THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1881. VOL. XL—NO. 50

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, winds shifting to warmer and easterly, with falling barometer.

THE CARNIVAL OVER.

The day is done. Like a dream the pageant and play of yesterday has passed to the dim domain of memory. The Memphi went out into the realms of fancy like the ancient Argonauts and returned bearing a golden fleece surrounded by a glory seldom equaled in the history of that renowned and mysterious order. All that taste and culture could suggest and artistic skill accomplish was united in the production of a series of tableaux the revealing splendors of which are described at length in another column. After an interval filled with sorrow, Memphis has re-established herself upon the old foundations of prosperity and enterprise and stands with New Orleans and Mobile the only cities in the Union where street spectacles on so magnificent and costly a scale can be indulged with safety on Mardi Gras. Reduced in population, torn by tribulations as profound as plague could make them the Bluff City after a quiet season of repose rises out of the ashes of despair, reinvigorated, fresh and beautiful as ever and enters upon a new career. Once before in the past six months she called her neighbors and friends of other States to witness what her people had done in a few brief months toward building an impassable sanitary wall between them and the disease which had brought them sorrow so often; yesterday she bid them to a carnival superb in all its appointments and remarkable for the order which prevailed during its passage through light into the records of time. Thousands of people, citizens and strangers from all the States, mingled all day in unrestrained freedom, and yet nothing occurred to mar the pleasure or lessen the general joy. The utmost good humor prevailed. There was but little drunkenness, though perhaps too much drinking, yet the total of arrests hardly exceeded those of the dullest days. Maskers and mummers went about all day and late into the night, surrendering themselves freely to the spirit of the occasion, but we did not hear of but one or two cases of breach of the decorum which the multitude seemed willingly to impose upon itself. The night as well as the day passed off pleasantly, and the delighted throng melted away as it came with only expressions of satisfaction and pleasure upon its lips. For a conclusion furnishing so much reason for self-congratulation, the people of Memphis are indebted to the mystic Memphi, an order the membership of which is only known to the initiated. How they consummate their plans, build their structures, and by what means, is known only to themselves. Theirs is the public spirit, theirs the knowledge, skill and taste, and theirs the money that accomplishes results that have never failed to challenge public approval. They have no outside aid, they ask none; they make no appeal, they exact no toll. The give freely, largely and they give freely. To the public they offer the best of their spectacular scenes on floats drawn through the streets by horses and lighted as with the brilliancy of day, and for their special guests a series of scenes at the Theater in which are grouped the characters of their pageant, surrounded by scenic effects and glamored by curtains that lighten the illusions of so many artistic hands. Such an organization should be sustained—it should be sustained by something more than the empty praise which passes away with the pictures that called it forth. It was to see the magnificent series of illustrations by the Memphi of the "Argonauts in Search of the Golden Fleece" that thirty thousand people flocked on Monday to the city for which but lately their deepest sympathies had swelled in chorus. Their enterprise brought together this vast multitude, the dollar and cent value of whose presence may be safely put down at five hundred thousand dollars, setting aside that prospective value which some day soon will make itself certain in the steady increase of every branch of trade. Such a result to the cold-blooded and calculating should not be without weight, to the great mass it is not necessary to increase the respect and regard in which the Mystic Memphi are held. It should "count," as the phrase is with those whose only standard is that of sordid gain, and when the year which opens so auspiciously for us has rolled away and the dawn of another carnival comes, they—the money hucksters to whom the chink of gold is the only music—should be first to volunteer to make grander things possible and a greater "profit" certain. But there is a broader view to take of the day and its results. Money and trade are incentives that all of us will gladly acknowledge; but besides these there is the liberal and good neighborly feeling which flows from close and intimate intercourse even for a day, and the cementing of the bonds which bind the people of the whole Union. The citizens of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, who have been among us during the week, have seen us in a mood without reserve; have had abundant and the best opportunities for social intercourse, and they cannot fail to carry away impressions of us wholly different from those that at election times do such woful duty on the hustings at the north. This is a great gain—in a national sense it is the greatest gain. We cannot too assiduously cultivate our neighbors. We cannot be too urgent to clear away the fogs of misunderstanding that have so long obscured their views of us; we cannot, as occasions offer, be too earnest in making friends of those who have hitherto been our opponents, for some time our enemies and who still regard us, if not with absolute distrust, with something like doubt. Any gain in this direction is a gain to be appreciated—that we have made some in the past week must be apparent to the least observant. For this we have to thank the Memphi who also have earned for us, few we are Crumbers, in character, for thought and culture in the direction of a difficult form of art, quite equal to that enjoyed by New Orleans, where the population is nearly ten times that of ours and the wealth bears a still greater proportion. We trust that the Memphi will go on; that they will not weary of well-doing; that the triumph of last night may stimulate them to further exertions in the direction where they have found so many successes. The "Golden Fleece" is the last of a long line of such successes—it must be followed by others. The lesson which the Memphi conveyed so admirably in the thirteen tableaux that are yet fresh in the public mind, must bear fruit with themselves. They must go on; on other expeditions into the wide world where wonder-working themes are to be found and continue to make for admiring thousands pictures stamped with telling lessons—pictures that will not only arrest the eye, but like those of last night speak to the heart and make an enduring impression that away beyond the mummery and mimicry of many hours there awaits to close the carnival an historic pageant pointing a moral and adorning a tale.

