THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 98

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-8d; Memphis cotton, 11 3-8c; New Orleans cotton, 11 1-4c; New York cotton, 11 5-8c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 26, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, south and east winds, stationary temperature, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEPT. SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, April 25, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville	29.94	67	N.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.96	64	S.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain
Nashville	29.97	71	...	Calm.	Fair.
New Orleans	29.94	68	S.E.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain
Shreveport	29.86	66	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.96	65	S.E.	Gentle.	Th.Stor.
Chattanooga	30.00	67	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

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

It Ends in an "Up-Shot."

Jackson (Tenn.) *Tribune and Sun*, 24th: "It appears that Mr. W. W. Hoskins, editor of the Corinth *North Mississippian*, and Captain Burkett, editor of the *Chickasaw Messenger*, at Okalona, essayed to meet on the 'field of honor' at Humboldt in this State on Tuesday, and atone in blood for the grievances each had against the other. Captain Burkett, accompanied by Ex Sheriff Alexander, of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, and Mr. H. Clay Smith, of Corinth, passed through this city Monday evening on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, reaching Humboldt in due time, where he and party waited until next day for Mr. Hoskins and party. The latter failing to arrive, the Burkett party returned to Mississippi on Tuesday morning. The failure of the Hoskins party to arrive at Humboldt in time, we learn, was the result of missing the fast freight which they intended to take, and which passed Corinth nearly an hour sooner than expected. Captain W. H. Wynn, editor of the Lexington (Miss.) *Advertiser*, as the friend of Mr. Hoskins, arrived in Jackson Tuesday at noon, having come around all the way by Grand Junction, after missing the fast freight at Corinth, *en route* for Humboldt to receive on behalf of his friend any communication Captain Burkett's friends had to make. But on arriving here he learned that Captain Burkett and party had passed back to Mississippi, and Captain Wynn received a telegram requesting him to return to Corinth. He telegraphed for all the parties to meet him at Grand Junction next day, Wednesday, where a correspondence could be opened and a satisfactory arrangement effected. He left Jackson early Wednesday morning for Grand Junction, but up to this writing we have not learned the final issue. Hoping, however, that an honorable and amicable settlement will be effected, and that blood may be spared, we exhort Mississippians to abandon the 'bloody code' and learn to fight their duels of mind with arguments instead of blows."

The Alleged Undervaluation in Silk Importations.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The treasury department has been engaged for some time in investigating the alleged undervaluations in silk importations, and it is understood that the chain of evidence is so complete that a prompt and decisive measure is to be taken by the special agents who have been engaged in the investigation. It has extended to transactions both in this country and Europe. It is claimed that the evidence already obtained shows conclusively that the government has been defrauded out of at least three million dollars yearly by the undervaluation of silk importations for several years, and that in many cases there have been corrupt practices by the government examiners and other employes. In one instance, it is said, direct evidence of the acceptance of money to lower the valuation of an invoice of silks has been obtained, and the name of the offending examiner has been sent to Secretary Sherman.

Making Arrangements for the Future.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Mayor Stockton, of Wyandotte, Kansas, had a conference with the colored relief board here this evening regarding the condition of the refugees from the south now at Wyandotte, and the sending of more of them to that point. He stated that the people of Wyandotte were already overburdened and could do no more, and urged that whenever emigrants arrived here in the future that the executive committee of the Freedman's State committee of Kansas be communicated with, and that the refugees be sent to such point or points as may be designated by that committee. This suggestion was favorably considered, and a resolution was adopted that hereafter the relief board here will be guided by the Kansas committee as to the distribution of the refugees.

Theft—Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Henry Smith, colored, night-watchman at the mint, has been arrested, charged with stealing about twenty thousand dollars in gold bullion. A small smelting-furnace and about six thousand dollars worth of gold ingots were found buried in the prisoner's garden and one thousand dollars in coin on his premises. His thefts have extended over a period of three years.

Paul Rieger, a Front street merchant, was found murdered and robbed near Olema, Marion county, this morning. He went there Saturday on a fishing excursion. The murderer is supposed to be a convict recently escaped from the penitentiary.

A Prosperous Newspaper.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* will celebrate to-morrow the completion and occupancy of its new building. The paper issued will be double the usual size, and will contain, besides a description of the building and its appointments, a history of the *Gazette* from its inauguration, in 1793, to the present time. The daily has been published without interruption for fifty-two years. The new *Gazette* building is located at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, the former site of Wood's theater. It is six stories high, and is one of the most completely equipped newspaper offices in the country.

