THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or fair weather and slight changes in temperature and barometer during the day, followed by south to west winds and falling barometer and slight rise in temperature by Saturday morning.

PHILADELPHIA is the favorite northern city of the negroes, it having fifty per cent. more colored citizens than New York, or 31,000 in all.

SIR THOMAS HESKETH, who recently married the daughter of Senator Sharon, of Nevada, is said to be "a lineal descendant of the infamous Judge Jeffreys." But he does not feel bad about it.

THE London papers agree that Mr. Sothern possessed but few of the attributes of a great actor, but that it will be hard to fill his place as the exponent of eccentric comedy. He died surrounded by intimate friends.

MISS LIZZIE SARGENT, daughter of Ex-Senator Sargent, of California, has been regularly admitted as a member of the medical profession in San Francisco. She is a graduate of the Medical College of the Pacific.

HERE'S a chance for our southern farmers. The wheat crop of southern Illinois, southern Indiana and probably of all other territory on the same parallel is ruined by a hard winter coming in conjunction with the late planting.

THE London *Atheneum* regards George Eliot not only the Shakespeare among women, but the most accomplished of her sex that the century has seen. She had a complete mastery of French, German and Italian, and serviceable knowledge of Latin, Greek, Spanish, Portugese and Hebrew. She was widely learned in science and philosophy, and deeply read in history; and she had an intimate knowledge of music and painting, excelling as a pianist.

PHILADELPHIA is the first American city because it is the home of more Americans than any other city in the Union. The population of New York has forty per cent. of foreign element. Philadelphia has only twenty-five per cent. Therefore while there are 620,000 Americans in New York, there are 684,000 Americans in Philadelphia. While New York with 556,000 more inhabitants is cribbed within nineteen square miles, Philadelphia has 130 square miles.

THE re-election of General Maxey to the United States senate, accomplished so promptly on Tuesday by the Texas legislature, must have been as great a disappointment to the average politician in the Lone Star State as the election of Howell E. Jackson was to those of this State on Wednesday. A slate had been prepared with great care, and calculations had been made in which Maxey cut but a sorry figure; yet he was reelected so quick that it made his opponents' head swim, so to speak. Indeed, they have not got over the swimming process yet.

A "SUBSCRIBER" at Austin, Mississippi, is informed that $10,000 would make an encouraging beginning at woolen and cotton manufacturing if that amount were expended upon machinery, stock and in getting the products to market. *The Textile Record of America*, published at Philadelphia, by Nagle & Workman, is the ablest and best of the journals in the interest of the cotton, wool and silk manufacturers. To it we refer "subscriber" as to a place where he can get all the information he stands in need of, with this to help him in his designs, that there are very few paying manufacturing enterprises in the west, where they abound, that do not rest upon small beginnings and great energy.

SENATOR LAMAR, speaking in favor of letting General Grant on the retiring list with the rank and full pay of general, said that

"He (Grant) was called from the command of the army to the position of President, and was not given an opportunity to go on the retired list. He enjoyed the call of the people to take a higher place, and none he (Lamar) was willing to give him opportunity to retire. He saw no political question or sectional feature in the bill. The measure could not hurt anything southern. Mr. Lamar was willing to place upon General Grant the minute in which he is held by a majority of the people as the greatest general of the late revolution—he could not vote for the bill with its accompanying amendment to place General Grant in the case of emergency—because that was a violation of the conditions of retirement."

This speech, so liberal, fair and just, was without effect. It had no appreciable effect upon Lamar's Democratic colleagues.

EVERYBODY who can should cheerfully subscribe in aid of the Mardi-Gras festivities. The benefits hitherto accruing to the city from the day displays and the pageants at night, should be a stimulus to all classes to make an unusual effort this year. New Orleans is putting forth all her powers of money and intelligence to make an impression that will put Mobile as well as Memphis in the shade, and St. Louis, in connection with her annual fair, has determined hereafter to eclipse, if possible, all the cities of the south in a department of art of which heretofore she has had a monopoly. Between these two fires we are in danger of falling to the floor unless we bestir ourselves, and by a supreme effort of public spirit make the next Mardi-Gras the most memorable in our history. This we ought to do and must do.