AN IOWA SENATOR,

Kirkwood by Name, Now the Favorite in the Pools for the Place of Secretary of State in Garfield's Cabinet—The President-Elect in Washington.

Secretary Sherman to Surrender His Portfolio Next Thursday—Arranging Details of the Inaugural Procession—A Special Session of the Senate Ordered.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President has issued a proclamation convening the senate in special session at noon March 4th.

A GOOD ROUND SUM.

The appropriation bills passed and awaiting final action, including the deficiency and river and harbor bills, appropriate $191,280,168.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S INFLUENCE.

It is generally understood that the Republicans will permit the funding bill to pass. Secretary Sherman's position in favor of the bill exercised a strong influence in withdrawing Republican opposition.

WILL HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE.

The friends of Stanley Matthews assert that he will be renominated for United States supreme judge by Garfield, at the request of President Hayes.

SILENT ON THOSE SUBJECTS.

The ways and means committee adjourned to-day *sine die*, without saying anything about sugar or Hurd's tariff-for-revenue-only resolution.

RANDALL AND THE FUNDING BILL.

Speaker Randall said this afternoon positively that the funding bill will pass the house and become a law.

THE INCOMING AND THE OUTGOING.

On Friday morning the President and Mrs. Hayes will turn over the executive mansion to President-Elect and Mrs. Garfield. On Saturday the retiring President and Mrs. Hayes and family will leave by special car for Cleveland, where they will remain a few days, proceeding thence to Columbus, and from there to Fremont.

TREASURY NOTES.

Receipts of internal revenue, $155,005; customs, $678,447; national bank notes received for redemption, $218,000. The debt statement shows a decrease of the public debt for the month of February of $11,843,155; cash in the treasury, $223,208,176; gold certificates, $6,471,480; silver certificates, $47,884,209; certificates of deposit outstanding, $7,965,000; refunding certificates, $782,750; legal-tender outstanding, $34,668,106; fractional currency outstanding, $26,045,247, less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, $8,375,934—$7,144,413.

KIRKWOOD TO THE FRONT.

A report that Senator Kirkwood, of Iowa, is to be secretary of the interior in Garfield's cabinet has suddenly obtained considerable credit. A Republican senator this morning had his name put down for Kirkwood's seat, which is one of the best in the chamber. Many of the Republican senators believe that Senator Kirkwood is to be appointed, and general satisfaction is expressed at his promotion.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The special train conveying President-Elect Garfield and family arrived at 9 o'clock. General Garfield was informally received in a few pleasant remarks by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, of the committee on inaugural ceremonies. Carriages were in waiting, and the President-elect, with his family, excepting his aged mother, who was driven directly to the Executive Mansion, was escorted to the hotel. Many congressional friends wish that no formal demonstration should take place. Upon reaching the hotel, W. D. Daridge, the member of the committee appointed to receive the President-elect, delivered a short address of welcome in behalf of the committee. General Garfield responded briefly, thanking the committee for the complete arrangements made for the comfort of himself and family and expressing himself as being fatigued from the journey, which he hoped would excuse further remarks. President Hayes will call on the President-elect to-day. To-morrow evening General Garfield will dine with Representative Chittenden, and after dinner hold a reception, for which cards have been issued.

IT DOES LOOK THAT WAY.

A prominent government official, in speaking on the subject, referred to the numerous sensational reports sent to London regarding the existence of disease in American cattle, hogs, etc., as very suggestive of a systematic attempt to depreciate the value of American provisions in Europe.

A LOSS TO THE COUNTRY.

Secretary Sherman informed the officers of the treasury department that his administration would close Thursday next in order to take his seat in the senate on Friday.

When, after a hard fight, the funding bill had been reached, Representative Conger raised points of order until the friends of the measure were forced to vote for a recess. Representative Tucker stated that after the recess he would press the measure to a final vote.

