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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For the lower lake region, cloudy, rainy weather, warm, southerly winds, falling barometer, generally followed by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

WE are glad to learn that the Mardi-Gras committees are meeting with success, and that the pageant and parade on the 1st of March promises to eclipse anything ever seen here.

A PHILADELPHIA pauper named Joseph Ramento has a pension claim against the Federal government amounting to $500,000. The Quaker City should join him in pressing the claim.

THE Boers in Africa seem, from the latest telegrams, to be holding their own. If they continue as they have begun they may eventually succeed in driving the land-greedy English out of their part of Africa.

THE last war proved the stupidity of the policy of only producing the materials for manufacture, rather than manufacturing all articles that were needed in a civilized community. So says General Gary, of South Carolina, and he knows.

ON our second page readers specially interested in the industrial progress of the south, will find something in relation to the visitors from Maine to Arkansas, the proposed cotton exhibition at Atlanta, and the condition and prospects of the Atlantic and Ohio railroad.

A COMPANY for the construction of a railroad from Fort Smith to Texarkana has been organized at the former place. The capital stock is to be $4,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares of $100 each. The road, if built, will traverse one of the richest mineral and agricultural sections of Arkansas.

THE central organization of the Land League in Dublin has ordered Parnell to visit this country and work up public sympathy. He had better stay in his place in parliament and attend to the wants of his constituents. He is not wanted here, because there is no want of sympathy for Ireland and her sorrow-laden people.

THE investigation at Nashville of the charges of bribery and corruption brought by Littleton against Messrs. Davis and Plummer has so far developed nothing more than a great deal of talk about and some promising of votes for a stipulated amount of money. The fact that Plummer or Davis actually sold themselves has not yet been proven.

HERE is a hint for farmers hereabouts. Twenty-three years ago Mr. Horace Everett planted twenty-three acres of land with black walnut. The trees are now grown to commercial proportions, are from sixteen to twenty inches through, and have been sold for $27,000. Properly planted and protected against the single danger of fire, any one of the hard varieties of trees planted in sufficient quantity by our young farmers will bring them more money at middle age than will provide for all their wants.

ST. LOUIS has determined to retain her hold upon the trade of Arkansas and Texas, and will not be driven from her position by the Jay Gould combinations. She proposes to counteract the effects and influences of the recent sale of the Iron Mountain railroad and branches by continuing the St. Louis and San Francisco line, now under construction from Pierce City, Missouri, to a point south of Fort Smith, Arkansas, to the Red river. There it will be met by the Houston and Texas Central railroad company, which will build a road from its main line to the Red river, thus forming a continuous line from Houston to St. Louis. And Memphis continues to "talk" about a railroad to Texas.

IN answer to an inquiry by the APPEAL as to the demand for negro labor in this section of the country, the Des Arc *Citizen* says that in that part of Arkansas there has been a great demand for labor of all kinds for several months. Farm labor is in very great demand, cotton-pickers being offered as high as one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred, and in many instances one-half gathered. Although there has been a large number of emigrants coming to us of late, it does not seem to make any perceptible difference The truth probably is this is one cause of the extra demand for labor, as many of the new comers go into the woods to make a home, and instead of furnishing more labor to the community help to create a demand.

THE electoral count was the quietest and most decorous of the proceedings of the present congress. The tellers upon the part of the senate and house, in presence of both houses and a large assemblage of people, declared the count to the Vice-President, who announced the result in each case and at the close of the proceedings declared Garfield and Arthur the President and Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March next. The whole affair was in marked contrast to the proceedings had four years ago, when the Republicans succeeded in cheating the people and hoisting Hayes into the place to which Samuel J. Tilden had been elected and when civil war was only avoided by the prompt, patriotic action of the southern members.

MR. EDWARD H. JOHNSON, one of Mr. Edison's assistants, writes to the New York *Tribune* a letter upon the difficulties of putting the telegraphic wires in cities under ground, as suggested by the APPEAL some months ago. Mr. Johnson believes that all the existing wires can be put out of the way except the telephone wires and those of long telegraphic circuits. All attempts to use the telephone wires in the London underground tubes have failed because of induction; and the long telegraphic circuits are weakened by being placed upon the earth. For the present, therefore, Mr. Johnson believes that these two classes of wires must be left overhead, until inventive science brings them down, too. It is claimed, as a reason for removing the electric light wires, that the high degree of pressure necessary to produce the light is such that contact of the human body with a wire stripped of its insulating materials has been known to produce instant death. Mr. Johnson says of the European system of telegraphy or telephony, that it has not attained the degree of efficiency known in this country. The circuits are not so long, the modern improvements which demand rapidity of electrical signaling are not in such general use, and the telephone itself is as yet scarcely established. It is not, therefore, he thinks, pertinent to quote the records of a few isolated European systems of underground wires—at least as applicable to these two classes of circuits. In point of fact, he says, it is within his personal knowledge that every effort to operate telephones upon the underground wires of the British postal telegraph systems has utterly failed. Many inventions of more or less value, for the purpose of overcoming this difficulty, have been made, but none as yet, in a practical or commercial sense, have entirely solved the problem.

