State Library dh

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 141

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 5-16d. Memphis cotton, 11 1-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-4c. New York cotton, 11 1-2c. New York gold, 100 3-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

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

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, lower pressure, east to south winds, slightly warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, June 14, 1878. 10.06 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.93	81	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
Indianola	29.91	82	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	29.98	75	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.95	76	S.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.02	70	S.E.	Light.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.96	82	.....	Calm.	Cloudy
Shreveport	29.92	78	.....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.98	73	S.E.	Fresh.	11 rain.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE GOOD WORK STILL ONWARD.

The proceedings of the Democratic county convention, so far as they have advanced, will be found in another column. It will be seen that only four nominations were made yesterday—General G. W. Gordon for attorney-general; Ed Worsham, for clerk of the circuit court; George Dant, for attorney-general of the Bartlett circuit court; and Felix M. Jones, for clerk of the Bartlett circuit. The contest for attorney-general was characterized by great excitement and thrilling interest; but there was no bitterness in the struggle. The aspirants were all first-class men, whose great abilities and unbounded popularity secured the earnest support of steadfast friends, and it was not surprising that the contest was prolonged. Never did we see such a spirit of magnanimity as the aspirants exhibited toward each other. It is useless for us to speak in praise of General Gordon. His nomination will give additional strength to the ticket, already made strong by the nominations of the previous day. Yesterday's work was rounded up by the nomination of Ed Worsham for clerk of the circuit court. On reaching his majority, seven years ago, he commenced his political career by working for the Democratic party, and no man has done more efficient service. His honesty and superior qualifications are of the highest order, and while Rawlings will give to the ticket the prudence, wisdom and respect of age, Worsham will impart to it the zeal and energy of executive youth. The nomination of Felix M. Jones, for the office of clerk of the Bartlett circuit court, has met with approval. Mr. Jones is the son of the late Governor Jones, of Tennessee. He has a host of friends in the city and county who will work earnestly for his election and for the success of the whole ticket. His successful effort in securing the nomination over a number of strong candidates proves his popularity and ability. There is general rejoicing at the nominations that have been made, and especially, at the harmony and the generous magnanimity of the defeated candidates toward their successful rivals. The good work commenced will be terminated to-day. All eyes will be eagerly turned to the Exposition building this morning, with a hope not without the alloy of fear. If the convention will do as well to-day as it did on Thursday and yesterday, on the first day of August next the Democratic banner will be proudly planted upon the battlements of a routed and vanquished enemy. Gentlemen delegates, thus far you have won the applause of your constituents. The enemies to your party sneered at you, but you have shown a wisdom, a moderation, and a patience which has never been exceeded in any political convention in Shelby county. Do your duty to-day—show the same patriotism, the same readiness to sacrifice personal preferences for the sake of harmony, and all is well.

BRYANT'S FUNERAL.

Attended by a Large Crowd of Distinguished Citizens—A Proposed Statue of Deceased in Central Park by that of Mazzini.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The funeral service over the remains of William Cullen Bryant took place to-day in All-Souls church, which was crowded with distinguished citizens, members of the several arts and professions. The services lasted about an hour and a half, and were conducted by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, who also delivered the address, in which he said: "The whole country is bending with us over the bier that holds the dust of William Cullen Bryant." At the conclusion of the services an opportunity was given to view the face of the honored dead. At half-past one o'clock the body of Mr. Bryant was removed to Roslyn, Long Island, and placed by the side of his wife, as he had wished. At the conclusion of Dr. Bellows's address, the whole congregation united in singing the hymn written by Mr. Bryant, and commencing thus:

Deem not that they are blest alone,
Whose days a peaceful tenor keep.
The God who loves our race has shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

STATUE TO BE ERECTED.

It is proposed to erect in Central park a statue of Mr. Bryant, to be placed near that of Mazzini, the unveiling of which was the indirect cause of Bryant's death. Mayor Ely is asked to become treasurer of the necessary fund and to receive subscriptions of five cents and upward.

Yesterday's Failures in New York.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The failure of Charles Scott & Co., importers of white goods at No. 304 Canal street, is announced to-day. An assignment is made to Wm. S. Taylor. Bad debts and depreciation in values caused the failure. The liabilities are estimated at nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which is due abroad. The assets consist of the stock and open accounts, the value of which is not known.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by John Schappert, of the late firm of Schappert and Schlastiter, Second avenue and First street. Schappert is heavily involved in real estate. There is a large sum due to depositors, part of which is owing to European creditors. Liabilities are $212,150, of which $122,650 is secured. The assets include three houses and lots, mortgaged for $30,000 and valued at $42,000; promissory notes, $26,500; stocks, $54,300.

