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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1882. VOL. XLII—NO. 149

THE Democratic Convention, after a very stormy and prolonged session, yesterday adopted a platform with a fifty-and-three plank, and at 12:15 this morning nominated General William B. Bate for governor, on the fifth ballot. The debate on the platform was very stormy, and many distinguished delegates from Maury, Hamilton, Montgomery and other counties left the hall upon its adoption, and propose to hold a separate convention to-day. We hope these, acting upon the sober second thought, will return to the fold and acquiesce in the vote of the majority. This is good, old-fashioned Democratic doctrine, and it must prevail. As to the nominee it is almost needless to say that he should receive the solid support of the party. Much of his life has been spent in the public service, and his gallantry as a soldier in the Mexican war and during the late civil war are part of the proud record of the State. This is the fourth convention since the war at which his has been a conspicuous name for gubernatorial honors. He contested with John C. Brown and Porter and Marks at the conventions which nominated them for that office, and with Andrew Johnson for the United States senatorship, and also with Senator Harris. He has always had a large following, and, although so often defeated, has ever manifested a manly willingness to do what he could for the party. His canvass against Foote, in 1876, will long be remembered. He will make a vigorous and telling canvass against Hawkins, and ought to carry the State by a sweeping majority. The APPEAL hopes that the spirit of concession that has always animated Gen. Bate will become general with the Democrats of the State, and that all will rally to the standard of the party borne by so distinguished a soldier, and so honorable and manly a Democratic leader.

THE stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston railroad will, it is confidently expected, vote to-day to merge that road into a grand trunk line, which shall also embrace the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Norfolk and Western, and the Shenandoah Valley road, giving Memphis a through line to Norfolk and also to New York, via Baltimore and Philadelphia, with only one change of cars, at Chattanooga, where a sleeper can be had that lands the passengers in Jersey City. This consolidation the APPEAL regards as the next thing to a new railroad, as it secures to Memphis a through and independent trunk line that will accord us fair play.

GENERAL HURST, a prominent Mississippi Republican, in the course of an interview with a reporter of the Washington *Critic*, speaks slightingly and disparagingly of General Chalmers, and denounces him as a "liar and a hypocrite." However much Democrats may differ with the last four words them will agree that such epithets can apply to a gentleman who, in peace as in war, has borne himself with the pride that becomes his social position, and has maintained the title to the people's confidence which was so long implied in various high and dignified official positions. Gen ral Chalmers is wrong in his present attitude of opposition to the Democratic party, and we believe the people will at the fall elections make him understand that he is wrong by electing him to stay at home, but he is not a "liar" nor a "hypocrite."

A SUGGESTION comes to us that the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad should be made the occasion of a celebration of some sort by the business men of Memphis, to which the people of the country through which this road passes ought to be invited. The Cotton Exchange, in connection with the officers of the road, could, if they would, make a pleasant affair of this sort. The Chesapeake is one of the longest lines of road ending here, and has been so for the means of developing an immense territory that, before its advent, was almost closed against improvement and immigrants. What it has done so far is nothing compared with what it will do in the future, and of this Memphis may become the direct beneficiary by a little effort. What say the merchants of Memphis to a celebration of the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad?

AMONG the needed sanitary reforms, and one of the most pressing just now, is the establishment of an *abattoir*. Dr. Thornton, the efficient president of the Board of Health, has for the past three years annually urged this matter upon the attention of the Taxing-District Council, but so far without any results. The APPEAL, speaking for the public, seconds the arguments of the doctor—all of them sound, sensible and pointed—and since a majority of the butchers seem to be willing, hopes the Council will pass an ordinance compelling the establishment of an *abattoir* in South Memphis, near the river, at a point easily accessible by a good roadway. Besides the fact that it would relieve the northern part of the city of what is admitted to be a nuisance it would, by compelling the slaughter of all animals at one place under the supervision and inspection of the health authorities, protect the people against the sale of diseased meat, and put a stop to the stealing and slaughtering of cows which has grown to the proportions of a regular business, if common report is to be believed. The Council, in deference to the public demand, should take this question up at its next meeting and appoint a committee to confer with the butchers and stock men as to a location and the erection and management of an *abattoir*.