ARRANGING THE DETAILS FOR THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

General Sherman, grand marshal of the inaugural procession, to-day issued a public notice, stating that it was decided by the committee in charge of the ceremonies at the capitol that the Presidential party should arrive there at a 11:15 o'clock. In order to comply with the request the first division of the procession will be formed by or before 10 o'clock, and be ready to move at 10:15. The other divisions will not be required to move until about 1 o'clock. The notice requires that Pennsylvania avenue, in the vicinity of the capitol, be free from all cars and vehicles as early as 10 o'clock.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent. bonds	$ 202,266,250
Five per cent. bonds	469,320,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	738,960,600
Refunding certificates	1,062,750
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest bearing debt	1,674,610,000
Matured debt	6,568,724
Legal tenders	346,741,711
Certificates of deposit	7,965,000
Fractional currency	7,144,413
Gold and silver certificates	54,355,689
Total without interest	416,276,865
Total debt	2,097,810,590
Total interest	15,352,999
Total cash in treasury	223,208,176
Debt, less cash in treasury	1,874,602,414
Decrease during February	11,843,155
Decrease since June 30, 1880	62,213,882
Current liabilities—interest due and unpaid	2,795,367
Debt on which interest has ceased	6,568,724
Interest thereon	760,222
Gold and silver certificates	540,425,740
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	7,965,000
Cash balance available March 1st	150,022,812
Total	233,208,176
Available assets—cash in treasury	233,208,176
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	656,275
Interest paid by the United States	49,328,005
Interest repaid by companies by transportation service	14,079,703
By cash payments of five per cent. of earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States	34,593,600
Debt less cash in treasury March 1st, 1879	2,088,781,143
Annual interest charge	94,403,645
Decrease of debt for four years	208,924,739
Annual interest charge	17,557,708

CONGRESS CONDENSED.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill. The amendments increase the amount in the bill $255,000. The sum of $10,000 is given for the investigation of the subject of pleuro-pneumonia.

A report was made and adopted confirming the right of Mr. Acklin to a seat in the contested case in the third Louisiana congressional district.

Representative Reagan, from the conference committee, made a report on the river and harbor bill. A statement accompanies the report which says as the bill passed the house it appropriated $10,179,800. The senate increased this amount $962,000 by adding of 150 amendments made in conference the senate receded from seven amendments aggregating $66,000, leaving the amount appropriated by the bill, $11,141,800. The report was agreed to—ayes 122, nays 57.

In attempting to reach the funding bill, the house refused in succession to consider the apportionment, the political assessment and the interstate commerce bills, all called up in the regular order of business by the Republicans as filibustering measures.

The senate agreed to the report of the conference committee on the river and harbor bill.

An evening session of the senate was ordered for house bills favorably reported, unless otherwise ordered, leaving the Japanese bill to come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

After the recess, as soon as the obstructionists were silenced, Mr. Tucker's demand for the previous question, upon the conference in the senate amendments to the funding bill, as read by the clerk, was seconded and carried—yeas, 160; nays, 57. The amendments were then concurred in and include all except the amendments numbered 16, 21, 25 and 29. After filibustering until after midnight, without reaching a vote on the main question, the house took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

No Women in the Way.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 1.—A car-load of State senators and their wives left here at noon, via Panhandle route, for Washington City. The special legislative committee of arrangements, being decided not to allow ladies to accompany the excursion, such senators as desired to have their wives witness the inaugural ceremonies declined to wait for the legislative stag party to-night, and hence engaged a special car and left at noon.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

London *News*: There is generally nothing very mysterious in the events which are called "mysterious disappearance." But the sudden vanishing into space of Mr. Lamont Young, the government geologist who was sent to report on the Bermagui gold fields, and of his escort, is really remarkable. Mr. Young arrived safely at Bermagui, 180 miles south of Sydney, and at once set out to cross the bay in a boat. No news of him came in, and two days later his boat was found jammed among the rocks of the coast, ten miles north of the point from which he had started. It was at first, and naturally, supposed that Mr. Young and his company had been drowned, and that his boat had drifted on shore. A closer examination proved that the boat had been drawn carefully up on the coast, and that the party had dined after landing. Now some bullet holes were found in the boat, and this suggested the idea that the explorers had been attacked and murdered. But not a single mark of blood or additional trace of any violent assault could be discovered. The party were five in number, and the coast has been examined for traces or tidings of them in vain. An official of the mines department has been assisted by detectives and by boasted "black trackers," natives whose acuteness is seldom at fault in a case of this sort, and whose arrival drove the Kelly gang of bushrangers to their last desperate actions. The only hypothesis suggested is that Mr. Young and his companions were "crimped" for seamen; but this seems highly improbable. The roughest adventurers would not be likely to crimp a government official. The country inland from the place where the boat stranded is settled and inclosed. Without fuller local knowledge it is impossible even to hazard a guess at the cause of this singular event.

FOUND DEAD IN THE RIVER.