The Wisconsin Homeopaths.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—The State Homeopathic medical society closed its session today. The following officers were elected: H. B. Dale, of Oshkosh, president; L. A. Bishop, of Fond du Lac, vice-president; O. W. Carleon, of Milwaukee, secretary; Jos. Lewis, of Milwaukee, treasurer. Delegates to the American homeopathic institute—L. E. Ober, of LaCrosse, and James Sherman and E. F. Starke, of Milwaukee. The next meeting is to be held at Oshkosh.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House Disperses the Ghost which has Haunted the Postmaster-General Day and Night since the Passage of the Potter Resolutions, by

The Almost Unanimous Adoption of the Resolutions Declaring Hayes's Title Unassailable by Congress or the Courts—Other Business in the House.

The Senate Disposes of an Immense Amount of Miscellaneous Work, Including Appropriations and other Important Business.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A bill was passed authorizing the settlement of the claim of Rear-Admiral J. A. Dahlgreen.

Mr. Reagan moved to suspend the rules and take from the speaker's table the river and harbor bill for the purpose of non-concurring in the senate amendments. Agreed to.

The conferees on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reported a failure to agree. The point of difference is the claim of the senate to fix the compensation of its own employes, whose rates are considerably higher than those of the house.

Mr Waddell moved to suspend the rules and take from the speaker's table the post-route bill for the purpose of non-concurring.

Mr. Eden said he understood the senate amendments involved very important principles of legislation and contained the Brazilian subsidy, and if the bill was sent to a conference committee it would be placed in a position where it could be reported at any time and put on its passage without discussion.

Mr. Waddell's reply was lost in the confusion.

Mr. Cannon, rising to a question of constitutional privilege, offered a resolution directing that the post-route bill, with the senate amendments, be returned to the senate, as portions of these amendments were in the nature of a revenue bill. Among the objectionable items are the Brazilian steamship subsidy, a provision for carrying books through the mails under the postal union treaty free of duty, and other matters.

Mr. Cannon asked the house to adopt his resolution, vindicate its rights, and send the bill back to the senate with the information that that body had no right to trench upon the prerogatives of the house. After discussion the resolution was adopted—yeas, 168; nays, 68. The bill was sent back to the senate. The speaker announced Messrs. Reagan, Kinney and Dunnell as conferees on the harbor and river bill.

Mr. Burchard moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, At a joint meeting of the two houses of the forty-fourth congress, convened pursuant to law and the constitution, for the purpose of ascertaining and counting the votes for President and Vice-President for the term commencing March 4, 1877, on counting the votes Rutherford B. Hayes was declared elected President, and William A. Wheeler was declared elected Vice-President for such term; therefore

Resolved, That no subsequent congress and neither house has jurisdiction to revise the action of such joint meeting, and any attempt of either house to annul or disregard such action or title to the office arising therefrom would be revolutionary, and is disapproved by this house.

Various suggestions were made to vote for the resolution without a preamble, and to strike out the word "revolutionary," and to refer to the committee, etc., but the speaker ruled that the motion to suspend the rules shut out all other motions. The question being put to a *viva voce* vote, there was but few voices in the negative, but Mr. Mills said it was a question in which there should be a record by nays and yeas. He therefore demanded the yeas and nays. While the vote was progressing there was great commotion and excitement on the Democratic side, and the members of that side gathered together in whispered consultation so as to give rise to suggestions on the Republican side that there should be a recess to allow a Democratic caucus. The vote was finally announced—yeas, 215; nays, 21. The last vote was that of Mr. Springer, who voted nay. Mr. Finley had voted nay, but at the last moment changed his vote to yea, amid much laughter. Mr. Springer wanted to delay the announcement of the vote until the chairman of the investgating committee, Mr. Potter, should come into the hall and vote, but there was no parliamentary reason for such a delay.

Messrs. Hunton, Morrison and Stenger, Democratic members of the Potter committee, voted aye, and all the Republican members of it, except Butler, who was not present. The only members of the committee who voted nay were Messrs. Blackburn and Springer. Negative votes were given by Messrs. Blackburn, Bliss, Boone, Bragg, Cook, Cox [N. Y.], Elam, Teller, Hamilton, Hardenbergh, Henkle, Henry, Hewitt [N. Y.], Mayhan, Phelps, Pridemore, Robertson [Va.], Smith [Ga.], Springer, Southard and Warner.