AT the next meeting of the Board of School Visitors a superintendent of schools is to be elected. The only candidates so far brought to public attention are the present faithful and competent incumbent, Mr. Collier, and Miss Tovel, principal of one of the public schools. The APPEAL, mindful only of the public interests, cannot become the partisan of either of these candidates. The School Board is responsible to the public for what it may do in this behalf as in every other, and it must make a selection that will give general satisfaction not because of the person, but because of his or her ability to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and well. Miss Tovel is a young woman of decided merit, who has won her way up to her present position by study, attention and devotion to her duties. She is an excellent teacher, painstaking and earnest, prompted by a love of the profession of her choice and a desire to prove her capacity by the rapid advancement and solid attainments of her pupils. These all speak eloquently of her, and would rejoice to see her occupy the place to which she honorably aspires. They feel that she would honor and dignify the position, and would silence those who have no faith in women's work by an unswerving performance of its duties. To this the APPEAL yields ready assent, believing that Miss Tovel would make a faithful officer, and her elevation to the superintendency would be regarded by the women of Memphis as a great advance toward the position all thinking men would see them occupy, of absolute equality before the law and in the race of life.

50-3 THE FIGURES

At Which the Democracy of Tennessee Concluded Yesterday to Settle the State Debt, After a Very

Stormy Debate—A Great Many, Perhaps One Hundred, Delegates Propose to Hold Another Convention.

General W. B. Bate, of Davidson, Nominated for Governor on the Fifth Ballot Amid Great Rejoicing.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, June 21.—The Democratic Convention, after several adjournments and without transacting any important business, got regularly at work at 2 o'clock p.m.

Chairman Patterson announced that the Committee on Resolutions and Platform would be ready to report in fifteen minutes, and suggested that the recess be extended for that time.

Loud calls were made for Senator Bailey, and in answer that gentleman appeared at the stand and made a short speech, requesting the privilege of expressing his views when the committee reported.

Loud calls followed for General W. B. Bate, but before that gentleman could respond, had he been present, B. W. Wrenne, of Davidson, arose and demanded that the chairman call the convention to order, which was done.

Mr. Wrenne then offered the following resolution, moving its adoption on a call by counties:

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention do hereby pledge themselves to abide by and submit to the action of the majority of the convention, both as to the nominee selected and the platform adopted.

Senator Bailey arose to a point of order, but was interrupted by loud calls of "Put it," "I second it."

General Luke E. Wright, of Shelby, arose to a point of order, and said: "Every member is presumed to be loyal to the party. They had been selected by local conventions of Democrats, and such a resolution was a reflection on the good faith of the convention. During the war oaths of loyalty were necessary to bind people. When such action as this became necessary Democratic ties became extremely loose."

Mr. T. M. McDonnell, of Hamilton, made the point that a resolution had been adopted that all resolutions should go to the committee on Platforms and Resolutions.

The resolution was tabled.

The Committee on Platform then reported. Minority reports were also presented.

As presented, the majority report recommended fifty-and-three and fifty-and-four, and the abatement of the war interest. The latter clause was stricken out in order to try and bring back a number of delegates from Maury and Montgomery, who left the hall when the platform was reported.

At 7 o'clock to-night the debate over the platform was stormy, but it was put through by a big majority.

To-night the work of nominating a candidate for governor commenced. Robert L. Taylor, Isham G. Harris, Albert S. Marks, R. E. Thompson, W. L. Lodgerwood, John R. Neal, and J. D. C. Atkins were nominated. The names of Senator Harris and Ex-Governor Marks were withdrawn.

Second Dispatch.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, June 21.—To the surprise of many of the most knowing ones, the convention to-day adopted a platform settling the debt of the State at fifty, with three per cent. interest. This settlement does not include the State debt proper, which is to be paid in full, but refers to the bonds issued to railroads. The majority report, which was written by Colonel M. C Galloway, of the Sub-Committee on Platform and Resolutions, was adopted, excepting that section which referred to the settlement of the State debt. The committee reported in favor of fifty cents, with three per cent. interest for ten years and four per cent. interest for the first ten years, and four per cent. thereafter to maturity.

The convention, at 7 p.m., adjourned to 8:30 p.m.

On re-assembling, the provision in the platform excepting the war interest from payment was reconsidered and stricken out.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform as adopted:

First.—That the Democrats of Tennessee, with their majority of the popular vote, are the rightful guardians of the honor and good name of the State, and that they willingly accept the duty and responsibility of preserving them from taint or suspicion, and that legally it is their right and duty to settle its indebtedness.

Second.—That while we accord to all an honest difference of opinion, we regard the enactment of the sixty three-four-five-and-six as unwise, because it is, in our opinion, not in accord with the views of the people.

Third.—That there is a portion of such, as the bonds issued for the building of our capitol, for the purchase of the Hermitage, etc., and commonly known as the State debt proper, with accrued interest, the validity of which has never been disputed by any portion of the party, we consider as a valid and sacred obligation of the State, and favor the payment of the same in full.

