THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

E ABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 143

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. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, higher pressure, winds mostly from north to east, stationary and lower temperature and rain areas, generally followed by warmer, partly cloudy weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, June 17, 1878. 10 08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.89	84	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	29.88	81	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.84	64	N.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.84	77	N.W.	Light.	Clear
Nashville	29.83	72	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.92	83	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.85	81	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.90	75	S.	Fresh.	Clear

W. S. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE CONVENTION AND THE NOMINEES.

The Democratic county convention, after a laborious session of four days, completed its work yesterday evening, and adjourned in perfect harmony and amid great enthusiasm. After thirty-one ballots Dr. N. C. Perkins was nominated as the Democratic standard-bearer for clerk of the criminal court, the position which he has held for four years. It is useless for the APPEAL to dwell on the merits of Dr. Perkins, as every man in the county is familiar with his name and his eminent qualifications for the office he has filled for four years to the satisfaction of the public. The large majority by which Dr. Perkins was first elected, and his nomination over the strongest men in the county, is a tribute to his popularity. The nomination of such a man will contribute to the invincibility of the ticket. The last nomination made yesterday was the key to the arch. The ticket gained strength and popularity with each successive nomination, and when it was announced that Robert J. Black had been selected as the candidate for clerk of the county court, the column stood forth in matchless symmetry and strength. For many years Mr. Black has been deputy-clerk of the chancery court, and by his politeness, suavity of manners, and his efficiency as an officer, he has made many friends. The Irish element could not unite on a candidate, and as an Irishman had already been nominated in the person of L. B. Horrigan, the convention had but little difficulty in uniting upon Robert J. Black, who has all the virtues that the most exacting reformer can possibly demand in a candidate for high official station. The character of Mr. Black is without spot or blemish. Indeed, he is a most blameless, exemplary citizen, and will make a model clerk in the most important office in the gift of the people. The ticket as completed, and which will float from the mast-head of the APPEAL until the day of the election, is as follows:

Sheriff,
C. L. ANDERSON.
Probate Court Judge,
J. E. R. RAY.
County Trustee,
J. J. RAWLINGS.
Chancery Court Judge,
GEORGE W. WINCHESTER.
Circuit Court Judge,
R. B. HUTCHINSON.
Criminal Court Judge,
L. B. HORRIGAN.
Attorney-General Criminal Court,
G. W. GORDON.
Attorney-General Bartlett Circuit Court,
GEORGE G. DENT.
Clerk Shelby County Circuit Court,
E. WORSHAM.
Clerk Bartlett Circuit Court,
FELIX M. JONES.
County Register,
J. A. STREET.
Criminal Court Clerk,
N. C. PERKINS.
County Court Clerk,
R. J. BLACK.

With pride we point to this ticket. Every man is known to the people of Shelby, and what is more, known to be worthy of the cordial, zealous, and enthusiastic support of the honest tax-paying masses. No combination, no bartering or trading can concoct a mongrel ticket that will compare to the Democratic nominees, which is a happy combination of honesty, integrity, competency, age in its serene wisdom and youth in its impetuosity. The convention has worthily filled the demands and expectations of the people. With such a ticket we cannot fail to secure a brilliant victory on the first day of August. It is unnecessary to invoke harmony, as the party is already united, but work, active, unceasing and untiring work, from this time forward is the duty in hand. Meetings should be held in every part of the county. The Radicals, the Independents, and the disappointed office-seekers will have a full ticket in the field, and in preparing it they will place on it the Democratic nominees which they believe cannot be defeated. But the Democrats must see to it that their entire ticket is elected. The ticket selected is the equal of that presented by the Bartlett movement, which was elected by four thousand majority, and if the Democrats are true to their duty, and will stand firmly by the magnificent ticket which they have selected, their triumph will eclipse that of four years ago.

THE British cotton strike has collapsed.

AT a quarter to three o'clock this morning the house took a recess till ten o'clock to-day.

IT is confidently believed at Berlin that an understanding has been arrived at between Russia and Austria.

THE house last night passed a bill removing the disabilities of Wm. W. Loring, H. A. Edmondson, Wm. P. Smith, A. D. Wharton and E. Kirby Smith.

REPORTS of a meditated attempt upon the life of Crown-Prince Frederick William, of Austria, caused the arrest of about one hundred and fifty socialists in Vienna, yesterday. The affair caused a profound sensation.

AMONG the amendments to the appropriation bill agreed to by the senate, yesterday, was one appropriating the necessary amount to pay Captain Eads for work at the South pass of the Mississippi river in accordance with contract.