As soon as the vote had been announced Mr. Harbridge rose to make a report on the same subject from the judiciary committee. He commenced by saying that he intended to have made the report this morning, but as the chairman of the committee [Knott] was detained in his bed by sickness, and as he had asked him to put off the report till to-morrow, so that Mr. Knott might make a dissenting report for himself, he had yielded as a matter of courtesy, but as this matter had been brought up he desired to make his report now.

After the report and the resolution accompanying it were read, Mr. Springer made an effort to have the consideration of the report postponed till to-morrow, but the proposition was repelled by shouts of "No, no!" "Vote, vote!" The vote was then taken. Before the result was announced Mr. Springer desired to give an explanation of his vote, but was prevented by calls to order, and he was informed by the speaker that he had no right to make such a statement, except by unanimous consent.

The speaker was then about to announce the result of the vote, when he was interrupted by Mr. Springer, who claimed his right to vote amid shouts of "Then vote!"

The clerk was directed to call Mr. Springer's name, and he answered "No!"

Then Mr. Cox asked permission to explain his vote, and said something. Amid confusion, and during a great uproar, the vote was announced as follows—eas, 234; nays, 14, the following being the negative votes: Blackburn, Bliss, Boone, Cook, Cox [N. Y.], Hamilton, Henry, Kimmel, Mayham, Pridemore, Robertson, Smith [Ga.], Springer and Warner.

The remarks which Mr. Cox partially made, but which were rendered unintelligible by calls to order, were: "I want to know whether it is the intention to count Mr. Hayes in any more. This is the third time, but it does not seem to avail. As a quiet citizen I am contented, but I don't want it done too often; hence my vote."

The statement which Mr. Springer vainly strove to be permitted to make, and in which Mr. Bliss and Mr. Robertson [La.] expressed their concurrence, was: "I am opposed to all proceedings in reference to the invalidation of the President's title which are illegal, unconstitutional or revolutionary. If the title of the present incumbent is valid and unassailable, it needs no action of congress to quiet it; but if, on the contrary, it is fraudulent, and the investigating committee of this house should so find and report, it would be dishonorable on our part to attempt to make it good, or declare by bill or resolution that it was sacred. If the title is good, it needs no defense; if bad, I can never vote to make it better. For these reasons I vote 'no.'"

Mr. Stephens, who has been absent when the two last votes were taken, had his chair wheeled into the house and asked leave to have his vote recorded in the affirmative on both votes, and leave was granted.

On motion of Mr. Eden, the senate amendments to the bill making an appropriation for the payment of the awards of the southern claims commission were concurred in. The house voted to insist on its disagreement to the post-route bill, and a new conference was ordered, the same conferees, Messrs. Atkins, Durham and Foster, being reappointed.

Mr. Ewing moved to suspend the rules and take from the speaker's table the bill for the repeal of the resumption act, for the purpose of non-concurring in the senate amendment, and asking for a committee of conference. Defeated, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The house then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

A caucus of the Democratic members was announced to be held immediately.

The house at the evening session passed about one hundred and fifty pension bills, and a number of private bills.

Adjourned.

In the Senate.

The house bill appropriating two hundred and ten thousand dollars for a public building to be used as a barge-office in New York was passed.

The house bill legalizing the collection of head-money, already paid by immigrants, was passed.

The committee on public buildings and grounds reported adversely upon the senate bill to pay Patrick H. Jones five hundred and eighty-five dollars for the disbursment of moneys appropriated for the construction of the United States postoffice and courthouse building in the city of New York. Placed on the calendar.

The committee on contingent expenses of the senate was authorized to sit during the recess.

The committee on privileges and elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons on account of sex. The report was ordered to be printed, and the resolution placed on the calendar.

Senator Windom, chairman of the committee on appropriations, submitted a concurrent resolution to extend the session until noon on Thursday next. Laid over till tomorrow. In submitting the resolution Senator Windom expressed the opinion that the session could not be closed on Monday.

After the passage of a number of bills on the calendar, the consideration was resumed of unfinished business, the bill to create a sinking fund to pay the indebtedness due the government by the Kansas Pacific railroad.

The resolution to print seven hundred copies of the first volume of the report of the select committee on transportation routes to the seaboard was agreed to.

Senator Windom submitted a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to the amount expended by the United States for the various public works in each State and Territory of the United States, together with the expenditures of the government in aid of canals, macadamized roads, and railroads since June 30, 1873. Agreed to.

Senator Mathews called up the house joint resolution asking for an investigation in the case of Edward O. M'Congdon, confined in an English prison. Agreed to.

