State Library dh

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1883. VOL. XLIII--NO. 38

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain and snow, northerly to easterly winds, slight fall followed by slowly rising temperature, lower barometer.

THE people of Nashville are working in the interest of a branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad from a point near Stanford, Ky. This would give them another connection with Memphis, to which necessarily they will ship all that they intend for foreign markets via New Orleans.

SENATOR LAMAR, who is not heard more than once a year, and whose conservative tone and thorough knowledge of his subject always command attention, created the sensation of the capitol on Wednesday by his two hours speech against the tariff. "There had been no previous announcement," says a speaker, "and the galleries were not fuller than usual, but the Senate listened attentively, and those fortunate enough to be present at the time are saying to less lucky neighbors: 'You should have heard him.'"

THE condition of the people in some parts of Ireland is very distressing. Deaths by starvation have already occurred in the town of Loughres, and the poor law guardians, the bishop and the priests say they are without means to prevent it. Relief is needed, and earnest appeals are being made in behalf of the victims of an agricultural system which seems to grow worse as that in other parts of the world grows better. The Irish people in America, always liberal where their fellow-countrymen are concerned, will no doubt do something for them, and promptly.

ACCORDING to the report of the commissioners of immigration of New York just made to the governor and Legislature of that State, the number of passengers from foreign ports that arrived at the port of New York during the year 1882 was 520,355, of whom 476,086 were aliens and 44,269 were citizens of the United States, or had previously visited this country. The number arriving in 1882 exceeded the immigration of 1881 by 70,717, and is the largest of any one year since the establishment of the commission. The nationalities of the alien passengers were as follows: Germany, 198,468; Sweden, 42,517; Ireland, 32,768; England, 40,849; Norway, 15,147; Switzerland, 12,068; Bohemia, 7179; Scotland, 13,557; Russia, 15,900; Hungary, 11,944; Denmark, 12,834; Netherlands, 7078; France, 4667; Wales, 4451; Austria, 2707.

LEO HARTMANN,

The Russian Nihilist, Says the Movement Has Not Been Suppressed in That Country, and

Declares that the Coronation of the Czar Shall Not Take Place—Prince Napoleon Released.

VIENNA, February 9.—The Count de Chambord will issue a manifesto directly after the adjournment of the French Deputies.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S PAINS.

BERLIN, February 9.—Bismarck's pains returned after he had experienced some temporary relief.

THE CIMBRIA DISASTER.

HAMBURG, February 9.—At the court of inquiry, Saturday, into the disaster to the steamer Cimbria the following persons from the Sultan will be examined: Capt. Cuthill, the first and second officers, the first engineer, carpenter, boatswain and two seamen. At the time of the collision one of the seamen was lookout, and the other and the boatswain at the helm. The witnesses at the preliminary inquiry will conclude the depositions. The officers saved from the Cimbria will be cross-examined. The witnesses of the Cimbria will be examined Tuesday.

Sensational disclosures are expected Tuesday. It is reported the officers of the Hamburg-American Line had news of the disaster at 10 o'clock on the morning of January 12th.

ENGLAND.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

LONDON, February 9.—Judah P. Benjamin, who has retired from practice, was advised by doctor of the highest reputation in Paris, that the state of his heart renders protracted argument in court unsafe for him. He is otherwise in good health.

The *Times* eulogizes Benjamin, and says English mercantile law profited by the reception accorded Louisiana's accomplished jurist.

TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

In the shaft of the Severn tunnel works to-day four men were killed outright, and several so seriously mangled that they are expected to die.

ARCHBISHOP M'CABE.

Archbishop McCabe's condition is considered dangerous.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON RELEASED.

PARIS, February 9.—Prince Napoleon was liberated at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, the tribunal having quashed the indictment against him. The Prince returned to his residence on the Rue de la Course.

"LE VENGEUR."

Felix Pyatt has recommenced the publication of the communist journal, *Le Vengeur*, in which in 1871 he demanded the overthrow of the convention, the destruction of Thiers's residence and the demolition of the expiatory chapel. He now violently attacks the Senate.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, February 9.—The Dominion Parliament was formally opened by the Governor-General to-day.

The Governor-General, in his address from the throne, said: "While passing through the United States I was rejoiced to observe many evidences of regard for the empire of which this country forms so large a portion. May this friendship, so fully returned by us, be as enduring as it is natural and advantageous to the mutual interests of both great nations." The Governor General continues: "The progress of Canada during the last winter is unprecedented. Traffic can now be carried on the main line from Thunder Bay to within fifty miles of the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, a distance of over 1000 miles. It is confidently expected that the Rocky mountains will be reached the present year, and that within the same period substantial progress will be made on the Lake Superior section of railway, and the track laid upon the road now under contract in British Columbia."

