not see anything to reply to.

THE MATTER POSTPONED.

Finally the speaker declining to decide the question whether the motion to proceed to the election of a doorkeeper was a privileged question, submitted it to the house for its decision, and, on motion of Mr. Beene, consideration of the question was postponed until Monday next, the Democrats all voting for the postponement, and the Republicans all against it.

ADJOURNED.

At the conclusion of the morning hour the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Thompson in the chair, on the private calendar.

The committee arose and reported to the house several private bills, which were passed.

The house then adjourned until Monday.

The Democratic caucus was announced to meet immediately.

In the Senate.

Senator Sargent called up the naval appropriation bill soon after the reading of the journal, and asked the senate to try and dispose of it before the morning hour expired. He then explained the action of the committee, and the bill passed as it came from the committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Consideration was then resumed of unfinished business—the funding bill—and Senator Bayard advocated the judiciary committee's measure.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

At the conclusion of Senator Bayard's speech, Senator Thurman said he would ask the senate to sit the matter out to-day.

Senator Eaton—I hope the senate will do no such thing. This question is too large to be sat out to-day.

Senator Johnston said although there was in his opinion the fullest authority for the passage of the judiciary bill, he favored the annual payment of a fixed sum in bonds of the United States.

Senator Sargent spoke in opposition to the judiciary bill.

Senator Sargent gave way to Senator Conkling, who said that the senator from Ohio [Thurman] had suggested that the senate would be requested to come to a vote to-day. He did not think that the pressure for the passage of the bill was so great as to require a night session, as there were twenty years in which to adjust this matter. He suggested that the senate should come to an understanding that the vote is to be taken on Monday or Tuesday.

Senator Thurman thought ample time for debate had been afforded. The bill had been considered in the last session of the forty-fourth congress, and he had introduced it again in the present congress. Why the bill had staid so long with the judiciary committee was a chapter of history he did not care to go into, but it reflected no credit on some men who had imposed on the committee.

After some further discussion of the proposition, Senator Sargent resumed the floor and expressed his readiness to go on.

Senator Conkling asked him to give way for a motion to adjourn to Monday.

To test the wishes of the senate Senator Thurman demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the vote resulted—yeas, 32; nays, 31.

The senate therefore stood adjourned till Monday.

Another Railway Strike.

TOPEKA, KS., April 5.—At noon to-day it was announced that the engineers and firemen on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad had struck all along the line from Atchison and Kansas City to Pueblo. As a rule, trains were run to the end of divisions and there abandoned. There was but little disturbance among the men. Trains were sent out east and south, manned by employes from the machine-shops and others. Sheriff Disbrow, of Shawnee county, and Sheriff Connor, from Lyon, accompanied the trains. Much perseverance was used to prevent men from working, but no absolute violence was offered, and no property has been damaged. The officers of the company are resolute, and say they will find men, and will not again employ the strikers. Freight traffic on the eastern division is suspended; on the western divisions the trains are moving as usual. The strikers allege insufficient wages and ill-treatment.

Important Insurance Decision.

HARTFORD, April 5.—In the case of J. V. Farwell & Co. *vs.* Putnam fire insurance company, in the superior court of this city, the jury to-day found a verdict for the defendants, with costs. This was one of a number of cases brought to recover face policies, on which a compromise of twenty-five per cent. was made after the Chicago fire. The claim was that the compromise was on the representation that the assured could not pay more, whereas it is alleged that there was a surplus of about one hundred thousand dollars in the hands of the company after all liabilities were settled. Judge Shipman, of the United States court, decided for the plaintiff in several cases brought against the Connecticut stockholders by Theodore M. Davis, receiver of the Ocean national bank New York, under the section of the national banking act, which makes stockholders liable for double the amount of stock.