Senator M'Donald, by request, introduced a bill to provide an educational fund for the repayment to the United States of moneys advanced in aid of the Union Pacific railroad company. The bill provides that all moneys hereafter paid to the company for additional subscriptions to its capital stock, made under the provisions of section 2 of an act of congress, approved July 2, 1864, shall be turned into the United States treasury, to be credited on the account of government advances in aid of the road's construction. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, having been received from the house, was read by title and referred.

The house bill to authorize the Barataria ship canal company to construct and operate a ship canal from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico through the lands and waters of the United States, and to grant to said company the right for that purpose. Passed.

Senator Voorhees called up the house bill to provide for the terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Passed.

The house bill providing for the terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States at Charlotte, North Carolina, also passed.

Subsequently Senator Davis [Ill.] entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the two last-named bills were passed.

Senator M'Donald, from the committee on public lands, reported with amendments the senate bill to quiet the title of the settlers on the DesMoines river lands and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Anthony, from the committee on printing, reported back the resolution to print the first annual report of the United States commission relating to the Rocky mountain locust and the best means to guard against its invasion, with an amendment reducing the number of copies to be printed from thirty to fifteen thousand.

After some discussion the amendment was rejected, and the resolution passed providing for thirty thousand copies.

The committee on pensions reported with amendments the house bill to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors, who have lost both hands or both feet or the sight of both eyes in the service of the country from fifty to seventy-five dollars per month. The amendments of the committee on pensions provided that the bill should apply to all who have become helpless on account of such wounds received, and who require the aid of another person, but that it should not apply to those pensioners who have no families depending upon them for support, nor to those not deemed by the commissioner of pensions to be in necessitous circumstances.

After some discussion all the amendments of the committee were rejected, and the bill passed as it came from the house of representatives.

Senator Ingalls said he yesterday voted for the bill to repeal the specie resumption act, having forgotten that he promised the senator from Maryland [Whyte] to pair with him on this question. His vote was by inadvertence, and he regretted exceedingly that he did not remember his promise.

Amendments to the sundry civil bill were submitted and referred to the committee on appropriations, as follows:

By Senator Morrill: Appropriating four hundred thousand dollars for continuing the work upon the new state, war and navy department building, etc.

By Senator Perry: Increasing the appropriation for a public building at Grand Rapids, Michigan, to forty-seven thousand dollars.

By Senator Beck: Appropriating two hundred thousand dollars to indemnify the States for expenses of enrolling, shipping and transporting troops for United States service during the late war.

Senator Davis, from the judiciary committee, to which was referred a resolution as to the legality of the secretary of the navy reinstating Surgeon L. J. Draper in the navy, about a year ago, submitted a report to the effect that the action of the secretary was illegal. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Senator M'Donald, of the committee, nonconcurs.

A message having been received from the house of representatives announcing the nonconcurrence of that body in the senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and asking for a conference committee, Senator Spencer moved that the senate insist upon its amendments, and agree to the conference asked for by the house.

Senator Sargent moved that the senate recede from its amendments. He said that by the action of the senate a very large amount had been added to this bill, and in the interest of economy the senate should recede from its amendments. The effect of his motion would be to pass the bill as it came from the house, saving about two million dollars to the government.

Senator Spencer opposed the motion of Senator Sargent, and inquired what was the difference between the house and senate bill.

Senator Spencer replied, about one million dollars.

Senator Sargent—Let us save a million dollars.

The motion of Senator Sargent was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 35.

The motion of Senator Spencer that the senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked for, etc., was agreed to, and the president *pro tempore* announced Senators Spencer, M'Millan and Ransom as the committee on the part of the senate.

Amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill were submitted and referred to the committee on appropriations, as follows:

By Senator Jones [Fla.]: Directing the secretary of the treasury to pay persons who performed mail service in the southern States prior to the war, out of the appropriation of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for that purpose made by the act of March 3, 1877.

By Senator Plumb: Appropriating ten thousand dollars for public buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

By Senator Johnston: Appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the erection of barracks at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and one hundred thousand dollars for the repair and preservation of public property at the Norfolk navy-yard.

A message was received from the house returning the post-route bill, as a part of the senate amendments thereto were in the nature of a revenue bill.

The senate insisted on its amendments, and Senators Ferry, Kirkwood and Maxey were appointed the conference committee on the part of the senate.

The senate then took up the senate bill creating a board to be known as the Pacific railroad commission.