CLOSING OUT

The Business Preparatory to the Adjournment of Congress To-day—Both Houses Patching up Appropriation Bills, Holding All-Night Sessions.

The Appropriation to Defray the Expenses of Hayes's Louisiana Commission the Subject of a Sharp Debate in the House.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Engages the Attention of the Senate—Among Other Amendments the One to Pay Captain Eads's Installment is Passed.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The bill to amend the statutes in relation to patents and for other purposes was postponed until next session.

Senator Thurman introduced a bill to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the revised statutes in regard to challenging jurors in the United States courts who have taken up arms against the government, and providing that jurors in such courts shall take the iron-clad oath. Referred.

The committee on the judiciary reported an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating three hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the United States courts. Referred.

After a brief discussion, but without amendment, the house bill to organize the life-saving service was passed. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to establish a number of new stations on the sea and lake coasts, and provides for the appointment of a general superintendent by the President, and the appointment of a district superintendent for the gulf coast by the secretary of the treasury, etc.

Senator Kernan called up the motion offered Saturday by Senator Conkling to reconsider the vote by which the bill legalizing the collection of certain head moneys was passed, which led to a lengthy discussion, pending which the matter was laid aside, and the senate took up the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Senator Windom said the senate committee had added $1,709,000 for public buildings, $701,000 for other public works, and $1,573,964 for various deficiencies, $1,000,000 of which was required for the postoffice department. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from the postmaster-general recommending the appropriation. There was another deficiency of $275,000 for United States courts, and one of $43,000 for contingent expenses of the house and senate. Another item appropriated $137,800 to indemnify the States for enrolling and mustering troops during the late war, and another appropriated $150,000 for the deficiency in the Indian service. The committee added $75,000 for the Rock Island arsenal.

The various amendments reported by the committee on appropriations were then agreed to, among them the following:

Appropriating $100,000 to purchase of the present owners back volumes of the *Congressional Globe* stereotype plates, etc., and the fire-proof building in which they are stored.

Increasing appropriations for public buildings at Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston from $309,000 to $400,000 each.

Appropriating $50,000 for public building at Topeka, Kansas, the cost of such building not to exceed $200,000.

Appropriating $275,000 for the purchase of the Freedmen's bank building in Washington, and $5000 to fit up the lower story for the court of claims.

Appropriating the unexpended balance to the credit of the bureau of engraving and printing of the treasury department for the erection of a building for said bureau, the total cost of which shall not exceed $300 000.

Appropriation of $40,000 for the establishment of a lake-coast light and fog signal station at Racine Point, Lake Michigan, Wisconsin.

Appropriating $15,000 for maintaining lights on the Ohio river from July 1, 1866, to November 11, 1874, and $20,000 for beacon lights on the line of inland navigation in North Carolina.

The committee on appropriations reported the following amendment, which was agreed to without discussion: "That hereafter all advertisements, notices, proposals for contracts, and all forms of advertising required by law for the several departments of the government, may be paid for at a price not to exceed the commercial rates charged to private individuals, with the usual discounts, such rates to be ascertained from sworn statements to be furnished by the proprietors or publishers of newspapers proposing so to advertise; provided, that the heads of the several departments may secure lower terms, at special rates, whenever the public interest requires it."

The other amendments of the committee were agreed to, as follows:

Authorizing the secretary of the navy to detail the steam-ferryboat Burlington, now at League Island, Pennsylvania, for the use of the United States fish commission in the propagation of shad and other useful food fishes.

Making appropriations to pay the secretaries of the boards of trade at Chicago, Detroit and Baltimore for statistics relating to internal commerce.

The committee on appropriations reported the following amendment: "For the expenses and compensation of the commission appointed by the President to go to Louisiana six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Senator Spencer said he was astonished and surprised that the committee on appropriations should recommend an appropriation of this sort, when the object of the commission had been to turn out the legal government of Louisiana.

Senator Windom, the chairman of the committee on appropriations, said that this appropriation was recommended by the secretary of the treasury, and also by the President of the United States; that there were precedents for such an appropriation; and the committee had therefore agreed to report it to the senate for such light as the senator from Alabama [Mr. Spencer] or any other senator could throw upon it.

Senator Spencer then sent to the clerk's desk and had read the published statement of the expenses of the Louisiana commission.

Senator Hereford inquired of Chairman Windom if he approved of these items.

Senator Windom replied that he never saw the statement. The committee could not examine all these documents in the twenty-four hours it had for the consideration of this bill.

Senator Hereford inquired if Senator Windom was willing to pay that amount for putting Packard out and Nicholls in.