New York's Latest Mystery, which is Deepened by the Conduct of Certain Interested Parties.

The Body of a Well-Known Lawyer, a Son-in-Law of General Dix, Found in North River.

A New York special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: A good deal of excitement has been caused among the best people here by the announcement of the sudden death of Charles F. Blake, well known as a patent lawyer of high rank, and son-in-law of the late General John A. Dix. Mr. Blake's body was found floating in the Hudson river near Fortieth street this afternoon. The police having obtained a statement from Blake's family as to his movements Sunday night, and listened to their requests that the matter should be suppressed, became suddenly indifferent and afflicted with a loss of memory as to the knowledge imparted to them. They finally refused to give information, alleging the family's reluctance to have it published. The fact that Blake's watch and the ornaments worn by him had been found with its full bank notes untouched in his pocket, together with the absence of any marks of violence, satisfied Captain Washburn that no murder had been committed, and he declined to pursue the subject, leaving further investigations to the coroner. The police did finally say that Blake had been at a friend's house Saturday night and had gone away at midnight. When found his watch was noticed to have stopped at 1:45 p.m., indicating possibly within a few minutes the time of his getting into the water. His clothes were hardly soiled, and there were

NO INDICATIONS OF A STRUGGLE

in the attitude of the body. There seemed to be no room for suspicion of violence, but the mystery was not in the least dispelled. It was deepened in fact when it was learned that the friend's house at which Blake spent Sunday evening was in West Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, and that when he left the house to go to his own home he was seen to go toward Fifth avenue. This was shortly before midnight, and Blake, who was a strictly sober man, was in full possession of his senses. How, within an hour and a half, he happened to get into North river, fully a mile distant, to meet his death there, was not easy to tell. He could hardly have drifted to the foot of Fortieth street from any other point on the river, but this did not seem probable, as there was evidence that it had been lying in the bottom and had been brought to the surface by the commotion caused by a sidewheel steamer. The neighborhood was not of the kind which a man like Blake would have chosen if bent on an excursion of this kind. His friends who had heard that he was in the habit of taking long strolls for the benefit of his health, thought he had gone for a walk, and had fallen in the river by accident. An apparent

MOTIVE FOR SUICIDE WAS LACKING,

yet the conclusion seemed irresistible to the police that Blake had taken his own life. This was the conclusion of Captain Washburn. There is no evidence, he thought, that it was anything else than a suicide, he said, "let the coroner find it out." The family, when the reporter called at the house, refused to make any statement whatever, or authorize any. Wherever a friend of the dead man was encountered, his anxious efforts were directed toward impressing the inquirer with the idea that it was accident, purely accident, but as to the manner of the accident, all were equally silent. Blake's law partner, Edward G. Thompson, scouted the idea of suicide. He declared that his partner had no trouble in his family, in social life or business matters. He lived happily with his wife, moved in the best society, and enjoyed a law practice that was free from any embarrassment. Mr. Blake was at the office Saturday, as usual, and attended to his legal business as on any other day. Sunday evening he spent at Thompson's house, leaving at the hour named in the best of spirits.

Mardi Gras in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—It was clear and pleasant weather to-day for the Rex procession, and immense crowds of people were on the streets of the route, a distance of five miles. The grand scenic display of his majesty was the leading feature. The theme, Arabian Nights tales, was handsomely illustrated. First came a herald, then a detachment of police, court band of the Seventy-first New York, earl, marshal, guards, grand vizier, standard bearers, Hindoo priests. The *bruf gras* was followed by twenty-three cars containing tableaux. Many figures were richly attired and attendants fittingly costumed. It was succeeded by commercial displays of I. O. O. M.'s and Pinnny Phoney Phellows and promiscuous maskers on foot and horseback. The procession was one hour in passing a given point.

The Mystic Krewe of Komus parade tonight was one of the handsomest displays of the kind ever presented here, and as the route of the procession was much shorter than the day demonstration, the streets were literally packed, every available spot of the streets, sidewalks, doors, windows and galleries being occupied. The theme illustrated was the "Myths of Northland." The Rex reception this evening at the Exposition palace was largely attended, as were also the balls at the theaters and balls in the city.

The Boston Lancers and Charleston Cadets leave to-morrow for home, via Jackson, reaching Chicago Friday.

John Thynne.

Lord John Thynne, sub-dean of Westminster abbey, died a few days ago at the age of eighty-three. Many of the reforms in the abbey were inaugurated under his auspices. The free admission to the abbey began in the time of Dean Ireland, who accepted it reluctantly, saying: "Now we shall have people carrying their luncheons in every corner of the abbey, and scattering their sandwich papers over the nave." He placed the payment of the guides on its present footing and created a fund, which at times rose to a considerable extent, for the adornment of the abbey. The first beginning of special evening services was inaugurated during the great exhibition of 1851, when he was fulfilling the office of dean. He assisted at two coronations—that of William IV and Queen Victoria, and in the latter instance occupied the place left vacant by the illness of the dean.