Senator Thurman offered an amendment so as to provide that the commissioners shall make their report to the secretary of the interior on or before December 1, 1878, instead January 1, 1879. Agreed to.

Pending the discussion a message was received from the house announcing that that body still further insisted upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, and asked for a further conference with the senate.

Senator Windom said that the real difference between the two houses was whether the senate would insist upon the present promises of reform in Armenia not to be exclusively to Russia, but to England also.

The *Standard* and *Times* consider that the fact that Sir Stafford Northcote did not repudiate the report of an agreement between Great Britain and Russia, as published in the *Globe*, when he was questioned in the house of commons last night, shows that the report is authentic.

Dispatches from Berlin say that Lord Beaconsfield, in his speech in the congress on Thursday, called attention to the perils attaching to the military situation at Constantinople. Lord Beaconsfield demanded an immediate change that would remove from dangerous proximity the Russian and Turkish armies in Roumania, and expressed the hope that the Russian delegation would be able, at the next sitting, to announce that the troops had been withdrawn.

The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna reports that the confidential *pourparlers* proceeding in Berlin relate to the question of the Greek insurrections on Turkish soil, and the withdrawal of the question will be mooted in the congress on Monday. If, in the meantime, an understanding is reached, the close intercourse between Andrassy, Beaconsfield and Schouvaloff has undoubtedly led to mutual *rapprochement*, especially as regards Andrassy and Schouvaloff. Prince Gortschakoff has not, since his arrival, held or been present at any interview, in consequence of the state of his health.

France appears desirous of taking a more active part in the congress than hitherto on the side of England, especially in regard to the preservation of the remainder of European Turkey and the claims of Greece.

It is said that, Germany, supported by the other powers, will suggest the amelioration of the condition of the Roumanian Jews.

A telegram from Berlin to-night denies that England or any other great power demands the union of Crete with Greece.

A Berlin correspondent predicts that the proposition to admit Greece to the congress will be rejected. It is known that Russia will oppose it. Germany will support Russia. Austria, France and Italy are jealous of the Greek mercantile marine.

A correspondent thinks that Roumania, Servia and Montenegro have even less chance of admission. In any case, the utmost that the small States can hope for is to be heard. They will not be permitted to take part in the debates or votes. It is understood that Bismarck wishes to exclude any questions not properly included in the task of the congress. The sessions of the congress will assuredly last several weeks.

A Paris special states that several cases of cholera have been reported at Marseilles.

A special from Berlin states that it is said Lord Beaconsfield will depart for Berlin next week, while Count Andrassy has arranged to stay a month. This causes the belief, which is encouraged by the Russian and English plenipotentiaries, that the critical point between them will be much more easily settled than that between Russia and Austria.

A correspondent at Constantinople says it is asserted on good authority that the Porte has instructed its commissioners to open negotiations relative to the surrender of Batoum.

BERLIN GOSSIP.

BERLIN, June 14.—The English, French, German and eastern branches of the Israelite alliance sent a delegate to represent to the members of the congress the deplorable condition of the Jews in Roumania and Bulgaria. It is reported that Lord Beaconsfield will move for the admission of Greece in the congress.

The Roumanian delegates are much mortified at the cool reception they everywhere receive.

No vexatious incident will occur if Prince Bismarck retains control of the discussions, as there can be no doubt of his ardent desire for peace.

THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS

Repudiate the Military Associations Forming within their Organizations, and Discountenance any Such Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The following circular was issued to-day by the National executive committee of the Socialistic-Labor party:

To all Sections and Members of the Socialistic-Labor party:

The National executive committee has been informed that a few of our party members have associated themselves into military organizations in several localities, instigated thereto by a mistaken apprehension that such a course is necessary to the protection of their rights as Socialists. The party authorities would not deem it any part of their duty to interfere with such action, were it not attempted by these military organizations to secure recognition at the hands of the Socialistic-Labor party, and that it is possible, in some instances, such organizations may have had the countenance or encouragement of local sections, inasmuch as no warrant for such organizations can be found in the platform or constitution of the party, the proceedings of either of the party congresses, or in the acts of the executive committee or the board of supervision. The said organizations are regarded by the executive committee as occupying a position of hostility to the principles and policy of the Socialistic-Labor party, whether so intended or not. We therefore request party members to withdraw from said military connections, and particularly urge all sections to avoid any official connection with such bodies, and to require that no arms be carried in their processions. If parties thus banded, with arms, insist upon joining our processions against the wishes of the sections, such sections are advised to compel compliance with their orders. By the national executive committee.