IRELAND.

FIRST-CLASS PRISONERS.

DUBLIN, February 9.—Davitt, Healy and Quinn will be treated as first class prisoners during their confinement in jail.

RATHER DIE THAN EMIGRATE.

Woodhouse, poor law inspector at Glen Columbkill, in answering a demand for the employment of starving people who assembled at his hotel yesterday, admitted that there was distress in county Donegal, and advocated emigration, when some one in the crowd exclaimed, "We would rather die than emigrate."

O'BRIEN'S TRIAL.

The trial of William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, for seditious libel, began today. A. M. Sullivan, member of Parliament, who is defending the accused, challenged the whole jury on the ground that the sheriff neglected certain necessary formalities in summoning them. Triers, sworn to decide the question, decided against Sullivan.

Decrease of Agrarian Crime.

EDINBURGH, February 9.—Trevelyan, chief secretary of Ireland, in a speech, denied the statements made that the diminution of agrarian crime in Ireland was more apparent than real. He referred to the rapidity with which murderous crimes had diminished when it became apparent that murderers would be executed. He denied that the government suppressed freedom of speech or the liberty of the press. The government was ready to work with the Irish members of Parliament advocating legitimate schemes of reform.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S MOVEMENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 9.—The Czar appears to have entire confidence in the report that Alexander III. has stamped out. He has dispensed with his usual military guard, and walks the streets without a military escort.

NIHILISM IN THE ARMY.

The Russian Minister of War was recently advised that nihilistic leaflets passed the officers of the Army of the Caucasus. Strict inquiry having proved the correctness of the information, the incriminated persons were arrested. The investigation proved of a different character from the reported among the Ural Cossacks.

An Interview with Leo Hartmann.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Leo Hartmann, the Russian nihilist, who arrived in this city in company with six others, four of whom are known to be Russians, speaks freely of the revolutionary movement in his native country. He denied that nihilism had been suppressed, and declared that the coronation of the Czar would not take place on the 27th of May. The reason the Czar could not present more than one point to another in safety was because each district was under complete police surveillance and filled with spies. The nihilists permitted the Czar to live simply because they failed to reach him. The hour for action, however, is near at hand. Krapotkine was not really the chief of the nihilists. They had no personal chief and recognized no leader. His action in the social movement in France was simply that of a representative of the Russian nihilists when they met to form propaganda. The nihilist headquarters were not in England. The Executive Committee was composed of persons living in different sections. They met when necessary, then dispersed. Their action was not binding. Organization existed in all parts of Europe. Hartmann and his friends left last night on the Baltimore and Ohio train. Herr Most remains until Saturday.

CABLE CLICKS.

LONDON, February 9.—Corbaux, the artist, is dead.

LONDON, February 9.—A steamer was wrecked off Hurwick near the mouth of the Tyne.

LONDON, February 9.—The steamer building on the Clyde for the Inman Line will be named the City of Chicago.

BERLIN, February 9.—The Reichstag rejected the estimates for 1884-85, thus sealing the fate of Bismarck's biennial budget scheme.

CAIRO, February 9.—The Council of Ministers adopted the first thirty-four clauses of the new charter for Egypt, embodying the proposals made by Lord Dufferin.

ROME, February 9.—Deputy Cavallotti, Radical, has withdrawn his bill to recognize the Garabaldi campaign of 1867 as a national campaign, the government having engaged to provide for the sufferers by that campaign.

What the Pittsburg Manufacturers Think of the Tariff Bills.

PITTSBURG, February 9.—A number of the most prominent iron and steel manufacturers here have been interviewed in regard to the tariff and the effect of the passage of the bills at present before Congress. The general opinion expressed is unfavorable to the bills, and predictions are freely made that their passage would prove disastrous to the iron industries of this country. The Hon. H. W. Oliver, jr., of the Tariff Commission, said the reductions in the metal schedule already decided upon would open the doors to importations of a large quantity of foreign iron. The immediate effect of the passage of either bill in the present shape in this locality will be that there will not be work more than half the time next year. Joseph D. Weeks, secretary of the Western Iron Association, said the passage of the bills pending will be extremely disastrous. All over the country orders will stop coming into iron mills, and the result will be a general suspension of work until the extent of the reduction is fully known.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Address by the Agent of the Peabody Fund—Legislative Proceedings.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Colquitt was sworn in and seated.

Mr. Porter introduced a bill to settle the indebtedness of Memphis to police and other officers.

In the House, the joint resolution instructing congressmen as to the tax on leaf-tobacco was adopted, and Messrs. Champion and Williamson appointed a committee on the Torbett issue.