A Great Theatrical Event.

New York *Evening Post*: "The respective admirers of Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. Edwin Booth will gather in great force, we may be sure, in April, when these two actors contrive to act together at the Lyceum theater, in London. They are first to play 'Othello' and 'Iago'—alternating the two characters—and then, it is said, 'Pierre' and 'Claude Melnotte.' Iago is now almost obsolete *Venice Preserved*. When Mr. Booth's father acted 'Iago' to Edmund Kean's 'Othello' in London, it was said by some critics that they fairly 'divided the applause.' The idiosyncrasy of the London press did not, however, say so, although we hope they may be able to say, so far as Mr. Booth is concerned, something better when the promised interesting conjuncture is effected in April."

Dr. Hall will Stay in New York.

Chicago *Times*, Saturday: An intimate friend of Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, informs the *Times* that there is no foundation for the reports concerning his removal from that city to Chicago. Dr. Hall fully appreciates the importance of Chicago as a field for christian labor. In his opinion the work is so great that its importance cannot be overstated, but as he now occupies a field of labor second to none other, and, in view of the fact that his present congregation had been lent to build for him a large and costly structure, and have heartily co-operated with him in his work, he could not think of making a change. Dr. Hall furthermore believes that he could not properly undertake the duties of a faithful pastor to a large church and at the same time those of an effective professor of a seminary.

Frank Clark's Promotion.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The promotion of Frank Clark as agent of the American Express company here to fill the place in Adams' Express made vacant by the death of Alfred Gaither, but to a new office of the American Express called resident manager.

THE sceptical no longer indulge their doubts, as the many cures effected by that incomparable cough medicine, Cousseen's Honey of Tar, strongly assert; its claims to public esteem as the best remedy ever compounded for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by G. W. Jones & Co.

COLLEY'S FAUX PAS,

Which Cost Him His Life, a Subject of Discussion in the British Parliament—The Loss of the British Forces Said to be Greatly Over-Estimated.

Details of the Action from a Correspondent who Fell into the Hands of the Boers After the Engagement—Progress of Coercive Irish Legislation.

BERLIN, March 1.—Regarding war with Greece unavoidable, the Porte is trying to prolong negotiations until military stores from America arrive.

GREECE.

ATHENS, March 1.—The Greek government is informed that 4000 Turkish troops have been dispatched from Janina to attack the revolted Albanians. It is said the Porte is much exercised at the aspect of Albanian affairs, and consequently inclined to settle the Greek question.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 1.—The *Corso* states that Marshal Campos intends submitting a bill to his colleagues granting general amnesty to all persons implicated in or condemned for political offenses. The amnesty bill will include all Cubans deported for complicity in the insurrection.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 1.—The police are very active making arrangements for arrests, and lists of persons have been prepared for immediate prosecution. The Land League will not be interfered with so long as it keeps within reasonable bounds, owing to the near approach of the enforcement of the coercion bill.

Several persons from the other side of the Atlantic have disappeared from Dublin. The Fenian sentiment there seemed contemptible, and the authorities know everything connected with it.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 1.—Decherd, chairman of the imperial bank of Germany, and Schraub, government councillor, have been designated to represent Germany in the monetary conference.

The reform of taxation in Prussia encounters great difficulties from the provincial authorities to whom the project was referred for examination. It is proposed to include in the new tax system a tax upon invested capital, the returns to be made by the tax payers under heavy penalties for concealment of facts. It is stated that Bismarck intends adopting a compromise, making considerable alteration dependent upon the result of the monetary conference.

THE TRANSVAAL.

MOUNT PROSPECT, March 1.—General Colley was shot just before the close of the engagement, while giving orders to cease firing. The official list shows to the present two officers killed, one of whom is General Colley; four captains and twenty-two lieutenants wounded. Two captains and four lieutenants were made prisoners. One colonel, one major and one lieutenant are missing.

It is now known that the British were driven from Spitzkop because they were fairly beaten. The fight ended in a rout. The most moderate estimate places the loss at 300 killed and wounded. The latter lay exposed to a raking fire until Sunday afternoon until early Monday morning.

