THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1879 VOL. XXXVIII—NUMBER 30

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 5 5 16d. Memphis cotton, 9c. New Orleans cotton, 9 1-4c. New York cotton, 9 1-2c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER. WASHINGTON, February 5, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, cloudy weather and rain, with falling barometer and variable winds, shifting to northerly and westerly, rising barometer and lower temperature during the afternoon or evening.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S ARMY. TUESDAY, February 4, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.88	63	W.	Fresh.	Threat.
Indianola	29.87	66	W.	Fresh.	Threat.
Louisville	29.73	46	S.E.	Gentle.	L't rain
Memphis	29.53	51	S.	Fresh.	H'y rain
Nashville	29.70	47		Calm.	L't rain
New Orleans	29.86	66	S.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy
Shreveport	29.71	61	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
Vicksburg	29.75	63	S.W.	Fresh.	L't rain

GEO. H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

AN extra session of congress is talked of. Damn the expense, the country can stand it.

REV. DAVID SWING, in a sermon delivered before his congregation in Chicago last Sunday, predicted a radical change in the constitution and doctrines of the christian church. That way, he says, tends the age.

HAYES is said to be deeply mortified over the conduct of Tyner and Brady in connection with the theft of the cipher dispatches, and well he may be, for a more villainous transaction never came to light. It is disgraceful to the telegraph company, the government and the country.

THE Chicago *Times* asks, and we should like to know, what has become of St. Louis's pet project of moving grain to Europe by New Orleans? The jetties are completed, and it was only on the jetties that St. Louis was waiting. But large as was the grain crop of last year, New Orleans handled less of it than before the completion of the jetties. While Eads was in need of appropriations St. Louis was loud in its demand for the jetties. The mouth of the Mississippi is now wide open, and St. Louis has never a word to say about utilizing it.

WE AGREE with the Jackson *Tribune and Sun* that in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, the claims now before congress from the south are those of men who were "loyal to the Union" during the war, or played fast and loose with both sides. In any event, very few of the representative men of the south have anything to gain by them, while the southern people have much to lose by their unwise agitation. Let Democratic congressmen sit down on them and be done with it. Like the *Tribune and Sun*, we are in favor of the abandonment of these southern war claims by the Democratic party.

OWING to the defalcation of Elizabeth City, New Jersey, the Bethlehem savings institution, which holds fifty-six thousand dollars of that city's bonds, has been thrown into the hands of Chancellor Runyon. The bank owes its depositors two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, but the directors claim that they will be able to pay them all in full. The action, they say, has been taken by the chancellor to protect the interests of all concerned. The bank has been ordered by the chancellor to make a sworn statement to him of its present condition, and the officers expect to be able to present that report some time during the present week.

IT is thought that the question of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Colonel W. I. Westbrook, the martyr-editor of the *Brownsville Herald*, will be brought before the Texas press association at its next meeting. Iris Westbrook stood in the front rank of our gallant editorial corps, and died a death many a long and weary week, and only succumbed when his life was ebbing away. No monument will ever mark the place of his rest, save the sleeping dust of a nobler man. Let his be among the highest, and let the helmsmen of the press furnish the power to rate it.

The above, from the Columbia *Journal*, will meet the hearty approval of all members of the press in the State. Westbrook fell at his post, literally sacrificing himself for the sake of the sick and suffering of Brownsville, and his memory should be transmitted by a monument that shall speak his deservings and our appreciation of them.

A SPECIAL from Washington to the Chicago *Tribune* states that the southern Democrats are growing anxious to separate the question of southern improvement whether from that of war claims, and, to do this effectually, many of them are trying to rally a solid Democratic vote in the senate for Edmunds's amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of such claims. At the same time, they intend to support their friends in the house in demanding liberal appropriations for the south, as they are in duty bound. There is a wide difference between southern war claims and southern appropriations, by which the whole country is to be ultimately benefited.

RICHARD HENRY DANA, the poet and essayist, died in Boston on Saturday, aged ninety-one years, after a few days illness, the result of a severe cold, the effects of which he could not shake off. He was the son of Chief-Justice Dana, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 15, 1787. He was a graduate of Harvard, and studied law in the office of Robert Goodloe Harper, of Baltimore. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1811, but his tastes inclining him to literature he, with a club of gentlemen, most of whom subsequently reached eminence, projected the *North American Review*, which ever since has occupied a place in the front rank of the periodical publications of our language. He was among the first of our poets and the best of our essayists. His son, Richard Henry Dana, jr., who is sixty-four years of age, and who was in Paris when his father died, was called home by a cablegram. Three of the cotemporaries of Mr. Dana still linger upon the stage, their powers all unimpaired, although they have all passed the scriptural three score years and ten—Longfellow, Emerson and Whittier—poets as illustrious as any the country has produced.