THE demand for quadrennial elections, which emanated from the APPEAL, has found echo in messages to their respective legislatures by the governors of North and South Carolina, and in the action of the legislature of Arkansas, before which body a bill to that effect is now pending. A correspondent of the Ripley *Advertiser*, commending the suggestion and warmly indorsing the APPEAL, expresses the hope that "our governor and our legislature will ere long catch the inspiration and give us a specimen of these much needed reforms, remembering that reform is the watchword of the day.' Quadrennial elections and sessions of the legislature would be an exemplification of reform that would be hailed by the people with joy, and in the end would bring them the much needed economy and rest. Then, I say let us try the four-year plan in Mississippi, from governor down to constable."

THE London *Telegraph* publishes the particulars of a painful case of outrage upon an Irish woman in Morocco. The story is that a woman named Zahra Tolidano was in Tangiers forcibly taken from her friends one bath day, dragged to prison "without charge preferred or accusation urged," carried thence to the public square of the town, stripped nearly naked, and flogged by four men, taken back to prison and released two days afterward on the ground that the wrong person had been punished. But this is not the worst. It is charged that the real author of this atrocious wrong was the French consul, that a verbal message from him to the governor, sent through a soldier of the legation, was the only authority for the proceeding, and that a soldier attached to the same legation watched the flogging, and carefully took account of the stripes. Mr. L. A. Cohen, representative of the American board of delegates for civil and religious rights, officially cabled to the United States consulate-general, the Jews of the United States—no, the people of the United States—should take up the case and see to it that it is the last of its kind, not only in Morocco, but wherever else the Jews are made the sport of national hate and venom.

AFTER THE BATTLE

The Worn and Worried Warriors Take Their Well-Earned Rest—A Dull Day at Nashville the Consequence—The Stewart-Foute Contested Seat Case.

What is Said of Tennessee's New Senator at Home and Abroad—Short Sketch of the Life and Services of the Gentleman—A Flattering Testimonial.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, January 27.—The solons appeared to have been greatly worried on account of the exciting scenes in which they had participated in the election of a United States senator.

The proceedings of to-day were marked by extreme dullness, very little attention having been paid to legislative business. Even the Stewart contested election case, which was discussed in the house, did not elicit much attention. A vote on it will be reached at 11 a.m. to-morrow, and as four Republicans and Mr. Warren, Greenbacker, will vote for him he will retain his seat.

The election of State officers will come off to-morrow afternoon. It is anticipated there will be a prolonged contest over these offices.

Howell E. Jackson.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Howell E. Jackson is my beau ideal of a man and a statesman. I observed him with favor the first day I arrived here, and he is the only man in Nashville that I requested an introduction to. I found in him all those endearing qualities that go to make the gentleman. He was gentle, cultured, modest, unassuming, liberal, magnanimous, educated and brainy. Having experience, he is to-day the peer of any man in the United States senate. He will fill the seat to which he has been elevated—have no fear on that score. He will fill it honestly, justly and ably. His Democracy is as pure and stainless as his private life. He is an honored representative of one of the oldest and best Tennessee families, native and to the manor born. Although no blood relation to the grand old hero, Andrew Jackson, yet there is a peculiar interest and charm clustering about the name of Jackson that makes it revered by all the members of the great family of Democracy. That a man named Jackson should represent the Democratic party in the highest councils of the nation is eminently fit and proper.

Senator Jackson.

Nashville *American:* Judge Howell Edmunds Jackson, who was yesterday elected United States senator to succeed Senator Bailey, was born April 8, 1832, at Paris Tennessee. His parents, Dr. Alexander Jackson and Mary Hunt, were both Virginians, being natives of Halifax county of that State. He received a preparatory old field school education, and graduated at West Tennessee college in 1848, afterward attending the University of Virginia, and reading law for two years under his kinsmen, Judges A. W. O. Totten and Milton Brown, of Jackson. He also graduated at the Lebanon law school in 1867, and began the practice of law at Jackson. In 1859 he moved to Memphis, and formed a partnership with David Curran. In the winter of 1857-58 Judge Jackson was sent to New York by the Mississippi Central railroad company, now the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railway, to negotiate the bonds of the road, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the directors of the company. He married in 1859, Sophia, the daughter of D. R. Molloy, of Memphis, and by this marriage he has a daughter and three sons. Continuing the practice of law, in Memphis, until the war was declared, Judge Jackson was appointed to a civil position by the Confederate government. At the close of the war he formed a partnership with B. M. Estes, and subsequently the firm was Estes, Jackson & Elliott. His first wife died in 1873. He married in April, 1874, Miss Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of General William G. Harding, of Belle Meade, and by this marriage has two daughters. In 1878 he was a prominent candidate before the Democratic convention for the high office of supreme judge. He served several times on the supreme bench of the State by appointment. In 1876 Judge Jackson removed to Jackson, and four years later was elected, on the State credit platform, as the representative for Madison county, to the general assembly. He was in this body a member of the judiciary committee and of the committee on on elections. Senator Jackson is a brother of General W. H. Jackson, of this county.

