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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 28, 1883. VOL. XLIII--NO. 48

THERE are in the State of Tennessee more than 800 insane people outside of the lunatic asylum and without proper care or medical treatment. This is a disgrace to the State, and one the Legislature should blot out before adjourning by an appropriation to increase the capacity of the State Insane Asylum and add to the number of Dr. Callendar's assistants. We ought to take care of the foolish folk.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE'S lecture on the "Battle of Chancellorsville," delivered on Tuesday night at Knoxville, was very much enjoyed and appreciated by a large audience, comprising the *élite* of the population of the ancient capital of East Tennessee. Gen. Lee will deliver the same lecture in this city sometime in March. Preparations for the interesting event are under way and under thoroughly competent management.

THE amount collected by the APPEAL for Mrs. Winberg, the widow of the laboring man recently killed on Tennessee street, foots up the handsome total of $260 65. The poor, bereaved wife and mother, is very grateful for this help, by which she will be enabled to tide the winter over and prepare for the future, and the APPEAL thanks all who contributed to a fund that brought the light and life of charity into the chamber of death and despair. Money never was put to a better use.

By the death of Mr. Sam Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, the journalists of Illinois sustain an almost irreparable loss. He was a man of unusual ability, and justly ranked among the ablest editors of the country. Mr. Story, of the *Times*, it is thought, will soon follow him. He is dangerously ill, with no hope of recovery. His physician says: "It is a case of gradual wearing away, and the end cannot be far distant." For some time past he has been unable to do more than attend the daily meeting of the editors of the paper.

MR. ELLIS, a representative from Louisiana, is the enemy, avowed and open, of the people of the Mississippi valley. He willingly consents that the Louisiana State Board of Health shall continue in a surreptitious way to sow the seeds of yellow-fever just as it ignorantly opposes the sanitary work necessary to the health and lives of the people immediately committed to its care. Mr. Ellis may find reason before the summer is over to regret his alliance with New York to defeat Senator Harris's bill for the continuance of the acknowledged usefulness of the National Board of Health.

THE Senate has repealed the vital statistics law, and the House now has it under consideration. Instead of following the Senate, however, the popular branch of the Legislature ought to amend the law so as to devolve the duty of keeping such statistics upon the coroner of each county, who should be a physician in good standing. He should also be charged with the duties of health officer of his county, and thus be made responsible for the health of his constituents. This is in the nature of enlightened legislation, and is worthy the attention of the representatives, especially of the cities and towns of the State.

THE silkworm is said to have a rival in a recently discovered textile fiber-yielding plant indigenous to Mexico, which will flourish in other lands in the same latitude or enjoying the same temperature. Mexican newspapers declare that this plant, which is of the vine species, yields a brilliant, fine, strong fiber that takes dyes readily and is extremely pliant and durable. There are said to be no difficulties in the way of its preparation and manufacture, and the fabric made from it closely resembles silk. If correctly described, this new vegetable addition to the list of textiles will add largely to the already abundant natural resources of Mexico.

MR. MANNING, of Mississippi, tried to have the $100,000 epidemic fund in the sundry civil appropriation bill turned over to the National Board of Health, but he failed. Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, made a scathing attack on the board and defeated the Manning effort by a vote of two to one. During the debate Mr. Poindexter Dunn, of Arkansas, said some pretty hard things about the Louisiana State Board of Health, but nothing half as hard as it deserves. The New Orleans *Picayune*, which is the organ of this odious body, commenting on Manning and Poindexter's course in this matter, says: "Of course, our State Board came in for a share of abuse, as I one of the backwoods statesmen suggested that New Orleans took supreme delight in peddling death through the Mississippi valley. If she could send it done up in small packages where it could only reach some of the representatives sent to Washington, she would be doing a national service."