WE not only cheerfully find a place for the following appeal from the Pastors' association, but most heartily approve and commend it to the consideration of all classes of the community. Whatever their religious views or faiths, there are few who will not recognize the propriety of refraining from public demonstrations by which we are likely to be misunderstood abroad and which can bring no relief to the homes so violently visited by the plague or to hearts whose sorrows time has not yet healed. We hope this appeal, by gentlemen whose positions entitle them to respectful attention at all times, will have the desired effect, and that Mardi Gras will this year be altogether postponed:

Mardi Gras—An Appeal of the Pastors' Association:

The members of the Pastors' association of this city have observed with a great satisfaction the announcements in the city journals that there will be no Mardi Gras, or parade of masquerade, this present year. They believe that in our circumstances such omission, for this year especially is eminently appropriate. Indeed, why should we have any at all? If we have Mardi Gras, it would seem that we should have it in its least objectionable form. A partial observance would give us all the evils and the odium, while it could hardly satisfy any one. We have recently been the recipients of the world's sympathy and charity. More recently still we have had to appeal to the sympathies and ask the aid of our legislature for relief. Now it seems to us that self-respect, and a due regard for the opinions of our fellow-citizens abroad, should prevent the usual carnival of February. There is too much want of the necessaries of life; too much apprehension of epidemics; there are too many unemployed persons; too many new graves; too many mourners over lost loved ones; too many widows and orphans; too many broken hearts, for any such merry-making as Mardi Gras. In the spirit of dictation, but with an earnest desire for the real prosperity and happiness of all the people, without discrimination or distinction, we earnestly appeal to all concerned, to forego all attempts at having Mardi Gras.

SYLVANUS LANDRUM,
EUGENE R. MARIE,
MAHON,
Committee of Pastors' Association.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Brazilian Mail Steamship Line—Two Reports on the Corbin-Butler Contested Election Case.

The Knotty Nicaraguan Claims—The Texas Railway to the Rio Grande—The House Discussing War Matters with Much Spirit—Other Business.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Senator Maxey, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, reported an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, establishing a steamship line between New York and Rio, *via* Norfolk, and another between New Orleans and Rio, *via* Galveston, allowing a subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum to each line. Referred.

Senator Cameron [Wis.] from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a majority report, signed by the Republican members, declaring that David T. Corbin is the duly elected senator from South Carolina, and is entitled to a seat.

Senator Hill, from the same committee, submitted a minority report, signed by the Democratic members, in favor of the present incumbent, General M. C. Butler. Both reports were ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

Senator Mathews, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back a number of petitions in regard to claims of citizens of the United States against Nicaragua, with resolutions providing for a committee of five senators to sit during the recess and inquire into the claims for indemnity for the lives of relatives, imprisonment, etc., and to what extent Nicaragua should make compensation. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported, with amendments, the house bill to authorize the issuance of certificates of deposits in aid of the refunding of the public debt. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Edmunds gave notice that, at the first opportunity, he would call up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of the claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the late war.

Mr. Windom gave notice that, on Friday next, he would call up the joint resolution in regard to the migration of the colored people, and submit some remarks.

Senators Oglesby and Davis [Ill.] presented a joint resolution of the Illinois legislature urging congress to make a sufficient appropriation this session to complete the new courthouse and postoffice building in the city of Chicago. Referred.