WAIFS FROM WASHINGTON.

Bill for the Erection of Public Buildings at Jackson, Mississippi, to be Reported Favorably.

A Thieving Scheme to Absorb the Lake Front of Chicago—Weeding Out the Inefficients.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—A bill for a new public building at Minneapolis and at Jackson, Mississippi, will be reported favorably.

CHICAGO LAKE FRONT.

The house committee on public lands today agreed to report favorably to the house Mr. Aldrich's [Ill.] bill to confirm to the city of Chicago the title to certain public grounds, with an amendment authorizing Chicago to lease or sell and convey the grounds, reserving the right of railroad companies that are willing to join on equal terms by paying their proportion of the cost or lease.

WEEDING THEM OUT.

The house committee on military affairs has agreed to report favorably to the house Representative Sparks's bill, which authorizes and directs the secretary of war to constitute a board, to consist of one major-general, one brigadier-general and three colonels, three of said officials to selected from among those appointed to the regular army on account of distinguished services in the volunteer force during the late war, and before whom the secretary of war shall cause to appear all officers of the army deemed by him unfit for the proper discharge of their duty from any cause, except from age, injury received, or disease contracted in the line of their duty, and directs said board to examine and report fully and specifically the nature and extent of such alleged unfitness, and that on the recommendation of such board the President shall muster out of service any of the said officers so reported with one year's pay, but that said muster out shall not be ordered without allowing said officers a hearing before such board to show cause against it.

PANAMA SHIP CANAL.

The hearing before the house committee on foreign affairs on Mr. Crapo's joint resolution to reaffirm the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Panama ship canal came to a conclusion to-day. Ex-Secretary Thompson, American representative of the Panama Canal company, closed the argument on the part of that company, and the subject now goes to the sub-committee, of which Mr. Hill [Ohio] is the chairman.

MINOR TOPICS.

Secretary-of-the-Navy Goff has gone to West Virginia, for a day or two.

The treasury department to-day purchased 95,000 ounces fine silver for delivery at the New Orleans mint.

Died of His Injuries.

KANSAS CITY, January 27.—Mr. J. M. Smith, cashier of the Bank of Kansas City, who is supposed to have fallen over a bluff in that city to the railroad track below, or been knocked down by a railroad train, Tuesday night, died yesterday afternoon, after remaining unconscious from the time of the accident. Mr. Smith came from New York about three years ago, and has been cashier and a stockholder of the bank every since.

Chicago Press Club.

CHICAGO, January 27.—The election for president of the Chicago Press club to-night, resulted in the selection of Hon. W. R. Sullivan, city editor of the *Evening Journal*.

Good for Port Royal.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., January 27.—The first and only grain elevator on the South Atlantic coast opened for business to-day at this place.

A Shower of Blood.

A Bristol, Virginia, dispatch of January 22d, says: Mr. James M. Quillen arrived here to-day from Nickelsville, and makes a statement, corroborated by the mayor and other prominent citizens of that place, in which he affirms that yesterday, about midday, a strange cloud was seen hovering over a half-acre field on the farm of Dr. Abram Saylor, in the lower end of Russell. A few minutes after, a red shower began to fall, and covered the ground and the clothes of those who stood beneath with a red substance which could not be told from blood. Mr. Quillen's shirt-front and hat were covered with what appeared to be blood-stains. The shower lasted about a minute, and the red mass came down in a slow and fine drizzle. The cloud then rolled off gradually. The singular part of the occurrence is that save in this one place the sky was clear. The phenomenon causes intense excitement among the colored and ignorant white people, many affirming the approach of the end of the world.

DOG OR DEMON?

A Bloodhound Which Ran Rabid Through the Streets of New York for Several Hours.

Biting a Number of Persons and Frightening Whole Neighborhoods Before He is Killed.