Criminal Negligence Results in Death.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—A variety company from Mozart Garden, Brooklyn, New York, has been playing this week at the opera house in Pawtucket. One feat is the shooting of an apple from the head or hand of a performer. To-night Mlle. Volante, a trapeze performer, held the apple on her head, and Mrs. Jennie Fowler, known on the stage as Franklin, was to shoot the apple. With uncommon recklessness the shooter stood with her back to the mark, taking aim by reflection in a mirror. The rifle was discharged and Mlle. Volante fell dead on the stage, shot through the forehead. Nothing can be learned of the victim, who has been on the public stage but five weeks. Mrs. Franklin was taken into custody by the police.

Freight Discriminations.

BOSTON, April 5.—The board of trade today, in considering the action of the trunk railroad lines in notifying the shippers of freight of such discrimination in the rates as will absolve the companies from the usual accountability for goods in transit, adopted resolutions that the proposed change in regard to freights, to take place on the fifteenth instant, as published in the circular issued by the trunk railway lines, is an evasion of a long established custom and law binding common carriers, in opposition to the public interest and a dangerous innovation.

Another Texas Train Robbery.

DALLAS, April 5.—The through express train on the Texas and Pacific railroad was stopped and robbed last night at Eagle-Ford station. The express messenger and mail agent surrendered without resistance. The passengers were not molested. The amount stolen is not known. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by the same party that recently robbed the train at Hutchins and Allen station on the Central railroad.

Methodist Church Affairs.

NEW YORK, April 5.—At the anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal church extension society to-night, a report was read which showed that during thirteen years twenty-one hundred and thirty-two churches had been aided, and one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars disbursed, four hundred thousand dollars of which was in the form of loans for church extension.

REMEMBER that true happiness is forever lost when your health is once broken down. Dr. Bull's cough syrup prevents throat and lung disease, and cures colds and coughs.

NOTHING BUT TALK.

A London Review of the Military Situation—The Fall of the Present Turkish Ministry, to be Succeeded by One More Pro-Russian, Foreshadowed from Constantinople.

Germany as a Mediator Between Russia and Austria—Movements of War Vessels and War Material to Various Points—Mobilizing the German Army.

Russian Complaints Against the French Press—Russians Bridging the Pruth—The Investigation Into the Condition of the Egyptian Revenues—Other News.

Belgrade.

BELGRADE, April 5.—Typhus is prevalent throughout Servia, and is very virulent among the Turkish prisoners at Belgrade.

Bukarest.

BUKAREST, April 5.—The Russians are rapidly building a large and apparently permanent bridge over the Pruth at Sculeni.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—The *Agence Russe* says that if England would state what she proposed, then her proposals and those of the cabinet at Vienna might pave the way for a common understanding.

Paris.

PARIS, April 5.—Prince Orloff, the Russian ambassador, has complained against the tone of the French press, particularly the *Journal Des Debats*, which belongs to Leon Say, the French minister of finance, and the *Republique Francaise*, Gambetta's organ. Prince Orloff contends that for these papers the government is responsible. The French minister of foreign affairs, in reply to the prince's complaint, said that the government has no control over the papers in question, but the press had been invited to be less aggressive. Prince Orloff was much dissatisfied with the reply.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—The British iron-clad Devastation has arrived in the gulf of Ismid. Another iron-clad was expected in the Sea of Marmora, but the fleet in Besika bay will be strengthened.

At the last interview between the sultan and Grand Duke Nicholas, the former reiterated his protest against the attempt to embark the Russian troops at Bujukdere.

The Turks at Maslak and Bujukdere are constructing an intrenched camp. They have received artillery and a quantity of munitions.

The Russians are constructing barracks and accumulating provisions at San Stefano.

Berlin.

BERLIN, April 5.—One of the minor journals of this city to-day published an extra edition, stating that preparations are making for mobilizing the German army, and also containing other alarming statements. In the German parliament the minister of war declared the statements utterly untrue.

The *North German Gazette* says: "Although the treaty does not affect Germany's interests, the entrance of Russia into antagonism with the other neighbors and friends of Germany cannot be a matter of indifference to her. The negotiations of the treaty seem not to have kept the interests of the other powers in mind. Russia could only purchase a complete fulfillment of the treaty by another war. The principle obstacle to a settlement is Russia's having bound herself by the terms of the treaty. Both England and Austria admit that great changes are necessary in the east. It is therefore to be hoped that in view of the argument of Russia, Austria and England on this main point the common desire for peace may ultimately gain the upper hand."