THE meeting to be held at the Cotton Exchange to-night ought to embrace not only every ex Confederate soldier in Memphis but every citizen who desires to see the South fairly and honorably vindicated in history. The preservation intact of the reputation of the heroic men who during the civil war revived the ancient glories of our race and gave a new interpretation to the words "bravery," "courage" and "endurance," is a duty so plain that to shrink from it would be little short of a base desertion of the colors and the cause they fought for. It is not contemplated to give a coloring to history from the bias or predilection or the prejudices of the Southern people, but to garner the simple facts as they are authenticated by official signatures or attested by reliable participants in battles, marches and sieges in preparation for the future Freeman or Green who is to do justice between the disputants in a great civil war. This is the work undertaken by the Southern Historical Society. It is one that every good man should encourage, and all should help with either pen or purse. Col. Capers, a distinguished soldier, a gentleman of culture, of much experience as a writer, and full of interest in this work, will doubtless make the subject very interesting to all who may attend the meeting to-night.

THE so called "Board of Health of the State of Louisiana" is a stench in the nostrils of all sanitarians, and its existence is a menace to the health of the whole Mississippi valley. It has hitherto been held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, its income aggregating $30,000 per annum, $10,000 of it a direct appropriation of the City Council of New Orleans, and $20,000 from quarantine fees. The latter have been declared unconstitutional and illegal by a State court, and the City Council has refused to appropriate more than $6000 for 1883. Thus crippled, and having refused the help and assistance of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association, this Board of Health of Louisiana is shorn of all power for good and is simply a power for evil, dangerous because it is not trustworthy, and is wholly unreliable. Since the people of New Orleans choose to endure it there is but one course left to those of the Mississippi valley, and that is to declare a quarantine early in May and enforce it so rigidly as to compel the attention and active interposition of the merchants of New Orleans in this matter. The APPEAL is and always has been an ardent friend of that city, but the health and lives of the people outside demand, in the absence of power in the National Board of Health, an early and a rigid quarantine against it.

COUNTING THE COST

Estimates of the Losses Caused at Cincinnati and the Indiana Cities by the Floods—A Startling Array of Figures.

A Fall of Half an Inch Recorded at Cairo for the Day—The Main Gorge at Alton Broken—Floods in the Illinois.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The following dispatch was received by the Central Committee of the Society of the Red Cross:

NEW ORLEANS, February 22, 1883.

Draw at sight for $1800 for the Ohio valley sufferers. More to follow.

F. R. SOUTHMAYD,
Secretary Red Cross of Louisiana.

The Rivers.

The rivers have fallen half an inch at Cairo, and fallen about two feet at Little Rock and Fort Smith, about thirty inches at Cincinnati and Louisville, five feet at Nashville, and risen six inches at Memphis and five inches at Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee increasing cloudiness and rain, northeast to southeast winds, lower barometer, stationary, or slight rise in temperature. For the lower Missouri valley generally cloudy weather and rain or snow, northeast to southeast winds, lower barometer, stationary, or slight rise in temperature.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Falling at Cairo.

CAIRO, February 22.—The river began falling this morning. Business was not in any way interfered with. The Illinois Central has never missed a through connection during the high water, and was the only road running in and out of Cairo.

HALF-INCH DECLINE.

The river at this point has fell probably a half inch during the day. A watch is still kept on the levees and the weak place are still being remedied. Weather damp and mild to-night. Everything quiet.

The Main Gorge at Alton Carried Out.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—A special to the *Post Dispatch*, from Alton, Ill., says: The upper gorge here moved at about 11 o'clock, carrying away about one-half of a box-factory on the river bank, submerging the building and ruining the machinery. Loss, $8000 to $10,000. The main gorge at Maple Island was carried out toward St. Louis.

The gorge reached here between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon, on about a nine-foot rise, but passed through the harbor without doing any serious damage. The lumber wharves, in the northern part of the city, were rubbed sharply, and some sections of the raft broken. The piling of the elevators, which stand on the river bank, were also scraped roughly, and the coal-dump of the Belt railroad, east side of the river, was considerably battered; but the total loss will probably not be more than $3000. About 250,000 feet of the raft that was broken up by ice at Alton slough day before yesterday was caught here this afternoon; 500,000 or more feet of the same raft swept past the city, and is now on its way to Cairo and below.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois River on a Render.

PEORIA, February 22—The stage of the river still rocks four and a half feet of high water of 1849. No damage here as yet. At Havana the river is six miles wide. The approach to the wagon bridge is swept away, and Phelps's warehouse was carried down the stream. Further damage there is feared.

THE OHIO.