Senator Windom replied that he would not pay a cent. It was a very worthless job. But did not Senator Hereford consider that the results accomplished were of some value to the Democratic party?

Senator Hereford—Not in that way.

Senator Conkling inquired if the committee knew of any law under which this so-called commission went out.

Senator Windom replied that were a good many appropriations in the bill not expressly authorized by law.

Senator Conkling demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment, and said he would vote "no." In Louisiana a condition of things existed which, according to the constitution and the statutes passed in pursuance thereof, summoned the President of the United States to answer one question, and that was whether Packard was or was not legal governor of that commonwealth. He [Conkling] would not stop now to argue whether the President could avail himself of tourists or visitors to answer that question. The commission to Louisiana was told to disregard the only question which was addressed to the President. It was told to proceed upon other grounds and in other ways. This so-called commission was without warrant of law, and its doings were in violation of law. If anybody borrowed from a national bank, or any other bank, money to embark in this, it was not the business of the senate to insert a provision in the appropriation bill to do that which would hereafter be claimed to legalize it. He hoped that the fervency with which he had spoken would not lead anyone to infer that he questioned the undoubted right of the President to decide whether troops should be employed in Louisiana or not; but he did say to the senate that the sending of five tourists or visitors to Louisiana, and allowing them to remain there to consummate that which they did, was, in his judgment, not only behind the law, but beside the law and in violation of the law.

Senator Thurman referred to the condition of affairs in Louisiana existing in the spring of 1877, and said that it was admitted on all hands that there was not a quorum in the Packard legislature. In point of fact, there was but one legislature and but one governor. Packard and his legislature were protected by the bayonets of the Federal army. He denied that the President of the United States sat as a court of last resort to determine contested elections. He did not agree with the idea that when the people of a State elected a man governor the opposite party could take an appeal to the President to overturn the rightful government of a State. It was the duty of the President to find out what government he was to recognize, it being in the vacation of congress.

Senator Conkling inquired if the senate was under the five-minute rule. The senator from Ohio was moving on to discuss this question and if the five minute rule couldbe waived he (Conkling) was willing that the senator should proceed.

Senator M'Millan argued that Federal troops took no part in the Louisiana difficulty, that they only preserved the peace; they abstained from taking sides of either of the claimants, but kept the mob quiet which threatened the statehouse.

Senator Eustis denied there was any mob in New Orleans to threaten Packard or his legislature. At no time was there any intention on the part of Governor Nicholls to drive them out of the building which they occupied, and they might have remained there until to-day.

Senator Kellogg said that he did not propose to mix in this discussion as to whether there was a mob or not. There was one point to which he desired to call attention, and that was that the Packard legislature was the legal legislature of the State. It met as constitutionally required. He (Kellogg) happened to be governor at the time. There was a legal quorum in Packard's legislature, recognized by him. In the lower house a full quorum was admitted to have been elected on the face of the returns. In the senate there was not a quorum, except by the certificates of the returning-board. There was not an officer in the State who did not recognize him as governor, and the legislature which he recognized was the legal and constitutional one.

Senator Windom said if this debate was to extend throughout the forenoon he would withdraw his amendment. Several senators objected, and Senator Anthony, in the chair, ruled that the amendment could not be withdrawn.

Senator Blaine said he did not think the President had any right to send five men to New Orleans to take enough men from the lawful legislature to recognize Nicholls as governor. He (Blaine) made use of a remark in the senate three days after Hayes was inaugurated, to the effect that if the President was elected Packard was elected, and there was no one to throw doubt on Governor Packard's title except Hayes himself. There was no effort at all made by the commission to get a legislature to recognize Packard. Now there was a demand that the men who threw into chaos the affairs of Louisiana, men who were authors of all the mischief enacted since, should be paid for it. He, for one, would not vote for such an amendment. Referring to the remarks of Senator Eustis, he said the governor of Louisiana sat in his chair to-day on account of a mob, having been placed there by a mob. According to the doctrine laid down by the senator from Ohio (Thurman) Abraham Lincoln could not have taken his seat in 1861, because the whole city of Washington was against him. Could Scott have stood in front of this capitol with a battery of artillery to keep down the Democratic mob?

Senator Sargent said that at this hour and at this stage of the session the senate could not afford to discuss the Louisiana question. He therefore moved to lay the amendment on the table, but withdrew his motion at the request of Senator Beck, a member of the committee on appropriations, who read a letter from Secretary Sherman urging the appropriation and citing precedents for it, and then argued that the President has the right to exhaust all peaceable means to settle the difficulties in Louisiana before resorting to military power. If the President believed it was best to send those people there, if he believed the good of the service required it, it was mean in congress to say it would not pay their expenses when they went in good faith.