London.

LONDON, April 5.—The military situation is attracting attention. Servian occupation of Bulgaria will relieve the Russian troops, who are to be concentrated south of the Balkans. There are indications that the Russian troops lately at Sofia and north of Adrianople are moving toward the southwest. It is now believed that the occupation of the northern shore of the Bosporus by the Russions would prevent Admiral Hornby forcing a passage. Some of the Russian divisions are *echelioned* on the road to Bujukdere, and a total force of about 40,000 men can be collected within easy striking distance. Between these and Bujukdere there are some Turkish brigades which could probably hold the place till assistance arrived. On the peninsula of Gallipoli, or the neighboring mainland in front of Berlair, there are probably about fifty thousand Russians, while at Salonica and on the lines of communication there may be scattered some fifty thousand more.

The war office at St. Petersburg is dissatisfied with the muster-rolls, and is making strenuous exertions to hurry up the reserves. All the recruits in the capital were, three days ago, inspected by the emperor. Dispatches from Constantinople foreshadow

THE FALL OF AHMED VEPIK PASHA,

president of the council of ministers and minister of the interior, and a reconstruction of the ministry in a pro-Russian sense.

The shah of Persia left Teheren for Europe, by way of Tiflis, on Wednesday last.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that an inspired article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains this sentence: "The conviction that

ENGLAND'S DEMANDS ARE INCOMPATIBLE

with the interests of Russia and Europe, will find a firm support in the public opinion of this empire, notwithstanding all hope of a peaceful solution is not yet abandoned."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* hints that if the opposition endeavored to hinder the government's measures, parliament will be dissolved, insuring, in the present state of public feeling, an overwhelming conservative majority.

GERMANY IS AGAIN BUSILY MEDIATING

between Austria and Russia. The papers say Russia has ordered fifteen hundred torpedoes here, with directions that they be forwarded to the Turkish coast occupied by Russia.

If the attitude of the Roumanian government is real, and not feigned, it is difficult to see how a rupture can be avoided when Russia proceeds to enforce the treaty of San Stefano, and a collision between Russia, England, and Austria might be brought about in this way. The protest referred to by Prince Gortschakoff in his conversation with the Roumanian agent in the early part of this week, was brought before a secret sitting of the Roumanian chambers last Sunday by members hostile to Russia, but no action will be taken until the result of M. Bratiano's mission to Vienna is officially communicated to the chambers. M. Bratiano will return to-day

A Paris correspondent says Mr. Rivers Wilson, one of the members of the commission appointed by the khedive to inquire into

THE CONDITION OF THE EGYPTIAN REVENUES, ETC.,

had an interview with M. Waddington, foreign minister, Thursday, and leaves for Egypt Friday. The task of the commission, which will begin immediately after his arrival, is no longer regarded, either in England or France, as a private one, but as an official investigation, bound to involve resolutions to which the viceroy will have to give or refuse his approval, with the consciousness of the responsibility attached to his decision. It is beyond doubt that this everlasting and dangerous Egyptian question is, in one way or the other, nearing its end.

A special from Volo says that the mutilated body of Mr. Ogle, a *Times* correspondent, whose assassination was before reported, has been found near Parturia. Ten thousand Turkish troops are in and near Volo. Insubordination among them is increasing. It is feared that their desire for plunder, stimulated by

UNPUNISHED OUTRAGES

in neighboring villages may lead them to sack this town, where thousands of women and children are refuged, unless more foreign men-of-war are sent.

In the house of commons, this evening, Sir George Campell, liberal, announced that he will propose, on Monday, an additional address to the queen, to wit: Praying her to accept the preliminary conference proposed by Germany and to abstain from isolated action in a matter in which England has little direct interest, while intimating to other powers that England is prepared to support them in any concerted action they may take to oppose the act of undisguised spoilation with which

RUSSIA THREATENS ROUMANIA.

