THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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THE extent and destructive force of the cyclone which passed through Iowa on Sunday may be gathered from the statement of Mr. J. S. Clarkson, editor of the DesMoines *Reporter*, to be found in another column of this issue of the APPEAL. He is in possession of the names of sixty-nine dead, of 500 wounded, 100 of whom will die, and of 300 families, 1500 persons left houseless and homeless. The loss of property will exceed $2,000,000. Help for the people thus so sorely afflicted, instant help, is needed, and the APPEAL joins Mr. Clarkson in urging upon the benevolent everywhere prompt contributions of clothing, food and money.

THE news from Nashville is not very reassuring. There is as wide a difference of opinion upon the question of the State debt as if it had never been discussed and was sprung upon the people but yesterday. Many of the delegates desire to avoid it altogether, to pretermit it from the platform and leave it an open question to be settled by the next Legislature. It is believed that a majority of the delegates are for a fifty-and-four settlement, and that they could carry such a platform through without difficulty; but this would not satisfy them unless they could at the same time feel assured that the party would harmonize upon it. The great aim is to harmonize, to unify the party, to hold it together on some platform that all can stand upon with self-respect. It is doubtful if this can be done if there is a settlement plank in it. Some of the better informed of the leaders and delegates think it is impossible. Whereas, two years ago there was only two divisions now there are three—the sixty-and-six, the fifty-and-four and the extreme Low-tax men, like Colonel Savage, who, it will be seen from what he says elsewhere, has made but little progress, but little, if any, advance from his attitude in 1880. The long session of the Committee on Resolutions, which was still at work when our midnight dispatches were put upon the wires, lends some force to all this. And it is further strengthened by the questions which it is said the committee will put to the convention to-day, a plain intimation that its members are as far apart as the poles on the question of settlement. But we do not despair of a platform that will meet with the wishes of the party. Harmony must prevail. Thoroughly imbued with that idea, the convention, no matter how tenaciously its members may hold to their special views, may finally settle upon a unification platform from which the great question shall be excluded, to be decided by the people in the election of members to the Legislature.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Pine Bluff, will be elected to Congress from Arkansas by a very large majority. He will lead the State ticket.

THE *Clay County Leader* says "it is possible that the Hon. Frank White may be defeated for Congress." "We should say so," says the Winona *Advance*, "not only possible, but quite probable." Mr. White is a good man, but he cannot beat Mr. Money.

THE HON. JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburg, who is prominently mentioned as the possible Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is a good lawyer and a successful banker. He served in Congress two terms, and enjoys a most enviable reputation as a public man.

A GEORGIA newspaper says that Alexander H. Stephens intends to stump the State during the campaign for the governorship, and that he will show, among other things, the exact character of misunderstanding and mistakes which put him down as ever defying the Democratic party.

IF charity covers a multitude of sins, Mr. James Gordon Bennett has a large account to the good. Recently he gave $50,000 to Mrs. DeLong and $10,000 to the actor's fund. His splendid gifts of $50,000 to the poor of New York and $100,000 to the starving Irish are yet fresh in our memory.

"MR. CONKLING'S return to public life," declares the Boston *Journal*, "would be the signal for fresh dissensions, and for the restoration of a machine repugnant to Republican ideas. His return to his former power would alienate thousands of Republicans." Then, the APPEAL says, let him be restored.

THE Chicago *Tribune* notes that Southern boys carried off the honors this year both at West Point and Annapolis. At the Military Academy, of the first four graduates two were from Missouri and one from Mississippi; and at the Naval Academy, the cadet midshipman who graduated at the head of his class was Mr. Lewis Nixon, of Virginia.

THE New York *Herald* states that the new protection policy in Canada is not coming up to the expectations entertained of it by its friends and authors. During the first year of its operation the "balance of trade," as it is called, was in favor of Canada, but this order of things has since been reversed. The latest parliamentary returns of trade and navigation place the Dominion on the wrong side of the account in the sum of more than $7,000,000.

A STATEMENT from Washington is published in the New York *Times* to the effect that Conkling is an earnest advocate of Governor Cornell's re-election. A prominent Stalwart from the western part of New York, talking about this rumor, said: "This business of Conkling's in attempting to once more hoist Cornell into prominence, is carrying the role of dictator too far. Conkling is the under dog just now, and he ought to know it. If he fails to defeat Cornell, just let him have it understood through the State that Cornell is his candidate."