Senator Oglesby, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably the senate bill for the distribution of land patents to certain States where the local land offices have been closed. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported adversely on the senate bill to refund to Farnsworth & Wilson, of Cincinnati, certain internal revenue taxes alleged to have been improperly assessed and collected, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Coke spoke at length in favor of constructing a railroad from Texas to the Rio Grande, after which consideration was resumed of the resolutions of Senator Edmunds declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and Senator Bayard declared that the first one to throw doubt on the validity of the amendments was the senator from Vermont [Edmunds]. The resolutions were not part of the legislative business of the senate, they were accompanied by the odor of the caucus and not that of the committee-room; they savored more of party tactics than of true statesmanship, and did nothing to relieve the wants of the people of the country; if it were proper for this senate to declare the validity of these amendments, then another party in power could bring in resolutions declaring their invalidity; to such a doctrine he never could consent; to resort to arms to overthrow the government by force were not half so dangerous as the subtle attempt to place a false construction upon the constitution, it was designed to be put within the control of congress the civil rights of citizens which had always been intrusted to the States; it was an almost dangerous centralization of power, to give to the Federal government the control and supervision over the rights of citizens which had been left wholly to State governments; it was against every step in that direction that he now protested. He referred to the cases to be tried in the supreme court of the United States involving the validity of the civil rights law, and said these cases could not be tried too soon. If the power claimed in that bill did exist, then the political party, whichever it be, that got possession of the government had almost limitless authority and power to sustain itself. The whole object of this resolution was to procure from the senate an approval of unconstitutional legislation heretofore enacted, against which he struggled in vain at the time of its enactment. He would be no party, he would aid in no legislation that did not recognize the right of every man in all parts of the country. There was an unwritten law that would crush every man with indignation who sought to secure the domination of his party over the peace, the security and the rights of the entire American people.

Senator Edmunds said he concurred with his honorable friend [Bayard] that every man should have equal rights. If that was the attitude of his friends and of his party then there was no difference in parties on the question of equal rights. The only question was how to get there. It was the mission of legislation somewhere to see to it that this equality was made real and should cease to be a hollow pretense, under which the minority might control States. The party to which he had the honor to belong had always believed in the rights of the States in the Union, but they also believed in the rights of the Union. He then read from the substitute of Senator Morgan in regard to it being the duty of a State to punish violations of these amendments, and then quoted from the fifteenth amendment to show that it was within the power of the Federal government to punish offenders. He denied that the supreme court of the United States in the Reese case had decided against the constitutionality of any action of congress. On the contrary, the court said that the indictment would have been good had it stated that the man was deprived of his right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and it felt clearly within the jurisdiction of the United States to punish offenders when a State, either by law or want of law, either by the administration of its executive or judicial departments, or a want of administration, fails to give equal protection to every citizen. The supreme court of the United States said that congress had a right to enforce that protection against all comers and everywhere. If there was anything in this theory of ours, this brotherhood, not only of State and of communities, but a brotherhood of man everywhere, and the State could not protect the man, then this common brotherhood government of ours should extend its protecting hand. He deplored the condition of affairs in some of the southern States, and said that it was bearing its necessary fruit, which was bankruptcy, ruin and distress hanging over some of them, on account of which they could not pay their private debts. He was not for rectifying the wrongs in one section of the country and not in another. There was not the slightest inclination on the part of the Democratic senators on his side of the chamber to shut their eyes against real or imaginary wrongs anywhere in the country, it was for the senate to state whether it was ready to extend its power for the protection of civil rights that are essential to the peace of the States.

Senator Whyte took the floor but yielded to Senator Garland for the motion for an executive session.

Senator Edmunds opposed the motion for an executive session, and hoped that his resolutions would be disposed of to-day.

The motion of Senator Garland was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 17, and the senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The house went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Durham submitted an amendment reducing the army to twenty thousand enlisted men.

Mr. Whitthorne moved to reduce the number to fifteen thousand, and argued in favor of a better organization of the militia. After considerable debate, a vote was taken on Mr. Whitthorne's amendment, and it was defeated.

Mr. Cox [N. Y.] moved to amend by fixing the force at seventeen thousand. He said the experience which the country had had connected with the disruption of the States, and the breaking down of the popular and electoral liberties, had given it warning against any undue increase of the army. He believed that but for the threat of General Grant, commander-in-chief of the army, whose special love of military power had been aggrandized by his travels in Europe, with an army of twenty thousand men in 1877, the popular will of the courts would have been stricken down by the inauguration of the present occupant of the White House. With a jealousy of military power and physical force, he had always voted, and would always vote, for a reduction of the army.

Mr. Atkins said the house had, on three different occasions, voted for twenty-five thousand as the regular force of the standing army. That had been the expression of the house and the committee on appropriations, and that in order to get this bill through at all the number would have to be fixed at twenty-five thousand.