SCHURZ TO DAWES.

Another Letter from the Secretary of the Interior in Reply to the Strictures of Senator Dawes on the Conduct of His Department.

The Wordy Cabinet Officer Verges Upon the Sarcastic—A Revolutionary War Claim Bill which Does Not Stand Much Chance of Getting Through.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Receipts of internal revenue, $229,000; customs, $560,000.

WILL REPORT ADVERSELY.

The house committee on war claims decided to-day to report adversely upon Representative Dunton's bill to provide for some settlement of the unpaid claims of those officers of the line in the revolutionary army who served to the close of the war of independence, and are so entered in the books of the treasury. The bill, if adopted, would have involved the payment of several million dollars.

BETTER GIVE IT UP.

The senate went into executive session this afternoon, on motion of Senator Saulsbury, who, it is understood, thereupon verbally reported the methods employed and the negative results thus far attained by the privileges and elections committee in its investigation, under orders from the senate, of the means by which publicity was given to the Chinese treaties. Considerable talk ensued, but it is not learned that any additional instructions were given the committee. It is intimated, however, that the work of investigation will be continued.

SCHURZ TO DAWES.

Secretary Schurz has addressed an open letter to Senator Dawes, in reply to the speech recently delivered by that gentleman in the senate, in which he reflected on the conduct of the interior department in connection with the Ponca affairs. The letter is very sarcastic in tone, and in it the secretary quotes from that portion of Senator Dawes's speech in which he stated that he had complained of the wrongs of the Poncas to the head of the department, entreating him to endeavor to redress them. In reply to this, Secretary Schurz says: "I have made inquiry on this subject, and have been informed that there is no man in the interior department to-day who can remember you ever to have spoken to him upon this matter, except in questions asked in the proceedings of the committee of investigation; and as to myself, I wish you to understand me clearly, whatever speeches you have made elsewhere, you never approached me personally upon the subject, either by way of entreaty or otherwise. The subject of all your entreaties in the interior department is recorded in a dozen or two of the applications for office urged by you and filed with your name during that period of your newborn anguish about the red man. I do not mean to blame you here for soliciting places and favors in this department, or elsewhere, but when you have come for that only, then you must not tell me and the public that you came with implorations for the poor Poncas and that I coldly received your appeals."

In reply to Mr. Dawes's remark that the red man had of treaties, that the Indians is unAmerican, Mr. Schurz says: "There never was an Indian unjustly killed in this country until a German-born American became secretary of the interior. All has been peace, love and fraternity. The red man has for three centuries reposed securely on the gentle bosom of his white brother, and no man to make him afraid, until this dangerous foreigner, in an evil hour for the republic, was clothed with authority to disturb that harmonious accord, and to disgrace the American name with espionage in Indian camps and the blood of slaughtered victims, and all this he did in efforts to naturalize on American soil the dark and cruel methods of imperial governments, of which this foreigner notoriously is, and has always been, a faithful and ardent worshipper and champion."

MINOR TOPICS.

The senate confirmed the nomination of Ellis C. Bierdower as United States marshal of Nebraska.

The following estimate is made of the total amount of mail matter passing through the mails during the year 1880: Number of letters, 512,931,224; postal cards, 163,048,912; newspapers, 496,706,132; pieces all classes, 1,605,562,892.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Attractions of the Present Season.

The season of 1880-81 at Leubrie's Theater opened up under the proprietorship and management of Joseph Brooks on Tuesday, the twenty-first of September, the week of the jubilee. The opening attraction was J. R. Polk, in *A Gentleman from Nevada*, which was followed the week after by Callender's Georgia minstrels and Nick Roberts's Humpty Dumpty company. Next came Barlow, Wilson, Primrose and West's minstrels for three nights, commencing Monday, October 4th, and on the 11th, *A Child of the Wide* was presented by the Hoey and Hardie combination. This was followed on the 18th by the Harrisons in *Photos*, who were succeeded by Gus Williams as *Our German Senator*.