Dr. J. L. M'Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, addressed the members of the Legislature, urging an annual appropriation of $10,000 to the State Normal College.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR.

An Austrian Nobleman Attempts to Kidnap His Own Daughter.

PITTSBURG, February 9.—The *Leader* publishes the following: "Among those who visited one of the resorts on Lake Chautauqua last summer, was a young lady well known in society in Pittsburg and Allegheny, Miss A. She spent some time at the lake with a party of friends, among whom was a lady from one of the towns in the lower oil region, Miss B. Toward the end of her stay Miss A. invited Miss B. to come to Pittsburg and visit her during the winter. The invitation was accepted, and the families of the ladies were informed of the fact. A few days after this Miss B. told her friend the story of her family. Her father years ago was connected with the Austrian diplomatic corps in this country. While here he met a young lady who was wealthy and beautiful, and married her in spite of the opposition of her family. Two daughters were born to the couple, and for several years the lived together happily. Then the Austrian, who was a man of rank and ancient family, began to abuse his wife in a most shominable manner. At last the latter resolved to put up with the abuse no longer, and she fled to the home of her uncle, who, with an unmarried sister, lived in the oil regions, where he was well known and prosperous. Before the death of the poor wife, legal steps were taken to prevent the children from falling into the possession of their father. The mother died long ago, and the girls grew up to womanhood without knowing much about the history of their parents. One day a letter came from the father, saying he was in this country and wished to see his daughters. The request was refused. Other letters, some of which were threatening in tone, were received, but were not answered. In one letter he asked for the photographs of the girls. One of them chanced to hear of this, and unknown to her uncle, sent the pictures. Such was the story Miss B. told, and she added that she was afraid her father might do something rash, and she had a terror of meeting him. One evening, shortly after this, the ladies had an engagement to attend a hop. Miss A. went to the room of Miss B. about 8 o'clock, but found the apartment empty. She could further search, but without success. Miss A. was frightened, and told some of her gentlemen friends she was afraid Miss B. had been kidnaped. They took lanterns and started to search the grounds around the hotel. In about half an hour they returned without finding the young lady. There was, of course, a sensation, and in the midst of it Miss B. appeared. Her dress was torn, her hair was disheveled and she was in a pitiable condition mentally, being unable to speak from fright and almost frantic. She became unconscious and was taken to her room, where she remained delirious for almost a week. She had at first refused to tell what had occurred to her, but in her delirium she begged her father not to harm her, and showed the marks of his fingers on her arm. Bit by bit the story came out. It seems that she left the hotel porch, intending to run over to a cottage in the vicinity to see a friend. On her way she was stopped by some man with black hair and eyes who told her he was her father and intended to carry her off. She said she would not go, and then he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot her. He seized her and a struggle followed, during which he threw her shawl over her head to prevent her from screaming. He made her swear she would not tell anything about what had happened, and then she broke loose from him and escaped to the hotel. The man could not be found, although it was discovered he had been there. Miss B. was carefully guarded during the remainder of her stay, and owing to the trouble her visit to Pittsburg was given up. Her health was very much shattered by the affair, and she has not recovered from it yet, but is at her uncle's home under the supervision of a detective, who sees that no harm befalls her."

AMERICAN PORK.

Memorial Concerning the Threatened Prohibition of Its Importation Into Germany.

NEW YORK, February 9—The Chamber of Commerce has issued a memorial to the President on the subject of the prohibition of the importation of American bacon and hams into Germany. The memorial states that the conclusions drawn by the German government are not justified, and urges forcibly the reasonable ground for the contemplated prohibition of American bacon and hams. It concludes as follows: In view of the fact that the thorough and systematic exclusion of diseased hogs from our packing establishments can easily be proved to any fair-minded man that will take the trouble of examining into the process connected with the preparation of these products for market, your memorialists respectfully suggest that the German government should be invited to examine into this matter by a commission of experts sent to this country, before final decision is taken on the proposed measure.

CHARITY.

All men are liable to trips and falls;
The strongest cannot always travel straight;
And some have not the comprehensive late
That brings the help when need begins to call.

And some bear weights too heavy for their part.
It is not every one can find the grace
To do the right thing in the proper place;
But want of judgment is not want of heart.

Nor is the mental balance always set
Upon an even beam, so the least jar
May dull the fine edge of the bearing bar.
And make the man his level self forget.

And patterns molded by an angel's hand
Grow, in the finishing, more fit for hell;
It is not always possible to tell
The spaniel by the door at which he stands.

So, then, as all are liable to err,
The strongest should take pity on the weak,
And in the works of others ever seek
For good—the good they cannot find lufer.