EMPHASIZING the soul-harrowing pictures hitherto presented by the Land-Leaguers, comes the statement made in Parliament last week by Mr. Trevelyan, the secretary for Ireland, that during the first three months of this year 7000 families were evicted in that country—35,000 persons "turned out of house and home"—and that 1000 evictions are reported each week. It is nonsense to talk of land laws so long as this goes on, and it is criminal to pass additional repressive measures. Mr. Gladstone should without delay push his Peasant-Proprietorship bill, and before the fall sets in initiate the policy of turning out the landlords, who have been a curse and a menace to the peace of Ireland for many hundred years. With peasant proprietors and a home parliament, Ireland would find release from all her present evils and move rapidly forward on the road to prosperity.

THE CONVENTION.

The Committee on Resolutions, After a Session of Unparalleled Length, Determine to Question the

Convention as to Its Position on the 66 6, If It Wants a Settlement, and at What Rate.

There is Still a Wide Divergence of Opinion as to the Debt, But a General Desire for Harmony.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, June 20.—The jam in the hall of the House of Representatives was immense, and long before the convention was called to order seats could not be obtained. The convention was the largest which was ever held in Nashville. At 12 o'clock Chairman Childress tapped the gavel on the speaker's stand for order, and said: "The hour having arrived for convening, the convention will come to order. Mr. D. M. Wallace will please read the roll-call."

Mr. Wallace said: "We meet to-day under circumstances that have no precedent in the history of the Democracy of Tennessee. Two years ago the party met here. The meeting resulted in an unfortunate split, which I hope will be restored to-day." Mr. Wallace then read the call.

Mr. Childress said that two years ago he had the honor, at their hands, to be placed as chairman of their State Executive Committee. Since that time he had given his time and energy for the perpetuation of Democratic principles in the State of Tennessee. As his friend Wallace had said, two years ago unhappy dissentions existed in the ranks of the Democratic party, resulting in a temporary breach, as he hoped, in that party. If through their wisdom they could frame a course or policy for their guidance so as not to leave any grounds for complaint, Democracy in November next will be triumphant in Tennessee. They had no Democrats in Tennessee to spare, and without the continued action of all the Democrats the present incumbent of the executive chair, who was elected two years ago, would be their governor for the next two years. He hoped that the manifestation of harmony, which they had heard so much about, would result in peace and the success of the Democratic party. He then called the convention to order and announced that the first business was the election of a temporary chairman, and that nominations for the temporary chairmanship were in order.

Mr. McNeal nominated the Hon. T. M. McConnell for the position.

No other nomination was named, and a vote was taken, resulting in his election.

Mr. McConnell was escorted to the stand by Mr. McNeal and General Quarles, of Montgomery county. He was introduced by Captain Childress, and spoke in substance as follows:

MR. MCCONNELL'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—For this mark of your confidence in calling me to preside temporarily over your deliberations, I am profoundly grateful, and I ask at your hands that you have indulgence for any of my shortcomings in the discharge of the duties imposed upon me. I also beg that I may have your earnest support in the discharge. That we have had troubles in the Democratic party we all know, and there is no use to deny them, but I am glad when I look over this assemblage to know, from mingling freely among the delegates for the last two days, that although two years ago we were denominated from one end of the State to the other as State-Credit Democrats, Low-tax Democrats, Wright Democrats or Wilson Democrats, yet I still believe I have met before, after mingling among the delegates of this convention, or a great number of them for the last two days, that the time has about come when the handle ought to be dropped from the name of Democrats, and that we ought to stand before the people of Tennessee pure and as honest working Democrats. I do not propose to discuss, gentleman, at any length any question that may probably come before you; because in the first place, I have had no opportunity to investigate them as I would wish before discussion, and, in the second place, I do not know whether or not it would be proper for me to do so, occupying the position of temporary chairman. But there are a few thoughts which I wish to call your attention to. I wish it to be impressed upon the minds and hearts of every Democrat in this assembly that you are here as representatives of Democratic principles—principles which are as old as the government itself, by which we are controlled; principles which have been handed down by your grandsires and sires. We have had but one question upon which division in our party has occurred in Tennessee, which is purely a local debt question, and this ought not be permitted to defeat the harmonious council of the Democratic party. [Applause.] I believe it to be our duty to yield to one another and to hold higher and above the State debt question the perpetuation of our party and let the State debt question become a secondary matter. He said in reference to sixty-and-six that he did not desire to hurt anybody's feelings, nor to say that those who favored it are not as good Democrats as himself, but he felt that he should say that it was a Republican trick to divide the party, and he thought it is true that the people are opposed to it. It should be repudiated by the convention. In regard to the platform he would say to his Low-Tax friends that they should concede something, as the other side proposes to do, and put the figures at fifty-and-three. He said that fifty-and-four was an understanding of the Wright platform, and if the advocates of that platform propose to take off one cent of interest the Low-tax party should meet them and make it fifty-and-three. It would not be conceding anything by the Wright wing to make the figures fifty-and-four, or fifty three-four-and-six, which is the same thing. He said if the Democrats did not not come together in convention there would be a funeral of the Democratic party; but if they acted in good sense—that he hoped would be the case—he would invite them to the funeral of the Republican party. Asking their indulgence, he would proceed with the business before the convention, the first thing being the election of a temporary secretary.