Following on the 25th we had the Miles Juvenile Opera company in *Pinafore*, *Little Duke* and *Chimes of Normandy*, and this attraction was succeeded by Tom Keene, on the 1st of November, who gave a round of Shakspearean characters during the week—*Richard III*, *Othello*, *Richelieu*, *Hamlet* and *Merchant of Venice*. On the succeeding Monday Neil Burgess gave the *Widow Bedott*, and on the 15th Jimmy Morrisey's honest little Emma Abbott and English Opera company sang *Bride of Lammermoor*, *Martha*, *Pinafore* and *Virginia*, *Maritana*, *Il Trovatore*, *Faust* and *Carmen*.

On Monday, the 22d, the great *tragedienne* Janauschek opened and gave "Brunhilde," following next night with *Chesney Wold*, which closed her engagement.

The Monday following and during the remainder of the week the Abbey *Humpty-Dumpty* and Tyrolean Warblers held the stage, and on the Monday night following, the twenty-ninth, Bartley Campbell's *Galley Slave* was the attraction. On the 2d of December *Hazel Kirke*, the best attraction presented during the season, caught the city and set all theater-goers wild with delight.

On the following Monday, the 6th, the New York Criterion company gave *Freaks*, a weak affair, and was followed by a poorer attraction on the thirteenth, the Rentz-Santley Novelty company.

On the night of the 15th, however, the dramatic business was revived by the Collier Banker's Daughter combination that drew large audiences on three nights.

On Monday, the 20th, Ada Cavendish, a clever actress, opened up an engagement in *Nor Magdalen*, which she followed with *Lady of Lyons*, *Soul of an Actress* and *Camille*. The New Mastodon minstrels followed, and after them came

Herne's *Hearts of Oak*. The Theater remained closed during the succeeding week owing to the *One Hundred Wives* combination breaking an engagement, but on the following Monday, the tenth of January, Tony Denier's *Humpty Dumpty* troupe appeared three nights and at a matinee. A change to English opera of a first-class character took place on the following Thursday night and the rest of the week, when the Strakosch and Hess people, with Marie Roze as prima donna, gave a round of operas, opening in *Mefistofele*, which was followed by *Carmen*, *William Tell* and *Bohemian Girl*.

The next attraction was pretty Annie Pixley in *Miss*, who was succeeded in the same week by the sprightly Lotta in *Musette*, *Little Nell*, and *Zip*. The Saturday night of that week and the night following Camilla Urso, Maria Nellini and the Boston Mendelssohn Quintette club gave charming concerts.

On the week following the Rice Surprise Party presented *Reeds*, *Horrors*, *Hiawatha* and *Babes in the Wood*. Then came Robson and Crane on the night of Monday, the 31st, in *Sharps and Flats*, which was succeeded during the week by *Comedy of Errors*, *Our Bachelors*, and *Champagne and Oysters*.

This brought the season down to last Saturday, the 5th instant. The theater remains closed during the present week, and up to Friday night of next week, when the great French actress, Sarah Bernhardt, will open up an engagement with *Frou Frou*, followed by *Camille* at the Saturday matinee, and by *Adrienne Lecouvreur* at night. The other attractions to come during the season are as follows: Joseph Emmett, Oliver Doud Byron, the Soldene Opera Burlesque Company, Professor Hermann, the wizard and astrologist, Joe Jefferson, Baker and Farran, John McCullough and Mary Anderson, and there may be still other attractions not as yet announced by the management.

The Bernhardt.

To-morrow morning at 9 o'clock the sale of seats will open at Kirkland's for the Bernhardt engagement at the Theater, commencing next Friday night week. The management, in order to give satisfaction to the public, has resolved not to sell any person for any one of the performances a greater number than twelve seats, six in the front row and six in the second row of the dress-circle. This rule will be enforced for the engagement of the great French artiste. With *Frou-Frou* Friday night, *Camille* at the Saturday matinee and *Adrienne Lecouvreur* Saturday night as attractions the demand for reserved seats will be immense.

Miscellaneous.

Miss Blanche Roosevelt's second enterprise this season failed, and she came to grief in Boston, after a season of two weeks in that city.

A new three-act comic opera, by Frederic Clay, will shortly be given at the Globe theater, London, entitled *La Belle Normande*, with Miss Kate Munroe and Miss St. Quinten in the cast.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper writes a letter to the *London Sporting and Dramatic News* on the subject of "Music in England." In this article he tells us the old story that music formerly was in a more blooming condition than now.

The London *Figaro*, speaking of the Italian opera season, recently closed in the English capital, complains of the deplorable state of the *repertoire*, and says the fault lies with the artists rather than the managers.

Sullivan, the composer, is in very poor health and is not doing very much work. It is generally understood, however, that he and Mr. Gilbert are at work upon a new opera, which will probably be produced in this country next fall.

When *Carmen* was performed in Milan, the conductor found fault with the overture, and cut the first part out. Of course he had no right to do so, but conductors are a cheeky set, and will change and cut out according to their own whims and caprices.