NEW YORK, January 27.—A savage bloodhound of great size ran about the west side of the city on Wednesday night and this afternoon, biting and frightening a number of people. The animal was supposed to be mad. It was very savage and did a great deal of harm before it was at last killed by a policeman. On Wednesday night John Cavanagh came to the Chambers street hospital with marks of its large teeth on his right hand and wrist. It was next seen at 4 o'clock this morning, when it bounded past Officer Todd, of the ninth precinct, at Hudson & Gun's, Brevoort street. The officer fired at it, but missed, when the animal disappeared in the darkness. The next trace of it was at 6 a.m., when Mrs. Weed, of Varick street, exhibited her torn and bleeding hands in the Prince street station. At the same time, Henry Mentell, of No. 32 Thompson street, was exhibiting exactly similar injuries in the Charles street police station, and from the description it was the same bloodhound. The dog's next appearance was in Hudson street, where it snapped at Mr. Rymer and tore his clothes, but without injuring him. A carman named Barclay, who went to Mr. Rymer's assistance, was bitten. In Thirteenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, it snapped at Charles Dillman and fastened its teeth in his coat. Mr. Sielman fired a shot at it, but missed. It turned and ran on Tenth avenue, jumping over the shoulder of a man and snapping off his hat. Daniel Fitzgerald and James Dougherty were quietly at work in D. G. Carroll's lumber-yard, at the corner of Little Twelfth street and Tenth avenue, early in the forenoon, when a huge gray bloodhound ran in from the street and fell upon them with great fury. It foamed at the mouth, and its eyes rolled wildly. Before the men could escape both had been bitten about the arms. The animal next suddenly appeared in Eleventh street. Coming upon two men, and tearing their clothes, it was fired upon, but escaped. It was at length cornered among some lumber, and a policeman, crawling upon the lumber piles, emptied his revolver into its body and killed it. Edward Wilton, a sailor on the steamer Adriatic, and the steward of the steamer, Edward Bartholomew, reported that they had been badly bitten by a dog on Wednesday night at the steamer's pier, No. 32. Further injuries by the animal are expected to be reported.

POPULATION OF TENNESSEE.

What the Figures in the Census Reports Show—People in the State and How They are Distributed.

A Statement Which Cannot Fail to Interest Those who Take Pride in the Commonwealth.

The following statement exhibits the results of the first count of the population of Tennessee according to the schedules returned to the census office by the enumerators of the several districts concerned. The statement of the population in relation to any township, town, city or county is still subject to possible corrections by reason of the discovery of omissions or duplications of names in the list of inhabitants returned:

COUNTIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Foreign.	For White.	Colored.
Anderson	10,839	5,444	5,376	62	9,918	902
Bedford	26,027	12,954	12,962	23	18,527	7,495
Benton	9,240	4,870	4,370	9	8,147	1,083
Bledsoe	5,618	2,849	2,769	11	4,838	780
Blount	13,985	6,893	7,092	67	12,272	1,713
Bradley	12,121	5,951	6,220	26	10,259	1,862
Campbell	10,005	4,989	5,016	13	9,571	434
Cannon	11,359	5,705	5,654	10	10,606	1,753
Carroll	22,101	11,012	11,092	32	16,528	5,576
Carter	10,019	5,017	5,006	6	9,385	634
Cheatham	7,555	4,073	3,482	11	6,291	1,264
Chester	6,966	3,683	3,290	14	12,584	789
Clay	6,597	3,319	3,278	3	6,308	289
Cocke	14,808	7,278	7,530	17	13,338	1,470
Coffee	12,894	6,338	6,556	62	11,167	1,727
Crockett	11,108	5,630	5,478	29	10,409	3,699
Cumberland	4,538	2,291	2,247	14	4,496	42
Davidson	79,157	39,051	40,106	4,196	47,677	31,480
Decatur	8,406	4,171	4,235	19	7,577	829
De Kalb	11,811	5,738	6,073	10	13,661	1,150
Dickson	12,239	6,305	6,094	8	10,229	2,010
Dyer	15,118	7,572	7,546	29	11,205	3,913
Fayette	31,871	15,941	15,930	101	9,630	22,241
Fentress	5,341	2,641	2,653	2	5,339	2
Franklin	17,178	8,522	8,626	206	13,647	3,531
Gibson	32,685	16,672	16,013	113	23,567	9,118
Giles	39,618	18,043	17,775	21	26,436	13,182
Grainger	12,384	6,044	6,340	4	11,560	824
Greene	31,004	15,800	15,204	31	28,469	2,535
Grundy	4,992	2,518	2,474	28	4,155	837
Hamblen	10,188	4,994	5,194	18	8,882	1,306
Hamilton	22,542	12,022	10,520	1	16,209	6,333
Hancock	9,098	4,465	4,633	5	8,621	477
Hardeman	22,923	11,409	11,492	28	13,317	9,606
Hardin	14,794	7,334	7,460	18	12,777	2,017
Hawkins	20,640	10,008	10,542	3	17,695	2,945
Haywood	26,364	12,915	13,449	18	8,420	17,944
Henderson	17,429	8,671	8,758	8	14,415	3,014
Henry	22,141	11,018	11,123	47	15,534	6,607
Hickman	12,055	6,043	6,006	12	9,840	2,215
Houston	4,259	2,182	2,115	2	3,487	770
Humphreys	11,279	5,744	5,535	19	9,709	1,570
Jackson	12,008	5,980	6,028	2	11,577	431
James	5,187	2,590	2,597	4	4,478	709
Jefferson	15,846	7,787	8,059	9	13,312	2,504
Johnson	7,706	3,884	3,822	7	7,291	412
Knox	39,121	19,094	20,027	901	31,865	7,256
Lake	3,008	2,149	1,859	37	2,276	732
Lauderdale	14,918	7,625	7,293	73	9,959	5,859
Lawrence	19,383	9,187	10,196	46	9,799	514
Lewis	3,181	1,682	1,499	2	1,965	218
Lincoln	26,809	13,462	13,428	60	20,644	6,216
Loudon	9,148	4,563	4,585	22	7,392	1,756
McMinn	15,604	7,291	7,803	16	12,718	2,916
McNairy	17,251	8,908	8,669	38	14,848	2,425
Macon	8,274	4,065	4,211	22	7,393	881
Madison	30,871	15,353	15,521	212	15,499	15,465
Marion	10,911	5,486	5,425	106	9,542	1,369
Marshall	19,269	9,653	9,907	12	14,429	4,831
Maury	29,045	19,769	20,276	155	21,782	18,162
Meigs	7,117	3,584	3,533	4	6,307	810
Monroe	14,267	7,080	7,207	18	12,902	1,291
Montgomery	28,461	14,094	14,367	371	14,948	13,513
Moore	6,232	3,168	3,064	22	4,155	2,077
Morgan	5,156	2,722	2,434	18	4,870	286
Obion	22,925	11,871	11,052	116	18,858	4,065
Overton	12,135	5,981	6,172	7	11,812	321
Perry	7,174	3,632	3,542	34	6,609	565
Polk	7,209	3,727	3,741	61	6,805	403
Putnam	11,501	5,744	5,757	9	10,891	609
Rhea	7,997	3,958	3,939	29	6,890	778
Roane	15,277	7,649	7,628	148	13,510	1,767
Robertson	18,802	9,269	9,293	59	13,244	5,618
Rutherford	36,741	18,134	18,607	108	30,748	6,493
Scott	9,023	3,081	2,940	47	5,864	152
Shelby	78,455	38,832	39,623	4,799	34,444	43,989
Sequatchie	2,957	1,282	1,675	3	2,908	49
Sevier	15,541	7,769	7,772	9	14,848	693
Smith	17,798	8,966	8,832	13	14,219	3,564
Stewart	12,690	6,553	6,137	122	9,933	2,757
Sullivan	18,321	9,017	9,304	37	17,012	1,308
Sumner	25,623	11,750	11,872	116	16,294	7,329
Tipton	21,052	10,819	10,214	179	10,554	10,499
Trousdale	4,645	2,334	2,312	11	4,360	2,141
Unicoi	3,643	1,822	1,817	3	3,520	119
Union	10,263	5,088	5,175	4	10,047	216
Van Buren	2,959	1,481	1,462	4	2,748	183
Warren	14,079	6,915	7,164	52	11,801	2,278
Washington	16,187	7,930	8,257	19	14,609	1,578
Wayne	11,301	5,543	5,758	19	10,237	1,064
Weakley	24,559	12,454	12,084	45	20,126	4,412
White	17,175	8,526	8,649	35	16,175	1,000
Williamson	29,421	14,096	14,247	93	15,512	13,909
Wilson	28,748	14,223	14,525	59	26,291	2,457

Total for the State, 1,542,463; male, 769,374; female, 773,089; foreign, 16,582; white, 1,139,120; colored, 403,343.