A correspondent with General Colley's force at Spitzkop gives the following account of the engagement: The Spitzkop is about 3000 yards from the position of the Boers. Two companies were left at the base of the hill. The remainder of the troops toiled up the hill, which was a very steep and difficult ascent, on hands and knees. It was impossible to have carried guns up the mountain. Had we had them the result might have been different. The whole force reached the summit before daylight, about 5 o'clock, and began firing. The Boers had no videttes posted, and were completely surprised, but they promptly returned the fire. Our men had little shelter, though somewhat better than that at Ingogo river. I estimate the number of Boers at the base of the hill at about 2000. Up to midday their loss was certainly heavier than ours. General Colley was conspicuous for coolness and bravery. He kept up constant communication with the camp by signal. Shortly after noon the Boer fire, which heretofore had averaged about fifty shots per minute, increased to a terrific volley. Our men were unable to withstand it. They wavered and were rallied; wavered again, and ran in general *sauve qui peut*. The Boers climbed to the summit of the hill and followed us with a terrific fireas they went down the other side."

This correspondent was captured by the Boers, who treated him well and gave him a pass to return to Pretoria. He identified the body of General Colley on the field.

Men engaged in the fight at Spitzkopf state that the shot that killed General Colley was fired at four paces from him.

A dispatch from Pretoria reports that the Boers telegraphed to President Brand, of the Orange Free State, that they have taken a company of soldiers and seven officers prisoners.

In a correspondent at Prospect Hill, who was taken prisoner and released by the Boers, reports that he had an interview with Joubert, the Boer commander, who complained of General Colley's action in a battle when peace negotiations were proceeding, and said that the Boers were prepared to treat for peace only on a basis of liberty. An offensive Irish renegade was with Joubert, and appeared to be his chief adviser.

The Boers have carried the body of General Colley into their lagger, and sent word that they will surrender it as soon as desired. A party has accordingly been dispatched to bring the remains into camp. The Boers have taken firm possession of Spitzkopf.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 1.—Mitchell Henry, a home-ruler, writing to a gentleman who accused him of deserting the Land-League, says: "I cannot but think that it was a most stupid and irrational policy of the past few months has crippled the Irish vote in parliament forever. The money extracted from the poor people in America and at home is removed to southern soil and no accounts published. The leader flies at the very crisis of a fight in parliament."

The leaders of the conservatives in the house of commons have decided to make a desperate attempt to defeat the Irish land bill by a coalition with the home-rulers and disaffected radicals.

General Lucas will have, by the time he arrives at Natal, a force of 13,000 men.

The large meeting which was proposed to be held at Dublin under the auspices of the home-rulers has been abandoned, owing to the publication of a statement in the house of commons last night relative to the public meetings bill.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the house of commons Wilford Lawson asked whether any steps had been taken during the army in the Transvaal from advancing until the result of the negotiation with the Boers was known.

Mr. Childers, secretary of war, regretted his inability to make any statement regarding the communications between General Colley and the Boers, or instructions to General Colley, particularly as in consequence of General Colley's death, he felt quite sure of the position of the negotiations.

Mr. Childers also said that the loss of life in the recent engagement between General Colley's force and the Boers has been exaggerated. Thirty-five officers and six hundred and ninety-three men were engaged; three officers were killed, nine wounded and seven prisoners. Total killed, eighty-three; wounded, one hundred and seventy-two; taken prisoners or missing, fifty. Besides the reinforcements already announced it has been decided to prepare three further infantry regiments, to be shipped from Gibraltar and Malta. He had asked General Wood to state if he required more transport mules and horses for cavalry and artillery. A battery of artillery and possibly a regiment of cavalry will be sent to Natal, and further volunteers from the army reserve will be invited to keep up the strength of the regiments already in Natal.

Mr. Hesketh, parliamentary secretary, said that he had received a threatening telegram signed "John Devoy," but he did not intend to make representations in regard to the circumstance to the American government. Such representation might give rise to international controversy. Mr. Devoy, a former British convict, having become an American citizen, as long as he and his confederates, the leaders of the Land League, are content to remain on the other side of the sea, and on the other side of the Atlantic, we will not interfere with them. If they were to engage over here we might have to pay them some attention.

Mr. Hartington said the government means to go on with the measure, and, if had Thursday, at 9 p.m., the secretary of war will make a statement regarding the army organization. This is because prevented by the obstructionists from making the statement yesterday.

The house of commons resumed the army bill. It prohibits the possession or carrying of arms, except by license, and permits the search of houses from sunrise to sunset and empowers the secretary of war and navy to regulate the importation and sale of arms, dynamite and nitro-glycerine. The maximum penalty on summary conviction is one month's imprisonment without hard labor. The bill is to remain in force for five years. Urgency was voted for the arms bill—285 to 37. No conservatives voted in the minority, which included Ashton W. Dilke and Labouchere, advanced liberals; Edwards, McDonald and Thompson, liberals; Burt, Bradlaugh and Cowan, radicals. The Irish members telegraphed Parnell to return to parliament.