Billee Taylor has been the great hit of this season in London. Messrs. Stevens and Solomons, the authors, are at work upon a new comic opera to be called *Claude Duval*, which, if successful, will probably be played in New York soon after it is produced in London.

The New York correspondent of the *London Musical World* informs us that "Mr. Rummel will probably travel for a year or two in Europe after his marriage, and then settle in New York as a sort of patron of music in general and pianoforte playing in particular."

Oliver Doud Byron, coming *Across the Continent*, less than *Ten Thousand Miles Away*, has a new piece which is *Bound to Succeed*. It is of a touching and very domestic nature, the principal scene of which represents a dynamite explosion, in which a man is blown through the roof of a house.

The Soldene comic opera company has been playing *Olivette* during the past week at the Detroit operahouse, to fair audiences. If good legs, fair voices and sprightly music form the basis of operation of a modern opera company, Miss Soldene should meet everywhere with unmitigated success.

Mr. Joseffy has consented to contribute his services in three concerts which are to be given at Steinway hall this month for charitable objects. The beneficiaries will be the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Kindergarten and Working Men's school, and the German Hospital.

Mlle. Valleria is a conscientious artist of remarkable talent, thorough musical organization, and is a skillful singer. She is now in America for her second season, and has made friends everywhere; this is so much more in her favor, as she has never been starred, she had to depend upon her own merits, and managerial tricks did not come to her aid at all.

Anton Rubenstein, who is about to set out on an extended tour in which he will play in Germany, Spain, France and Portugal, intends to make this his last concert work for a long time to come. He will devote himself to the composition of operas, and his two next works are to be a comic and an heroic opera, the libretto of both of which will be written by Louis Notel, of Vienna.

THE BREAK-UP AT ST. LOUIS

Occurs Without the Slightest Damage to Any of the Numerous Boats in that Port.

Navigation Expected to be Resumed To-Day, and Steamboatmen are Consequently in High Spirits.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—The ice above the bridge started again about 3 o'clock and has continued to flow past the city in a steady stream ever since, filling the river from bank to bank. It moved very slowly, and although it was thick and hard it was so broken up by contact with the piers of the bridge that it did no damage along the river front below that structure. Not even a large ice gorge is reported as having been harmed. Several wharfboats and other crafts were crowded pretty hard in shore and squeezed tightly, but no real damage is reported above the bridge. The Wiggins ferry wharfboat, at the foot of Carr street, was cut down and sunk, and the wharfboat of the same company, near the Advance elevator, on the opposite side of the river, shared a similar fate, but with these exceptions the river craft in the harbor, valued at $500,000 or more, are as sound as before the ice began to move. This is a most remarkable and wholly unexpected event, and steamboatmen and owners of river property are congratulating themselves on their good fortune. Navigation has been closed seventy-two days, and its resumption, which will take place to-morrow perhaps, will make everybody glad. The river has risen about five feet since last night, and is still rising, which will assure a fine stage of water for all classes of steamers.

CHANDLER'S OPINION

As to What Sort of a Chief Executive Garfield Will Make.

NEW YORK, February 9.—William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, said to-night to a *Tribune* reporter: "I have just returned from Washington, and cannot therefore tell you about political feeling in New England. Before I left it was, I think, the universal opinion that General Garfield would make the best President the country has had for years. No one of his predecessors has gone to the White House with such a thorough knowledge of what this government needs, and what its Chief Executive should do for the people, and few, if any, of our honored Presidents have had such scholarly attainments and literary ability. I tell you, the United States have elected a man to the highest office in their gift who will be a fit representative of their great nation. There is a feeling of very great satisfaction among Republicans at Washington at the turn affairs have taken."

A NEW BANK

Which is to Commence Business in New York at an Early Day.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The United States bank is the name of a banking institution which is expected to commence business in New York this spring under the auspices of heavy capitalists and prominent gentlemen. H. Victor Newcomb, of the Louisville and Nashville road, admitted the truth of the current reports. He thought that any publication just now was premature, as the bank was not yet incorporated. It would apply for a capital of $400,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $3,000,000. Among the proposed incorporators are General Grant, Logan C. Murray, who has just resigned the presidency of the Kentucky National bank; Wm. R. Travers, of New York, and H. V. Newcomb.

Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 9.—The spring meeting of the South Carolina Jockey club opened to-day. The mile dash, for all ages was won by Gold Bug, Colonel Sprague second, Emily F. third. Time, 1:50. The Carolina stakes, mile heats, two entries, were won by Helen Wallace, beating Georgia Bay easily. Time, 1:53¾, 1:55. The last race, handicap, mile and a half, was won by Mintzer, Long Taw second, Ella Warfield third. Time, 2:47¼.