Senator Sargent then renewed his motion to lay the amendment on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 22.

In the House.

Mr. Thomason offered a preamble and resolution, reciting the depressed condition of labor and industry throughout the country, and providing for a select committee, to sit during the recess, to inquire into the causes thereof, and recommend remedies therefor. Adopted.

The consideration was resumed of the tobacco bill—Mr. Carlisle in the chair—the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Burchard, imposing a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month on the average amount of bank deposits subject to draft or check, being a modification of the existing law on that subject. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cox [Ohio] moved to strike out the section of the bill relating to banks and bankers, together with the amendments cognate; agreed to—yeas, 134; nays, 117.

Mr. Burchard (the next section having been read) said: The bill as originally reported was one relating simply to the manner of collecting the internal revenue taxes. He had been intrusted with the charge of that bill, but since the provision reducing the tax on tobacco had been incorporated in it, he could not give it his support. He therefore yielded charge of the bill to the gentleman from Virginia [Tucker], and moved to lay the bill on the table. Defeated—yeas, 112; nays, 136.

Mr. Phillips offered an amendment abolishing the tax on lucifer and friction matches after the first of January, 1879. Adopted—yeas, 178; nays, 66.

The last section of the bill having been read, Mr. Banning offered as a substitute an amendment providing that the word "gallon," when used in regard to lager-beer, ale, etc., shall be held to mean a wine gallon, the liquid measure containing two hundred and twenty-one cubic inches. Adopted.

The consideration of the bill having been completed, Mr. Tucker demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Harrison desired to offer an additional section, but he was not permitted to do so, calls for the regular order coming from all parts of the hall.

The previous question having been seconded, Mr. Tucker yielded to Mr. Foster, who opposed the passage of the bill. He believed the real condition of the revenue would not permit with safety the passage of any such bill. It was claimed that a reduction of the tax would increase the revenue. In answer to that, the statistics showed a constantly increasing revenue under the present tax. Congress had increased the appropriations this year at least ten million dollars beyond what they had been last year. The revenue was falling, yet from that falling revenue it was proposed to take fifteen million more. No one would be benefited by the bill, for he would tell the manufacturers, who were in the galleries, and who had lobbied it through, that if the tax were reduced now it would be restored next year.

Amid a great deal of noise and confusion, Mr. Sayler stated that when the tax was lower, the revenues were larger than at present.

Mr. Atkins to Mr. Foster: Didn't you vote for the nine million-dollar river and harbor bill, and for the payment of three million dollars for illegal contracts?

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. White [Pa.] called for the reading of the engrossed bill.

Mr. Sayler made a dilatory motion, on which the yeas and nays were called for, in order to give the clerks time to engross the bill.

Mr. Atkins submitted the report of the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill without any explanation. The report was agreed to, and the house took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Butler, from the select committee on the Presidential election, made a report on the subject of Senator Mathews's refusal to obey the subpena of that committee and to give testimony before it. After reciting the steps already taken by the committee in the matter, the report goes on to state that Senator Mathews has failed to appear in answer to the summons, and that it may be because his duties as senator and the exigencies of the public service require his presence in his place as senator, and it ends by resolving that the house shall send the following message to the senate in that behalf:

"The house of representatives requests the senate to give leave to Hon Stanley Mathews, senator from the State of Ohio, to attend before the committee of the house now charged with the investigation of frauds in the elections in the States of Louisiana and Florida, to give such evidence of facts concerning the subject matter of said investigation as may be in his knowledge or possession, as he may be required to do."

Mr. Butler said this was in the exact form laid down in the ways of parliamentary practice.

Mr. Hale and other Republicans remarked informally that the resolution was as mild as it could be, to which Senator Butler responded that it would be unfair to Secretary Sherman if Mr. Mathews did not go before the committee.

Mr. Banks expressed the opinion that as the investigation tended possibly toward an impeachment, and as this senator would be a judge in such a case, he could not be required to testify in such an inquiry.

To this Mr. Butler replied that he had three judges from the bench to testify in the cases before them.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cannon reported that the conference committee on the post-route bill had been unable to agree. A new conference was ordered.

NOYES'S NOISE.