Including, in the State, 26 Chinese, 325 Indians and half-breeds and 1 Albino; in Bledsoe county, 32 Indians and half-breeds; in Blount county, 7 Indians; in Bradley county, 21 Indians and half-breeds; in Campbell county, 1 Indian; in Cannon county, 47 Indians and half-breeds; in Carter county, 6 Indians and half-breeds; in Coffee county, 7 Indians and half-breeds; in Crockett county, 4 Indians and half-breeds; in Davidson county, 6 Chinese and 3 Indians and half-breeds; in DeKalb county, 2 Indians and half-breeds; in Franklin county, 2 Indians; in Giles county, 1 Indian; in Greene county, 1 Indian; in Hamilton county, 4 Indians and 1 Albino; in Hardin county, 2 Indians; in Hawkins county, 13 Indians and half-breeds; in James county, 42 Indians; in Jefferson county, 7 Indians; in Johnson county, 1 Indian; in Lake county, 3 Indians; in Lincoln county, 1 Indian; in Loudon county, 8 Indians; in Macon county, 2 half-breed Indians; in Madison county, 1 Indian; in Maury county, 1 Indian; in McMinn county, 10 Indians; in Montgomery county, 1 Indian; in Obion county, 2 Chinese; in Polk county, 32 Indians and half-breeds; in Roane county, 21 Indians and half-breeds; in Robertson county, 1 Indian; in Shelby county, 18 Chinese and 2 Indians; in Smith county, 6 Indians; in Sullivan county, 5 half-breed Indians; in Tipton county, 8 Indians; in Warren county, 2 Indians; in Washington county, 1 Indian; in White county, 16 Indians; in Williamson county, 1 Indian.

B. LOWENSTEIN AND BRO

Fresh Arrival
—OF—
EMBROIDERIES!

NEW JACONET EMBROIDERIES. NEW MULL EMBROIDERIES.
NEW NAINSOOK EMBROIDERIES. NEW SWISS EMBROIDERIES.
The Sale of our 5000 dozen Slightly Imperfect HANDKERCHIEFS continued, at HALF THE PRICE of regular goods.

GREAT SALE
—OF—
LADIES' UNDERWEAR & CORSETS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Skirts, Embroidered Ruffle, (Princess' Shape), 75 cents.
Chemises (Sacque Shape) Handsomely Trimmed, 75 cents.
Yoke Gowns, Trimmed Fine, Insertion and Edge, 85 cents.
Drawers, Tucked and Neatly Trimmed, 35 cents.
French Embroidered Underwear, Reduced.
A Lot of Infants' Short Dresses Trimmed Torchon Insertion and Edge, $1.
Handsome Bridal Sets, 3 pieces, $3 50.
Embroidered Pillow Shams Reduced to $1.

Handmade American Corsets, 50 cents,
Handmade American Corsets, $1 00.
Roth's Patent Corset, $1 50.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS.

MEXICAN RAILWAY SCHEMES

And the Leading Spirits who Give Life and Prosperity to the Projects.

A Reliable Chapter from Gath's Gossip in the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 26th.

A New York gentleman, intimate in the concerns of the Albany lobby, told me a queer thing last night about the way Tom Platt was made senator from New York. He said that Crowley and Depew, both defeated candidates, as well as Arthur, the Vice-President, Platt himself, Robertson and a large number of men around the Albany legislature, were owners of half a dozen valuable gold mines in New Mexico, and they wanted a senator who would not cross them in having one of their number appointed governor of the Territory. They want General James Husted made this governor, and were afraid to antagonize Platt, lest Husted would be beaten. So they all made haste to get over on Platt's side. I inquired about these gold mines further.

"They were worked one hundred years ago," said my informant, "by the Spanish, and the Indians broke into revolt, murdering the miners, and stopped up all the fissures and shafts out of which the gold had been brought, so that no other white men would commence operations. But the tradition has been kept. A large association of New York politicians have got those mines, and they want a governor down there who will subserve their interest. Jimmy Husted expects to come back from New Mexico United States senator."

On this I remarked drily that some of the same coterie had told me recently that New Mexico was not fit to come into the Union, and would not be admitted for several years.

"I will make you a bet," said my informant, "that inside of three years New Mexico is in the Union. The new railroads will bring her in by swelling up her American population."