HOW foolish are the endeavors of parties to introduce new remedies for coughs and kindred complaints when they should know that the people will have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and nothing else.

BRITON'S BRAVES

Find in the Boers Sterner Stuff Than They Anticipated—Conflicting Accounts as to the Result of the Engagement on the Newcastle Road.

Prince Bismarck Takes Up the Cudgel for Herr Bennigsen—Destructive Fire in the Victoria Docks, London—General Summary of Foreign News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 9.—A decree has been issued, authorizing an internal loan of 300,000,000 piastres, to be contributed by persons liable to the land tax, and also a poll tax of from one to five medjidies on the inhabitants of the capital.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 9.—A royal decree dissolving the cortes was read at to-day's sitting. It is reported that the new ministry intend to change all the Spanish representatives abroad.

In the cortes to-day Senor Sagasta, in announcing the formation of the new cabinet, stated that the ministry would follow the principles they supported from the opposition benches.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 9.—The duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, has drawn up a note on the military side of the Candahar on the question of forcibly urging the retention of the place.

Two ships were damaged and eighteen railway trucks and twelve grain-laden barges destroyed by the fire in the Victoria docks. Other damage was also done. The fire has been extinguished.

The damage by the fire in the Victoria docks last night is estimated at £450,000.

A meeting of the copyright association passed resolutions generally approving the American proposal for a copyright treaty, but advocating the extension of time within which English books should be published in America to six months, and condemning the suggestion of the British board of trade that American reprints, with the author's consent, be freely admitted to England.

A dispatch from Paris says that De Lesseps has received a telegram from Panama announcing the commencement of operations on the canal.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 9.—The adhesion of Italy and Germany to the proposed international monetary conference is said to be certain.

Prince Bismarck presented in the federal council to-day a bill providing for the inclusion of Altona and Lower Elbe and Zollverein, and submitted the invitation of France to participate in the electric exhibition at Paris next August.

The budget committee of the upper house of the Prussian diet adopted he recommending the rejection of the proposal to make the intended remission of taxation permanent.

The *Post* states that Bismarck conveyed to Herr Bennigsen an expression of deep regret at the wrong done him by Von Ludwig, in charging him with a breach of his oath to the king of Hanover, and fully concurring in the course he has taken. Bismarck has placed all documents of the foreign office at the disposal of Bennigsen in case he should consider it necessary to defend himself from the charges against his conduct in 1866, a proceeding which Bismarck thinks unnecessary.

THE FAR EAST.

HONG KONG, January 13.—Two master plate-layers have been sent from Europe to join the staff of the arsenal, where work on iron vessels of war is soon to be commenced.

The works near the mouth and along the river are being garrisoned. The viceroys of the provinces on the eastern coast are still engaged in warlike preparations, a Russian descent being looked upon as inevitable.

Admiral Lesofosky is convalescent from the results of an accident in which he broke his leg, and resumes command of a formidable Russian squadron in Chinese and Japan sea waters.

There will soon be a general rendezvous at Yunnan, yet the overland advices from Peking to Shanghai state that all is quiet on the northwestern frontier.

The railways will almost certainly be introduced into the home provinces.

The American merchants do not think favorably of the new United States convention with China. They think America gives too much and gets too little. The foreign newspapers in China and Japan regard it with dissatisfaction, and characterize it as a farce.

YOKOHAMA, January 22.—The National Agricultural and Industrial exhibition will be opened in Tokio March 1st. Six classes of medals will be awarded, and the exhibits will be solely the manufactures and products of Japan.

The native papers state that in the event of war between Russia and China Japan will observe strict neutrality.

The paper currency is still at a heavy discount, but the price of government bonds is increasing.

J. Vanderpool, of Yokohama, has been appointed minister for Holland, in place of Stortwegen, recalled.

THE TRANSVAAL.

DURBAN, February 9.—General Sir George P. Colley's forces yesterday attacked and defeated the Boers, between Newcastle and the frontier. At Ingo river the British losses were 150 killed and wounded. Officers Macgregor, of the engineers, Greer, of the artillery, and O'Connor and Garrett, both of the Sixtieth regiment, were among the killed. The Boers lost heavily.

General Colley's telegram to the war office, giving an account of his fight with the Boers yesterday, is as follows: "I marched to patrol the Newcastle road, with five companies of the Sixtieth regiment, two field and two mountain guns, and a detachment of horse, leaving one company and two guns to command the crossing of Ingo river. I seized the plateau beyond the river with the rest of my forces. The Boers attacked me from all sides for over five hours, but were completely repulsed and withdrew at sunset, when I returned to camp. The Boers' loss must have been very heavy. Ours was four officers killed, four wounded, and about 150 men killed and wounded."