Mr. Mills said that there seemed to be a fear that a standing army would destroy the liberties of the people. One of the fathers of the house [Mr. Cox] had reminded the house that a standing army had overturned the liberties of the people upon one occasion. That was when there were about eighteen hundred men in the District of Columbia, in 1877-78. Eighteen would have effected the same purpose. He [Mr. Cox] had said that it had been occasioned by the threat of General Grant. If that were so, he [Mr Mills] thought that General Grant could have done it without any troops. If that gentleman wanted to get relief, he had better abolish General Grant. The army was an essential feature in all governments. There was no government on earth that had not an army for its protection. An army of twenty-five thousand men would be a menace against the liberties of the people if that army were in the District of Columbia, but the United States had a territory lying from ocean to ocean, covering three million square miles, inhabited by forty-five million people, scattered throughout its borders. It had an army which could not maintain a skirmish line across it, and yet the gentleman said the liberties of the people were imperilled by an army of twenty-five thousand men. The border had been a running, bleeding wound ever since Texas had been admitted. It had always been so.

Mr. Townshend made some remark which was not heard by the reporter.

Mr. Mills—Yes, you would leave Texas bleeding until every man, woman and child had been slaughtered if you could make ten thousand dollars by economy, and go before your people for re-election. When Texas was admitted into the Union there was a treaty by which the government bound itself that it would protect her against foreign enemies. It bound itself to do that thing, and ever since we have been assuming our own defense. Talk about economy. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Townshend—I am glad to find that the laughter comes from that side.

Mr. Mills—Let it come from where it will, I stand by my constituents.

Mr. Townshend—Of that twenty-five thousand how many were kept on the Texas border?

Mr. Mills—Not enough to protect it.

Mr. Townshend—How many were kept on the Indian border?

Mr. Mills—Not enough to protect it.

Mr. Townshend—There were only three hundred with Custer when he was destroyed.

Mr. Mills—Then he did not have enough, and it was because of your false economy that Custer bled. Talk about economy when your border is laid in blood and ashes. Economy seems to be the only idea which has existed in the statesmanship of this house. A government is an institution to protect its people, and cannot fail to do it without being guilty of dishonor. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Townshend said the laugh came from the same quarter that it did in 1851 in France when it came from the friends of imperialism. [Loud laughter and applause on the Republican side.] His friend from Texas [Mills] had charged the Democratic party with being the cause of Custer's death because of its economy. Notwithstanding that there was an army of twenty-five thousand men, Custer had been compelled to face twenty two thousand red devils with three hundred men. Where was the balance of the army? In the south building up imperialism. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] When Custer had been compelled to fight the Indians with three hundred men there had been a brigadier-general commanding in Louisiana, pointing his bayonets at the throats of the people of that State. It came with ill grace from the gentleman from Texas to accuse the Democratic party of being guilty by economy of the death of Custer and his men, when the living fact remained that there had been an army of twenty-five thousand men with no use for it save on the Indian border.

Mr. Durham insisted that an army of twenty-five thousand was too large.

Mr. Kimmell suggested that the real point of objection was not so much the strength of the army as the uses to which the army was applied, and he called attention to the fact that the present secretary of war was endeavoring to have the *posse comitatus* clause of the last army appropriation bill modified or repealed. The object of such repeal was to establish a military despotism, pure and undefined.

Mr. Keifer reminded the gentleman from Maryland that the governor of that State had, in July, 1877, appealed most piteously to the President for troops to be sent to Baltimore, to put down a riot that could not be controlled by the militia. He also asserted that if it had not been for the few troops gathered in Washington by President Grant two years ago, the decision of the electoral commission would have been overturned by violence and revolution, and a man would have been put in the Presidency who had not been elected by the people. As for himself, he was in favor of a larger army than one of twenty-five thousand men.

Mr. Cox [N. Y.] said that there was not a member on the floor who did not understand very well that but for a certain menace, and but for the sending for troops and artillery to come to Washington, the electoral commission would never have been created. Timid citizens—money lords and bondholders—men who are constitutionally afraid of revolution, and who would rather submit to fraud and wrong than resort to violence or revolution—when that menace from the Chief Executive, and when all the arrangements had been made, as they were being now for 1880—had been frightened, and that fright had been the proximate cause of the electoral commission. Then the menace had made some members of the house, forgetting their manhood and all that is dear to American citizenship, succumb to a power than was merely physical, not moral. That was a part of the history of the country. More than two hundred and sixty million dollars had been spent on the army in the last ten years. *Cui bono.* What good had it ever done? Had it settled the Indian question? No. Had it given protection on the Rio Grande? No. It had only, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, eaten the substance of the people. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mills] had caused a smile on the other side by ridiculing Democratic apprehensions of a standing army. Where had that gentleman got the right to call the Democratic side to account for its proposed action?

Mr. Mills—I got it from my constituents [applause on the Republican side], and I will never fail to exercise it, either.

Mr. Mills ridiculed the idea of an effective militia force, and said that in the last war the militia troops were the laughing-stock of both armies.