BROWN ELECTED SECRETARY.

General W. A. Quarles nominated Mr. Neil S. Brown, jr., and he was elected by acclamation.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Hon. H. P. Fowler, of Williamson, moved that one from each congressional district be appointed on the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Smith, of Putnam, amended by substituting three from each district. Carried.

The following is the committee as named by their respective delegate credentials and the basis of representation:

First District—J. B. Stokely, L. G. Walker, E. E. Hunter.

Second District—S. D. Hieskell, R. K. Bird, E. H. Willis.

Third District—John A. Moore, W. S. Gillespie, W. D. Spears.

Fourth District—M. S. Bird, A. A. Soape, J. B. Andrews.

Fifth District—J. G. Adelatte, H. G. McCullock, Tom Gregory.

Sixth District—J. N. Driver, John M. Thompson, H. H. Buquo.

Seventh District—W. L. Grisby, Campbell Brown, H. B. Fowler.

Eighth District—A. D. Aden, W. F. Barden, G. A. England.

Ninth District—L. P. Bond, W. E. Bowden, H. L. Fowlkes.

Tenth District—William Sanford, H. E. Avery, J. S. R. Cowan.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Several motions to adjourn being lost, Mr. Taliaferro gained the floor and moved that a committee of three from each congressional district be appointed on Permanent Organization.

Judge Duling insisted upon the point of order that the committee not having reported, it was not known who were delegates.

The chair decided the point of order not well taken, and Mr. Taliaferro's motion was carried unanimously, and the following committee was appointed on permanent organization:

First District—L. H. Denny, John Allison, John J. Shields.

Second District—E. W. Henderson, Chas. E. Restem, J. W. Wallace.

Third District—J. A. Walker, Tomlinson Fort, John D. Carter.

Fourth District—Wm. Avart, M. R. Hammock, C. Sanders.

Fifth District—A. R. Burrows, John W. Steele, F. N. Miller.

Sixth District—W. H. Cherry, Judge Tyler, S. G. Jones.

Seventh District—J. R. Crowe, S. J. Stockard, Joe M. Bond.

Eighth District—Robert Gates, L. H. Meek H. Towns.

Ninth District—John H. McGlother, J. M. Coulter, J. M. Lowe.

Tenth District—R. F. Looney, G. W. Smitheal, J. A. Manson.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS APPOINTED.

The Chair announced that he would appoint John Lester, of Shelby, as sergeant-at-arms, and would request him to see that all who were not members leave the house.

The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock p.m.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

the following Committee on Platform was announced:

First District—C. J. St. John, James H. Robinson, William McFarland.

Second District—J. C. J. Williams, John J. Littleton, C. W. Harlan.

Third District—D. L. Snodgrass, A. M. Johnson, R. A. Sloan.

Fourth District—J. A. Trousdale, Walton Smith, Lillard Thompson.

Fifth District—A. S. Marks, T. S. McFerrin, W. R. Butler.

Sixth District—W. A. Quarles, W. H. Jackson, John Judd.

Seventh District—Atha Thomas, F. M. Jones, J. T. Williamson.

Eighth District—S. A. Champion, D. L. Morel, John A. Fitts.

Ninth District—John S. Cooper, F. B. Ragland, H. H. Barr.

Tenth District—D. K. Riddick, M. C. Galloway, A. T. McNeal.

PERMANENT OFFICERS ELECTED.

Colonel Josiah Patterson, of Shelby, was elected permanent chairman in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and Neil Brown, jr., and Eph. B. Wade, secretaries.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

The resolutions of various county conventions all over the State were referred to the Committee on Platforms.

A KICK

was made by the Hon. Casey Young, in behalf of the Shelby county delegation, when the report of the Committee on Credentials and a basis of representation was announced. The committee recommended the combined Wright and Wilson vote as a basis, and the Shelby county delegation was thereby reduced to sixty-nine. The report of the committee was adopted, and the convention adjourned until night.

NIGHT SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 8:30 p.m., but as the Committee on Platform was not ready to report, adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Committee on Platform are still in session.

HOW DO YOU STAND?

The Committee on Platform, it is said, will submit to the convention in relation to the State debt the following questions: "How are you on sixty-and-six?" "Do you want a settlement; if so, at what rate?"

Associated Press Report.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—The Democratic convention was called to order in the representatives' hall at the capitol by John D. Childress, chairman of the High-tax wing.