Failed to Materialize.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The distinguished jury summoned to hold an inquest over the body of Michael Kelleher, the victim of a lunatic's frenzy at Bellevue Hospital, failed. Gen. Grant was on the Mexican Commission, and could not attend. Jay Gould sent a physician's certificate that he was suffering from facial neuralgia, Ex-Mayor Cooper was chairman of the assembly district committee meeting to-day, ex-Mayor Hall was excused on the plea of "press of business," Villard could not be found, and Sheridan Shook was out of town.

Western Union Litigation.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Judge Freeman, of the Superior Court, to day decided that the suits of Wm. S. Williams and others against the Western Union Telegraph Company for declaring $15,000,000 of Western Union stock void, be put over until the appeals taken by the Western Union from the previous decision of the same case have been decided.

THE new Duchess of Westminster, wife of one of the richest men in Europe, was married in a dress of white foulard, costing seventy-five cents a yard. This certainly is economy, and economy it is to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the great remedy for coughs and colds.

WHITE SLAVES.

Deplorable Condition of Mill Operatives in New England—Some Facts Brought Out in the

Investigation Before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor—Inconsistencies of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The War Department has been informed of the capture of Capt. Payne and his party of Oklahoma colonists. Gen. Sherman states that he supposes the captives will be taken to Fort Smith and turned over to the civil authorities, who will set them at liberty again, as already done on more than one occasion. Gen. Sherman thinks that more stringent laws should be enacted for the punishment of this class of invaders.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT CORK TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The United States consul at Cork, Ireland, has written an interesting dispatch to the Department of State in regard to the Industrial Exhibition of Arts, Products, Manufactures and Machinery to be held in that city during the summer and fall of 1883. The former exhibitions of this character which have been held in Ireland have failed to produce the hoped-for satisfactory result, owing to dissensions of a political character among their promoters. Profiting by their former experience, however, those having the present scheme in hand have decided upon ignoring all questions of patronage and politics, and the indications are that the forthcoming exhibition will be a grand success. In connection with the display of Irish products there will be held the annual agricultural, horse and dairy shows, the principal exhibitions of the kind held in the south of Ireland.

THE TARIFF.

SOME INCONSISTENCIES OF THE BILL NOW PENDING IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—In the Senate to day when the reserved paragraph levying a duty of six cents per 100 pounds on salt in bulk and ten cents per 100 pounds on salt in bags or other packages was taken up, Senator Vance moved to strike it out, so as to let salt go upon the free list, and made a speech in support of the motion. "This bill," he said, "seemed to be framed upon the theory of taxing all the necessaries of life and letting the luxuries come in free. I say that the poor man following the plow and reflecting on the heavy taxes he had to pay on his plow and his trace-chains, and his hat and his shoes, and his blankets, might console himself with the thought that Congress had not been quite inconsiderate, but to compensate for these burdens had provided for free palm-leaf fans and fiddle strings, and musical instruments 'symbolical' and best of all, free 'skeletons,' so that hereafter every man may have a skeleton in his closet without paying duty." The senator's remarks caused considerable merriment.

HEAVY ORDNANCE.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE—RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 9—The Special Senate Committee on Heavy Ordnance made a report to the Senate to day through Charles Logan. The committee recommend that the chief ordnance officer have the 100 ten-inch smooth bores now on hand converted into eight-inch breech-loading rifles, the proper lengthening of these 100 ten-inch guns at Iocla, the manufacture of two experimental steel breech-loading guns, one to be eight and the other ten inches in caliber, and the experimental cast-iron breech-loading rifles, twelve-inch caliber, and such number of cast-iron guns, banded with steel, as shall be necessary to thoroughly test the efficiency of this class of ordnance, and that the chief ordnance officer report to the most meritorious breech-loading devices, then to be offered to the Ordnance Department, and thoroughly test their efficiency and make a report; and that no other use and experiments with various new projectiles, and with the "multi-charge" system of guns. An appropriation of $500,000 is recommended.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF MILL OPERATIVES IN NEW ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, February 9—The examination of Frank K. Foster, of Massachusetts, was continued this morning before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Foster said most of the tenement houses in the cotton manufacturing cities of Massachusetts were owned by the mill-owners, and the lessees were compelled to furnish so many operatives. The houses were generally small, unventilated and uncomfortable, and the operatives were compelled to live in the companies' houses or be dismissed. The sewerage and sanitary facilities are terribly bad, and on summer nights the stench from the cesspools is nearly overpowering. The French Canadians are to New England what the Chinese are to California and the Pacific coast. Their morals are lower and necessitous condition more miserable than any other class of people. They come here to be sure how much money they can get to take out of the country. They do not wish their children to attend schools, and when compelled to send them, often move to other places. They seldom accept the right of suffrage. Out of a population of 88,653 in thirty-two cities in New England only 5996 are naturalized and 2859 property-owners. Foster spoke strongly against the employment of children of tender years. Little cash boys and girls are employed in large numbers in city stores, not old enough in many cases to be out from under the eye of their mothers. They work during the remainder of the evening from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening. The weary look of these little ones toward the close of their day's work is truly painful. The girls employed as showmomen are paid on an average $2 50 per week, and out of this they are compelled to board themselves and provide for all the necessities of life and dress themselves well. Society demands that they should be virtuous; yet, with the meager stipend received and the ten thousand snares placed around them by those over them, it is no wonder that many of them do not. There are some noble exceptions to the general rule concerning the treatment of employes. A firm in Boston provided a hall, the commercial rent value of which is $20,000 per year, in which their employes can meet in a social way, use a reading room, or give dining parties in. Over a year ago this firm established a fund to which each week each employe contributed a very small sum. Last summer they all drew lots, and the lucky one went to Europe under the direction of a member of the firm. The condition of the mill girl is to be deplored. Away from home influence and restraint, thrown often among the depraved of both sexes in low tenement houses, what a wonder is it their morals are too often low. "I speak advisedly," said Mr. Foster, "when I assert that the city of Lowell, Mass., alone presents a wide field for philanthropic work. There is more need there, and a better object than building places for decayed gentlemen or donating large sums to Harvard University. Large strides have been made in Boston toward giving the working people the benefit of art galleries and libraries by opening them on Sunday."