His Arrival from France to Testify before the Fraud Investigating Committee—What he has to Say About the Florida Count.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Hon. E. F. Noyes, United States minister to France, arrived in this city last night by the steamer City of Richmond. General Noyes was met on landing by General Knapp, who was adjutant-general of Ohio during his gubernatorial term, and by several other friends. In conversation with representatives of the Associated Press touching the matter that brought him back at this time, Minister Noyes said: "I went to Florida for no purpose on earth except to ascertain the vote of the State, and to see whether or not the popular vote had been cast for the Republican electors. I stated to the two Republican members of the canvassing board that all we wanted was an honest decision. I never made any promise to M'Lin, or any other member of the board, nor did I suggest any possible reward or recognition in case Governor Hayes should be finally declared elected; and so far as M'Lin is concerned I never saw him at one moment in my life before the vote of Florida had been cast. I am informed for the first time that even M'Lin does not say that I made him any promises. Had I known that before leaving Paris, I should not have demanded a subpena, but should have remained in France to attend to my public duties. I do not care to be more specific, as it would, perhaps, be in bad taste, considering that I am so soon to give my sworn statement to the committee." In the course of further conversation Minister Noyes said that while he did not care at this time to be interviewed, he had nothing whatever to conceal. He also expressed the hope that every politician in the north, whether Democrat or Republican, would be subpenaed who had visited Florida on this business, as that would be only fair to all parties interested or concerned in the matter. It was certainly due him, since he had been so conspicuously named in the preamble of Mr. Potter's resolution. Minister Noyes will leave for Washington to-morrow evening. He will visit Ohio before returning to France.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The *Times* this morning has an article regarding the general movement which has been alleged would be inaugurated to-day throughout the country, and says: "There are no indications here, either among railroad employes or other mechanics or laboring men, of any such movement, and that none is apprehended by the employers of labor." It also says: "The police and municipal authorities have, however, been on the alert, and are fully prepared to meet, and at once, any emergency that may arise. Besides having local militia well in hand and ready for immediate action, arrangements have been made with the proper authorities at Washington for the prompt assistance of the military force now at the United States arsenal in this city should their aid be deemed necessary." The article also says: "Among the recent developments is that of a thorough organization among the tramps and wandering harvesters. Those of this class that have stopped in this city, or passed through within the past fortnight, have almost without exception worn upon the left breast little scraps of red flannel, pinned or sewed to the clothing. Inquiry among them shows that it is their badge, by which they recognize each other. They have signs and grips, and talk mysteriously of trouble to come during the heated term. Their part, they say, will not be to start the revolution, but to act as auxiliaries. They wait for the initiative to be taken by the railroad men, and when the strike commences, the country will discover the tramp's power in the immediate cutting off of all telegraphic communication."

Condition of the Crops of the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The June returns to the department of agriculture indicate an increase of fully three per cent. in the areas planted in cotton. The percentages, as compared with the acreage of 1877, are: Virginia, 100; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 119; Florida, 100; Alabama, 104; Mississippi, 100; Louisiana, 101; Texas, 18; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee, 98. The condition of the crop is better than in June last. The figures indicating it are the same as in 1877 in Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana, and higher in all the other States, as follows: Virginia, 88; North Carolina, 67; South Carolina, 99; Georgia, 101; Florida, 98; Alabama, 101; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 98; Texas, 14; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee, 97. The general average of condition is 99.

Narrow Escape of an Entire Family from Death by Poisoning.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—D. H. Bailey, a well-known merchant, his family and servants, including, in all, twelve persons, were poisoned this morning, but not fatally. The food prepared for the morning meal was put out last night and left in the kitchen, the door to which was left unlocked, and it is believed that some evil-disposed person came in and put arsenic in the food, which was cooked and eaten. The poison was in such a large quantity that it acted as an emetic, and thus were all saved from death.

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 17.—Arrived—Marathion, from Liverpool.

FARTHER POINT, N. Y., June 17.—Passed n—Waldensian, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Arrived—Steamship The Queen, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 17.—Arrived out—Steamships Lessing, from New York; Illinois, from Philadelphia; Bavarian, from Boston; Somerset and State of Georgia, from Spain; Acadia and P. Calond, from New York.

Base-Ball Scores.

Boston—Bostons, 4; Cincinnatis, 2.

Lowell—Manchesters, 3; Lowells, 2.

Hornellsville, N. Y.—Buffalos, 4; Hornells, 3.

Providence (Saturday)—Cincinnati, 11; Providence, 3.

Assassinated.

WHEELING, June 16.—Last night at two o'clock as two German residents of this city, named Krouss and Bochn, were going home they were suddenly and without provocation fired upon by an unknown party of drunken men. Krouss was fatally and Bochn seriously wounded. The assailants escaped and are unknown.

CHAOTIC CONFUSION.

That's What H. Conquest Clarke Says Was the Matter With Louisiana Under Kellogg's Dynasty, and Having Been His Private Secretary, He Ought to Know.