PHILIP VAN PATTEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Senate Committee's Reasons for Opposing the Sixteenth Amendment.

The majority report of the senate committee on privileges and elections upon Senator Sargent's joint resolution proposing the sixteenth amendment to the constitution prohibiting States from disfranchising women takes the ground substantially that this amendment, if adopted, will make several million female voters totally inexperienced in political affairs, quite generally dependent upon the other sex, all incapable of performing military duty and without power to enforce laws which their numerical strength may enable them to make, and comparatively few of whom wish to assume the irksome and responsible political duties which the measure thrusts upon them and which many men seek to evade. Such a change should only be made slowly and in response to a general public demand. Thirty thousand names asking for this legislation were obtained through the efforts of woman-suffrage societies, thoroughly organized, with active and zealous managers. Without woman suffrage, legislation for woman is constantly improving and disabilities imposed upon her under the common law are being swept away by the spirit of the age. The States are gradually granting suffrage to women, with good results. The committee regard it as unwise and unexpedient to enable two-thirds of the States, through an amendment of the constitution, to force woman suffrage upon the other third, in which public opinion of both sexes may be strongly averse to such a change.

FATAL ACCIDENT

At the Brooklyn Bridge—Two Men Killed and Two Dangerously Injured by the Parting of a Cable.

New York, June 14: While the workmen on the Brooklyn bridge were lowering into its place one of the large cables, the tackling at the anchorage on the New York side parted, and Thomas Blake and Henry Supple were killed, and Peter Abergh and James M'Guth were dangerously wounded. When the tackle parted, the huge iron shoe, weighing nearly nine hundred pounds, shot over houses, demolishing chimneys and telegraph wires, and lodging in a pile of granite near the bridge tower. The cable itself split apart, and several strands were bent and twisted into every conceivable shape, and dangled from the roadway of the great stone pier between the piers. The tackling which broke and caused the disaster has been used previously in lowering the great cables into place.

MECHANICS DEMONSTRATION

At Virginia City, Nevada—A Peremptory Demand for Five Dollars a Day, or No Work Allowed to Proceed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—A Virginia City dispatch says: There is great excitement here to-day over the demonstration of the mechanics' union against the recent reduction of wages by the mining companies from five to four dollars per day. The union—about two hundred and fifty strong—marched to the Savage mine and demanded five dollars per day for all mechanics employed in the mine. Superintendent Gillett guaranteed an increase to that amount in the future, and the procession then went to the Consolidated Virginia. Superintendent Fair was sick at home, and Assistant Superintendent Potter said he could do nothing until he heard from the trustees in San Francisco. The mechanics employed in the works were then ordered to quit, which they did. The same course was pursued at the C. and C. shaft. The men then returned to Miners' union hall. A meeting is called for to-morrow night to decide upon the future course. Many of the mechanics in the Consolidated Virginia and C. and C. works are now receiving the wages demanded by the union, and only a few have been ordered to quit work. The demonstration was orderly and no violent action has been taken. The Miners' union takes no part in the demonstration, but it is said that an understanding exists between the union to co-operate in case of an emergency. The mechanics are determined to push the fight to the last if the mine managers refuse to restore the old rate of wages.

RACE NEWS.

At Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—The races to-day drew but a fair crowd.

First Race.—Three-year olds; $20 entrance, with $250 added. There were five starters. Duco was won by Warfield in two straight heats. Time—1:48¾, 1:53½. Mollie, second money; Miss Brady was distanced.

Second Race.—Mile heats, three in five, for $300. The race was won by Ada Lambert in three straight heats. Time—1:48¾, 1:45¾, 1:45. Edwin A., second money; Bessie Lee distanced.

The Quebec Rioters Suppressed.

QUEBEC, June 14.—The rioters have come to terms and are now at work. The volunteers will probably leave here to-night or to-morrow morning. Last night the reserve force, consisting of the Prince of Wales Rifles, Fifth Fusileers, eighth battalion Royal Rifles, and Victoria Rifles, lay in the skating-rink. The men of the Victorias, not being supplied with overcoats and blankets, suffered a good deal from cold and the dampness of the building. The funeral of the men shot by the military day before yesterday takes place this afternoon. The volunteers have been ordered under arms in case of any disturbance. The Montreal boat which arrived this morning brought a further reinforcement of fifty men, under command of Colonel Crawford, of the Victorias.

Arrest of Counterfeiters and a Colored Letter Robber.

OMAHA, June 14.—Two counterfeiters named J. M. Oliver and John D. Sullivan were arrested here to-day by the Obama detective agency force, having dies and material in their possession. They were preparing to make counterfeit trade-dollars. They will be examined to-morrow. They protest their innocence.