CONGRESSIONAL.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND BEFORE THE HOUSE TARIFF DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—*House.*—Mr. Belford, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported resolutions declaring it inexpedient to discontinue the coinage of silver under the existing law, and recommending the Committee on Appropriations to report a provision for additional vault room at some point in the Mississippi valley. Referred.

Mr. Kason offered a resolution that during the remainder of the session it shall be in order on any day after the morning hour to move a suspension of the rules, so as to consider in the House any regular appropriation or revenue bill which shall have been reported by the committee, and may then be in Committee of the Whole, or which may then be on the Speaker's table, and such motion shall be decided by a majority vote.

Mr. Hoak, chairman of the Committee on War Claims, reported back the bill for the payment of certain claims (Fourth of July claims) reported by the accounting officers of the treasury. Objection being made to its present consideration, it was made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

A joint resolution to close up the Military Academy bill was submitted and agreed to.

Mr. Deering reported adversely the bill authorizing the Mississippi, Albuquerque and Istrocean Railroad Company to construct a road through the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. Tabled.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

The pending amendment was the one offered by Mr. Haskell, reducing from one and three-tenths to one and two-tenths cents per pound the duty on sheet-iron thinner than one and a half inches and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge. Agreed to.

The item imposing a duty of one and one-tenth cents per pound on tin plates, etc., having been reached, Mr. Kasson moved to reduce the duty to one cent, which after an extended debate, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Haskell, the clause imposing a duty of one and nine-tenths cents per pound on corrugated or crimped iron or steel was struck from the bill.

The moment the next clause, imposing a duty of one and four-tenths cents per pound on cotton ties was reached, half a dozen members from Southern States were on their feet claiming recognition. Mr. Mackey was the fortunate man, and he moved to reduce the duty to thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. Blount said that there was not a single item of protection for the labor of the South, which had to compete against the slave labor of Brazil and the pellah labor of Egypt. If Congress had any regard for Southern labor, in the name of heaven let it alone in this little item of cotton ties.

Pending action the committee rose, and the House took a recess.

The House at the evening session passed a large number of pension bills and bills granting condemned cannon for monumental purposes. Among them were a bill granting a pension of $20 a month to the widow of Maj. Hawk, late representative from Illinois, and a bill granting eight bronze cannons for the purpose of erecting a monument to Gen. William H. Lytle, at Cincinnati.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Remonstrances were presented against placing lumber on the free list. It is stated that $300,000,000 are invested, and 1,000,000 men employed in the lumber business.

The bills to relieve ships and other vessels from compulsory pilot fees was reported favorably.

Senator Edmunds reported favorably the joint resolution providing for the termination of the fisheries articles of the Washington treaty.

Senator Ferry moved to take up the post-route bill. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 33.

The tariff bill was then taken up, and considered at some length, when the debate was interrupted by Senator Hale, who reported the naval bill. It appropriates $15,727,524, the Senate Committee added $513,900 to the aggregate of the bill as it passed the House, and that amount exceeds last year's bill by about $900,000, the addition being due to items for the increase of the navy, including the sum for the completion of the monitors. Senator Hale said the committee had struck out from the bill every particle of general legislation, so the bill as reported was a clear appropriation bill.