Tied Up for Damages.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 25.—The towboat Ironside, of Gray's Iron-line, of Pittsburg, *en route* to St. Louis with five barges of rails, was tied up here to-day by an order of the municipal court, issued at the instance of the Peabody insurance company, who have a suit pending against Gray's company for four thousand three hundred dollars, originating in the sinking of a barge by one of the boats of Gray's line, which the insurance company was pecuniarily interested in. A bond of eight thousand dollars will be required of the steamer before she will be allowed to proceed.

Mysterious Disappearance of Colonel John Groesbeck.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following: "The friends of Colonel John Groesbeck, brother of Hon. William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and brother-in-law of General Joe Hooker, are greatly distressed over his unaccountable disappearance from the Fifth Avenue hotel, this city, where he has lived for many years. He left the hotel two weeks ago, saying he was going west, and since that time all trace of him has been lost. His personal effects he left in his room."

The Temperance Men of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 25.—A number of prominent temperance men met here to-day, and decided to ask the legislature to submit a constitutional amendment requiring the legislature to pass a law authorizing cities, townships and wards, by a majority vote, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal purposes. A society was formed to aid in pushing the measure.

Fatal Accident.

TOLEDO, April 24.—Elijah Williams, an old and highly-respected citizen, was instantly killed this afternoon by the caving in of a sewer embankment, near his residence, while he was in the trench inspecting the work. Mr. Williams was the vice-president of the produce exchange and a member of the firm of Williams & Hallaran, grain merchants.

Comptroller Gaines, who has just returned from New York, says five-sixths of the bondholders will accept the fifty cent proposition.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Lively Day in Both Houses—In the Senate the Resolution of Appointments by the Secretary of the Senate Agreed to, and the Army Bill Passed, by a Strict Party Vote.

The House Still Hammering Away at the Legislative Appropriation Bill—Considerable Spatting and Grimaces Indulged in by the Republican Fire-Eaters of the North.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Consideration was resumed to-day of the resolution relating to appointments by the secretary and sergeant-at-arms. The amendments declaring that no Union soldiers shall be dismissed without cause and no Confederate soldier shall take the place of any dismissed Union soldier, were defeated by a strict party vote—26 to 34. The resolution was then agreed to.

Senator Eaton denied that the committee on foreign relations was investigating the amount of public money spent in furthering the voyage of General Grant abroad.

Senator Harris, from committee on epidemic diseases, reported his bill clothing the National board of health with certain powers, and looking to a national quarantine to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases.

Consideration of the army bill was then resumed.

Senator Paddock addressed the senate on the subject of his amendment to modify the existing law which forbids any part of the army from being used as a posse *comitatus*, so that the troops may be so used for such purpose in Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, and other states and Territories, and in the Indian country generally. The settlers in the northwestern section of the country had a right to demand protection against the Indians. They were attacked our citizens would be checked in their movements and injured in their persons and in their property. If such appeal had been made within the last year there would have been fewer deaths to mourn and fewer Indian outrages to record. He earnestly pressed his amendment on the consideration of the senate.

Senator Eaton moved that the amendment of Senator Paddock be laid on the table, and the motion was agreed to by a party vote—yeas, 40; nays, 29.

The sixth section of the bill was read as follows: "No military or naval officer or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at a place where any general or special general election is held in any state, unless it be necessary to repel enemies of the United States; provided, that no thing contained in this section as now amended shall be held to abridge or affect the duties or power of the President of the United States under section 5297, revised statutes, enacted under and to enable the United States to comply with section 4, article 4 of the constitution of the United States, on application of any legislature or of the executive as provided for in said section."

Senator Edmunds proposed an amendment that nothing in this section shall be held to abridge or affect the power or the President of the United States under sections 5298 and 5299, revised statutes. Senator Edmunds said the proviso in the bill recognized the validity of providing bayonets for the presence of the armed power of the United States to repress violence at the polls, whether at Federal or State elections. His amendment only carried out the law of 1878, which provided for the use of the military forces to suppress forcible and violent opposition to the laws of the United States applying to Federal and State elections.

On motion of Senator Eaton the motion was laid on the table, by a vote of 40 to 26.

No further amendment was offered to this section. The two last votes taken were party votes, with the exception of Senator Davis [Ills.], who voted with the democrats.

Senator Carpenter moved to strike out the ninth section providing that there shall be no promotions in the army above captain, except in a corps of engineers.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Other amendments were proposed to the ninth, being the last section of the bill, but all were laid on the table.