A dispatch from Athens reports that the British consul at Larrissa arrived at Volo and demanded the delivery of the murderers of Mr. Ogle to justice. The same dispatch says the Turks attempted to dislodge the Cretans from their position near Cydonia, and after four days fighting the insurgents were victorious.

NO PACIFIC SOLUTION PROBABLE.

A St. Petersburg dispatch dated yesterday evening, says that Lord Salisbury's circular was communicated to Prince Gortschakoff this morning. He said, in official circles, that many of the British objections might have been removed in the congress, but now the door is closed against concessions. It is difficult, therefore, to imagine any pacific solution. The most plausible proposal is, perhaps, that the congress should be called to consider the modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871. Little faith, however, is placed in such ingenious proposals. A majority of the official world and of the public regard war as inevitable, and show no disposition to shrink from the grave consequences of a long struggle, which they pretty clearly foresee.

MEXICO.

President Diaz Considered Equal to the Task of Keeping his Cabinet Straight—The Government Willing to Make Favorable Treaties with the United States.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 30.—General Ogazon has resigned the portfolio of war department, and General Manuel Gonzales has been appointed his successor. Complications are reported as existing in the cabinet, but President Diaz is considered able to keep the discordant elements together. Senor Vallarte, minister of foreign relations, is much annoyed at the cabinet change. General Ogazon favors the presidential aspirations of Vallarte, while General Gonzales opposes them. Senor Romero, minister of the treasury, dislikes Gonzales. The latter being the favorite of President Diaz, will have the ruling influence in the government. The government expresses a willingness to make very favorable treaties with the United States, but will refuse to concede the right to American troops to invade Mexican soil under any pretext.

Several conspiracies have been discovered, and were suppressed before they became serious.

Jefferson Davis and wife(?) called upon President Diaz yesterday.

Rich and extensive gold placers have been discovered in Durango.

LOUISIANA.

Favorable Condition of Affairs Generally, as Shown by Official Reports, Etc., and Contradictory of Damaging Rumors to the Contrary.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Business and official circles are somewhat exercised by publications in eastern and western journals reflecting on the condition of Louisiana, warning off immigration, picturing bankruptcy, prejudice and lawlessness, and asserting that industrial occupations are taxed out of existence. Prominent State officials claim that the laws were never more promptly enforced, and that as to lawlessness and crime, that the State will compare favorably with any northern State. Taxation has been reduced from fourteen and one-half mills to thirteen mills, aside from saving fully half a million dollars yearly by reduced fees of officials and the repeal of bad laws. The legislation already enacted, which goes into effect next year, reduces the taxation to eleven mills, and possibly to nine mills. Manufactuies and industries are especially exempted by the law, and the only additional object of taxation to be added to this year's assessment is in bank shares. The State officials claim that the State is recovering as rapidly as possible, considering the embarrassments and burdens created in the past, and the best evidence of her condition lies in the fact that seven State tax-collectors in New Orleans made their monthly settlements with the auditor of the State to-day, amounting to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the collection of the State taxes in March being unprecedented. Governor Nicholls says the taxes this year for general fund purposes is two and a half mills on one hundred and seventy-seven millions of assessment. Before the war, the tax for general fund purposes was one and two-third mills upon three hundred and fifty-eight million dollars assessment, or fifty thousand dollars less now than then. The reduced taxation, which goes into effect next year, does not affect the interest-fund, which remains as now.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Resulting in Loss of Life, Serious Injury of Over Forty Persons, and Considerable Damage to Property—The Result of Carelessness.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., April 5.—This morning an oil train ran into a freight train on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Slatington, exploding the engine of the train and burning several oil cars and a small iron bridge on which the cars were standing. Soon afterward an oil tank exploded, scattering the oil in all directions, and burning three men fatally and ten severely. The wind carned the flames to the depot and a wooden bridge, which were also burned. Wm. Shoemaker, of Lockport, was instantly killed. The following persons were burned, and their recovery considered doubtful: Joseph Goldberg, Charles Bartholme, Edward Seibert, Arthur Williams, Daniel Kilber, George Ives, John Koehner, Aaron Snyder, John Rohrbach, L. Hughes, Samuel S. Marshall, Thomas W. Jones, Matthew Jones, Irvin Clark and Irvin Beers. A large number of persons, including women and children, were slightly burned, making the total casualties about forty. The foundry of Williams & Custard was burned. The disaster was caused, it is said, by the negligence of the station-master in not having his signals fixed correctly. He claims that they were properly fixed, and that it was the fault of the engineer of the coal train. Lehigh Valley trains now run over the Lehigh and Susquehanna road.