B. L. Wallace, chairman of the Low-tax wing, after a few remarks alluding to the unfortunate split two years ago, read the call for the convention.

Mr. Pharman, in a short speech, urged harmony, and said that the party had no votes to spare, and that unless the two wings united the Republicans would continue to govern the State.

The Hon. T. M. McConnell, of Hamilton, was unanimously chosen temporary chairman. Mr. McConnell represents harmony in the party. Mr. McConnell in his speech advocated harmony of views in the debt settlement, and believed the people, ten to one, rejected the sixty-and-six settlement, but would ratify the fifty-and-three.

Neill S. Brown, jr., was made temporary secretary.

After the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization the convention adjourned till 3 o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 3 p.m., and Josiah Patterson, of Shelby county, was elected permanent chairman of the convention, and Neill S. Brown, jr., and E. P. Wade permanent secretaries.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was received and adopted.

After the appointment of a Committee on Platform and Resolutions, composed of three from each congressional district, the convention adjourned to 8:30 p.m.

NIGHT SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, and the Committee on Platform not being ready to report, adjourned to 9 a.m. to-morrow.

Opinions of Leading Democrats as to the Result.

Governor Harris, in his speech at the mass meeting on Monday night, said: "The division of the party was unwise. A Republican governor, and what was called a Democratic Legislature were elected. The bondholders then came along and demanded 100 cents on the dollar and three per cent. interest. The Legislature drafted a bill in accordance with the demands of the bondholders, and the Supreme Court decided it unconstitutional, thus making it null and void. Immediately, or very soon thereafter, the same bondholders submitted a proposition to settle the debt at sixty three-four-five-six, and the Legislature passed an act making this the basis of settlement. Senator Harris said that he would not hesitate for a moment to accept this as a finality of the question, but as a Democrat he must yield, and would yield to the decision of the party."

Senator Jackson is for a fair, honest and honorable settlement in a spirit of harmony, to deal with this question in such a way as not to offend, nor to drive anybody from their ranks. It was very important that they should settle this debt upon terms that would not force the Democratic party to split again.

Ex-Governor Marks believed that the strongest, the best and the most popular settlement would be at fifty-and four. [Cheers, throwing up of hats and prolonged applause.] The Democratic party of Tennessee, he said, was wiser than he, and if it settled upon any other figure they might swear that he would stand by it all the time.

Colonel A. S. Colyar has no doubt about the determination of the members of the party to come together and unite on some fit basis of settlement.

Colonel John H. Savage wanted the State debt proper paid dollar for dollar, but wanted the railroad debt left unpaid until the decision of the United States Supreme Court could be rendered, which he thought would be within the next twelve months.

General Gordon, of Memphis, was for fifty-and-three, but if the convention named sixty-and-six he would abide by its action. If it favored twenty-and-three he would stick to it.

Judge Morgan hoped the convention which was about to meet would harmonize on some platform which would result in a victory for the party in the fall election.

D. L. Snodgrass felt sure, however, that the convention would harmonize in opposition to sixty-and-six.

R. P. Wallace thought that a platform similar to the one of 1878 would be acceptable to the party. He was in favor of submission, and said that it would give satisfaction to everybody, whatever else was in the platform.

Mr. McNeal, of Hardeman, represents the fifty-and-four element of the party. He will insist on the condemnation of the sixty-and-six by the convention.

General Quarles expressed the belief that the party could harmonize, but that unity could not be had if any expression was had upon the State debt. That was a dangerous rock. If the convention indorsed sixty three-four-five-six, some low-tax men would leave the party; if they declared for any other figure, there were at least 10,000 or 15,000 State-credit men who would probably not leave the Democratic party, but would indirectly antagonize it.

Colonel William Sanford said that unless the convention indorsed the settlement, or declared for some other figure, it would be death to its nominee.

Judge Henry McCorry said he was decidedly in favor of the settlement bill passed by the last General Assembly. That the sixty-and-six men recognized the fact that there are three distinct elements in the party—Wilson men, the intermediate, or fifty-and-four men, and the sixty-and-six men. The convention cannot agree upon the State debt. Each wing is so firmly and positively fixed in its views that it is utterly impossible to arrange a platform to suit the views of all.

Spiral Hill said that if the middle men and the Low-tax men will meet the sixty-and-six men on any fair ground that demands no sacrifice, the convention will harmonize without and trouble.

R. A. Enloe's impression is that the convention will divide into three factions, representing the extreme State-credit, the extreme Low-tax and the fifty-and-four elements. The fifty-and-four are largely in the majority in the convention.