The president *pro tem.* announced that the bill was now on its passage, as it came from the house.

No amendment being added, Senator Edmunds made another effort to amend the sixth section, but his amendment was laid on the table by a strict party vote.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 41; nays, 30—as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Hampton,	Randolph,
Bayard,	Harris,	Ransom,
Beck,	Hereford,	Saulsbury,
Butler,	Hill [Ga.],	Slater,
Call,	Houston,	Thurman,
Cockrell,	Johnston,	Vance,
Coke,	Jones,	Vest,
Davis [Ill.],	Jones [Fla.],	Voorhees,
Eaton,	Kernan,	Walker,
Farley,	Lamar,	Wallace,
Garland,	M'Donald,	White,
Gordon,	Maxey,	Williams,
Groome,	Morgan,	Wilders.
Groves,	Pendleton,	

NAYS.

Allison,	Chandler,	Kirkwood,
Anthony,	Conkling,	Logan,
Bell,	Dawes,	M'Millan,
Blaine,	Edmunds,	Morrill,
Booth,	Ferry,	Paddock,
Bruce,	Hamlin,	Platt,
Burnside,	Hill [Col.],	Plumb,
Cameron [Pa.],	Ingalls,	Rollins,
Cameron [Wis.],	Jones [Nev.],	Saunders,
Carpenter,	Kellogg,	Teller.

The only pairs announced were the following: Senator Davis [Ill.] with Senator Windom, and Senator Hoar with Senator M'Pherson. Senator Sharon was the only absentee not paired. It was resolved that when the senate adjourned it be to Monday next—yeas, 41; nays, 29, and it was the only question decided without reference to party. The senate then went into executive session, and, after confirming two nominations, remained in executive session nearly two hours, doing nothing, except to wait for the return of the army appropriation bill, which, although enrolled in advance by the clerks of the house of representatives, had still to be examined by the committee on enrolled bills of that body and signed by the speaker in the presence of the house before it could go, under the rules, and be signed by the presiding officer of the senate, and then sent to the President for his action. The enrolled bill was brought to the senate door by Clerk Adams, of the house, a few minutes after five o'clock, whereupon the senate resumed its open session, and Senator Thurman, as president *pro tem.*, promptly affixed his signature below that of Speaker Randall, and the bill was immediately placed in the hands of Representative Kenna, chairman of the house committee on enrolled bills, who forthwith conveyed it to the executive mansion, where it now awaits the President's approval or veto.

IN THE HOUSE.

In committee of the whole Thursday's session was continued in considering the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherwin contended that congressmen were Federal officers, and that the government had the right to enact laws regulating their election.

Mr. Thomas characterized the proposed repeal as a conspiracy, formed to secure a democratic majority at the next election, at all hazards, and at the expense of citizens having as many rights as any member on the floor. In view of the statement made that all war measures were to be repealed, the Republican party would stand upon the watch towers, and be ever ready to meet every attack, and resist every unlawful encroachment upon the rights of citizens.

Mr. Williams [Wis.] said that, while the constitutional arguments had been able, he doubted either their necessity or utility. If fifty years of argument, and four years of horrid war, could not settle State rights, he doubted if anything which could be said now would do it. He was glad to see the debate coming back to the naked facts of the last election. On no subject were the people more ignorant than on the awful details of the outrages committed at those elections. The facts of these elections seemed to be locked in the volumes of testimony in the library as securely as though they were buried in the catacombs of Egypt. The trouble was that men who had never quailed before cannon balls were put to flight by an epithet. The bloody shirt and bayonet rule had dismayed more men than all the dangers of war.

Mr. Hayes characterized the proposed repeals as an effort to render the fruits of the war useless to the country, and of no avail in the future prosperity.

Mr. Hooker said that a stranger who had been present during the debate from its beginning by Mr. Garfield with gloves on, down to the last speech by Mr. Hayes with gloves off, would have supposed that, instead of its being a simple proposition to keep away troops from the polls, it was a question as to whether or not southern people were liable to be indicted for murder, arson and other crimes. He had seen, for five years after the war closed, negroes marched to the polls in Mississippi headed by lee-lers bearing drawn swords, and that had never been regarded by the Republicans as an invasion of the rights of the people and the freedom of the ballot-box. This outcry of a free ballot for the negro was therefore all pretense. In the last two elections in Mississippi there was not a single man who had not been unequivocately free to cast his vote as he chose. He referred to Mr. Garfield's speech in which that gentleman said to the members from the south, "You have been allowed to return to power in the two houses." What wonderful and gracious language, coming from a Republican! Had the Democrats come into power by the permission of the Republican party? Thank God! They had come here by the omnipotent power of the people, who were shaking the Republican party from the strongholds of power it had so long abused.