Alfred Early, the colored porter at the Omaha postoffice, was arrested to-day by Special-Agent John B. Furay, having in his possession letters that he had stolen and opened. Thieving has been going on since last December. Early was bound over to appear at court in the sum of two thousand dollars.

The Late Thomas Winans's Will.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The will of the late Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, who died at Newport, Rhode Island, a few days ago, bequeaths three hundred and twenty thousand dollars to some twenty-odd relatives and friends—the largest, fifty thousand dollars, to his brother, Clinton Winans; all the household furniture, pictures, jewelry and plate to his daughter Celeste, and the residue of the estate to his two children, Ross R. and Celeste Winans, share and share alike. His brothers, William L. and Walter S. Winans, and his son, Ross R. Winans, are named as executors. It is stated expressly that no bonds shall be required of the executors.

Cubans Celebrating the Cessation of Hostilities.

HAVANA, June 14.—The Spanish troops, led by General Martinez Campos and Captain-General Jovellar, made a triumphal entry into this city this morning amid unbounded enthusiasm, the Cubans and Spaniards uniting in fraternal exhibitions of joy. The streets were strewn with palm-leaves and flowers, and spanned by triumphal arches, with inscription, to the pacifiers of Cuba. The municipality of Cuba presented to each general a golden laurel wreath.

Lively Fight with Texas Train Robbers

GALVESTON, June 14.—A Decatur special says: "Lieutenant Peake's State troops and the sheriff's party had a lively fight with the Bass party, who robbed the trains on the Northern Texas railroad lately, at Salt creek, in this county. One robber was killed, and several horses killed and wounded, and the balance captured. The robbers escaped on foot, with the rangers in hot pursuit.

Three Negroes Hanged for Murder.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., June 14.—Noah Cherry, Parris Atkinson and Robert Thompson, colored, murderers of the Warsley family, were executed to-day in the presence of six thousand people. They proclaimed their innocence to the last, and were very defiant and bitter toward the prosecuting attorney. The necks of Cherry and Atkinson were broken, and Thompson was strangled to death.

A Laborers Demonstration at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, June 14.—The laborers of this city made some demonstrations to-day. A deputation of fifty interviewed the mayor at the city hall and demanded work. Some threatening language was used, but no violence was offered.

Sad Death of a Recent West Point Graduate.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Lieutenant Totten, who was graduated yesterday at West Point, was instantly killed to-day by being run over by the St. Louis express, at Cold Spring, nearly opposite West Point.

Base-Ball Scores.

Providence, R. I.—Cincinnati, 4; Providence, 3.

Lowell—Indianapolis, 6; Lowell, 5.

Erie, Penn.—Rochester, 4; Erie, 0.

THE "MEXICANIZERS"

Make a Short Day's Work of the Investigation, Having Indulged in a Secret Session with the Sub-Committee from Florida.

Orlando H. Brewster, a Member of the Louisiana Electoral College, Tells How his Signature was Obtained to a Second Edition of the Election Returns.

Secretary Evarts, by Advice of the President, Evades the Call Made upon him for All Papers in his Department Bearing upon the Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The sub-committee of the Potter investigation committee having returned, the whole committee went into secret session. When the doors were reopened a recess was taken. Upon the committee reassembling the members said they desired to be present at the proceedings of the house and left the room. On returning,

Orlando H. Brewster,

one of the members of the electoral college in Louisiana during the election of 1876, was examined briefly in regard to his connection with the signing of the certificates of election. He testified that he attended the meeting of the electoral college in New Orleans on the sixth of December; he was chosen in the afternoon to fill the vacancy arising from his own non-attendance in the morning; counted the votes for President and Vice-President, and the college adjourned. In answer to the question whether he signed any certificate of the votes cast, the witness said: I have no recollection of the time when I signed them; I think it was either that afternoon or the next morning; two or three weeks afterward I heard that a defect existed in the certificate for the State of Louisiana; I heard it from H. Conquest Clarke, who was Governor Kellogg's secretary and was acting as clerk of the electoral college; as nearly as I can remember, he stated that the defect was clerical; some of our friends thought perhaps it was of no importance, but, to be sure, thought a new set should be made out; we had but little conversation on the subject; my impression is he said it should read "lists," in the plural, where it then said "list;" it is in the plural now in my recollection; immediately after that conversation he presented the papers and asked me to sign them, and I signed them in the governor's office; I don't remember who were present, but I think there were men in the office at the time; that is all the connection I had with the affair.