The Hon. H. H. Ingersoll thought he could say that East Tennessee is for harmony. But the question is, how? There's the rub. He could see no plan that would so surely produce it as by avoiding the ground of discord. If it were possible it would seem to him best to pretermit entirely any positive expression whatever upon the subject of our State debt. On this subject their voices are not in tune.

The Hon. William M. Daniel, of Clarksville, is a fifty-and-four man, and for harmony.

The Hon. E. A. James, of Chattanooga, told a *Banner* reporter that at one time he thought the convention would be harmonious. He understood that a number of prominent State-credit men had agreed to submit to their low Low-tax brethren a proposition to form a Democratic platform and nominate a candidate for governor without regard to the debt question, and would go in to enter only into the legislative canvass. Members of the next Legislature might then decide whether the present settlement should stand. Colonel James said that he had heard later that some of the prominent representatives of the Low-tax wing of the party refused to acquiesce in such a proposition, saying it was only a trick, and they had rather acquiesce in sixty-and-six than be duped by it.

General Luke E. Wright, of Memphis, said he had every hope that the good sense of the party would assert itself, and that a platform would be promulgated upon which every Democrat could stand with self-respect.

Senator Tillman favors the settlement already made by the Legislature, and said the delegation from his county would acquiesce in it. He considered it impossible to harmonize on the fifty-and-four platform.

General John S. Garner said that if it was the wish of the people that the settlement made by the present Legislature should stand, the convention ought to accede to that wish, and if it was not the desire of a majority of the people who sent the delegates here, the convention ought promptly to respect the preference of that majority.

WEST POINT, MISS.

Shooting Affray—Murderer Respited—Large Crowds Attending the Tournament.

Special to the Appeal.]

WEST POINT, MISS., June 20.—Great excitement here last night. Mr. J. W. Turbeville, an influential and highly respected citizen of this place, was shot by Mr. Archie Dale, of Columbus, Miss.

A large crowd of visitors attended the shoot and tournament here yesterday.

A multitude of negroes and countrymen thronged the streets. They came to see the hanging.

The governor granted a respite to Armistead Coleman to-day. West Point Rifles on duty.

Particulars of the West Point Shooting.

Special to the Appeal.]

STARKVILLE, MISS., June 20.—Mr. Turbeville, the furniture dealer and undertaker of West Point, Miss., was shot last night in that town by a young man named Dale, from Columbus, Miss. Turbeville was in the barber-shop waiting to be shaved. When his turn came the barber said, "You next." As Mr. Turbeville stepped up to the chair to take his seat, a young man named Franklin, from Columbus, Miss., who was in the shop, remarked to him that he thought it was his turn, and took him (Turbeville) to be the barber. Turbeville said to him: "You are not a good judge of human nature if you take me for a barber." Franklin insisting that he did look like a barber, high words ensued, when Turbeville jumped from the chair and a fight began. During the tussle Dale came into the shop and fired on Turbeville, the ball passing into the lower part of the neck, on the right side. His condition is dangerous. Dale escaped, and has not been caught up to this hour, 6 o'clock. Franklin was arrested and gave bond for his appearance at the next Circuit Court.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

Longshoremen and Dock-Laborers on a Strike—Quiet Elsewhere.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 20.—The longshoremen, 300 in number, employed at the Hamburg and Bremen docks, quit work this morning.

Dock Laborers Joining the Strikers.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The laborers on the Erie freight piers, East river, have joined the strikers. Business at all the docks is seriously embarrassed.

Urging an Increase of Laborer's Wages.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Board of aldermen passed resolutions urging railroad, steamship and other corporations to increase laborer's wages to $2 a day, so as to enable them to provide for and support themselves and families.

Quiet at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—More men left the union and went to work to-day at the Cleveland Rolling-Mill. The number of strikers resuming their places is small, but the company officers report that applications are made daily; that skilled workmen from other cities, presumably strikers, are arriving, while a few men from here have gone elsewhere seeking employment. There was no disturbance at the mills when the men went to work to-day.

Night.—As the train loaded with workmen left the Cleveland Rolling-Mill this evening a few stones were thrown at the cars by one man and a woman. The train was stopped and the police, who accompany it night and morning, arrested the man, putting him aboard and taking him to the East End station. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the woman. The least penalty for the offense with which the man is charged under the statute is $50 fine or six months in jail, or both. No other disturbance is reported.

Printers Strike at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 20.—The typos connected with the newspaper departments of the daily papers generally quit work to-day, demanding an increase on composition from thirty and thirty-three cents per 1000 ems to thirty and thirty-five cents for day and night work, respectively. A communication was sent to two daily papers claiming that the request was made in accordance with the action taken by the Printers' Assembly and the Knights of Labor. Time to consider the action of the strikers was requested by one of the dailies for a few days to confer with the other papers, but was refused. The other dailies refused to hold a conference with the appointed committee of the Knights of Labor. No definite refusal to pay the increase or compromise has been made. A few of the oldest hands remain at the cases, and the publications will be brought out on time. The compositors from the other departments of the papers will be put at the cases, and the places of the strikers will be filled as fast as possible.