The jar threw several cars from the track, and precipitated some fifteen oil-tanks into Trout creek. The tanks caught fire and illuminated the neighborhood for miles around, and had it not been for the presence of mind of Charles Ruth, of Reading, who had the cars of the rear portion of the train uncoupled and pushed back one by one, the entire train would have been destroyed. The machine-shops and foundry of Brown & Williams are a total loss; estimated at thirty thousand dollars; no insurance. A portion of the engine from the explosion was blown through the roof of a house occupied by Jacob Hammel, about one hundred yards from the explosion, striking near the bed occupied by Hammel and wife. They were not injured. Several buildings were shattered and glass broken, and portions of engines and cars were thrown more than thirty yards.

There was no insurance on anything destroyed. The damage is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. The casualties are summed up at two men killed, nineteen burned—six seriously; nineteen oil-cars and their contents, four cars of merchandise, with one locomotive completely destroyed. There are several conflicting rumors as to who is to blame. There is a signal here, and it was the duty of the hind brakeman to signal engine No. 154, which was running irregularly. The engineers say the signal was not turned so as to signal them back, and several citizens confirm their statement. Even if they had been signaled it would have been impossible to stop the train, which was a heavy one running down grade.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

J. Mad. Wells and Pinchback in Conference with the President—The Former's Mission not Revealed; the Latter Complains because his "Nearly White" Children are

Not Allowed to be Educated along with the Pure White Trash—The Proposed Revision of the Law Regulating the Counting of the Electoral Vote.

Doorkeeper Polk's Successor Nominated in Democratic Caucus—Minister Seward's Case—Montgomery Blair's Presidential Contest Scheme—Other Matters of Interest.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The house committee on banking and currency has decided, by a vote of seven against three, to report adversely on Representative Potter's bill providing for distribution among the bank-note companies of the work now done by the bureau of engraving and printing, it being the opinion of the majority that such work should be done by the bureau exclusively.

A sub-committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Yeats, Hardenbergh and Elam to examine the revised statutes and report whether in their own opinion further legislation is necessary for the protection of the issue of United States notes or securities.

The sub-committee of the house committee on commerce reported adversely on several bills proposing the transfer of the life-saving service to the navy department. The report recommends a general increase of strength in the service.

J. MAD. WELLS INTERVIEWING HAYES.

Ex-Governor Wells, of Louisiana, arrived to-day, and had an interview with the President.

PINCHBACK ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, had an interview with the President last night, and took occasion to give his views concerning the needs of that State. He represents the interview as both pleasant and satisfactory. Pinchback says that Louisiana has now the best governor within his recollection. The people are better satisfied than heretofore with public affairs, although, as elsewhere, they complain of hard times. The only thing of which Pinchback complains is that a few children, nearly white, in the public schools in New Orleans have been required to leave. His own children were included in the number removed by the school authorities.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The senate committee on Territories investigating affairs in the Indian Territory decided to consider the protests from the Indians against inquiry into the disbursement of the general funds.

REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL LAWS.