Nothing New at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—The Cincinnati Southern break at McLean avenue has been repaired by a temporary track, so that passenger cars reach the depot. A private dispatch from Vincennes, Ind, says the Wabash is falling rapidly. The Ohio and Mississippi track is not seriously damaged. They expect their entire line to be open for traffic to night.

Still Receding at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—The river still continues falling, and is now thirty-three feet two inches at the head of the canal and fifty-nine feet two inches at the foot of the falls. It is cloudy and disagreeable. The work of clearing the wharf will begin to-morrow. Large deposits of mud and drift remain. A heavy force will be put on. Business will go on as usual, should the water continue to recede. As large quantities of freight are on hand awaiting transportation, business will be lively at the resumption of navigation. The relief system continues at work. The wants of the sufferers are being fully met.

LOSSES BY THE FLOOD.

Counting the Cost at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—The *Commercial Gazette* of yesterday published the following:

The Report.

Commercial Gazette reporters made personal visits yesterday at each of the places from Pendleton to Price Hill and Cumminsville, named below, comprising about one-half of the buildings in the submerged districts, and by inquiring and observation, obtained the losses as given. The figures mean direct damage to material brought in contact with the water. They do not include the incalculable losses by suspension of trade, or the cost of removing goods to places of safety, and of cleaning up.

THE COAL MEN LOSE $100,000.

The loss in coal property by the floating away of barges from Willow Run and other points here will be about $55,000, and the loss of coal in yards by being submerged may be ten per cent., which would make the whole loss in coal property approach $100,000.

THE RAILROADS.

The actual loss sustained by the various railroads entering the city, which embraces only the damage done to roadways, machinery, cars and freights in the hands of the roads, will possibly reach $100,000. Including loss of traffic, the damage they sustained will amount to nearly $500,000.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT LOSES $600.

It was at first thought that the loss of the Fire Department would be very heavy, but this has proved to be not the case. Enginehouses Nos. 1 and 9 have been flooded and the floors destroyed, but the delicate instruments were not injured. With but one or two exceptions, all fire-alarm boxes which were in places of danger were removed in time. These boxes cost $20 apiece, and if any great number of them had been damaged, the loss of the department would have been severe; as it is, $600 will make everything right again.

THE GAS COMPANY THE HEAVIEST LOSER

The Gas Company is one of the heaviest, if not the heaviest loser by the flood in Cincinnati. For nine days their business has been stopped. During this time the city has used no gas, nor has any private person, so that for this period not a cent has come in, while the running expenses of the establishment have gone as usual. The works have suffered severely. Walls have been cracked, material has been washed away, machinery has been damaged, and the pipes have been filled with water, necessitating the laborious pumping them out. Many meters have been destroyed or broken, and, taking all in all, the company's loss will not fall short of $100,000. It may even exceed this sum, which is the inside limit.

$4060 WILL COVER THE STREET CAR COMPANY'S LOSS.

The damage sustained by the Street Car Company consisted principally of business which they expected to do, but which, on account of the flood, they were unable to do. Two of the lines have been stopped entirely, resulting in a loss of $2000. There was considerable expense incident upon moving the horses from several stables and providing them with new quarters. No positive damage has been done, except at the Pendleton car stables, which are built of brick, and where the back wall has bulged out, but it is not known how badly the building is injured. Perhaps, taking everything together, $4000 would reimburse the company for the injuries consequent upon the flood.

THE STEAMBOATS LOSE ALMOST NOTHING.

There was no loss of steamboat property here. The up river packets mostly found secure quarters in the neighborhood of the waterworks, while the steamers engaged in the lower trades were moored to the wharfboats below Sycamore street. One of them had 300 tons of freight on board, destined for New Orleans. Another was destined for Memphis, and was partly loaded. Both kept up steam to be prepared in case the fastenings of the wharfboats should give way by the pulling up of the ring-bolts, of which there was danger when the ring-bolts were under water. The Granite State struck the Bellaire bridge on her way down, several days before the flood reached its highest point, and damaged her guards, which might involve a loss of $500. Whatever other loss there was of steamboat property consisted of the expense of caring for it and the loss of time and business.

TELEPHONE COMPANY LOSE $30,000.