Mr. Harrison commented on Mr. Keifer's speech, saying that that gentleman had "spoken out in school" and had let out what he had not expected to let out—that was that but for the army Tilden would be President of the United States. That was what the Democrats had been telling the people for two years. They had told the people that troops had been gathered in the Washington arsenal and that guns had been trained upon the capitol for the purpose of intimidating the members of the house; that the present Executive was following in the footsteps of his iron predecessor, while the latter was carried about from country to country on United States frigates, learning the ways of tyrants, so that he might come back with an iron hand to govern the people of the army behind him. Enter on the Republican side of the House of Representatives of the United States. [Laughter.]

Mr. Townsend [N. Y.]—I confess there were two great wrongs done in this country two years ago. First, when the people of the United States refused to elect the sage of Grammercy park President. [Laughter.] It was a great and lasting wrong; the second wrong was that the people of Oregon, and South Carolina, and Florida, refused to be bought by Grover, by Pelton, by Weed, or by any other man sent into the field. [Laughter.] It was a grievous wrong; it was fraud. [Loud laughter.] They would not be bought. "Fraud." Then a scheme was decided upon in the house by which the people were to be thimble-rigged out of their choice. The electoral commission was forced upon us. It was forced down the throats of the Republican party. Sixty-nine of us refused to be thimble-rigged, but they carried it, and then the machine that was gotten up would not work; it would not go the way they wanted it to. Here was fraud, fraud! [Loud laughter.] It made our ears ring with the sweet sound of fraud. Not that, merely, but when it was found that the thimble-rigging machine was not going to do its purpose, the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky proposed to bring one hundred thousand ragamuffins here to overawe and take possession of the government. They did not come. [Laughter.] It was a great wrong; it was a fraud [loud laughter] still. I will say no more on the subject.

Mr. Cox's amendment was defeated without division, and Mr. Durham's by a vote of 66 to 118.

Mr. Butler submitted an amendment authorizing and requiring railroad companies who have telegraph lines to transmit dispatches for the government and for the general public at rates to be fixed by the government, according to the provisions of the revised statutes. Adopted.

Without further action the committee rose, and the house then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Mississippi levee bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Carlisle in the chair, on the Mississippi levee bill.

Mr. Reagan advocated an amendment which he offered, directing the commission to consider and report on the practicability of improving navigation, deepening the channel and redeeming the alluvial lands of Mississippi by means of outlets into the gulf of Mexico.

After debate Mr. Sparks offered an amendment striking out of the bill all that alludes to the protection of alluvial land. The committee rose and reported the bill and pending amendments to the house. The main question was ordered, and the house at forty-five minutes after ten o'clock adjourned.

MILWAUKEE.

An Unconstitutional Assessment Law—General M'Donald's Case—A Heavy Snow-Storm.

MILWAUKEE, February 4.—The supreme court, at Madison, this morning affirmed the decision of the lower court, declaring the present system of assessment for taxation, under the law passed last winter, to be unconstitutional.

The opinion, which was delivered by Chief-Justice Ryan, is now in the hands of the judiciary committee, who are to frame a new assessment law for presentation this evening to the legislature.

The preliminary examination of General M'Donald and others for resisting United States officers, was resumed this morning. Contrary to expectation the defense rested their case without calling Mrs. Lamotte. The day was occupied by counsel in presenting arguments. The commissioner will announce his decision next Monday.

The heavy fall of snow throughout the State to-day will be of great value to the lumbering interest.

FOUL PLAY.

A Man Supposed to Have Been Accidentally Drowned Turns Out to Have Been Murdered—A Heavy Insurance on his Life.

LEBANON, PA., February 4.—In December last Joseph Rober, it was supposed, fell into a shallow stream and was drowned. The peculiar manner in which he was found, and the conduct of certain parties since, created suspicions of foul play, especially since it became known that insurance policies on his life to a considerable amount had been issued. Several insurance companies interested in the matter employed detectives, and they were about commencing the investigation when Joseph F. Peters lodged information before Squire Speck, charging John R. Stechler, Charles True, Israel Brandt, Henry Wise, Josiah Hummel and George Sechman with having murdered the man Rober. Warrants were issued and the parties arrested this morning and lodged in jail. The original amount of insurance was thirty thousand dollars, but on account of failure to keep up the payments, some twenty thousand dollars was dropped. Policies in the following companies were kept good: Home mutual, Lebanon, two thousand dollars; Keystone, Allentown, two thousand; Reading mutual, one thousand; Mutual Benefit, Hartford, two thousand; New Era, Philadelphia, one thousand.