The Boers, though repulsed, are still threatening, and military critics fail to see what has been gained by so costly an operation.

It is believed there are a number of Orange Free-State Boers with Joubert, the Boer commander.

The Boers have taken possession of the Abulich ambulance train.

A correspondent summarizes the situation as follows: "Sir G. P. Colley has suffered another defeat and his position is critical." The officer, McGregor, reported among the killed, was General Colley's private secretary. Reinforcements are greatly needed.

The repulse of the Boers is a questionable success. General Colley's object was to escort the mails over the Inyoyo river, and to meet a convoy from Newcastle, but the Boer opposition was so strong that General Colley had to send for three more companies of troops to reinforce the original force of five companies. He thus left only 300 men in camp. The Boers got in the rear of his force and captured the mule train, ambulances and some goods. He was for a time unable to advance or retreat, being assailed on all sides.

TRITURATED TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Nothing new was developed in the Whittaker court martial to-day.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—The board of exposition commissioners have resolved to hold an exposition this year.

BUFFALO, February 9.—Subscription books for stock to the new Merchants Telegraph company were opened here to-day.

CARSON, NEV., February 9.—The State senate to-day adopted a memorial to congress to pass the Reagan interstate railroad bill.

HARRISBURG, February 9.—Henry W. Oliver, jr., the Republican caucus nominee for United States senator, has formally withdrawn from the contest.

MONTREAL, February 9.—Work has been suspended on the first hundred miles of the Canadian Pacific railroad west, and most of the men have returned to Winnepeg.

OTTAWA, February 9.—In the house of commons a motion was carried for the correspondence in reference to the alleged inaccurate statistics submitted by the Halifax commission.

WINNEPEG, February 9.—The roof of the Canadian Pacific railroad freight sheds fell, their entire length, over two hundred feet, to-day, from the weight of snow. No one was injured.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The five-story iron-front building, Nos. 62 to 68 New street, was burned to-day. A large number of persons employed in the building barely escaped with their lives.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., February 9.—A party of laborers went on a spree; one was frozen dead, and the hands and feet of some of the others were so badly frozen that amputation will be necessary.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—Captain Wm. Lee, formerly chief of police of this city, and for two or three years past the police captain in charge of the central district, was sent to the asylum this afternoon in a state of mental derangement.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The inquest in the Dalger brewery explosion, by which four men lost their lives, concluded to-day. The jury returned a verdict censuring the foreman of the brewery for allowing more than one man in a vat at a time, and advising the use of safety lamps.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The steamship Bristol City, which sailed from New York for Bristol, England, December 28th, is twenty-six days over-due. She carried a general cargo of about 2000 tons and had a crew of twenty-seven men, officers included. She had no passengers.

ST. PAUL, MINN., February 9.—A bill authorizing the consolidation of the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad with the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha (formerly the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis), and the North Wisconsin, has passed both houses of the legislature and will be signed by the governor.

MONTREAL, February 9.—The stock exchange is greatly excited to-day over the announcement of a heavy transfer of Montreal Telegraph company stock to Wilson G. Hunt, of New York, director of the Western Union. The movement is thought to foreshadow the absorption of the Montreal company by the great consolidation. The Montreal company has a capital of $2,000,000, and its system covers the Canadian Dominion and extends through northern New York.

THE IRISH IMBROGLIO.

The Bill for the Protection of Life and Property Passed Its Second Reading in the Commons.

Proceedings of the Land-League Meeting Held Yesterday—The Reply to the Pontifical Letter.

LONDON, February 9.—The bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland has passed its second reading in the house of commons by a vote of 359 to 56.

In order to insure prompt action between naval and military powers at ports, in event of Fenian disturbances, the officers have been ordered to take such action as they may think fit without referring to headquarters.

The Land League Urges the Continuance of Agitation.

DUBLIN, February 9.—At a meeting of the Land-League Dillon urged the continuance of agitation even after the passage of the coercion bill, and advised tenants to resist landlords in every way short of physical force for which they were prepared. A resolution was passed declaring that, in view of the importance of securing the sympathy of Americans and Irishmen in America, Parnell be requested to proceed to America immediately.

It is stated that the holding of the national convention in Dublin will be prohibited. Dillon advises its postponement until Parnell, Davitt and Brennan can be present.

A serious encounter has taken place at a fair held in Kilkeel, in which the people stoned the police. An encounter has also occurred at Ballyheigh, where the police charged a crowd at the point of the bayonet.

Reply of the Archbishop of Dublin to Pontifical Letter.