Mr. George N. Stone, manager of the Telephone Exchange in this city, was seen yesterday by a *Commercial Gazette* representative at his office, on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, and questioned concerning the losses of the company. He replied: "We were discussing the subject at our general meeting yesterday, and we decided that $30,000 would not make our loss good. You see we can only estimate what it will be, and these figures are not final. A great many instruments have been destroyed, bells have been damaged, poles are on the ground, and there are miles and miles of wire down. It may considerably exceed $30,000, there is no telling. We are doing our part, however, in the work of charity, notwithstanding our losses. We have placed a telephone at the headquarters of the Relief Committee, and several others of the stations of the Associated Charities. In addition to this, all pay stations have been thrown open to the above two organizations."

DAMAGE TO CITY PROPERTY.

It is impossible as yet to state with any degree of accuracy the extent of damage done to the property of public works of the city by the flood. So far, the only injury sustained by the waterworks is superficial; namely, from rust and dirt, upon which an extra corps of scrubbers and cleaners are now hard at work. The pay-roll for this number, which will also include the removal of river deposit and drift from the well-holes of the pumps, it is now thought will cover all the expenses involved by the flood at the waterworks.

The damage to bridges, sewers, culverts and drains cannot be estimated either, because the injured parts still remain submerged; but, with the exception of McLean avenue sewer, which Chief Engineer Stanley believes to be yet intact, about $2000 will fully repair the damages known to have been sustained.

The most inconvenient and widespread damage is to wooden sidewalks and covered gutters. The planks have floated away and floated away by the water, but the Engineer's Department expect to recover the greatest part of the material and replace it. In this work the property-owners are interested, and will lend voluntary assistance in order to avoid extra assessment for replacing the lost plank. The city is not bound and will not replace board sidewalks washed away, but the Board of Public Works will exercise the laboring force in the Engineer's Department in saving all the drift plank that it is possible to reach and recover.

Gutter-plates of iron, displaced by backwater through the sewers and manholes, and the wooden crossings of street gutters will all be recovered, and it is expected that all the foregoing expenses will not exceed $3000 to $3500.

Extra labor for cutting water-ways in the streets laid out in Mill creek bottom, and in the submerged districts elsewhere, will also be an item of outlay, but this cannot be estimated until the work is done.

INDIVIDUAL AND FIRM LOSSES.

A partial canvass of the inundated district was made yesterday by *Commercial Gazette* reporters, for the purpose of ascertaining the losses of firms and individuals. None of the items are large, and the aggregate will never be known. There are thousands of losers, and each loses a little. The washwoman whose tub floated away lost equal to the merchant whose stock was ruined, for she lost all of her capital in trade. The mechanic lost his time, and the merchant lost his, so that both lose their entire profits. But as the profit was not made, neither really gained anything, and a man can only lose that he hath. The actual losses in the above district, however, as near as they can be estimated in money, are close to $1,000,000, and it is safe to say that the incidental losses will amount to as much more. The actual amount of damage done will never be known.

Losses in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22.—The *Journal's* staff correspondent, whose flood dispatches have for several days been reproduced in the columns of that paper, has been making an estimate of the losses sustained in the overflowed Indiana cities, of which the following is a summary:

Jeffersonville	$ 925,000
New Albany	750,000
Madison	200,000
Aurora	150,000
Lawrenceburg	850,000
Intervening country	800,000
Total	$3,155,000

This calculation, he says, does not take into consideration the losses yet to come from the suspension of business. He estimates that there are at Jeffersonville 8000 people without homes, at New Albany about 8000, at Madison 1000, at Aurora 500, at Lawrenceburg nearly 4000, and in the intervening country 2500, or a total for the whole district of 24,000. In a smaller degree the same condition of affairs exists at many other points both above and below Evansville, and it must be apparent to every one that for some time to come every dollar that can possibly be raised will be needed, and those who are able and disposed to render assistance cannot act too promptly.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Board of Underwriters.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, MEMPHIS, February 22, 1883.