Senator Morrill reported the following substitution for the paragraph, of women's and children's dress goods, etc., which was agreed to: Women's and children's dress goods, coat-lining, Italian cloths and goods of like description composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animal, the value not exceeding twenty cents per square yard, five cents per square yard, and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; valued above twenty cents per square yard, and not exceeding one yard, and forty per cent. *ad valorem*; if composed wholly of wool, worsted, hair of alpaca, or other animals, or of a mixture of any two, or more of the same, and, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; but all such goods with selvedge made wholly or in part of other materials, or with threads of other materials interwoven for the purpose of changing the classification, shall be dutiable at the same rate per square yard and forty per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall be subject to a duty of thirty-five cents per pound, and forty per cent. *ad valorem*.

The motion to put salt on the free list was rejected after a long debate.

The duty on opium was increased from $6 to $10 per ton.

Several clauses in the chemical schedule, which were informally passed over, were considered and agreed to. The internal revenue portion of the bill taken up, but nothing was done, and the Senate shortly after adjourned.

MINOR MENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Nothing of interest developed in the Star-route trials to-day.

The President has nominated William Witte to be United States judge for the Southern District of Ohio, and Lot Wright to be United States marshal for the same district.

There is no foundation for the current paragraph to the effect that Mrs. Judge John Blair Hoge, of Western Virginia, was authority for the announcement of the engagement of Senator David Davis.

The resolution introduced in the Senate for the termination of the fisheries clauses of the treaty of Washington, provided that they shall be of no force on the expiration of two years after notice by the President.

There are no indications of the heavy storm predicted to-day by the weather prophet Vincent, and it is understood that he has withdrawn the prophecy concerning the great hurricane and tidal wave for March 11th.

In answer to the Senate resolution of inquiry concerning the enlistment strength of sugars, etc., Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury French replied that seventy-five per cent. is the nearest practical minimum standard of rating for assessment purposes.

Among the musicians to-day were: George W. Warts, Pennsylvania, secretary of legation to Russia; Lorne Rock, New York, United States consul at Fort Erie, Canada; Harry P. Dill, Maine, United States consul to Guelph, Canada; several registers of land offices and receivers of public money and a number of Western postmasters.

British Minister West has written a note to the Secretary of State, conveying the thanks of the Government of the Dominion of Canada to the Secretary of the Treasury for his action in placing at the disposal of the authorities of British Columbia the Wolcott for the purpose of proceeding to Fort Simpson, to rescue an anticipated attack of Indians on the English settlement at that point.

THE FLOODS.

The Ohio Still Rising at Cincinnati—No Further Damage Reported.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—The river continues to rise two inches an hour, and was fifty-seven feet three inches at 12:30 o'clock p.m. Dispatches show that it receded eight inches at Marietta. It will continue to rise here at least till to-morrow, and may reach sixty feet. No additional loss of property here is reported to-day, but business is much retarded. The Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, and the Dayton Short Line were unable to reach their depot to-day.

At Newport, Ky., fully 200 families were compelled to remove from their dwellings. Many more are driven to the upper stories. The weather is still cold and cloudy.

Midnight.—The river at midnight is still rising slowly, but will be falling to-morrow. The loss will be much less than usual at similar floods, on account of the gradual rise giving time to prepare. The river was falling at Portsmouth at 7 o'clock this evening. The chief losses here are the stoppage of the distilleries and other manufactories, and the disturbance of railroad traffic. No additional losses are reported at points up the river.

STILL RISING.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—*One O'Clock A.M.*—The river at this hour is 58 feet 6 inches, rising 1 inch per hour.

The Kentucky River Falling.

FRANKFORT, KY., February 9.—At 7:20 o'clock p.m. the Kentucky river is twenty-seven feet and falling slowly. The flood in the upper sections of Colorado say the bees of stock by the snow-storms and cold weather will amount to fifteen per cent.

Chattanooga, February 9.—Tom Wiggins, colored, finding his wife, from whom he had separated, in company with a colored preacher, cut her throat, and then cut his own.

Chicago, February 9.—The Chicago Commercial Exchange to-day passed resolutions calling on Congress for the enactment of an equitable bankrupt law during the present session.

Springfield, Ill., February 9.—The lower house of the State Legislature, after a heated discussion, passed a resolution asking Congress to pension veterans of the Mexican and Black Hawk wars, excepting Jeff Davis.

Jersey City, February 9.—Herman Hoover, a dry goods dealer, convicted of receiving $10,000 worth of property stolen by John C. Gray from his employers, J. W. Goddard & Co., New York, was sentenced to State prison for eighteen months.