Witness here identified the returns which were shown him, and his signature on them, including his signature on the envelop; he testified that he did not know how many times he signed his name on the first occasion, or the second either; it seemed to him that it was more than half a dozen times; he had nothing to do with drawing them up; he merely signed as he was obliged to, supposing it was all correct; somebody pointed the place out to him, and told him where to sign. He added that he did not know whether anybody else signed or not.

In answer to General Butler, he stated that he held the office of surveyor-general up to the time of the election; he sent in his resignation three or four days after the election, but asked that it should be held back to the fourth of November.

By Mr. Cox—Did you undertake to make any comparison yourself between the first and second set of papers to see what the difference was? Ans.—No; I left it entirely to Clarke.

Ques.—You acted upon his telling you that you were correcting a formal error in the papers you had drawn up at the meeting? Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—You say it was conducted in privacy? Ans.—Yes, sir. I was sent for several times during the day; they said I was wanted at the governor's office.

Ques.—Did the messenger come direct from the governor? Ans.—No, not direct.

Ques.—When you went into the governor's office, did you see the governor? Ans.—No, sir; I saw Clarke, and he called my attention to this matter right away, and I knew then that that was the object in sending for me.

Que.—Didn't it excite your suspicion a little that as the letter "S" only was left out, he had not the original papere there, and had to execute a new one? Ans.—No; I supposed it was the anxiety of our friends to have everything exactly right.

The witness was examined at considerable length, but nothing elicited in addition to what he already been stated.

The following letter from the state department was submitted to the committee by the chairman:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1878.

To Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, etc., House of Representatives:

SIR—I have had the honor to receive from the clerk of the committee of which you are chairman the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be requested to furnish to this committee all original communications, whether written, printed or telegraphic, now in or which may have been in the office of the secretary of state, and which may be under his control, received by him or other person in the state department, purporting to come from either or all of the members of the commission of which Hon. Wayne M'Veigh was chairman, and Hon. James H. Hazlian were members, which commission was sent by the President to New Orleans, Louisiana, in April, 1877, and also certified copies of all communications, whether written, printed or telegraphic, delivered to or sent to said commission, or to all or either of the members of said commission from the state department or President which passed through said department."

Upon laying this report before the President I am instructed by him to say, that while he considers it not at all incompatible with the public interests that all documents sought for by this resolution should be made public, yet he is unable to perceive that the subject embraced in said resolution is within authority for the inquiry imparted to your committee by the house of representatives. The President has, upon this view of the matter, directed me to communicate to the house of representatives the information sought in the resolution of your committee for such disposition by that honorable body as shall seem to it meet. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. WM. M. EVARTS.

Adjourned.

Serious and Probably Fatal Accident.

ROCHESTER, June 14.—The walls of two large brick stores in this city fell with a terrific crash this afternoon, burying a number of people in the ruins. Four persons were recovered alive, but badly injured, and one or more will probably die. One of the buildings was occupied by the Graves candy factory, and the other by the United States express company and printing offices. The express employes all escaped. Colonel W. H. Smith, a printer, was seriously injured.

FOR a magazine thoroughly useful in itself, *Andrews' Bazar* distances all competitors; and although the question of use is the prime one to which all others are subordinate, the literary, dramatic and social news make the periodical one of the most entertaining published. Send to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, ten cents for specimen copy.

DIED.

HARRINGTON—At Bailey Springs, Ala., June 12, 1878, Mr. B. HARRINGTON, of Friars Point, Miss.

Funeral will take place from the residence of J. S. Smith (Galt House), corner Main and Beale streets, at 10 o'clock this (SATURDAY) morning, June 15th. Carriages in attendance. Friends invited to attend.

SPANGLER—In this city, June 14, 1878, CHARLES J., infant son of V. and Josephine Spangler, aged 2 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 88 Promenade st., this (SATURDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ELECTION NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to resolution, an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanics Building and Loan Association will be held, at its office, on MONDAY, June 17th, at 8 o'clock p.m., for election of Officers, Directors and Solicitor, to serve for the ensuing term, and for the loaning of funds on hand. A PROMPT AND FULL ATTENDANCE IS DESIRED. G. V. RAMBAUT, President.
H. J. WARD, Secretary.

CATARRH

THE EYE, EAR, and THROAT

Successfully Treated with

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

SUCCESS is the test of merit, and success in the treatment of Catarrhal Affections, after so many miserable failures, means undoubted specific curative properties in the remedy used. Does SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh possess such properties