At a called meeting of the board, held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the death of Mr. R. P. Bolling, one of the members of the board for many years, was announced by the president, Mr. H. J. Lynn. On motion, a committee composed of Messrs. W. H. Moore, J. J. Murphy and H. Bensdorf was appointed, and who presented the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Memphis Board of Underwriters have heard, with feelings of deepest regret, of the death of Mr. R. P. Bolling, so long an active brother in the ranks of its organization, and that to his bereaved family they desire to express their sympathy in the sorrow that has fallen on the household. Be it further

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the city papers, and that the members of this board shall attend the funeral in a body.

Adopted.

W. H. MOORE,
J. J. MURPHY,
H. BENSDORF,
Committee.

Vanderbilt Insurance Company.

At a meeting of the directors of the Vanderbilt Insurance Company, held this day, at their office, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the death of R. P. Bolling: Messrs. J. M. Smith, T. H. Chilton, Marcus Jones and T. B. Haynes, who reported the following resolutions, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The directory of the Vanderbilt Insurance Company have learned of the death of Mr. R. P. Bolling, their late secretary;

Resolved, That in his death the company loses an active and energetic officer, who was largely instrumental in bringing about its organization, and had conducted its affairs with signal success during the first half year of its existence, and that he was cut off in the midst of a business career that promised to be full of usefulness and reward.

Resolved, That in his demise we lose a genial friend who was highly esteemed in business and social circles, and will be sadly missed.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathies of this board are extended to his bereaved wife and children, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them and published in the city daily papers, and also be spread upon the minutes.

W. A. BROWN, President.
A. HATCHETT, Secretary pro tem.
MEMPHIS, TENN., February 22, 1883.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
FOR WAKEFULNESS.

Dr. Wm. P. Clothier, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I prescribed it for a Catholic priest, who was a hard student, for wakefulness, extreme nervousness, etc., and he reports it has been of great benefit to him."

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city have baggage expressage and carriage hire, and stop at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. Four hundred and fifty elegant rooms, fitted up at an expense of $1,000,000, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse-cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

A FELONY

To Be Compounded by the State of Tennessee, and Justice to be Defeated or the Sake of a Few Dollars.

The Sympathy and Sentimental Dodge as It Is Played for Polk—The Reward for His Arrest Paid at Last.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 22.—*Senate.*—A resolution thanking Henry Watterson for his speech on the tariff was adopted.

House.—A large number of new bills on various subjects were introduced.

The House refused to adjourn on account of Washington's birthday.

When the hour of 2 p.m. arrived, the Polk proposition for settling his indebtedness to the State, which had been made the special order, was taken up and debated at length. The debate was very animated, and was not concluded at the time of adjournment. Col. Patterson made an able speech in favor of it, but there is a strong feeling that the State cannot compound with felony and should never have entertained the proposition.

W. T. Jones was elected land register for East Tennessee, W. S. Winburn for Middle Tennessee, J. W. Gates for West Tennessee, Frank E. Hardwick for the Ocoee district, and S. E. Cunningham for the Mountain district.

HOUSE CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the House held a caucus this evening, lasting nearly three hours. A full discussion of the tariff question was had, and the only conclusion arrived at was that the tariff bill should be given to a conference committee as the only safe way of perfecting a bill which would satisfy the expectations of the country.

The Polk Proposition.

On Wednesday Mr. Thomas, of the special committee appointed to confer with the attorneys of M. T. Polk relative to a settlement with him, reported that a conference had been held, and the said attorneys had submitted the following proposition:

Hon. W. M. Daniel, Chairman:

The undersigned are requested by some friends of Col. M. T. Polk to make to the Legislature, through your honorable committee, the following proposition for a settlement in full of the alleged deficit of Col. Polk to the State: They will pay within two years the sum of $100,000 in the currency of the Bank of Tennessee, and $75,000 in the bonds of Tennessee, upon which are accumulated coupons to the amount of $53,756, but which will not be taken into account as a part of the credit if accepted, and within ninety days to pay $75,000 more in the currency of the Bank of Tennessee; the balance of said alleged deficit to be paid by the note of Col. Polk, due in one year from date, which shall be secured by a mortgage or such other mode of indemnity thereon as the State may desire, upon the interest of Col. Polk in his Mexican mining property, which he values at one-third, and is coupled with the obligation of his co-owners that he shall be paid out of the first receipts of said property the sum of $45,000. Said interest shall be taken charge of at once by an agent designated by the State, and Col. Polk empowered, if necessary, to operate said property free of expense to the State, secure the proceeds to apply the same to the discharge of any balance due by said rate, which, however, may at any time before payment, otherwise be paid in the currency of the Bank of Tennessee. We are satisfied the above proposition is all that his friends can do, and that if accepted will be carried out promptly and in good faith. Respectfully,