The report of the sub-committee of the house committee charged with the consideration of the subject of counting the President and Vice-President was submitted to the full committee last night, and agreed to by one majority. The most important feature in the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, is that the electoral votes, and a fraction thereof, for each person voted for as President, in any State, shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote thereby by the whole number of electoral votes of the State, and dividing the product by the aggregate popular vote of the State for all persons voted for as President, and the quotient shall be the number of electoral votes and fractions thereof to which such person shall be entitled, using for such fraction three decimals, and no more. The amendment is designed to preserve the relative power of the smaller States. The committee says on this subject that the small States are now overslaughed by the present electoral system. It has happened already that the vote of New York, cast solid by the general ticket, has decided the election by a few thousand majority, and has not only settled the question for a million voters of the State of New York, but against a majority the other way of the eight million who are voters of the United States. The practical effect of the electoral vote has been to increase the relative importance and power of the large States; and the practice of voting by general ticket was introduced by the large States for that purpose, and, when introduced, all were compelled to follow it.

Representative Hunton, of the committee, proposed as an amendment in substance "that in case of a dispute in any State as to the electoral vote the election shall be decided by the highest judicial tribunal of such State, and the vote shall be counted, unless both houses shall exclude it." Although no serious objection was interposed by the committee to this amendment, the committee did not vote upon it. It is the opinion of some of the members of the committee that the proposed amendment to the constitution will not receive the approbation of congress, two-thirds of both branches being required to propose it to the States for adoption.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MINISTER SEWARD.

Secretary Evarts was before the committee on expenditures in the state department to-day. He was invited to appear by request of the counsel of Myers, who had preferred charges against Minister Seward in connection with his former office of consul-general at Shanghai, which the committee are now examining. He was asked whether he had knowledge of all the correspondence between the department and Minister Seward. The object of Myers's counsel was to make it appear that Seward has been conducting a private correspondence with the department in order to shield himself from the effect of the charges against him. Secretary Evarts replied to the questions that he had either written or approved the correspondence with Seward, as nearly everything comes before him for his consideration, but had seen nothing of the character intimated. There were other communications, however, relating to business, that were properly within the discretion of the diplomatic bureau, which would not necessarily be submitted to him.

DOORKEEPER POLK'S SUCCESSOR NOMINATED IN DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the house of representatives met in caucus this evening for the purpose of nominating a doorkeeper in place of Polk. General Charles W. Field, of Georgia, was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being as follows: General C. Field, of Georgia, 68; General Shields, of Missouri, 20; Harry M'Coy, of Missouri, 18; Walter H. French, of Massachusetts, 7; W. K. Pendleton, of West Virginia, 2. Total vote polled, 116.

General Field is a native of Kentucky, and graduated at West Point in the year 1849. He served in the Confederate army under General Lee, and soon after the close of the war he entered the army of the khedive of Egypt until 1877, when he returned to the United States. His political disabilities were removed about two months ago.

"NOT GUILTY."

The case of the United States against Ex-Assistant-Secretary Sawyer, Ex-Commissioner-of-Customs Haines, and F. W. Brooks, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government out of fifty-seven thousand dollars, resulted to-day in a verdict of "not guilty." The court said the money belonged to Parkman, Brooks & Co., or their representative, and there had been no fraud practiced.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS.

The cabinet session to-day was of no extraordinary importance. The secretary of the navy reported that instructions should be issued to the commanders of United States men-of-war in the north Pacific ocean to seize all United States merchantmen engaged in the coolie trade, and such vessels will be taken to the most convenient port and delivered to the proper United States officers, to be dealt with according to law. The text of these instructions have been prepared, and the naval order will be regularly issued Monday. The cabinet engaged in the discussion of other matters, but with no result of actual public importance. No appointments of more than ordinary consequence were agreed upon, and very little business of a routine character transacted. At the request of the Indian office the secretary of war has ordered the release of Cheyenne and other Indians imprisoned at St. Augustine, Florida. They will be sent to Fort Sill.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S RESOLUTIONS.

Special to the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The passage of the Montgomery Blair resolutions by the Maryland legislature, directing the attorney-general of that State to institute proceedings in the United States supreme court to test the right of President Hayes to his seat, has attracted some attention here to-day, especially as Mr. Blair has been active on the floor of the house in explaining fully his purpose. In conversation with a *World* correspondent to-night at Mr. Blair's house, on President square, nearly opposite the Execut