Fourth.—That we tender to our creditors a settlement of the remainder of the State debt by paying one-half the principal and accrued interest, by issuing the bonds of the State bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum for the first ten years, and four per cent. interest from thence to their maturity.

Fifth.—That we are unalterably opposed to every species of monopoly as destructive of liberty and the best interests of the people, and to this end we favor the establishment of a commission, the object of which shall be to regulate the tariffs charged by the railroads of the State so as to put an end to unjust discrimination by said roads in favor of through as against local freights; and that we favor such a system of taxation as will force railroad companies to pay their just proportion of the taxes of the State according to the real value of their property.

Sixth.—That we favor the time-honored doctrine of instruction, and recognize the right of the people at all times, and upon all questions, to communicate their views to their representatives; that we favor an efficient public school system and the liberal education of all the children of the State.

Eighth.—We arraign the Republican party for its venality and corruption in the administration of the State and national governments, and for its total disregard for all civil service reform; and do hereby declare our unqualified opposition to the practice of said party in levying upon the employes of the government a tax for political purposes.

Ninth.—That we are in favor of paying in full all bonds of the State held and owned on. [The telegraph here stops short, leaving the sentence unfinished.—EDS APPEAL.]

The convention then proceeded to a ballot for the nominee for governor, with the following result:

First Ballot.—General William B. Bates, 589; Robert L. Taylor, 288; J. D. C. Atkins, 214; John R. Neal, 97; William L. Ledgerwood, 76; Robert E. Thompson, 65.

THE LOUISVILLE SHOOT.

A Fine Day's Sport Before a Large Audience.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—The second day's shoot of the Louisville Sportsmen Association was held yesterday, and fine sport was enjoyed, the shooting being unusually good—the best shooting of the meeting. Among those by Kleinman, of Illinois, and Claudel, of Louisiana. The attendance was very large, about fifty noted marksmen coming in last night and taking part in the matches.

THIRD DAY.

The third day's shoot of the Louisville Sportsman's Association, which was held to-day, was witnessed by a very large crowd. The entries in all the matches were very large and the shooting very fine.

The first match was for a purse of $500; class shooting; six single birds, at twenty-five yards rise, was won as follows: First money, amounting to $242 25, was divided between Hareho, W. F. Young, W. S. Perry and Wagner; second money, amounting to $145 50, was divided between Gillespie, of Chicago, and Beck, of Indiana; third money, amounting to $76 90, was divided between Meadows, of Tennessee, and Henry, of Kentucky. The second match was for a purse of $500; class shooting, ten single birds, twenty-five yards rise, forty-two entries, was won as follows: First money, amounting to $204 45, was won by Hamlond; second money, amounting to $122 55, was divided between Perry and Cooke; third money was divided by Henry and Hazzard. The chief feature of the day was the great State team match, in which there were fourteen entries; two men to a team, nine single birds, at twenty-five yards, and three pair of birds, at eighteen yards rise, to constitute the match. First money was won by the Alabama team, consisting of Tunstall and Jones; second money was won by the Tennessee team, composed of Meadows and Leslie; and third money was won by the Kentucky team, composed of Hammond and Hazzard. The match was a very exciting one, and a number of ties was shot off.

ALASKAN AFFAIRS.

Indian Disturbances—Black Measles and Scarlet Fever Raging.

HARRISBURG, ALASKA June 21.—Snow is fast disappearing, and active preparations are making for resumption of mining operations. A slight Indian disturbance was promptly suppressed by Lieutenant Benham at Fort Wrangel. Business is fairly active. The Indians are quiet at every settlement in the Territory. The citizens are protesting bitterly against the tardiness of Congress in providing civil government.

Sitka advices, since the Wachusetts left, state that the Indians have exhibited signs of discontent, the usual number of hoochanoos being manufactured. The commander of the marine guard has had his hands full to preserve order.

The black measles and scarlet fever are raging fearfully among the children of the Russian half breeds. The liquor law is enforced so strictly that no prescription in spirits can be had for medical purposes, and the marine guard is left without a surgeon. Two surgeons of the Rodgers, who arrived on the Corwin, have been kept steadily occupied since their arrival affording relief.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

Unchanged at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The iron situation remains unchanged.

The Freight Handlers Still Out.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The freight-handlers' strike continues, and business along the piers is comparatively suspended, though some railroad companies are filling the places of the strikers as rapidly as possible.

Strike Brought to a Close.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The strike among the stevedores at the iron ore docks of the Joliet Iron and Steel Works, which led to an assault on the train and wounding Judge Pillsbury some days ago, came to an end to-day, the men returning to work. The strike was against the employment of non-union men.