Mr. Price inquired whether the Republican party did not have a two-thirds majority in both houses when the people of the south had been relieved of their political disabilities.

Mr. Hooker gave the Republican party credit for doing its duty, but if it had carried out the terms of the surrender in the spirit and temper in which the surrender had been made, it would have passed that law long before it had.

Mr. Joyce—But we did vote to open the door and allow you gentlemen to come in.

Mr. Hooker—To a certain extent you did, but then you had a solid south in the interest of the Republican party, and you never objected to a solid south as long as its solidity was in favor of the Republican party. He said that it was only after ten years submission to Radical rule, which had imposed heavy debts upon southern States, that the south had risen in opposition. The masses north would not have endured for twenty-four hours what the south had endured for ten long years. But now, thank God, the Democrats were in power, not by the clemency of the Republican party, but by the omnipotent power of the people, and they intended to sweep from the statute books whatever measures impeded a fair election and prevented a free ballot. There was no concealment about it. He had heard protests from the inhabitants of Wyandotte, Kansas, against the influx of emigrants to that point, and remarked that it was only when the negro was at a safe distance that the Republicans were his friends. They had never had any use for the negroes except to keep them like sheep in shambles and run them to the ballot-box in the interest of the Republican party. They merely stimulated an interest in the negro.

Mr. Haskell denied that the people of that State were hostile to colored immigration, on the contrary, they welcomed it, but they did not deem it wise to have thousands cast upon one point destitute and homeless.

The session of Thursday was here brought to a close and the consideration of the bill was not concluded.

Debate was continued by Messrs. Manning, Goode, Reed, Rice, Sparks, Hiscock and Metcalf. The latter remarked that he was neither alarmed or disturbed at seeing these great questions carried into the next Presidential campaign. He believed the solid south would be confronted for the second time with a solid north as firm for the right as it had been before the commemorable period of history. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Ellis argued as to the unconstitutionality of the election law.

Mr. Kelley referred to the mad and revolutionary career of the Democratic party, and said that that party could boast of nothing really good in it that it did not owe to defeat in peace or war. The Democrats in the south had been forced at the cannon's mouth and bayonet's point to take the ballot in the Union. The Republican party had bleed away for the Democratic party south to return to the Union, and now that party valued free fraud at the polls and unrestrained violence more than it valued the government, when concession of cardinal principles was demanded. He, with no forwardness and no threats, speaking, as he believed, not only for his party but for the whole country, warned those who made such demands that they would be successfully opposed, not only in debate and vote here and elsewhere, but should the final arbiter be appealed to on the bloody theater of war, he hoped the stars and stripe would ever be an emblem of liberty and protection for all citizens of this republic, on land or on sea, at home as well as abroad.

Mr. Springer argued that, as under the constitution the house had a right to make its own rules, it was not for the President to question or to complain of the forms of legislation. If the President should see fit to veto the pending bill he should have to find other and better reasons for that than the mere fact that two subjects were embraced in the bill. He quoted the English house of commons as authority for the proposition that the house could add and sole right to determine on a supply bill, the end, purpose, conditions, limitations and qualifications of the grant. The senate excluded right inherited in the American house of representatives. It was for the house to say what would be the limitation on the appropriation bill.

Mr. Ewing closed the debate on the Democratic side of the question. He commenced by remarking that the Republicans had seized on the pending legislation as a pretext for the inauguration of the Presidential campaign on the issue of sectional hate, for the purpose of preventing the country from condemnation at the bar of public opinion for vicious legislation, for which they so richly deserve to be expelled from power. He would not plead, not for or title of the results of the war at the demand of a seceded, but as a Union soldier, proud of his service and unwilling that anything was to be surrendered, he denounced the legislation it was now proposed to repeal as a plague-spot on the body politic.

At this point in the speech, a message announced the passage of the appropriation bill by the senate, at which announcement there was considerable hand-clapping on the Democratic side of the house, on which Mr. Garfield quoted the proverb, "He laughs best who laughs last."

Mr. Ewing resumed his speech, and said that he and his colleague [Mr. Walker] had left the Republican party to go into the army, and his colleagues [Mr. Finley and Mr. Lefevre], who had left the Democratic party to go into the army, had fought, not for party supremacy, but to preserve the Union intact. He referred to the offer made by Mr. Garfield, made at the last session, to meet half of the propositions which that gentleman now denounced as revolutionary.