Clarke is Subjected to a Rigid Cross-Examination Concerning the Election Returns and Their Manipulations in Kellogg's Office and by His Direction.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Potter investigating committee had but a short session to-day, and

H. Conquest Clarke,

late private secretary to Governor Kellogg, was cross-examined by Mr. M'Mahon relative to the second set of the Louisina electoral certificates. Witness said: The two lists of returns lay on the table in the committee's room in New Orleans, according to his present memory, until he gathered them up for forwarding them to the secretary of state; the only parties signing in the presence of the witness who he remembers were Governor Kellogg and Mr. Brewster; he thought that there were one or two others who signed in his presence, but he could not be positive as to that; he did not know where Levisse or Joffrion were at the time of the signing of the second set of certificates, and could not say positively whether or not they signed personally, but was of the opinion that the signature appearing on the certificates is that of Mr. Joffrion, he being familiar with that gentleman's signature.

Ques.—Wasn't it a well-known fact among politicians in Louisiana that Judge Levisse was not in town at the time the papers in question were signed? Ans.—It was certainly not known to me.

Mr. M'Mahon questioned witness as to who signed the names of Joffrion and Levisse, and witness replied that he knew absolutely nothing about it.

Ques.—Did General Anderson take any supervision of these papers? Ans.—I don't know.

Ques.—Wasn't the matter in your charge? Now come down to the plain truth? It was in your private room where you were preparing the governor's message. Ans.—No, it was not in my private room; I had obtained the key to it. The senator [Masseco] had the key to it, but it was no longer his room, as he was out of the legislature, not having been re-elected.

Ques.—And did you leave the papers there over night when he had the keys to the room? Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—Did you leave them there purposely? Ans.—Oh, no; that is, I did not leave them there that anything might happen to them. I did not regard them as important; I regarded the first certificates as strictly complying with the law in every respect.

Ques.—Do you mean to say you set up your opinion against the advice of friends, in Washington. Ans.—I did not set up any action as against friends in Washington, but my individual opinion influences my thoughts; if they had been the first set of returns, I think I should rather have taken much closer cognizance of them or else not at all.

Ques.—You expressed no surprise to find Levisse's and Joffrion's name in the paper. Ans.—No, sir.

Ques.—Wasn't it known to you politicians in town, and to you yourself, that Judge Levisse was not in town. Ans.—It was not known to me.

Ques.—Wasn't Levisse the man about whom there had been talk of his getting one thousand dollars. Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—He was a conspicuous character there. Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—Wasn't it known to you and others of the same party that neither Mr. Joffrion or Levisse were in town at the time the papers were signed? Ans.—It was certainly not known to me, and I don't know if to Anderson.

Ques.—You did not put the names on the papers? Ans.—No, sir, emphatically.

Ques.—Didn't you know the State of Louisiana would settle the election for Hayes and Wheeler? Ans.—Certainly; I was quite certain of that if a genuine certificate could be made; the first were genuine.

By the Chairman: Ques.—You mean valid certificate? Ans.—Yes, that is my meaning.

Mr. M'Mahon, who was questioning the witness, objected somewhat to the interpolation of the chairman, and said he did not agree with him as to the meaning of the witness.

Witness—Let me give you the train of thought running in my mind, and you will see why I meant valid. The same law which says there shall be two lists, also says that to each of these lists shall be attached the certificate of the governor, and that same law provides that the governor shall prepare for this purpose three certified lists, and I never could see how three certified lists could be attached to six certificates, if six were required.

Ques.—When you came to get up these new certificates, how happened it you left these certificates on the outside of those? Ans.—Because I understood that the president of the senate declined to receive them for that reason.

Ques.—Is it so that General Anderson pointed out the defects? Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—Who requested you to write to Judge Marks? Ans.—I think Governor Kellogg.

By Mr. Stenger: What is the full name of that man that had the keys to that committee room? Ans.—J. M. Masseco, I believe.

Ques.—What position does Judge Marks hold now? Ans.—Collector of internal revenue in New Orleans.

Mr. Shellabarger here whispered a few words to General Cox, and the latter said:

Ques.—I will ask a question that has been suggested to me: Please describe, as near as you can, the condition of business—meaning by business, everyone that surrounded Governor Kellogg and his office during that time; number of people crowding upon him, and the impossibility of his attending personally to matters of detail? Ans.—I can best describe it as chaotic confusion; everything was turmoil and excitement.

Ques.—How was it with reference to continuous callers on him? Ans.—One constant throng, at all times of the day and night, at his office and at his house.

The chairman last Saturday sent the following note to Senator Kellogg:

SIR—You are requested to attend before the committee of the house of representatives for the investigation of alleged frauds, etc., etc., at such hour as may suit your convenience, for the purpose of giving testimony with respect of the matter before said committee.