More Mills Starting Up at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—The Booth Mill was started making rods this morning. At the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company's works departments are started up as rapidly as ready, and the company's officers say they have no difficulty in getting men. Tieman & Martin's steel-works will be started tonight on the night as well as day turn. No disturbance at the mills to-day. The number of men at the works continues to increase.

Pitiable Condition of the Irondale Strikers.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The condition of the strikers at Irondale, who struck against wages ranging from $1 50 to $2 per day is becoming pitiable. Their boasted reserve fund does not pan out, and many of them are actually suffering. They only grow more stubborn, however, preferring to depend on the town for support than to yield. The Hyde Park authorities have given notice that they will not on any condition give the strikers any aid, for which declarations the strikers hold the Calumet Iron and Steel Company responsible.

Printers Keep Away from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 21.—The dailies issued their full number of publications as usual yesterday and this morning. The strikers remain firm and are very peaceable. The *Courier* to-day published a double-column advertisement for compositors at the prices demanded by the strikers—thirty-three and thirty-five cents for day and night work, respectively, and announce that none of the strikers need apply, and editorially announce that the Courier will not be coerced into engaging men and paying prices by any foreign organization. The *Express* voices about the same sentiments and advertises for compositors. The publishers express confidence of being able to fill the places of their dissatisfied employes during the week.

Negro Rapist Lynched at Sardis, Miss.

JACKSON, June 21.—At Sardis, early this morning, an armed mob took from the jail Nathan Lucid, colored, charged with rape, and hanged him.

GLOOMY GUITEAU.

The Doomed Assassin at Last Awakening to a True Realization of His Awful Position.

Government Aid Asked for the Memphis and New Orleans Railroad and Levee Company.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Guiteau was reported by the jail officers to-day as unusually serious and uncommunicative. No person was permitted to see him but his spiritual adviser, who spent several hours with him. One of the officers remarked: "He has an anxious, haggard look, and I think he begins to realize that he is doomed." Warden Crocker stated that the execution would be a private one, and only a few members of the press and the jail officials will be permitted to be present. The gallows was erected some days ago in the east corridor of the north wing.

Miss Chevallier, of Boston, secretary of the National Society for the Protection of the Insane, had a short interview with the President in reference to Guiteau's cause, and arranged for an audience with the President to-morrow, when Dr. George M. Beard and others will advance arguments in favor of a short respite in order to allow a proper commission an opportunity to fully investigate the question of Guiteau's insanity.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.

THE WAY, SEVERAL ERRORS OCCURRED IN THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It having been discovered that the bill to regulate immigration, which passed the House Monday under a suspension of the rules, was not the bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Commerce, that committee, at a meeting this afternoon, began an informal investigation. It seems that Representative Van Voorhis, of New York, obtained the bill agreed upon from Representative Richardson, of New York, who had been directed to report the measure to the House as a substitute for the original bill introduced by Mr. Van Voorhis. Subsequently Mr. Van Voorhis suggested that in order to facilitate its passage it should be reported by a Democrat. This was agreed to and Mr. Van Voorhis handed the bill to Judge Reagan. Reagan, being familiar with the bill of the committee, discovered the measure handed him by Mr. Van Voorhis did not contain the committee's amendments, and assuming that the omissions were inadvertent he undertook to supply them, but failed to remember all of them. The bill as now reported by the bill as passed by the House differed from the committee's bill in several particulars.

STAR-ROUTE TRIALS.

THE UTMOST LATITUDE GIVEN THE GOVERNMENT TO PROVE CONSPIRACY.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the Star-route trials this morning Totten inquired whether the Court would rule out all evidence concerning acts committed prior to May, 1879. Judge Wylie answered positively in the negative, adding that the prosecution had the right to go back of the statute of limitations and prove circumstances contributing and leading up to the conspiracy which existed within the past three years. A mail-carrier testified to a number of trips made by himself, and another carrier was about to testify, when the Court inquired as to Bliss's object in introducing this kind of testimony. Bliss replied that he was trying to prove that the contractors had sworn to false affidavits; that the order for expediting had not been executed, and that Brady knew it.

The Court said that it was necessary to have a proper regard for a scheme of prosecution, and where the introduction of evidence was concerned, even one overt act established was sufficient for purposes of prosecution. This was no requirement that the indictment, after charging evil purpose, should set out every overt act. Now as to the competency question, said Judge Wylie, in my opinion, a conspiracy has not as yet been proved. We are, perhaps, getting toward that end, but with what success the government will make out their case I am at present unable to say. Certain frauds have been proved against certain contractors, but not enough evidence of connection has been presented as tending to prove these frauds. The evidence was good in the opinion of the Court, and the witness was directed to proceed.