Harcourt, in introducing the arms bill, refused to the speech of Dillon in August, in which the speaker advised the peasants to march to a meeting in military order. Dillon avowed that by obstruction in parliament they could set the people free to drill, and declared that every Irishman had a right to have a rifle if he liked. He then referred to the domiciliary visits by armed bands and the shooting of Hearne. The bill, he said, would touch nobody who sought lawful ends by lawful means.

Mr. O'Donnell moved that permission be not granted for introduction of the bill, and made a rambling speech.

The home secretary explained that the search warrants under the bill would run twenty-one days.

After further debate, Mr. Seaton, home-ruler, moved for an adjournment. Motion rejected; 202 to 21.

Mr. Healey, home-ruler, wished to address the house, but the speaker applied the cloture.

Mr. Hartington moved that the question be put, and the motion was adopted by 200 to 22.

Leave to introduce the bill was given by 196 to 26, and the bill passed the first reading by 188 to 26.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The under-secretary for India said that it was the wish and intention of the government to withdraw the troops from Pishin as well as Candahar, and that there is no intention to make any change at present regarding the occupation of Bootta.

The Earl of Spencer, lord president of the council, in moving for a second reading of the protection bill, pointed out that outrages, though generally diminished in number, were still committed in Ireland, and he cited some recent cases. He said that these outrages could only be the results of inflammatory speeches, but that the necessity for the bill arose less from the perpetration of the outrages than from the difficulty in tracing the offender. The Earl of Spencer did not wish their lordships to think that a rebellion in Ireland was imminent, but when a hostile feeling existed, and when the American papers were inciting the Irishmen to rebellion, outrage and assassination, there would be great danger if prompt and effectual measures were not taken for the maintenance of law and order.

Lord Beaconsfield reluctantly supported the bill because he thought it absolutely necessary, as litigation in Ireland was fostered by an organized conspiracy of foreigners. It was absolutely necessary that the government should possess the power to defend the queen from the foreign conspirators who were passing to and fro between another country and Ireland.

Lord Granville declared coercion necessary.

The bill was then read a second time, and the committee at this stage having been negatived a third reading was fixed for Wednesday morning.

TEMPORARILY VACANT.

But the Fact Need not Excite the Hopes of Office-Seekers.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Marshal Payne's term of office having expired, and President Hayes's nominee, Alderman Jacobus, not having been yet confirmed by the senate, the office is to-day vacant. Marshal Payne was re-nominated temporarily by Judge Hunt, and yesterday went before Judge Blatchford to take the oath of office and file his bonds. His honor declined to administer the oath on the ground that the bonds had not been approved by the proper authority, and that under the statute the oath of office should be taken before the district judge. Payne with his bondsmen thereupon visited Judge Choate, who lives hard all at his home, but he declined to take any action except in open court, stating that he would examine into the matter Thursday, when he would be at his office.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

Weekly Review of the Mark Lane Express of the British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade of the past week, says: The outlook for the spring sowing was certainly not good at the end of February. The weather was so wet, and therefore, will be momentous, as the sowings must be deferred if the weather is bad. The young wheats have recovered from the effects of the severe weather and are generally in a healthy condition. The 1881 wheat crop is decidedly favorable. Dry samples are still scarce and improved. Flour is in slow consumptive demand at unchanged rates. Although the arrivals of foreign wheat are slow. Foreign breadstuffs are in steady demand, and some descriptions are improved; American red winter and Australian are 6d higher. Cargoes of wheat, cleared from Hungary and India, is very moderate and the above fractional advance is the result. The wheat trade is low and quiet. For barley the demand is very moderate, and prices unchanged, malting and grinding samples are dull. The same may be said of foreign, but the demand is unimproved. Oats are firm, but not higher; old are scarce and well realized; foreign are steady at unchanged. The cargo trade is dull, and maize is very quiet and in short supply, but unchanged. Sales of English wheat during the week amounted to 23,987 quarters as against 27,742 quarters, against 31,031 quarters at 4s 3d per quarter during the corresponding week last year.

Father Gillett's Case.