BLODGETT.

Several Witnesses for the Defense Examined, who Testify their Ignorance to Many Things Set Forth in the Testimony for the Prosecution—Mixed.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 4.—Governor Cullom to-day telegraphed President Hayes, saying that the action of the British government in respect to cattle shipments works great prejudice to the cattle-raisers in the great west, where the cattle are in excellent condition, and suggesting that it is of vital importance that these facts be presented in such a form as to counteract the influence of false reports. The President responded as follows: "The secretary of state has made a full statement as to the false reports about the cattle disease to the British government. The prospect is favorable."

Off the Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—The eastbound express on the Central Pacific ran off the track near Elk's station this evening. The engine, baggage and mail cars were ditched. The train will be delayed ten hours.

LIFE is but short, and we should do all we can to prolong it. Check a cough or cold at once by using an old and reliable remedy, such as Dr. Bull's cough syrup. Price only twenty-five cents a bottle.

CABLE NEWS.

The British Flagship Duke of Wellington Narrowly Escapes Destruction by Fire—A Banking Firm's Paper Good for Fifteen Shillings on the Pound.

The British Wheat Prospects—Latest Aspect in French Politics—Bismarck's Gagging Bill Eliminated of its Obnoxious Provisions—Progress of the Plague in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 4.—Two regiments of Cossacks and one of infantry are marching to reinforce the military cordon, which is a thousand miles long, around the districts infected by the plague.

PALERMO, February 4.—A rumor of an outbreak of the plague at Odessa caused a violent demonstration, which, however, was quelled by the announcement that the government had ordered quarantine for one week on all arrivals from the Black sea.

Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, February 4.—The mortality from the black plague in the province of Para has decreased one-half since the last report.

Roumania.

BUKAREST, February 4.—A regiment of troops has started from this place and another from Galatz, for the formation of a military cordon on the Russian frontier.

Afghanistan.

JELLALBAD, February 4.—Civil strife has broken out at Cabul. Yakoob Khan is shelling Chandol, the Kizilbash portion of the city. Numerous sudars have left Cabul with their families.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, February 4.—Three Catholic bishops have had a conference with the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and informed him that the Catholics were willing to accept any fair compromise on the university education question.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 4.—The English financiers are preparing a rival scheme to the French one, whereby the Porte, among other advantages, would receive an advance of twelve million pounds instead of eight millions.

Prussia.

LONDON, February 4.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The legal committee have concluded their consideration of Bismarck's gagging bill. They have eliminated the most obnoxious provisions, and toned the others down so as to deprive the bill, in a great part, of its offensive character. The bill, as amended, limits the disciplinary power of the reichstag over its members to their conduct as members—that is, while exercising the privilege or discharging the functions of members. A milder punishment has been intergolated in the shape of—first, a warning, which is in every case to precede official reprimand. The conduct of certain parties since, created suspicions of foul play, especially since it became known that insurance policies on his life to a considerable amount had been issued. Several insurance companies interested in the matter employed detectives, and they were about commencing the investigation when Joseph F. Peters lodged information before Squire Speck, charging John R. Stechler, Charles True, Israel Brandt, Henry Wise, Josiah Hummel and George Sechman with having the murdered man in their power. Warrants were issued and the parties arrested this morning and lodged in jail. The original amount of insurance was thirty thousand dollars, but on account of failure to keep up the payments, some twenty thousand dollars was dropped. Policies in the following companies were kept good: Home mutual, Lebanon, two thousand dollars; Keystone, Allentown, two thousand; Reading mutual, one thousand; Mutual Benefit, Hartford, two thousand; New Era, Philadelphia, one thousand.

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JELLALBAD, February 4.—Civil strife has broken out at Cabul. Yakoob Khan is shelling Chandol, the Kizilbash portion of the city. Numerous sudars have left Cabul with their families.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, February 4.—Three Catholic bishops have had a conference with the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and informed him that the Catholics were willing to accept any fair compromise on the university education question.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 4.—The English financiers are preparing a rival scheme to the French one, whereby the Porte, among other advantages, would receive an advance of twelve million pounds instead of eight millions.

Prussia.