During the examination-to-day Bliss interjected a remark which caused Wilson to exclaim: "Your Honor, we want Bliss sworn. He holds papers we want. We are going to subpena him anyway."

AN IMMENSE SCHEME.

THE MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY AND LEVEE COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day heard further argument on Representative Lynch's bill to aid in the construction of a projected railway and levee of the Memphis and New Orleans Railway and Levee Company. This bill is based on the proposition made by the Memphis and New Orleans Railway and Levee Company, incorporated under the laws of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, to build and operate a railroad from Memphis, by way of Vicksburg, to New Orleans, and for this end to build from the high land in Tennessee to the west bank of the Yazoo river, and along and as near the east bank of the Mississipi river as is consistent with convenience, permanence and safety of the levee upon which to lay the road. It provides that upon the completion of a line a connected and compact levees along the route which will protect the country from overflow by the waters of the Mississippi river, and the construction and equipment thereon of a first-class standard gauge railway of steel rails, the United States shall pay the semi-annual interest accruing for the first five years, and guarantee the payment of interest to accrue thereafter upon the first mortgage bonds, to be issued by the company to the amount of $50,000 per mile, upon that portion of its road built upon said levee; said bonds to mature fifty years after date, and to bear interest from date, payable semi-annually at the rate of four per cent. annually; provided, that the location of the line of said railway and levee, and the dimensions thereof shall be approved by the Mississippi River Commission.

Van Voorhis states that Mr. Reagan knew when he presented the report it was not the identical bill agreed on in committee; that Reagan told Mr. Hewitt he had altered the bill on consultation with Van Voorhis. It was supposed Reagan's committee was satisfied with his action. The bill as passed differs from the one agreed upon by the Committee on Commerce in substance, only in presenting that feature of the bill which permitted the sending back of paupers and criminals to the countries whence the come.

The arguments to day were by C. P. Huntington, General Thomas Ewing and J. Hale Sypher in favor of the passage of the bill. They asserted the building and maintenance of such a levee will diminish the expenditure now required for channel improvements between Memphis and Vicksburg, and earnestly indorsed the platform of the bill, which states that the levee will redeem from overflow the delta between the Yazoo river and Mississippi, thus removing obstruction to commerce between adjacent States, which are now to a large extent cut off from direct intercommunication by railway.

BUCHANAN VS. MANNING.

THE REPORT OF THE SUB COMMITTEE READY TO BE SUBMITTED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The report of the sub-committee on the contested election case of Buchanan vs. Manning of the Second congressional district of Mississippi, has been prepared and will be submitted to the full committee at an early day. This report, which will undoubtedly meet the views of the majority of the Election Committee, will take the ground that although frauds in Manning's interest were committed, there is not proof sufficient of fraud to overcome the large plurality by which he was declared to be elected. The committee will reject the returns of North Oxford precinct, in Lafayette county, which was returned at 1994 for Manning, and 1445 for Buchanan, because the Democrats intimidated Republican voters by bringing a cannon near the polls and firing it at intervals during the day. Three precincts in Desoto county and three in Marshall county are rejected, because the ballot boxes were stuffed, the United States supervisors excluded votes from the polls, and other gross irregularities committed. Of course advantage was taken of the Republicans in the matter of registration, and many of them were denied the privilege of voting, on the ground that they were not properly registered. There appears also to have been a general tendency to change the polling-places without giving due notice. On this point the report says: "There is some evidence tending to establish the fact that many of the voting-places were changed just prior to the election, and much confusion was thereby caused among voters. Many of them were not aware of the changes, and in some instances they did not know where new polling-places were established. Just how far this affected the result of the election we are unable to tell from the evidence. We can, however, readily imagine how a resort to changing polling-places, just before an election, would cause such confusion and unfairness as would defeat the popular expression of the will of the people through the ballot-box. The evidence in this case fails to establish the existence of such a state of affairs that we feel justified in not interfering with the election for this cause."

REDUCING THE REVENUE.

THE SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. FLOWER [N. Y.] FOR THE KELLEY BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following is the substitute offered in the House to-day by Mr. Flower [N. Y.] for the Kelley revenue bill:

First—Repealing several sections of the Revised Statutes embraced in title 25, chapter 3, beginning with section 3232 and ending with section 3246, imposing special taxes, to take effect May 1, 1883; and several sections embraced in chapter 5, beginning with section 3333 and ending with section 3354, relating to fermented liquors; and several sections embraced in chapters 9 and 10, beginning with section 3418 and ending with section 3440, relative to stamps on specific objects, and legacies and successions, to take effect July 1, 1883.

Second.—Repealing so much of sections 3408 and 5214 as impose a tax on bank deposits and bank capital, to take January 1, 1883.