Senator Kellogg replied:

SIR—I have just received your note requesting me to attend before your committee at such hour as may suit my convenience, for the purpose of giving testimony, and in reply would say I would endeavor to attend immediately, but there are matters pending in the senate to-day regarding which I feel much interest. On Monday, after the morning hour, I will endeavor to make such arrangement as will enable me to comply with your request.

The committee of investigation adjourned till Wednesday, in order that members of the committee may be in the house during the closing hours of the session of congress.

Qualifications of Able Editors.

Boston *Commercial Bulletin:* There is to be a vacancy on the staff of one of the city dailies for an assistant editor, and as we have got hold of some of the qualifications required, we print them for the benefit of young men from the country who may be intending to become connected with the press. We can assure all such that it is a most fascinating employment, does not require any previous education or preparation, and pays enormously.

The principal occupation of leading editors is to receive enormous bribes for leading articles; to attend theaters, concerts and other places of public resort, occupying the best places, of course, and to inform political leaders how they should regulate affairs.

Assistant-editors and reporters, who are scarce at three hundred and sixty-five dollars a week, generally work four hours a day when they are not away on vacations, have free passes everywhere, and the pleasure of their company is contended for by the *elite* of the city.

Among the leading requirements are the following:

He must be able to cook up from the New York, Chicago or St. Louis papers leading articles and special telegraphic dispatches.

He must be familiar with the use of encyclopædias and guide books, in order to enrich special correspondence from London, Paris and Berlin.

He must be able to expand a text into a accident into a half-column disaster, with headings to match.

He must be sharp enough, if the paper gets a little dry, in his description of public men and their doings to "fix" his reports of them so as to tempt the said p. m. to kick, and afford spicy editorial comment on his communications.

He must be shrewd enough to steal especially bright things which he has to copy, "ex.," or "a cotemporary," or "daily paper," instead of the real title of the sheet selected from.

He must be on hand for paragraphs about Clara Morris, Barnum's caravans, and Kate Field; ready to reduce half-column puffs of dry goods and clothing advertisements to two stickfuls, and write out interviews with men who refuse to be pumped.

He must be patient under the request of a three-dollar advertiser for a ten-dollar puff of a sparring exhibition, traveling lecturer or new invention. He is expected to be up all night, and wide awake all day; to catch people at meal times, and therefore, give up his own; be thoroughly posted in fires, theatricals, city and congressional affairs, mechanics, physics, astronomy, algebra, politics, geography, Latin, the classics, dancing, French, patter the flash, science, zoology, the Beecher trial, the Tilton confessions and election frauds.

He must be ready at all times to sing a song with Moody and Sankey, accept an invitation to step in and see a man with a political candidate at Parker's, make a speech at the Papyrus, crack a joke with a circus clown, discuss divinity with a divine or acting with an actor; criticise with a councilman, argue with an alderman, rant with a representative, maneuver with the mayor and gossip with the governor.

No man who denominates an establishment "a store," a carnival of crime "a fight in a bar-room," a terrific conflagration a "serious fire," a temple of fashion a "millinery shop," an eloquent orator a "stump speaker," a distinguished member of the bar "a lawyer," an eminent artist "a stock actor," an auction sale of works of art "a sale of oil paintings," a cantatrice "an opera singer," or a tonsorial artist "a barber," will stand any chance of obtaining the place.

Our brethren of the press will oyserve that we have only indicated a few of the requisites for the position referred to, the great bulk of the others will readily suggest themselves to every thinking mind.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Progress of Preparations for the Campaign against the Bannocks—A General Uprising Believed to be Imminent.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—A Boise City dispatch says: "Nothing important has transpired or been learned here since yesterday in military quarters. Preparations for the campaign are going forward quietly, but earnestly. Experienced Indian fighters and frontiersmen believe there is a general uprising of all the tribes and scattered bands throughout southern Idaho and eastern Oregon, and that they will be able to muster at least one thousand warriors. The emigrant train which was detained at Payne's ferry, arrived here to-day under the escort of Captain Busbe's volunteers. There have been no stages through from Winnemucca since the raid. The Kelton and Boise City road has not been disturbed since the raid on King Hill station on the thirty-first of May. This route is considered safe, and stages are running regularly. It is rumored that a large band of horses was discovered yesterday on the south side of Snake river, between Meyrith Bruneau and Mundy's ferry. This would indicate that the Indians were endeavoring to get with their stolen stock back to the lava beds from which they started. The prevailing opinion here is that the Indians will concentrate in the neighborhood of Stein's mountain, and there either await the coming up of the troops, or divide into bands for raiding exposed settlements.