Speaking of the Mexican railroads suggests Mr. Aldeu Speare, of Boston, one of the leading owners in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, whom I met last evening. Congratulating him on the great success of that road, he said: "It took a little nerve to go in at first. Within three years the stock has been sold for ninety cents on the dollar. It now commands $1 50."

"When do you expect to run into the City of Mexico?"

"I think we will be there within two years. We are about to begin operations from El Paso southward, and are working at the Mexican end northward. We have had all our bonds taken by our friends, and when the money is insured the work goes along smoothly."

"Has Jay Gould any right of way into Mexico?"

"He had none of his own, but he has obtained an interest of $3,000,000 in our railway grant and extension from El Paso to Mexico. Mr. Gould is satisfied that importance in the business world when he can say to such a railroad enterprise as ours, 'If you don't give me an opportunity, I will build a railroad myself, without any grant, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific.' There is no doubt that he could have issued proposals for such a road, and in a week or less sold his bonds. He is too clever a business man, however, to want to take such a risk, and we sold him an interest of $3,000,000, and if he had built a railroad on no grant, we are not sure with the inconstancy of the Mexican governments they might not have repudiated their previous grants."

"Will you use American or British iron on your Mexican line?"

"I think entirely British steel. The whole road-bed is to be laid with steel at the beginning, and we get it in Mexico without duty. There is, however, a freight of fifty dollars a ton on the steel we send from Vera Cruz to Mexico over the English railroad—itself a great tariff. What steel we use at the northern end will go in bond through the United States."

"What is the difference, Mr. Speare, in the price of railroad material made in America or made in England?"

"A difference of thirty dollars a ton. We could buy railroad material at Montreal for twenty-five dollars a ton, and it was about fifty-five dollars in Pennsylvania."

A NEW YORK FIRE

Which Gave Infinite Trouble to the Firemen to Extinguish.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Flames were discovered to-night on the fourth floor of a six-story brick building, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway. Three alarms were sent out, but owing to the height of the building, and the intense cold, the firemen had the greatest difficulty in extinguishing the flames. They did not succeed until the flames had mounted to the top floor, and after a hard fight, Shaw's loss amounted to nearly $600,000. The first floor and basement was occupied by Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., importers and dealers in dry goods. Their stock was valued at $500,000. It was damaged $300,000 by water. The second floor was occupied by Lawson Bros., importers of fine laces and embroideries. Their stock, valued at $300,000, was damaged fifty per cent. by water and smoke. The remainder of the building was occupied by S. & M. Davidson, shirt manufacturers, whose entire stock, worth about $150,000, was destroyed or hopelessly damaged. The building, which was formerly used for Taylor's saloon and International hotel, had been used for business purposes for fifteen years. It was purchased in 1866 from Wm. Taylor for $400,000, and is now owned by the American Express company. The damage done to the building by fire is about $50,000. The cause of the fire is unknown, as the building had been closed up before the fire was discovered. All losses are covered by insurance.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. R. Traughber, an old Texas patriot, residing near Dallas since 1838, died last Tuesday.

Mr. L. C. Chaffin has removed with his family from Fayette county, Tennessee, to Mastersville, Texas.

Dr. L. H. Saddler, formerly a resident of Alabama, died in Nashville Tuesday evening, of pneumonia.

Bishop Green administered the rite of confirmation to sixteen applicants during his recent visit to Columbus, Mississippi.

Mr. Charles P. Cooney, of Nashville, and Miss Ada Grizzard, of Huntingdon, Tennessee, were united in marriage the other day.

Rev. William Nelms, the "boy preacher" of Texas, is twenty-three years old, and his efforts are considered remarkable for one of his age.

Speaker Thornburgh, of the Arkansas house, celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of his birth by a banquet in Little Rock Tuesday.

Dr. R. H. Harvey, a veteran physician of Fayette county, Tennessee, died at his residence on Wednesday of last week, aged about sixty-four years.

Hon. Ira B. Saddler, member elect from Brown county to the Texas legislature, dropped dead at a hotel in Georgetown, Texas, last Tuesday.

Abe Rothschild, recently acquitted at Marshall, Texas, of the murder of "Diamond Bessie," will soon revisit that State, and thinks of opening a branch jewelry store in some Texas city.

Advices from San Antonio, Texas, state that on Monday last a stockman named John Q. Adams, of Bexar, while talking to a friend fell dead, he being the third member of the family that died the same way.

DENOUNCED AS A FRAUD.