LONDON, February 4.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The legal committee have concluded their consideration of Bismarck's gagging bill. They have eliminated the most obnoxious provisions, and toned the others down so as to deprive the bill, in a great part, of its offensive character. The bill, as amended, limits the disciplinary power of the reichstag over its members to their conduct as members—that is, while exercising the privilege or discharging the functions of members. A milder punishment has been intergolated in the shape of—first, a warning, which is in every case to precede official reprimand. The clauses making members amenable before the criminal court for misdemeanors committed in the discharge of their office, and empowering the house to deprive them of eligibility to further parliaments, are altogether stricken out. Notwithstanding these alterations, which make the bill harmless enough, the feeling among some of the members continues opposed to the measure. They consider that a measure curtailing their privileges should emanate from themselves, and not originate with the government."

The Plague in Russia.

PARIS, February 4.—The *Journal des Debats* says that the ministerial modification will be Senator Leroyer, minister of justice; Jules Ferry, minister of public instruction and fine arts; Bardoux, minister of public worship, and Lepere, minister of agriculture and commerce.

LONDON, February 4.—A Paris dispatch to-night says: "The cabinet has been constituted and the following are the changes: M. Waddington, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs; Senator Le Royer, minister of justice; M. De Marcere, minister of the interior and also of public worship *ad interim*; M. Jules Ferry, minister of public instruction and fine arts; M. Le Pere, minister of agriculture; Admiral Jaureguiberry; minister of marine; Jules Ferry, appointed minister of public instruction instead of minister of commerce, as was at first intended, because he manifested protectionist tendencies. The Paris *National* has reason to believe the new cabinet have agreed that the question of the return of the chambers to Paris can be decided by congress if the two houses are willing to grant amnesty to the communists, who have already been pardoned, the effect of which would be to relieve those pardoned from police surveillance, and that they will not support any impeachment scheme.

England.

LONDON, February 5.—The flag-ship Duke of Wellington is on fire at Portsmouth. Her fire signal is flying and the alarm signal guns are firing. Tugs have gone to her assistance, and the vessel is surrounded by a fleet of boats. The Duke of Wellington is a screw steamer of six thousand and seventy-two tons burden, and nineteen hundred and ninety-nine horse power. She carries twenty-five guns.

The fire on board the flag-ship Duke of Wellington was quickly gotten under control. It occurred between decks and but little damage was done, except from the water. Cause unknown.

The liabilities of Vivian, Trylls and Kendall, of the Union bank of Helston, Cornwall, is estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. The assets are believed to be good for fifteen shillings on the pound.

The council of the central and associated chambers of agriculture has resolved to memorialize the privy council to scheduling United States cattle under the cattle disease act.

The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The deliveries of English wheat during the past fortnight were fully up to the average of the past ten years. Recent deliveries of barley have been equal to the full average for the season, but considerably less than the quantities sold a year ago. The price of barley was a good deal higher then than now, but it was chiefly owing to its superiority. Fine barley of good color is exceptionally scarce this year, and large sales of poor stuff seriously depress the average. For the best lots of malting barley the prices obtainable now are even higher than the rates current a year ago. Oats in the country are cheaper than at any time since 1870; imported oats have never been so cheap as they are to-day. Of Russian and Indian wheat there is only a small quantity afloat at present. The rigorous weather experienced in England appears to have been felt throughout Europe. The Baltic sea and Danish sound are blocked with ice; the temperature is very low throughout Sweden, Russia, Germany and the Netherlands. In France the fall of snow has been heavier than in England, while even the Mediterranean coast has been invaded by the cold. The Danube is frozen, and the harbor of Galatz is closed to navigation, while along the Black sea coast, ice has gathered in formidable quantities. The harbor of Odessa is closed. The American visible supply of grain keeps very large; of wheat, two million four hundred and fifty thousand quarters are stored at the principal grain centers; the quantities of both wheat and maize are nearly double the quantities in Germany a year ago."

A $50,000 Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, February 4.—A fifty thousand dollar libel suit against the United States life insurance company, James Burell, president, W. A. Ogden, Hegeman and Timothy Brosnan, has been begun by Ex-Judge Dittenhofer, on behalf of Charles O'Rourke, manager of the city press association, in the supreme court of Kings county. An order of arrest was asked for and obtained against Brosnan only, an arrest of the co-defendants not being deemed essential. The suit grows out of an alleged libelous circular issued by the defendants in regard to an alleged inaccurate law report.

Settled at Last.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—The contest between the Sutro tunnel company and the mining companies has at last been virtually settled. An understanding was reached last evening on all general points, though some details of the agreement yet remain to be settled. Both sides, however, say that the compromise may be effected. The terms are not yet made known officially, although it is reported on good authority that a royalty of two dollars per ton on all ores hoisted, worth fifty dollars or more per ton, will be paid to the tunnel company, and a less amount on ores of inferior grade. The result has had a strengthening effect on most of the northern stocks to-day.