Later.—General Howard's scouts report the hostiles concentrating in large force on Stein's mountain, and the general is moving his troops in that direction. General Grover's expedition from Camp Harney, with Colonel Sanford's, Sumner's and Bendine's companies, will be turned back, and go directly to Stein's mountain.

Shop-Windows.

Julian Hawthorne in *Appleton's Journal*, for July: It seems open to question, by-the-by, whether the mania for display which is the religion of modern shop-windows be wise from a merely politic point of view. Does not curiosity, in other words, yield the shopkeeper a larger crop of gazers than wonder and admiration? If he took as much pains to keep his wares out of sight of the passer-by as he does to obtrude them upon his notice, would not the passer-by be more apt to cease to be such, and to become a passer-in? As things are now, everybody outside of the interior of Africa knows that when he has examined a shop-window he has seen the cream of the shop; but, under the arrangement proposed, every shop would be a mystery, whose reticence would argue all manner of delightful possibilites. But that it sounds cynical, we might say that curiosity would draw more customers than admiration, because the latter is the more generous sentiment, and therefore the less prevalent and influential. But let shopkeepers look to it; their advantage is no business of mine; though I might bid them take a leaf from the novelist's book, who would find but a small market for his novel were he to explain his plot in the introductory chapter, and become less and less interesting thence to the close. A novel is the novelist's shop. Business profits aside, the disappearance of shop-windows would be an architectural gain; for, to say nothing more of it, the upper stories of the most admired and fashionable warehouses have the appearance of resting on air, or at most, on thin sheets of glass. The only drawback would be the intense stupidity of the business thoroughfares; some notion of the way things would look might be obtained by passing along those streets of a Sunday. But life is compact of compensations and revenges.

The Value of the Earth Worm.

Encyclopedia Brittanica: The common earth-worm, though apt to be dispised and trodden on, is really a useful creature in its way. Mr. Knapp describes it as the natural manure of the soil, consuming on the surface the softer part of decayed vegetable matters, and conveying downward the more woody fibers, which there molder and fertilize. They perforate the earth in all directions, thus rendering it permeable by air. According to Mr. Darwin's mode of expressions, they give a kind of under-tillage to the land, performing the same below ground that the spade does above for the garden, and the plow for arable soil. It is, in consequence chiefly of the natural operations of worms that fields which have been overspread with lime, burnt marl, or cinders, become in process of time covered by a finely-divided soil, fitted for the support of vegetation. This result, though usually attributed by farmers to the "working down" of these materials, is really due to the action of the earth-worms, as may be seen in the innumerable casts of which the initial soil consists. These are obviously produced by the digestive proceedings of the worms, which take into their intestinal canal a large quantity of soil in which they feed and burrow, and then reject in the form of so-called casts. "In this manner," says Mr. Darwin, "a field manured with marl has been covered in the course of eighty years with a bed of earth averaging fifteen inches in thickness."

Mexican Troops Moving on General M'Kenzie.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—A Galveston *News* special from Eagle Pass, Texas, says: "The Mexican government having discovered that General M'Kenzie is on their soil with American troops has ordered Colonel Nuncio, falsely reported dead, to take a hundred soldiers and go after M'Kenzie. Nuncio's troops being poorly mounted, it is not expected he will overtake M'Kenzie. General Naranjo is expected to arrive at Piedras Negras in a few days to assume command of the department, vice General Falcon, deceased. The general impression is that the revolution is a failure."

WASHINGTON.

Orders Issued to the Internal Revenue Officials at Montgomery, Ala., to Arrest Illicit Distillers—Sundry Civil Appropriations.

Judge Hammond's Nomination to the United States Judgeship for West Tennessee Confirmed—A Caucus of Democratic Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President has nominated Josiah Dent and S. L. Phelps commissioners for the District of Columbia.

MOONSHINERS IN ALABAMA.

The commissioner of internal revenue has telegraphed the collector at Montgomery, Alabama, authorizing him to employ sixteen men for fifteen days for the purpose of arresting illicit distillers who have refugeed at Wardsville, Cleburne county. The commissioner says; "The leniency extended was with the expectation that violations of law would cease. I now desire that the law shall take its course against all offenders."

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The senate committee on appropriations have completed the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bills. There are about two hundred amendments, increasing its total from $16,847,775, as granted by the house, to nearly $21,000,000. The additional amount is made up chiefly of items aggregating $2,200,000 for deficiencies in the appropriations of former years, and of an increase of about $1,150,000 in amend