ROME, February 9.—The *Aurora* publishes the reply of Rev. Dr. McCabe, archbishop of Dublin, to the pontifical letter concerning the Irish agitation. Dr. McCabe, in the name of the Irish bishops assembly at Maynooth, expresses their gratitude for the paternal letter of the pope, and their sentiments of devotion to him, and proceeds to say that in Ireland pernicious laws have for centuries reduced their flocks to extreme misery. Their country, though naturally fertile, has often been visited by famine, and the population, though active and industrious, has been thrown on foreign charity. Roused at length from their lethargy, the Irish people demand the abrogation of those cruel laws, which the bishops earnestly pray to God they may obtain. The reply continues: "It cannot be denied that acts and speeches which we all deplore have blackened a cause otherwise most just. While condemning such excesses and regarding their perpetrators as the bitterest enemies of their country, we cannot forget the afflictions and straits which for centuries have caused our people to despair of justice. Approving the end which the present Agrarian agitation has in view, we feel deeply that the means adopted can in no wise be approved. Last June we warned our flocks to restrain agitation within the limits of equity and moderation. We shall not fail in our duty now nor neglect the counsel conveyed in the words of your holiness." The archbishop assures the pope that the accounts from Ireland in the English press are exaggerated, and concludes with renewed expressions of veneration.

The *Aurora*, commenting on the letter, points out how much influence the pope might have exercised in the matter had the Vatican been in direct relations with England.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Feels Believed, No Doubt.

WILMINGTON, DEL., February 9.—William Neal, colored, sentenced to be hanged at Newcastle Friday, has been respited until June 10th.

A Murder at Winchester, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, February 9.—A man named Baker was shot and killed by two robbers near Winchester last night, at the store at which Baker was clerk.

He Owns Up.

LEWISTON, ME., February 9.—Swan, the missing town treasurer, writes a letter from Toledo, Ohio, in which it is alleged he admits the defalcation and deception of friends.

Killed for Five Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—A dispatch from Susanville says that in a dispute about five dollars at that place on the sixth instant William Stewart shot and killed David Roberts.

What the Missing Witness Says.

NASHVILLE, February 9.—A. J. McGlothlin, the missing witness, testified before the committee charged with the investigating of bribery and corruption of members of the legislature to-day, adding but little to the testimony already given by other witnesses. He said that Representative Davis offered to vote for Shelley, a Republican, for $100, but that Davis did not do it. Witness declined to answer the question whether he promised money to anybody for a vote on the ground that he did not desire to commit himself; he did not know of any one that had furnished or used money to buy votes; after the election of secretary of state witness went to Davis and asked him why he did not vote for Shelley, when Davis responded that he had got a better offer than witness had made him.

G. P. A. in Convention.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—The western association of general passenger agents held a meeting here to-day with thirty members present. The following officers were elected: President, J. R. Wood; vice-president, Samuel Stevenson; secretary, George H. Daniels; executive committee, J. Charlton, C. H. Rockwell, H. P. Deering, O. W. Ruggles, J. W. Carey; board of arbitration, S. Stevenson, C. S. Cohn, jr., John Egan. Among the matters decided were to make theatrical rates two cents per mile for parties of five or more, to adopt uniformity in the color of excursion tickets, and that it was not feasible to allow a commission on local ticket sales. Adjourned to meet in Cleveland in May next.

A Flood in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 9.—It has rained almost incessantly here for the past three days. The streams are very much swollen, delaying railway travel. Several small bridges have been washed away, but there is no serious damage thus far.

McGLOTHLIN

On the Witness-Stand Before the Fraud and Bribery Committee—He Declines to Answer the Main Question as a Measure of Self-Protection.

He Swears, Though, that Davis Said He Would Vote for Shelley for One Hundred Dollars—Other Witnesses Summoned to Appear—Knights of Pythias Banquet.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 9.—In McGlothlin's testimony appears the following: "Did not know of any member of the legislature who had received any bribe, money, or other consideration to influence his vote. Did not even know of any money intended for that purpose."

Mr. Smallman—Did you have any for that purpose?

Witness (hesitatingly)—I claim the protection of the law; I think I have a right not to criminate myself.

The witness swore that he neither paid nor gave money to influence a vote during the election.

Mr. Smallman—Did not promise any money to anybody for a vote?

Witness—I decline to answer that.

Mr. Smallman—Who told you you could protect yourself in this way?

Witness—I can read; I found it out myself. I have known it for years. I have been talking with gentlemen who told me I need not criminate myself. Had told a man he would see whether Davis would sell out.

Mr. Smallman—Were you both talking seriously?

Witness—He took it very well; witness tried to make Davis think he was in earnest; Davis drew his arm around witness's neck and said he would vote for Shelley for $100.