Mr. Garfield—Are you willing to give up the other?

Mr. Ewing—I will talk to you about that out of this congress. I notice that you give up one of them, but a little reluctantly.

Mr. Garfield—Not at all.

Mr. Ewing resumed, and asked what there was to make the tremendous change of revolution against the Democratic party? What change had taken place since the time that the gentleman [Garfield] had offered to accept the propositions, and the time that he denounced them as revolutionary? The pretext of the Democratic caucus had been set up; but before the bills had been reported the Democratic caucus had resolved that no general legislation should go through, so that the Democrats were forced, if they stood to repeal these laws, to vote that repeal on the appropriation bills. Referring to the reconstruction measures, he declared that their object had been to produce race antagonism, and that congress, in passing that legislation, knew perfectly well that it was organizing a hell in the south; that Federal intervention had been the great and lasting cause of race disturbances in the south. The proof of that was that in the States of Virginia, Texas, Georgia and North Carolina, from which Federal power was first withdrawn, there had been hardly any talk of race disturbance. Such talk had come from the states where Federal armies were longer kept, and where the election machinery was most thoroughly organized. In those the Republicans had kept up the hateful, implacable and monstrous organization of a party by color, where the threat of black domination had been constantly over the whites, and where, under the carpetbag administration, there had been a rule of profligacy. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Must negro suffrage be abolished? Not at all; but the color line must be abolished. Mr. Ewing was proceeding to argue the unconstitutionality of the election laws, when the hour to which debate was limited arrived, and cut off his further remarks.

The committee then rose, and the speaker presented as enrolled and signed by him the army appropriation bill, and the house adjourned until Monday.

CHARLES RASH

Hanged at Tuscumbia, Alabama, Friday, for the Murder of his Wife—Like Others Gone Before, He Protests His Innocence.

NASHVILLE, April 25.—The *American's* Tuscumbia (Ala.) special says that Charles Rash, colored, was hanged in the county jail-yard to-day, for the murder of his wife two years ago. Early this morning the negroes flocked into town, but as the law requires executions to be private, they failed to witness it. At nine o'clock this morning Rash was baptized, and received absolution of the Catholic church. He was restless, and slept but little last night, and did not eat breakfast nor dinner to-day. At twenty minutes to three o'clock he left the jail for the gallows, attended by a priest and an officer. The scaffold was ten feet from the jail door. Felix M'Closky, deputy clerk, read the death-warrant, and in reply to an inquiry from the sheriff if he had anything to say, Rash, protested his innocence, and said an innocent man was about to be hanged. He retained his self-possession, and stepped upon the trap with remarkable firmness. At thirteen minutes to three o'clock the white cap was drawn over his face, the rope was cut, and he fell three feet, breaking his neck. There were two convulsive jerks and the contraction of the muscles of his face, the body was motionless. He was cut down within twenty minutes.

Associated Press Report.]

TUSCUMBIA, April 25.—Charles Rash, colored, hanged here to-day for the murder of his wife in April, 1877, protested his innocence to the last. The execution was private, in accordance with the recent law.

The Devil Himself.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—A little before noon to-day Wm. O. Smith, who claims to be from Indianapolis, made a murderous assault on Mrs. A. N. Sterling, of Summerfield, Illinois, at the boardinghouse of Mrs. Locke, 1118 Locust street, cutting a frightful gash in her throat, nearly severing one of her ears from her head, and inflicting a serious wound in one of her eyes. Smith was arrested, but the cause of the affair is not definitely known at this writing.

Mrs. Sterling proves to be the wife of A. N. Sterling, formerly of the real estate firm of Sterling & Webster, in this city, but now doing business in Arizona. Shortly after Sterling left the city, about a year ago, his wife moved to her farm at Sammerville, Illinois. During the summer this man Smith, then a tramp, applied to her for work. She employed him, and in a few months she discharged her foreman and made Smith superintendent of the farm. An intimacy is alleged to have sprung between the two, and Mrs. Sterling furnished him with money liberally. Finally they quarreled, and Mrs. Sterling left the farm and took up her residence with friends at Lebanon, Illinois. In February last Smith left the farm and went to Indianapolis, where he says he has relations. A few days ago he came to this city and took a room with Mrs. Locke, to-day he met Mrs. Sterling in a street car and invited her to go to his boardinghouse. She accompanied him, but on arriving at his house she refused to go to his room as he desired her to do, whereupon, while standing in the hall of the house, he drew a pocket-knife and assaulted her. Mrs. Sterling lies in a very critical condition, and is not expected to survive. Smith is a young man, while Mrs. Sterling is past middle age.