Philadelphia, February 9.—The court has decided against the right of the City Council's comptroller to that office, and he issues a proclamation warning the authorities against recognizing any other comptroller than himself. He declares the occupant of the office an usurper.

Montgomery, Ala., February 9.—W. A. Chadwick, arrested for rifling the mails, was released on bond. He is owner of a large music and novelty store, and to-day made an assignment. His assets will largely exceed his liabilities. It is thought that his mind is affected by spiritualism.

Erie, Pa., February 9.—Owing to informality in selecting jurymen the present term of the Criminal Court suddenly came to

WICKED MRS. WELCH

A Millionaire's Son and His Handsome Wife in Trouble, All Caused by a Youthful

Limb of the Law—A Social Scandal that is the Town Talk of Hartford, Conn.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Hartford, Conn., is getting an unpleasant notoriety of late in the matter of unfortunate love scrapes and domestic difficulties, and recently the gossip of the town satisfied itself with the discussion of the breach of promise case of Williams against Emmons, the latter, a junior member of the firm of George A. Sawyer & Co., being sued for $15,000 damages. That case is dwarfed by a scandal which affects the marriage relations of Mr. J. Hart Welch and wife, who are young people moving in fashionable society, and who have hitherto enjoyed all the luxuries of wealth. Mr. Welch is the son of State Senator Welch, a large manufacturer of Forestville, estimated to be worth $1,000,000, and is a very handsome man in the estimation of many ladies.

His wife was a widow when he married her, and is a very attractive woman. They have two children.

Mrs. Welch has been a belle at watering places, and has appeared to be a great favorite with young people, especially at the skating rink in this city, which is a popular resort for young men and girls.

While the youthful buoyancy of Mrs. Welch's demeanor, and her apparent love of young society have been subjects of comment, there has not been the least suspicion as to the purity of her character, and her reputation has been unsullied except, possibly, among a few who have thought her to be very indiscreet.

But a few weeks ago her husband became suspicious that her relations with a lawyer in Boston, about thirty years of age, were not what they should be, and he began, it is said, an investigation, with the assistance of detectives, which resulted in satisfying him she had been in the habit of meeting the Boston attorney clandestinely, not only in that city but in Hartford and New York. At all events he put the case in the hands of Hubbard & Hyde, attorneys of this city, and preliminary arrangements were begun for divorce proceedings. The story is that Mr. Welch directed his wife to leave home, which she did, and constituted Lyman Colhoun as to her legal rights and then returned to her elegant home.

Then she told her husband that advisers told her it was the proper place for her to stay. Now comes a very singular part of the revealed history of the affair. It is said Mrs. Welch, by expressing a desire to protect all parties from the scandal, which had just begun to spread, succeeded in getting the attendance of her husband at an operatic entertainment at the opera house, where both were seen, and the effect was to quiet the rumors and modify the opinions of those who had rushed to conclusions on *ex parte* statements.

It is now said by the lawyers, familiar with the facts, that besides the operatic performance, Mr. Welch was led to such a condonation of all alleged previous misdemeanors that all the detective's skill he had employed goes for nothing, and that pending divorce proceedings are in a quandary.

Mr. Welch has taken his children and gone to Forestville, where his father's business is. He has transferred his home to his father. Mrs. Welch being in possession, she insisted on staying there, but the horses and servants, and the carriage facilities were removed. The gas and water were cut off, and then she held on in possession, but with limited resources.

One probably extravagant report is that she is well armed, and will not permit any of the Welches to come near her.

The report to-day that yesterday she busied herself with using a carving-knife in destroying beautiful paintings, purchased at a large cost, and destroyed with other furniture and articles of vertu, is denied.

Notices were served upon the attorneys here by Deputy United States Marshal Gardner.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Peabody Hotel.

G A C Beattie, Ark
J R Manner, N O
W M Boyd, Va
J Frank, Miss
T Newby dw, Tenn
J Bryson, Ky
A Baukamin, Tenn
W H Peters & W N Y
W R Kopper, Ky
J Stewart, N Y
J E Wright, Mass
J E White, N Y
J Ward, Ky
F L Raymond, N Y
T M Hicks, Ky
G B Willis, Cincinnati
S Sondheim, N Y
S Vonnah, Cincinnati
E Kuhl &fam, Miss
J O Connell, N Y
R L Bridge, Pa
J T Gardner, Cincinnati
Mrs Whitney, Ky
Mrs Chapman &2c, Ky
Mrs Arche, Cal
S Keenan, N Y
J B Watts, Miss
J H Sherard, Miss
J B Pillar, Ark
T J Grice, D T
H Kirwan, N Y
G O Martin, Ark
G S Sodgett, Ark
W H Bland, M T
S H Mitchell, Tenn
J H Cochran, Ky
T A Vaughn, Pa
J H Hamilton, Miss
W J Elliott, Tenn
G M Moyes, Chicago
J Frazier, Ky
A G Stelzman, O
J L Hunt, Ky
L E Wolf, N Y
D A Andrews, Boston
J Hopkins, Cal
W L Babcock, St Louis
J Bryant, Ky
B F Hicks, Ky
Mrs Bakerfield, Cal

Priddy House.