Third.—Repealing all sections of title 35, chapters 6 and 7, beginning with section 3355 and ending with section 3406, relating to tobacco and snuff, and to cigars, to take effect January 1, 1884.

Fourth.—Making it the duty of the president and secretary of the treasury to discharge from service all officers and employes specially employed in carrying into effect the acts of Congress repealed by this act, and to reduce the remaining officers and employes to such number as will be required for the efficient and economical administration of the internal revenue laws, and requiring the secretary of the treasury to report to Congress at the beginning of every regular session what reduction of official force has been made, and the reduction of expenses in consequence thereof.

Fifth.—Making it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to report to Congress at the beginning of the next regular session upon the propriety of so amending the laws touching the tax on distilled spirits as to provide for taxing the capacity of all distilleries, thus enabling the government to dispense with the entire system of collection of internal revenue as now required by law, and the collection of licenses on distilleries through the custom officers of the treasury department.

Sixth.—Providing that all taxes assessed under sections repealed by this act shall be collected as heretofore, and all suits, prosecutions, rights of action, and liabilities originating under such sections shall in no wise be affected by the provisions of this act.

Mr. Flower states that the revenue will be affected by this substitute to the extent of $72,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

ANOTHER SQUABBLE IN THE HOUSE OVER THE LIBRARY BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—*House.*—The Speaker being absent this morning the House was called to order by Mr. Burrows [Mich.]

Mr. Reagan, rising to a question of privilege, stated that the bill passed Monday to regulate immigration was not in the shape which it was intended to pass it. The Committee on Commerce had intended to pass a substitute for the original bill, but by mistake the wrong draft was sent to the clerk's desk. A resolution was adopted requesting the Senate to return the bill to the House. The bill, as passed, charges the cost of returning paupers, criminals, etc., to the ports to which they belong, while the substitute charges it to the steamship companies bringing them over.

The House resumed consideration of the bill for the erection of Congressional Library building.

During the debate Mr. Townsend [Ill.] created a sensation by charging that the measure embodied a job of Eastern parties interested in the proposed site on Capitol Hill.

Messrs. Rice [Mass.], Humphrey, Reed and others replied, and a scene of confusion unusual upon the floor of the House was witnessed. Many angry words were uttered and counter charges made. On motion further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. Robeson [N. J.], from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the naval appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. McCord [Ia.] a bill passed authorizing the Rock Island and Southwestern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river at New Boston, Ill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Camp in the chair, on the bill to reduce the internal revenue tax, which was discussed at great length, and a number of amendments offered and read for information, among them a substitute by Mr. Flower [N. Y.]. The committee finally rose without action.

Mr. Blackburn [Ky.] submitted the conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Willits [Mich.], from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution directing the recommittal of the bill allowing Nebraska an additional representative. Adopted. The resolution states that the committee had acted upon an incorrectly certified census report, and gives the committee leave to inquire into the matter. Adjourned.

Senate.—Senator Mahone called up the Senate bill providing for public buildings at Lynchburg, Abingdon and Harrisonburg, Va. The bill has been amended by the Public Buildings Committee to provide for one building at Harrisonburg at a cost of $50,000. Senator Mahone moved to insert $50,000 for a building at Abingdon.

After some discussion Senator Mahone's amendment was agreed to.

Senator Morgan called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee of investigation into labor strikes, their causes and remedy, the committee to sit during vacation, to visit different places, to send for persons and papers, and to examine persons under oath, etc.

Discussion developed a general unanimity of sentiment in favor of the early passage of the resolution. The only diversity of opinion was as to the method in which the investigation should be made, whether by special or standing committee. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, with instructions to report within one week.

Consideration was then resumed on the House bill to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, which was considered at length.

Several senators stated that it would be impossible to finish the bill to-day, as several propositions remained to be offered.

Senator Allison asked and obtained unanimous consent to an agreement by which the debate will close at 5 o'clock to-morrow, and the bill and amendments then be voted upon.

Senator Allison submitted a copy of the bill recently reported from the Commerce Committee, for the construction of what is known as the Hennepin canal, which he intends to offer as an amendment to the river and harbor bill.

Senator Hill [Col.] submitted an amendment to be offered to the general deficiency bill, authorizing the payment of $2 50 per diem and mileage, at eight cents per mile, to witnesses in the Star-route cases from west of the Missouri river, and appropriating a sufficient sum to pay the same.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

CAPITAL BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, went to Baltimore this morning to participate in the Grand Army encampment.

The statement that Secretary Folger would issue a circular fixing a day of fifty per cent. on knit shirts and drawers was premature. The secretary has reached no final determination on the question.