Mr. Smallman—Was there any understanding between you about the vote?

Witness replied that he simply asked Mr. Davis if he would vote for Shelley for $100; did not know of any one that had furnished money to buy votes; Mr. Shelley had never offered or given witness money to buy votes; he and Mr. Shelley and Mr. Littleton had boarded at the same hotel, but had not roomed together; when he had stated that he had enough money to buy two, he had said it in a jesting way; witness had been uneasy about his testimony, because he feared it would get him into something; he thought that for making the proposition to Davis he would get into trouble. When he took Davis into the committee-room he had heard it rumored around that Davis was for sale.

Mr. Brown—How did you learn that he was for sale?

Witness—I overheard it in a conversation some members of the legislature were having one day in the hall of the house. They said Mr. Davis would go over to Mr. Harrison in the election for United States senator. The roll of money which it was reported witness had shown was not put into his hands to control any election before the legislature. No money was ever put in his hands for such a purpose. Had not had a $100 bill in his hands for five years. Knew of nobody who had used money by himself or through others to influence votes. When he asked Davis if he would vote for Shelley he thought Davis would keep his word. He knew of no other member of the legislature who wanted to accept a bribe, one was as much as witness wanted to tinker with; witness met Davis at the meeting of the legislature and thought him a good, friendly kind of a man.

Representative Davis was not present at the meeting of the legislative committee to-day, he having been delayed in coming from Cookeville. He will reach here by 10:30 a.m. to-morrow.

Representatives Means, Frank Dowd and a man named Westbrook have been summoned to appear before the committee to-morrow morning.

Senator Howell E. Jackson having resigned his seat in the house of representatives from Madison, the governor has called an election, to be held in that county to fill the vacancy, for February 24th.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias elected the following officers: Past grand chancellor, E. S. Mallory; grand chancellor, A. J. Wheeler; grand vice-chancellor, W. G. Caldwell; grand prelate, H. T. Borman; grand master of exchequer, L. M. Elder; grand K. of R. and S., W. Bryce Thompson. The members of the Grand Lodge were entertained at 10 o'clock to-night with a supper, at which toasts were offered and responded to by various members of the order.

BROWNSVILLE BURGLARIZED.

The Thieves Get Clear Away With $3500 in Clean Cash.

Special to the Appeal.]

BROWNSVILLE, February 9.—A bold and daring burglary was perpetrated in this city last night. A saloon on the east side of Depot street was entered by prying open the front door, and a small iron safe belonging to Mr. W. T. Bullin was blown open with powder and robbed of the entire contents, amounting to about $3500. The explosion, which was heard by several persons in adjoining buildings, occurred about two o'clock, but it was not found that the safe had been robbed until about six o'clock, the burglars having about four hours in which to escape with their booty. There are no clews as to who the perpetrators are.

ADDITIONAL RIVER AND WEATHER.

River and Weather.

The following official table gives particulars concerning the condition of river and weather at all important points:

OFFICIAL SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.
MEMPHIS, February 9, 1881.

STATIONS.	Above low water. Feet.	Above low water. Inches.	Changes. Rise inches.	Changes. Fall inches.
Cairo	19	6	11	.....
Cincinnati	28	2	.....	.....
Davenport	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helena	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keokuk	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leavenworth	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Rock	9	.....	12	.....
Louisville	11	.....	2	.....
Memphis	**13**	**11**	.....	**7**
Nashville	11	.....	15	.....
New Orleans	4	6	6	.....
Pittsburg	4	6	28	.....
Shreveport	18	2	4	.....
St. Louis	9	8	6	.....
Vicksburg	31	5	.....	8

*Below bench mark.
†Below high water of 1874.
‡Bench mark, low water 1879.

WAR DEPT. U. S. ARMY, SIGNAL SERVICE.
WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1881, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	29.79	57	S.W.	Brisk.	Lt.rain
Galveston	29.76	66	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	29.72	62	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.45	58	S.	Brisk.	Lt.rain
Memphis	29.83	49	W.	Light.	Cloudy
Nashville	29.74	51	S.W.	Fresh.	Lt.rain
New Orleans	29.87	58	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear
Shreveport	29.79	55	.....	.....	Cloudy
Vicksburg	29.85	51	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Little Rock	29.82	46	N.W.	Light.	Clear.

For the Lower Bends.

Don't fail to keep it in your mind that the pretty Josie Harry is the afternoon packet for Arkansas City and the lower bends, leaving promptly at 5 o'clock. She makes all the landings and attends promptly to the business intrusted to her. Captain M. R. Harry is in command, and Amos Day has charge of office affairs.

**Without Damage.