A "STRINGY," "rattling" voice and a constant disposition to expectorate indicate incipient throat trouble of dangerous tendency. Use Dr. Bull's cough syrup in good time, and be saved much trouble and annoyance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Resolution Censuring Increased Expenditures Introduced in the House of Commons—A Proclamation of Neutrality in the South American War Advised.

Pisa Gua, Peru, Bombarded—Workmen Fleeing for their Lives, and Business Disorganized—Ferry's Education Bill Condemned in Paris—St. Petersburg Items.

Berlin.

BERLIN, April 25.—Bismarck has completed the draft of a curt and compact law for a more independent administration for Alsace and Lorraine.

Belgrade.

BELGRADE, April 25.—The Turkish regulars have surrounded the Albanian raiders into Servia, and deprived them of their plunder, which will be restored to its Servian owners.

Pesth.

PESTH, April 25.—A tributary of the Drane overflowed its banks and destroyed many houses at Szegetvar. The inhabitants pierced the dams to permit the water to flow off and hope to escape the fearful disaster that threatens them. The river Thiess and the water in the Szegedin continue to rise.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—The Porte has obtained relief from his most pressing pecuniary embarrassments, it is generally believed, by raising a loan in London on the surplus revenue of Cyprus.

It is confidently believed that the khedive's emissary has entirely failed to win the support of the Porte.

Vienna.

VIENNA, April 25.—One of the difficulties between England and Russia has been smoothed away. Russia consents that the governor of eastern Roumelia may call for the assistance of the Ottoman troops, if he has information that a base majority of the international commission. Russia, however, persists that in the delimitation of the frontier boundary the commission must be unanimous on all questions of principle. The Porte offers to agree to any arrangement of the powers on the Greek question, provided Janira remains a Turkish hands.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—A commission has been appointed for revising the customs duties and exemption of metals and machinery.

The military tribunal assembled to-day to pass judgment on an officer of the army who fired at a gendarme, who had been ordered to search the officer's house.

Three students are to be tried to-morrow for high treason.

Recruits for the Russian police force are being sought for in Paris.

Sixteen professors, in different universities, have resigned.

One house after another is searched at night, and every occupant whose passport is found irregular is arrested.

The Russian ambassador at Constantinople has asked permission to open all letters leaving for Russia.

Paris.

PARIS, April 25.—The general council passed resolutions condemning Ferry's education bill. Ferry, in speaking at the spiral, said his measures expressed the policy of the entire cabinet. He was resolved to persevere to the end in the path he had entered. The government has placed before the council of State a pastoral of the archbishop of Aix, attacking the educational bill, taking the ground that the pastoral is a breach of the law. The government is resolved to prevent any controversy on the subject being reproduced in the form of pastorals destined to be read in the pulpit, thus introducing political discussion into religious worship.

The *National*, referring to the statement that French and English men-of-war have been ordered to be ready to start for Alexandria, says the instructions sent to these ships, with a view to Egyptian eventualities, are special and technical pecuniary measures, which it would be premature to interpret as warlike preparations. France expects the Egyptian question will be settled diplomatically.

London.

LONDON, April 25.—In the house of commons last night Lirland [liberal] moved a resolution censuring the increased expenditure of the government. Baxter, seconding the motion, warned the house against too implicit faith in the boast of England's supremacy in arts and in commerce. He instanced enormous advances by the American invention of arts. The debate was altogether of a party nature. Adjourned till Monday.

To-day Sir Stafford Northcote said that the government was considering the advisability of issuing a proclamation of neutrality in the South American war. He said that two hundred and ninety-two cases of cartridges from America have been landed at Glasgow, on their way to Liverpool, addressed to parties in Valparaiso. He believed that the seizure of these munitions was not in his power.

A private telegram says that Pisa Gua, Peru, has been bombarded. The guano-loading appliances at Hunillos and Pabellonde Pica have been destroyed. Iaaque is still blockaded, and all sailing vessels have left, the workmen have fled, and business in the interior is entirely disorganized.

At the house of commons the foreign secretary said the information received by the government seemed to show that the report of the Persian advance on Herat was incorrect.

A Berlin dispatch says that Bismarck has conferred with the Russian ambassadors on the expediency of adopting common measures against the socialists.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

New York, April 25: Arrived—Adriatic, from Liverpool.