The Utah Commission, composed of Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota, Algeron S. Paddock of Nebraska, George L. Godfrey of Iowa, James R. Pettigrew of Arkansas, and Ambrose B. Carlton of Indiana, has been confirmed.

Is Physical Perfection Worth Striving For?

Do you wish to be perfect in mind and body? Do you wish to be healthy and strong in all your parts? Then lay all other remedies aside and use Brown's Iron Bitters. It will surely infuse new life and new vigor into the whole human system. It gives perfection to every part, increases the muscles and strengthens the nerves.

DAVITT'S NEW PLAN

For the Nationalization of Land in Ireland Denounced by a Prominent Land-Leaguer.

The Repression Bill Further Discussed in the British Commons—American Pork in France.

DUBLIN, June 21.—Matthew Harris, a prominent Land Leaguer, has written to the *Freeman's Journal* denouncing the land nationalization scheme of Michael Davitt, and accusing him of outraging the feelings of Irish nationalists throughout the world, and sowing discord and disunion among the whole Irish race.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF ARMS.

It is stated that an extensive seizure of arms has been made in James street, in the lower part of the city.

QUINN RELEASED.

Quinn, late secretary of the Land League, has been released from Kilmainham jail.

FRANCE

DISCUSSION ON THE READMISSION OF AMERICAN PORK.

PARIS, June 21.—The Senate commenced the discussion of the bill for the readmission to France of American pork. Baron De Lareinty charged the supporters of the bill with being disregardful of the health of the working class. Weiertz reported that the committee stated that the formalities now in force were so vexatious that commerce would prefer the entire prohibition of the trade. Firard, minister of commerce, said the government accepted the bill as it then stood, reserving, however, the right to apply microscopic inspection if necessary. This clause of the bill will be discussed Thursday.

FUND FOR DISABLED ARTISANS.

The bill for the sale of a portion of the crown jewels and diamonds passed the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 345 to 90, with an amendment that the proceeds be applied to the fund for disabled artisans.

EGYPT.

SUICIDE OF THE FRENCH SECRETARY.

ALEXANDRIA, June 21.—Hoede, the French secretary of control, committed suicide here to-day.

PROGRAMME OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Arabi Pasha, Ragheb Pasha and Ahmed Raschid Pasha, members of the new ministry, returned to Cairo last evening. The programme of the new ministry includes the maintenance of *statu quo* and the fulfillment of international obligations.

TOUCHING THEM IN A TENDER SPOT.

Owing to the considerable falling off of customs revenue, receipts of railway and telegraph receipts, and a suspension of land revenues, combined with increased military expenditures, the state both of the budget of revenue specially assigned to the service of the debt, and the budget of revenue not assigned, is causing great anxiety in circles connected with European control.

WHO THEY ARE.

Ragheb Pasha, president of the Council, who was minister of finance under Ismail Ruchdi Pasha, and now minister of finance, is the son of the renegade Maltese, Ahmed Raschid Pasha, who was formerly successively minister of interior to Hassan Pasha. Cherci has been nominated for minister of public instruction, etc.

RUSSIA.

THE NEW PENAL CODE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—An elaboration of the new civil code has been ordered.

NAPTHA SPRINGS DISCOVERED.

The *Official Messenger* says that a number of naptha springs have been discovered in Imeritia.

SOME SECRET HISTORY.

Count Loris Melikoff and General Ignatieff, in conversation, they had together before the downfall of the late minister of the interior, had quite agreed that a step toward granting a constitution must be made in Russia at all hazards. General Trepoff, to whom Count Melikoff confided similar ideas at Ems, scouted the very thought of any such measure; but half of the imperial ministers, including Woroutzoff-Dashkoff, professed their approval of the step which General Ignatieff and his predecessor had determined on as a minimum of reform—namely, the nomination of provincial delegation, deliberating under the control of the emperor. For some reason or other, however, Woroutzoff-Dashkoff altered his mind after the project had been submitted to the emperor. Ignatieff, finding himself in a minority, had soon after to tender his resignation. Strange to say, since his fall from power General Ignatieff has actually come to be regarded by many people in Russia, who compare him with his reactionary successor, as a representative of progress.

IMPORTANT NIHILISTIC DISCOVERIES.

Important discoveries have been made in a nihilists lodging on Vasili Island. Forty-nine persons were arrested, including military officers and persons of position, and a large quantity of dynamite seized, also a mass of correspondence and plans of the kremlin at Moscow.

ENGLAND.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS FOR THE SAFETY OF GLADSTONE RESUMED.

LONDON, June 21.—The police precautions for the safety of Gladstone, which were recently allowed to lapse, have been resumed.

IN THE COMMONS.