Bad Babe Hawkins.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 4.—The sheriff of Shelby county, hearing that Babe Hawkins, a notorious character suspected of being concerned in the recent depredations in that county, was at his father's, six miles from Shelbyville, took a constable and six men, and surrounded the house at daylight, demanding admittance. He was told he would have to open the door himself, which was done by breaking it in. Shooting was commenced and kept up for some time, during which Constable Throwles received a severe wound in the arm, Babe Hawkins making his escape on horseback, and his brother Charley being captured and lodged in jail on a charge of assault with intent to kill. A fresh *posse* was made up and the pursuit of Babe continued.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Liverpool Dock Laborers Hold Out in Their Strike, Giving Trouble to the Shipping Community—Violence Threatened in the Ohio Mining Districts—Etc.

PATERSON, N. J., February 4.—The warpers in Dexter, Lambert & Co.'s silk mill have struck for higher wages.

THE LIVERPOOL TROUBLE.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—The strike of the dock laborers is giving trouble to shippers. The steamship owners say they will dispatch their vessels at the appointed time without cargoes, if necessary, but they are confident that they will soon be relieved from their present annoyance by laborers coming from other places. The magistrates will punish severely all persons attempting intimidation.

VIOLENCE THREATENED.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—A Coshocton, Ohio, dispatch says: "The miners of the Union mines, who are on a strike, threaten violence to anyone attempting to work in the mines until their demands are acceded to. Last night a number of miners who had been down in the mines were assaulted when they came out, and would have been badly beaten had not the interference of the police. The town is full of drunken miners and further trouble is anticipated."

SIX THOUSAND STRIKERS GONE TO WORK.

LONDON, February 4.—Six thousand colliers and miners in the coal fields between Newcastle-on-Tyne and Creave, started to work this morning at reduced wages.

A REDUCTION RESISTED.

LONDON, February 4.—The Amalgamated society of engineers has decided to resist the reduction of wages in the eighteen establishments which have given notice.

ST. LOUIS EXCITED

Over an Alleged Arbitrary Arrest of the State Coal-Oil Inspector Without the Customary Warrant.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—A good deal of excitement in political and official circles prevailed here to-day in consequence of the arrest, late last night, by the detectives, of Harrison Attaway, State coal-oil inspector, just as he was boarding the railroad train to leave the city. The affair was quite mysteriously conducted, and from the fact that no warrant was served on Attaway, the detectives saying they had received their orders from the foreman of the grand jury, the arrest has been deemed a very arbitrary proceeding. To-day Attaway was brought before Judge Laughlin, of the criminal court, on a bench warrant, and placed under a thousand dollar bond to answer an indictment. Clifford Able, chief clerk, and a deputy of Attaway's, a young man about twenty years of age, were also arrested to-day on a bench warrant and put under bonds for willfully refusing to produce the books of the coal-inspector's office before the grand jury. No indictment has yet been presented against him, but there seems to be no doubt that one will be returned in a day or two, and that the charge against him will be founded on the statute referring to malicious oppression, partiality in office and fraud. In this case it is alleged that fraud will be the principal charge, based upon testimony which is said to have been given before the grand jury by wholesale petroleum dealers, that large quantities of oil sold by them to retailers in the city and country had fallen short of the official gauge from two to four gallons per barrel. It is also expected an indictment of a similar nature will be found against Deputy Able.

The Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, February 4.—The State legislature has unanimously adopted, and Governor Pitkin has signed, a memorial to congress, protesting against the change of land surveys proposed by the National academy of sciences. The memorial sets forth the peculiar hardship which this change would work to miners especially, and to the people generally, and concludes with a summary of the difficulties which would arise from the disposition of business at Washington instead of at the local survey offices, all of which would by the new system be abolished. The expense and delay thus occasioned would not, in the opinion of the memorialists, be compensated by any favorable results whatever. It is also feared that the new system will interfere with the existing surveys, and there is no doubt that it would create a great deal of annoyance and confusion among miners and prospectors.

The Reno Inquiry.

CHICAGO, February 4.—In the Reno inquiry, Dr. Churchill, a rancher near the Little Big Horn, testified that from occurrences during the battle he believed that Reno was under the influence of liquor. Lieutenant Edgerly was recalled and testified that this was the first he ever heard of the charge of drunkenness. Colonel Ben