THE most reliable stimulant for the growth of infants and children, and the one most gentle in its soothing effect, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

WHISKY IN BOND.

Interesting Statistics Regarding the Liquor Situation—What will Happen in Certain Contingencies.

Blunders in the Japanese Indemnity Fund Bill—Ingersoll's Misfortune—Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The hearing of the Star-route cases was continued to-day before Judge Wylie. The testimony was unimportant, nothing of general interest being brought out.

A BIG BLUNDER.

THE PRESIDENT DIRECTED TO PAY JAPAN $785,000 OUT OF HIS OWN POCKET.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—An instance of the effect of too many congressional cooks upon legislative broth is found in the present condition of the Japanese indemnity fund bill. As amended by striking out and inserting various words and lines, it is left so that the President is directed to pay Japan $785,000 out of his own pocket. If the House should concur, the President would be justified in returning the bill with a demurrer. The original bill, as passed by the House, provided for the restoration of the fund to Japan, it never having been converted into the treasury. It was specified that this fund, under control of the department of state, was the money to be returned. The Senate struck out the words "fund under control of the department of state," and the amount inserted was simply the new sum, "$750,000," which the President was directed to turn over to Japan through our minister to that government; this without appropriating anything. A line was also inserted directing that the bonds which comprise the funds shall be burned.

"BUG JUICE."

INTERESTING STATISTICS REGARDING THE WHISKY SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Passing through the treasury department I dropped in on one of the leading officials in the internal revenue bureau, and asked him how he thought the death of the bill extending the bonded period would effect the whisky interest throughout the country

"Very seriously," he answered, "unless the next session grants some relief, and that is not probable, I think."

"Why not?"

"Well, it will be the short session, you know, and will not be likely to do much on anything of that nature. Then, it will be the same Congress as this, and, having slaughtered the bill once, the friends of the measure would naturally have little inclination to ask much of it or prospect of getting it if it did ask."

"But if it should?"

"If the next session should extend the bonded period it wouldn't be so serious. Indeed, I don't think the quantity to be taken out of bond in the next year—that is, the quantity that will be forced out or required to pay a tax if it remains in—is over 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 gallons."

"But the next year?"

"The next year would be very serious. If no relief is granted the quantity that would be forced on the market the next year would be something alarming. It would upset the market entirely, as the owners would be forced to sell it to raise money to pay the tax on it."

Later in the day I gathered from figures furnished by Commissioner Raum the amount that will be thrown out of bond—or rather, that will be forced to pay tax during the next three years, should the law remain as it now stands.

Making upon my estimate on the quantities and ages of the whisky in bond in the data of which these figures speak—and they practically show the situation to-day—I find the quantities that will, during the next two years, arrive at the age at which the tax must be paid, to be in round numbers as follows:

1882-3.	Gallons.	1883-4.	Gallons.
July	200,000	July	1,500,000
August	200,000	August	500,000
September	200,000	September	1,000,000
October	350,000	October	2,000,000
November	650,000	Novebr	3,000,000
December	1,100,000	December	4,000,000
January	1,500,000	January	4,300,000
February	1,700,000	February	4,800,000
March	2,250,000	March	6,000,000
April	2,500,000	April	6,400,000
May	2,700,000	May	6,250,000
June	2,500,000	June	5,600,000

INGERSOLL'S MISFORTUNE.