New Orleans *Picayune*: Although Rev. Jesuit Father Henry Gillett was not brutally shot by order of the Guatemalan authorities, as was reported and published four or five weeks ago, yet had a narrow escape from such a fate at their hands, as the following extract from a letter from him to Very Rev. Father Butler, S. J., president of the Immaculate Conception in this city, shows: "After a heavy year's work I arranged as my vacation tour a visit to the confines of the colony, partly by boat and partly on horseback, but as the weather was unpropitious I was unable to carry out my plan, and returned to Belize and by accident found occasion to visit Ysabel. On landing in Livingstone I was unmolested, unquestioned, and left free to roam about and act as freely as any other stranger. So too in Ysabel, till two worthy individuals, who shall be nameless, displayed their knowledge and generosity to my cost. The consequence was a warning to quit, but that was too easy for my friends, and before I had time to get away the telegraph had winged its word, "a bandit Jesuit," and brought the reply, "send me the bandit." So I was by the order of President Barrios seized and dispatched to the capital in charge of a captain, lieutenant and private all armed. After six days was released the great city, and I was at once clapped into the condemned cell, and left to ponder over probabilities which were in no degree brightened after my private examination, except that I was released from military confinement and placed in the common jail. This was hardly a relief, for I was forced to witness what was torment to me, and as I was divested of my character and forbidden even to breathe what I was, I was unable to make them see the impropriety of their foul behavior. After several unsuccessful attempts I managed to make my presence known to her majesty's minister, J. R. Graham, Esq., who promptly, thanks to his excellency, settled my case, and had me sent back at once to Ysabel, whence I proceeded free to Belize.

A Zealous Missionary.

Chicago *Times*, Saturday: Mrs. H. A. Hillis, of the American board of missions, gave a short lecture before the Woman's board of missions on yesterday morning. The lady's discourse was of a nature relating to her personal experiences. She said down in a very strict code of morality, and explained the minuteness the struggle which she had waged against sin. The lady, as an instance, told how she had given up the reading of the lighter class of literature, and how in every such instance she had found that when her attention had been attracted by trivial, irreverent things her faith in spiritual things had been shaken. The lecturer gave a very interesting description of the growth of christian character in the natives at Ceylon. An extract from *Appleton's Journal* was read, showing that the benefits in heathen countries was that christianity was on the wane through the influence of English philosophy. It was then proposed that prayers be offered for Huxley, Spencer and Darwin. A resolution was then offered by Miss Hillis in answering different questions which the ladies put to her in regard to her missionary work in Ceylon.

Governor Kemper, of Virginia.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* understands that Ex-Governor James L. Kemper still continues to suffer greatly, at times, from the effects of his wounds received at Gettysburg. He has been advised to come here and place himself under skillful surgical treatment. He has not consented to do so, however. It is believed that amputation of the wounded limb will at some time become necessary in order to prevent greater and more protracted suffering, it may be. General Kemper is living on his farm in Orange county, and, despite his physical sufferings, takes a keen interest in all that is going on around him and in the outer world.

A Distressing Accident.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—Robert Hayes, superintendent of the Woodruff sleeping-cars, slipped while crossing the track near the union depot to-day, and fell, and was struck by a locomotive and run over. Both legs in the middle of the body by the forward wheel. He was wedged between that and the next wheel, and dragged fifteen feet, and the locomotive had to be jacked up to get the corpse out. He leaves a family; was formerly from Philadelphia, and was highly respected.

Watering Operahouse Stock.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A *Tribune* reporter called last evening on Wm. O. Stoddard, secretary of the Metropolitan Operahouse company, to ascertain the result of the meeting of the board of directors. The main object of the meeting, said Stoddard, was to increase the amount of our stock. It amounted to $ 00,000 originally, but yesterday it was increased to $1,000,000, again we consider sufficient to carry out the enterprise. The committee on sites has taken ten or twelve into consideration.

A BAR FOR WOMEN,

And One From Which They Can, If Their Brains will Stand It, Receive Draughts of Knowledge Deep Enough to Satisfy a Webster.

The Last One to March Up for Permission to Try the Experiment is Miss Wagstaff, of Kansas, who is Declared Worthy the High Honor.

Paola correspondence of the Kansas City *Times*, February 24: Miss Flora Torrey Wagstaff, stepdaughter of Judge W. R. Wagstaff, of this city, was admitted to the bar of this county and sworn to faithfully discharge the duties of an attorney-at-law. The occasion attracted considerable attention, and many visitors, out of curiosity as well as friendly interest, were present during the examination. The examination was conducted in open court by a committee of three, all very devoted and ardent supporters of "the majesty of the law;" and certainly, if ceremony and austerity is the pleasure of law, its majesty was not offended in this instance, for those dignified committeemen stood at the post of duty and besieged their fair would-be sister-in-law for a day and a half with all kinds of quizzes, queries and technicalities known in legal catechism. However, the young lady seemed not the least bit embarrassed or discouraged by the arduous task assigned her, and disposed of it with apparently as much relish, and as completely as though it had been a chapter of *Enclopedia*. His Honor, Judge Hiram Stevens, and the committee complimented her very highly for the high degree of proficiency she had displayed in legal lore. Miss Wagstaff is a handsome blonde, very ladylike and refined in manner, a bright scholar, and highly accomplished in music and painting. She has read law about two years, and attended the St. Louis law school for one year. She being the first lady candidate in this county,