In committee, on clause 11 of the repression bill, in the House, Gladstone stated that the government proposed to introduce words limiting the power of the police to search at night to occasions when there is reasonable suspicion that a secret society is actually holding a meeting. The Irish members accepted this as a reasonable and important concession.

G. O. Trevelyn, chief secretary for Ireland, in opposition to the various limitations to the right of search, appealed to the members to expedite the repression bill. Every day, he said, gave the Irish executive fresh reason to regard the position of the country with deep and increasing anxiety, and added seriously to the responsibility of those who prolonged the discussion.

BOYS FOR CANADA.

Forty destitute Catholic boys started from Liverpool for Canada, where they will be placed with farmers. Cardinal Manning pays the expenses. If the experiment proves successful a large number of boys will be sent next season.

ABBEY AND MRS. LANGTRY.

Henry Abbey, the American theatrical manager, has signed a contract with Mrs. Langtry, the actress, for a tour in America, beginning in November next.

GLADSTONE'S MEASURES OF REFORM.

Gladstone, receiving a deputation of Scotch farmers, spoke strongly in favor of compensation for improvements made by tenants and the abolition of entail, though he despaired of legislation on the subject this year.

THE BRITISH CABINET DIVIDED.

The *Standard* says there is reason to believe that there are differences in the cabinet in regard to the Egyptian question, and that the retirement of John Bright, should an active intervention be decided upon, is probable.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

BUENOS AYRES, June 21.—A revolution has broken out in Uruguay.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The Hillsdale crew arrived in excellent health.

LEMBERG, June 21.—Three hundred and four Jews from Russia have just started for America. Six hundred more will start to-day.

TORONTO, June 21.—The *Globe* believes that when the full election returns are in it will be found that the old government majority of eighty-six will be reduced below sixty.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Russian student through whose help the Russian government obtained the maps of the coast defenses of Germany has committed suicide. It is reported that Meiling, who was arrested on the charge of supplying Russia with the plans of the German coast defense, has made a confession.

IF you come home late, bring your wife a bottle of German Corn Remover. Result: Happiness.

A Bloody Fight at Houston, Texas.

HOUSTON, TEX., June 21.—Early yesterday morning at Emancipation Grounds, Chas. F. Wilham was fired upon by a negro and instantly killed. As Deputy-Marshal Glass was lifting the body of the dead man he was fired upon, the bullet entering his right shoulder, coming out the side of the neck. A colored boy was killed by a stray bullet. A negro named Spencer was also shot in the back of the neck by a stray shot. John Glass, brother of the deputy, went to his assistance, but was disarmed and expelled from the grounds. A notorious negro politician, Ed Jamison, was arrested as one of the murderers of Wilham, and Frank Buford and party for shooting Deputy Glass.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The city is profusely decorated to-day in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic. The streets and houses along the line of march were filled with people anxious to witness the grand parade. The Presidential party, General Sherman and Speaker Keifer arrived and were escorted to the mayor's reception-room at the city hall, where they were welcomed by the governor, mayor and many prominent citizens. The President and party, who had been joined by General Sherman, held quite a levee at the city hall. The line of parade commenced forming about 9:30 o'clock. The first military division of the column, under General J. E. Herbert, formed on Broadway, the right resting on Canton avenue. The second division, under command of General George T. Merrill, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, formed on Lombard street, west, the right resting on Broadway; and the third division, consisting of the other departments, headed by Maine, formed on Lombard street, east, the right resting on Broadway. The entire column was under command of General Romeyn B. Ayres, of the United States army. The line of march was from Broadway along Baltimore street to Eutaw, to Franklin, to Howard, to Monument, to Charles, to Fayette, to Calvert, to Lexington, to Holliday, to the front of the city hall, where the column was reviewed by President Arthur, Secretary-of-War Lincoln and General Sherman. After passing the city hall the column proceeded down Holliday street to Exchange Place, a few blocks distant, where it was dismissed. The line occupied a little over an hour in passing the point of review. The distance of the march was about three miles and a half, and there were probably 7000 men in line.

The sixteenth annual session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was called to order at 1 o'clock in the Academy of Music by Mr. Merrill, with Colonel Wm. M. Olin, adjutant-general, and Alfred C. Monroe, assistant. The roll-call and the reading of the record was dispensed with. The reports of the officers were called for and committees appointed, after which the convention adjourned until Thursday. The reports are all encouraging, the order having been specially prosperous in Ohio and Illinois. The encampment will be taken as taking increased interest in the Grand Army and inquiring into its purposes. New posts have been installed in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. The encampment has $40000 in bank, $5000 invested in United States bonds, and other assets amounting in all to over $12,000. The order now num