The O'Leary Belt Walking Match Declared by the Graphic to be a Barefaced Swindle.

An Attempt to Drug Hughes—But May be that Story is an Advertising Dodge.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Lacoume to-day abandoned the contest for the O'Leary international belt.

SCORE AT NOON:

Hughes	368	Vint	339
Cox	349	Phillips	317
Howard	348	Curran	307
Hubner	340	Campana	289
Krohne	340		

Hughes's record is within six miles of the best ever made in any country and eleven miles ahead of the best ever made in the United States.

A BARE-FACED SWINDLE.

The *Graphic* says the people are beginning to awaken to the bare-faced swindling which is being perpetrated in the matter of walking matches. It may be doubted whether there ever has been a fair race since the day when O'Leary won first in the Agricultural hall in London. The papers, however, lead the public to believe that enthusiastic crowds attend the matches. The American Institute building was densely crowded on Sunday night and from 7000 to 9000 persons were present. There were, however, 3000 bill-board tickets out, and probably 2000 more complimentaries. Cards could be had for the asking of any of the down-town poolrooms.

A DRUGGED BOWL OF SOUP.

An unknown person sent a bowl of soup to Hughes. His wife tasted it, and she became very sick. Precautions have been taken to prevent Hughes being drugged.

SCORE AT TWO O'CLOCK:

Hughes	375	Vint	346
Howard	357	Phillips	326
Albert	356	Curran	314
Cox	355	Campana	298
Krohne	349		

NINE O'CLOCK SCORE.

At 9 o'clock the score stood as follows:

Hughes	404	Vint	376
Albert	387	Phillips	349
Cox	383	Curran	341
Howard	377	Campana	335
Krohne	377		

HUGHES IN GOOD FORM.

This afternoon Hughes ran around the track in good form, carrying himself as well as on the first day of the contest. At 7:43 he finished his four-hundredth mile, but was still behind Howell's record for the same number of hours.

ALBERT AND COX

appeared tired, but continued around the track gamely, doing good work.

KROHNE STRODE ALONG

with firm tread. He showed no signs of fatigue, and Vint keeps up his gait with a determination to secure a place at the finish. Howard left the track at 6:44 and did not return until 9:30, when he walked very stiffly.

HUGHES COMPLETED

his 416th mile at 11:47, tieing Rowell's score. He ran easily and with speed, and a few seconds later he turned another lap, which gave him for ninety-six hours the best record in the world. At midnight.

THE SCORES WERE:

Hughes, 417 miles 165 yards; Cox, 392; Albert, 390; Vint, 390; Howard, 388; Krohne, 385; Phillips, 354; Curran, 350; Campana, 320. Hughes made his last mile in 11 minutes and 2 seconds, and retired to his tent. He beat Rowell's record by 1 mile and 165 yards, and Hart's by 12 miles and 165 yards. Betting stands even on Hughes; 2 to 1 against Howard; 3 to 1 against Albert; 10 to 1 against Krohne; 25 to 1 against Vint.

At midnight only Howard and Vint were on the track.

Nobody Down Except Spectators.

NEW YORK, January 27.—The Muldoon-Whistler Greco-Roman wrestling match ended in a draw, neither securing a fall.

A Fiendish Frenchman.

ASSUMPTION, ILL., January 27.—A cold-blooded murder and attempted suicide occurred four miles from here Wednesday evening. Theodore Vatrim, a French farmer, deliberately shot his wife with a shotgun, severing her jugular vein, and, two hours later, shot himself in the mouth, tearing away his teeth, upper jaw, cheek and one eye, inflicting wounds which the physicians say must result fatally. When asked his reason for shooting his wife, he said: "I threatened to shoot her; she dared me to do it, and, damn her, I did shoot her, and I am not sorry for it." He was a hard case, with a very odious record.

Interesting to Bibliopoles.

MONTREAL, January 27.—The court of queen's bench has given a judgment which virtually asserts that the American edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* may be imported and sold in Canada.

GO NORTH, young man, go north and freeze up with the country; but don't forget to take a bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup along.

SPRAGUE SPREADS HIMSELF

Over Sundry Pages of Legal Cap, Explanatory of His Desire for Divorce from Catherine Chase.

The Fiery Kate Charged with Being Guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 27.—In the office of the clerk of the supreme court, Washington county, to-day, William Sprague filed a petition for divorce from his wife, Catherine Chase Sprague. The petition recites the facts of marriage, and says