Formerly Commercial Hotel, corner Front and Jefferson streets, Memphis, Tenn., J. R. Priddy, of Richmond, Va., proprietor. Rates, $2 per day.

S L McKinney, Ala
A H Willard, Ark
H A Kennedy, Ga
G F Wattmier, Ark
H G Walter, Little Rock
J C Jones, Ark
W J smith, S C
A T Richter, St Louis
W J Coopwood, Miss
G Jones, Ala
S Lowry, Tenn
Z W Dyches, Ala
J Kennedy, Ark
J C King, N M
J Hunter, Tenn
J C Russell dw, Tenn
G W Bowling, Miss
J L Summers, Ark
Bob Thomas, Ind.

Gaston's Hotel.

J Soleman, Ill
J M Howard, Tenn
J M Sulman, Miss
W A Bailey, Ark
G S Weaver dw, N Y
Mrs Abernathy, Miss
G W Bryant dw, N Y
C T Nash dw, Chicago
W H Hamilton, St Louis
J R Purnell, Ark
W Allison, Ark
W F Ball, Ark
F G Burnet, Miss
T Shaw, Tenn
J G Woodson, Tenn
J A Cooper, Miss
Miss A Ferguson, Ark
T Hattman, N O
J Hamilton, Little Rock
S Franklin, Little Rock
S Appenheimer, Tenn
W A Prewitt, Ky
J J Hughes, Ark
W B Wilson, Ark
R A Gentry dw, N C
Miss Doggit, Miss
J S Deets, Tex
G Swartz, Paducah
F Harris, Miss
O E Petty, Ark
J Langsdale, Ohio
S W Dandide, Ark
J T Pryor, Miss
A C Blair, Tenn
W C Swoope, Miss
S Webb, Tenn
F Seigle, N O
T J Neale, Little Rock
J Cunningham, Little Rock
R G Atkinson, Ark

New Clarendon Hotel.

A. J. KEEN, Proprietor. W. D. HUNT Corner Madison and Second streets. RATES—$2 and $2 50 per day. Electric bells, electric lights, passenger elevator runs day and night.

E E Meachan, Tenn
E A Hunter, N Y
T Ewald, Cincinnati
J Simmons, Ark
F Pearson, Is
M Johnston, Miss
J E Cruce, N Y
J W Knox, Miss
J M Fuller, Miss
B Skinner, Ark
C O Webb, Ill
R Wheeler, Tenn
A D Cosby, Ky.

A Big Undertaking.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 9.—Mr. J. Remfrey, representing an English syndicate of great wealth, is in Columbia looking after investments for his company. He has submitted a proposition to the Sinking Fund Commission for the purchase of all the land owned by the State on the Sanlee river. He states the company that if he could obtain from the State an optional agreement, they would send the surveyors into the country mentioned at once and if the results were satisfactory they would pay down the money for the property immediately. The intention of this company is to drain the vast territory lying on this river for purposes of cultivation; to open up this vast timber district and cut canals through the whole of this rich country, and thus place it in easy communication with Charleston. It is a stupendous undertaking, but only surpassed by the draining of the Florida everglades.

What Hartmann Says.

Hartmann, said to be one of the murderers of the late Emperor Alexander, of Russia, and Herr Most, at a Socialist meeting held in Philadelphia last night, declared that the present Emperor Alexander will be crowned, and that a cipher dispatch to that effect had been sent to their brother societies in Berlin. Forewarned is to be forearmed. Alec will undoubtedly make provision against the assassins. Just now he treats their threats with contempt and walks the streets of St. Petersburg without escort, nihilism having been rooted out of Russia by the police. Hartmann and Most say Germany is about at long taw. It will enable them to relieve their minds of just so much bile.

A Fatal Horse Disease.

LITTLE ROCK, February 9.—Advices from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Indian Territory, say an unknown and fatal disease is creating great ravages among horses, which fall dead without warning. There is great alarm among those in the neighborhood owning large herds of horses.

The Villa[illegible] Hanged.

PAGA[illegible], February 9.—The expected result of the horrible outrage perpetrated by the negro Smith on the person of the little Herring girl on Wednesday night occurred this afternoon, and the city is