THE STRANGE MENTAL ALIENATION OF A PROMINENT LAWYER.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A brief announcement was made in Saturday's dispatches that E. C. Ingersoll, one of the counsel for Ex-Senator Christiancy in his divorce suit, had become insane and was confined in an asylum. It turns out to be a very sad case. He is laboring under the belief that he has suddenly gained great wealth. One statement is that he has a patent out on which he is going to realize $1,000,000, and was to be paid $100,000 this week for the idea alone embraced in the patent and before models were prepared. He thinks he should live in a style commensurate with his suddenly acquired affluence, and busied himself purchasing goods of various descriptions to conform to his supposed changed condition in life. He said he was going to build a fine white marble mansion superior to anything ever seen here, the interior to be finished in the richest style that money could produce. Fine furniture was to be added to it, to be added, and handsome horses and carriages for family use. When he met friends in the street he told them that he had made $5,000,000 by five minutes' brain work, and would soon be a Croesus. He reached his office sometime between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, and declared that the furniture and bookcases were unbecoming a man in his station, and said he would dispose of these immediately. Calling in two men he directed them to lift all the books out of the cases, and to have all the furniture carried out into the street. He told the men to take the furniture to an auctionhouse and dispose of it at any price, remarking that in two or three minutes he would have the office refurnished in elegant style; that he had ordered maple and rosewood furniture, inlaid with pearl, and bookcases lined with satin and velvet. He wished the old furniture quickly removed so that it would not disgrace the new by contrast. His law partner being informed that the office furniture had been set out on the sidewalk, went there and in a brief conversation with Mr. Ingersoll discovered the state of the latter's mind. He temporarily persuaded him to let the furniture be replaced in the office. Mr. Ingersoll's wife shortly afterward called, and through her influence he was induced to go home. Later it was discovered that he had purchased a large number of law books from a city dealer, selecting the most elegantly bound and costly works, and had been negotiating for a lot on which to build his mansion, besides making arrangements to purchase horses and carriages. The cause of this sudden loss of reason cannot be accounted for. He has been a close student of the law, and prepared the revised code for the District of Columbia, which is before Congress for adoption. Mr. Ingersoll stands high as an attorney and gentleman, and for years has enjoyed a lucrative practice, having been from the beginning one of the counsel for Ex-Senator Christiancy in the divorce suit now pending between him and his wife.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—*House.*—The House by a vote of 154 to 30 passed the Senate bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to examine and report to Congress the amount of all claims of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas and Nevada and the Territories of Washington and Idaho on account of money expended and indebtedness incurred in repelling invasion and suppressing Indian hostilities.

A joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to erect at Washington's headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y., a memorial column, and to aid in defraying the expenses of a centennial celebration to be held in that city in 1883, was passed.

Mr. Young introduced a bill amending the law relating to internal revenue; referred. It provides that after the 1st of October, 1882, there shall be levied and collected on distilled spirits a tax of fifty cents on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof. That after the 31st of July, 1882, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and similar fermented liquors, a tax of eighty cents for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and that the commissioner of internal revenue shall hereafter allow a deduction of seven and a half per cent. on all stamps sold to brewers and used by them in their business.

A number of bills were introduced and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Updegraff [Ia.], chairman of the Committee on Law, restricting the election of President and Vice-President, reported a bill "To fix a day for the meeting of the Electors for President and Vice-President; to provide for and regulate the counting of votes, and decide the questions arising thereon," as a substitute for the Senate bill on the same subject.

The Speaker having ruled that this was privileged matter, Mr. Rice [Mass.] raised a question of consideration, but the House decided—ninety-five to fifty-four—to proceed with the consideration of Mr. Updegraff's bill, and Mr. Updegraff arose to explain briefly the provision the of measure, which he said might properly be called a compromise bill. The bill provided that a candidate declared not elected might proceed against his competitor by action in the nature of a *quo warranto*, but could not proceed against him by injunction.

Mr. Browne [Ind.] offered and advocated an amendment, striking from the bill the sections providing for the adjudication of the presidential title by a judicial tribunal. The bill was debated at some length; Messrs. Hewitt, Hammond, Carlisle and others participating.

Mr. Updegraff closed the debate in a brief speech, declaring that should the motion made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Browne] prevail, he would vote against the bill. Mr. Browne's motion was agreed to without a division, and the question recurred on the adoption of the substitute as amended and it was rejected—yeas, 93; nays, 100. The question then recurred upon the Senate bill, but the House refused to order it to a third reading, and it was recommitted to the Committee on Law, respecting the election of President and ViceP-resident. Adjourned.

Senate.—A number of unimportant local bills passed.

The bill appropriating $800,000 for the extension of the executive mansion passed.

Presiding Officer Davis, of Illinois, in presenting the credentials of Henry B. Anthony, re-elected senator from Rhode Island, said for the second time in the history of the government a member of this body had been chosen for the fifth consecutive term, and expressed the hope that Mr. Anthony would be blessed by Providence with health and happiness his remaining years.

The House bill to enable national banks to extend their corporate existence was then taken up and debated at great length.

Without action on the bill the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The tariff commission was confirmed by the Senate. The final vote on the confirmation stood—yeas 31, nays 21.

The cabinet postponed until next meeting the selection of a third member of the Alabama claims commission.

Secretary Folger ordered an investigation of the affairs of the cabinet shop connected with the treasury department under Foreman Hesler.

The following order has been issued by the war department: By direction of the secretary of war the sentence in the case of Second Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, Tenth Cavalry, will take effect June 30, 1882, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the army.

The conference committee of the Senate and House of Representatives reached an agreement this afternoon upon the army appropriation bill which will doubtless be ratified by the two houses. The Senate amendments were generally agreed to.