Queenstown, April 25: Arrived—Bothnia, from New York.

London, April 25: Parole is nominated for the Ascot stakes, June 10th.

Madrid, April 25: The high prices of provisions has caused disturbances in Malaga and Grenada.

Peath, April 25: The emperor emphasises his silver wedding by pardoning two hundred and twelve prisoners.

Montreal, April 25: Water will be let into the Lachine on May 3d, and the canal will be opened May 5th.

London, April 25: The great Sandown hurdle-race was won by Ignation, Bluerin second, Sir Hugh third.

Nazanee, Ont., April 25: The fourth attempt to burn Perry's block caused a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Montreal, April 25: Lowden, Ingles, Nail & Co., wholesale druggists, were damaged to the amount of forty thousand dollars by fire.

London, April 25: The strike of the miners has stopped the Jarrow iron works. Other furnaces, it is thought, must stop, if the strike continues.

Madrid, April 25: King Alfonso will start for Seville to-night in consequence of the report that the Princess Christina was at the point of death.

London, April 25: At fifteen minutes after four o'clock this afternoon Brown had scored 432 miles, Haseal, 427; Cockey, 411; Weston, 372. All are going well.

Baltimore, April 25: Lorillard has bought Problem, steeple-chaser, for fifteen hundred dollars. The horse goes to England after appearing at Jerome park.

Baltimore, April 25: Bishop Edward R. Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in this city this morning, aged fifty-four years, after a protracted illness.

Laconia, N. H., April 25; Burglars blew open the safe of the Laconia national bank last night, securing about six thousand dollars and a quantity of securities.

Vienna, April 25: The grand procession with which the silver wedding festivities of the emperor and empress were to culminate to-day has been postponed until Sunday on account of unfavorable weather.

San Francisco, April 25: Arrived—Ship Triumphant, from New York. Cleared—British bark Vancouver, for Queenstown; German bark Manita Secunda, for Cork.

San Francisco, April 25: A Portland dispatch says a court-martial is sitting at Vancouver for the trial of Captain Bendiere on the charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, General Wheaton presiding.

Richmond, Va., April 25: John E Poindexter, who killed C. C. Curtis on March 31, has been found guilty of voluntary manslaughter. The jury assessed punishment at two years in the penitentiary.

WASHINGTON.

The Sale of Refunding Certificates Rapidly Increasing—Confirmations—Cabinet Meeting, in which Important Questions are Discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The army bill passed the senate—yeas, 41; nays, 30. It was a strict party vote.

REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

The treasury department states that the sale of refunding certificates is rapidly increasing. The department expresses much surprise that the postmasters in the leading cities do not show more energy and success in these sales.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate confirmed Edwin W. Keightly, of Michigan, third auditor of the treasury, and W. W. Elwell Goldsboro, of Baltimore, United States consul at Amery.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The house committee on judiciary have recommended that section 5544 of the revised statutes be amended to read as follows: "If two or more persons conspire to commit any offense against the United States, in any manner, for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

CABINET MEETING.

The session of the cabinet to-day was a full one and quite protracted, considerable important business being brought up for it. The subject of the alleged contemplated invasion of the Indian Territory, under the guise of settlement, was the leading topic. It appears that a claim has been set up that, by the sale of certain Indian lands to the government, such lands have become the property of the United States, as other public lands, and like them are open to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption acts, and that a company or companies have already been formed for the purpose of settlement on portions of the land in question. A different view of the law was, however, taken by the President and his advisers.

The allegation that under a recent act of congress the requirements in relation to Eads's jetty system were reduced not only as to depth and width, but also as to length of channel, so as to apply only to the length of the jetties instead of to the length of the obstructions, a distance of about two instead of twelve miles, was considered, and the attorney general gave his opinion that the law required the depth to be maintained for a longer distance.

Expenditures under the river and harbor bill were also considered. Secretary Sherman called attention to the extraordinary demands on the treasury at the present time, growing out of the process of refunding the public debt, and other causes, and urged that there be a delay in drawing upon the treasury at the present time. He thought that by the end of August the treasury would be in a condition to make disbursements on account of rivers and harbors.

Considerable routine business was also disposed of.

CONCERNING THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

As a result of the cabinet deliberation the following letter was written this afternoon by the secretary of the interior department:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.