The House Committee on Commerce directed an adverse report on Mr. Belmont's bill, which professes to repeal the tonnage duties upon merchant ships and vessels of the United States and upon certain foreign vessels. The action of the committee is based upon the fact that a far greater proportion of the duties is collected from foreign ships.

Under the bill which passed the House today authorizing the secretary of the treasury to report to Congress the claims of States and Territories for expenditures made in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities, and which now goes to the President for approval, Texas will claim about $1,500,000, Kansas about $240,000, Nevada about $323,000, California about $40,000, and Oregon about $50,000.

About seventy-five members attended the Republican caucus this evening; Representative Robeson presided. The caucus was devoted to the discussion of the Kelley bill, to reduce internal revenue taxation. It was decided to support the bill with the provisions relating to whisky, tobacco and the capital stricken out. The bill, as amended, provides for the abolition of the internal revenue taxes on bank deposits. Bank checks, matches, medicines and other articles are embraced in the schedule.

AFRAID OF THE BISHOP.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians Sidling toward the Ladies in His Fight with Ladies' Land League.

CLEVELAND, O., June 20.—In his present troubles Bishop Gilmour has found friends among the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The Hibernian Rifles, a local society, led off the other day by refusing to parade at a Ladies' Land League picnic, and the ladies resolved that the Hibernians were cowards and afraid of the bishop. To-day the representatives of twelve orders of Ancient Hibernians, comprising a membership of over 1000 Irishmen, met and resolved that "We indorse the action of the Hibernian Rifles in refusing to parade at the recent so-called ladies' picnic; repudiate and condemn as unpatriotic and un-Irish the persistent opposition to Church authority manifested by certain ladies of the Parnell Branch of the Cleveland Land League; brand as uncatholic and out of harmony with the whole history of our country the spectacle of appealing to the outside world for judgment on the Church; abhor and detest the disloyal spirit that could applaud insults offered to one from whom the Holy Ghost tells us to receive the law regarding faith and morals, and at the same time, without fear of censure or reproof from our bishop, profess ourselves to be Land Leaguers, ever ready to show our love for Ireland in ways other than words or anonymous communications to the daily press." It appears to be evident that the war between the Ladies' Land League and Bishop Gilmour will untimately lead to a big split in the Catholic Church.

DAVITT AT BOSTON.

The Irish Patriot Enthusiastically Received—His Speech.

BOSTON, June 20.—Between 7000 and 8000 people gave Michael Davitt loud and prolonged cheering as he appeared to-night on the platform of the Mechanics' Fair building, accompanied by John Boyle O'Reilly, Mayor Prince and other well-known citizens. Mayor Prince presided. As Davitt came forward he was received with such bursts of cheers that it was some time before he was able to proceed. When the applause had subsided he read a carefully prepared address in calm and dispassionate language, presenting of the wrongs and grievances of Ireland and the remedies which, in his judgment, should be applied. He explained that his address was intended rather for an American than an Irish audience, and it was to appeal to the understanding of the American people through their press that he was speaking to this large assemblage. The position of the American people in the contest is purely a judicial one, and public opinion in this country will only consider the facts and statistics as presented by the Irish Land League. The speaker then presented the statistics and argued that landlordism as it stands to-day is a wretched, complete and unmitigated failure, and it has resulted in the peasantry being compelled to live in one-room huts, on inferior diet, amid agrarian crimes, murder and disaffection. He then proceeded to show that for the last seventy years millions of dollars had been extracted yearly from the labor and soil of Ireland by some 10,000 individuals who contributed scarcely anything to the country themselves. Side by side, with this vast drain of Irish wealth during the past century, are no less than five famines. Upward of 2,000,000 of our people starved during the period of these famines, and millions of dollars have been abstracted by a few thousand landlords; and yet Englishmen cannot understand why we want this state of things abolished. The speaker showed that but one-fourth of the land of Ireland is under cultivation, and explained the various plans suggested for remedying these evils, all of which he though were too much in the interest of landlords themselves. My plan of settlement is this: Let the government issue bonds, or raise a public loan of the amount of £140,000,000, bearing three per cent. interest. Let this sum be a compensation to the landlords for the land which their ancestors seized from the people of Ireland, without any compensation whatever being granted. Let the land tax of ten per cent. or about one-half, be paid to the landlords for rent, to be paid to state for the loss of liberal revenues. Let Ireland have the right of self-government, and let Ireland be administered by an Irish Parliament. This is what I advocated in Liverpool, and this is my explanation of what I mean by giving land to the people, and this is what I say here to-night. A peasant proprietary offers nothing to the industrial, non-agricultural masses of Great Britain and Ireland. Nevertheless, if this solution of the Irish agrarian war is resolved upon, or undertaken by the government in preference to my scheme