To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR—I am in receipt of the papers accompanying your letter of the fifteenth instant, and further reference of the twenty-first instant, regarding an anticipated settlement by citizens of the United States to possess themselves, under the guise of settlement of a portion of the Indian Territory, embracing lands acquired by the treaties of 1866 with the various Indian nation or tribes in that Territory, and held for Indian purposes, according to the common understanding of the objects of said treaties. Among these papers are communications from the Cherokee and Creek delegations, inclosing a printed copy of a letter from Augustus Albert, of Baltimore, Maryland, to E. C. Boudinot, a Cherokee Indian now in this city, and of his reply thereto, dated the thirty-first ultimo, stating in effect that these lands are a part of the public lands of the United States, and, as such, are subject to settlement, excepting such portions as have actually been appropriated to the use of the Indian tribes located thereon. Certain newspaper articles are also inclosed, conveying intimations of an organized movement during the coming month to take possession of these lands, on the theory that they are, in contemplation of law, free and open to settlement as public lands of the United States. By the intercourse act of May 30, 1834, this tract of territory, with others, was declared Indian country, and for its government the basis was created of the present intercourse laws, as embodied in the revised statutes, section 2111 to 2157. Since that period, although the boundary of the Indian country has been varied under the operation of numerous laws, the whole Indian Territory has been regarded as Indian country, subject to no State or Territorial laws, and excepted from judicial process, except under special enactments providing for limited and restricted jurisdiction for the purposes for which it has been, by section 533 of the revised statutes, attached to the western district of Arkansas. None of the land laws or general laws of the United States have been extended to any part of the Indian Territory, except as to crimes and punishments, and other provisions regulated by the intercourse acts. This being the condition of things, it is clear that no authorized settlement could be made by any person in the territory except under the provisions of the intercourse laws, such person having first obtained the permission provided for in these statutes. It may be further stated that no part of said territory remains from the appropriation either to a direct trust assumed by treaty or by reservation for tribes therein under executive orders, except that portion still claimed by the State of Texas and lying between Red river and the North fork of the same. [See various treaties, agreements and executive orders from 1866 to the present time.] By section 2147 of the revised statutes authority is expressly granted to the officers of the Indian department to remove from the Indian Territory all persons found therein contrary to law, and the President is authorized to direct the military forces to be employed in such removal. You are instructed to furnish a copy of this communication to the respective Cherokee and Creek delegations, and to direct the agents and officers of the Indian service to use their utmost vigilance in the removal of such unauthorized persons as may attempt to appropriate by settlement any of the lands aforesaid, and make prompt report of any and all such cases of attempted trespass for the information of this department. Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

A Small but Costly Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A fire broke out in No. 214 Kenzie street, at about seven o'clock this evening, and for over three hours the flames were actively destroying the property in that vicinity, being assisted by the peculiarly inflammable character of the contents of the buildings. Nos. 214 to 218 were completely gutted, the loss on the buildings being $27,600, and the insurance as follows: Imperial and Northern, $9000; Hartford fire, $2500; Lamar and American, $500 each. The loss on the contents is $50,000, as follows: Wilson Home broom company, $20,000; insurance, $3500. Trumkey Bros., mouldings, loss, $6500; A. H. Vitas, picture frames; loss, $2500; insurance, $800. A. B. Ferry, broom corn, $3000; half insured. Cohn & Son, hide and tallow, $13,000; insurance, $1000. Miller & Klein, hides, $13,000. The building is four-story, and the basement is brick, owned by Wm. H. Brown. The estate is in the hands of the Connecticut Mutual, under mortgage.

Died from the Effects of a Blow.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 25.—Brady Burris and Marion Burns, employes of the Laughlin nail mills, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, quarreled last Saturday, Burris striking Burns on the head with a piece of iron, from the effects of which he died. Burris has been put in jail.

INVALIDS requiring a stimulant made from pure grain and free from fusil-oil should purchase Green Brier.

ADDITIONAL RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—River 20 feet 3 inches, and falling. Weather—cloudy and warmer. Arrived: Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans. The Charles Morgan, from New Orleans, and James W. Gaff, from Memphis, will arrive early to-morrow morning.

EVANSVILLE, April 25.—River falling, 17 feet by the gauge. Weather—cloudy and warm; thermometer, 70 deg. Arrived: Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati, 3 p.m. Departed: Vint Shinkle, Memphis, 5 p.m.

DIED.

LOWENSTEIN—In Wiesbaden, Germany, April 25, 1879, BENEDICT LOWENSTEIN, of the firm of B. Lowenstein & Bros., aged 48 years.

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear and Catarrh of the Throat.

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane. Temperaments and constitutions vary its severity in individuals. Catarrh may arise from a cold or a succession of colds, from sud