A. S. COLYAR,
E. H. EAST,
JOHN W. CHILDRESS, JR.

When this was reported to the House, Mr. Berry wanted to know if the acceptance of the proposition would not release Polk from further prosecution, and if it would not be compounding with felony. Mr. Head thought it released Mr. Polk from about half of his indebtedness to the State. It might be a gain to the State in the matter of dollars and cents, but it was of small importance compared with the wrong that would be done in not prosecuting a violator of the law.

The Polk Reward Settled.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—The reward for apprehension and delivery of the late ex State Treasurer M. T. Polk, was settled by Gov. W. B. Bate yesterday. The following is the bill under which the reward was paid:

THE BILL.

An Act to Provide for the Payment of the Reward of $10,000 for the Capture of Marsh T. Polk, former Treasurer of the State of Tennessee.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the sum of $10,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury to pay the reward offered by the governor under joint resolution No.— for the capture and delivery at Nashville of Marsh T. Polk, former treasurer of Tennessee, and the comptroller is hereby authorized and instructed to issue his warrant on the State treasurer for the said sum of $10,000, payable to whomsoever Gov. William B. Bate shall in writing to him decide is entitled to receive the same. But such warrant shall not be paid until the money and other valuables taken from M. T. Polk, Price or Cameron are returned over to the present treasurer of this State, who shall receipt for the same, or the same is deducted from the reward.

W. L. LEDGERWOOD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. F. ALEXANDER, Speaker of the Senate.
Passed February 15, 1883.
Approved February 16, 1883.
WILLIAM B. BATE, Governor.

GOV. BATE'S ORDER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., February 21, 1883.

Comptroller P. P. Pickard will issue a warrant on the treasury to James A. Warder, attorney-in-fact, by virtue of duly executed authority, for Hal L. Gosling, Joseph Sheehy and W. C. Morrill, the persons entitled to the reward authorized by the Legislature, act of 16th of February, 1883, to be paid for the capture of and delivery of M. T. Polk, late treasurer of Tennessee, the sum of $10,000, the amount directed to be paid by said act, less $110 found on the person of one Cameron (arrested in company with said Polk), and also less the further sum of $520 due Detective Robert Porter, Sam Fields and W. G. Fryde for expenses and services rendered by them in connection with said delivery to the proper authorities in Nashville, Tenn.; the amount of warrant to be issued to said Warder being $9370; also issue warrants to Robert Porter for $220 for expenses of self and three detectives in going to and returning from San Antonio, Tex., and $100 to said Porter, and $100 to Sam Fields and $50 to W. G. Fryde for services rendered in the said matters. The amounts less than the $10,000 herein named are retained and disposed of by agreement with said sleuths. The $110 will be placed as special deposit in the treasury and the four drafts for $500 each drawn in favor of Van Leer Polk by State National Bank of New Orleans on Park National Bank of New York having been deposited with Asha Thomas, State treasurer, for legal proceedings.

WILLIAM B. BATE, Governor.

FATALLY SHOT.

A Little White Girl Accidentally Killed by a Negro Boy.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., February 22.—Estella Wolfe, a little white girl about six years old, was fatally shot here last Sundsy by a colored boy aged about ten years. The circumstances of the shooting could not be definitely ascertained, as the children were alone when it occurred, but it is thought to have been accidental. The girl had been left in charge of the boy, and when the report of the pistol was heard several persons rushed to the spot, and found little Estella lying upon the floor, with blood gushing from a ghastly wound. Drs. M. G. Salley and W. C. Wannamaker were summoned, and promptly responded. An examination proved that the bullet had entered the left breast, passed through the left lung and made its exit from the back, just below the shoulder. Trial Justice B. H. Moss endeavored to get a statement from the wounded child, but she became unconscious, and did not revive. The boy has been confined in the jail, and says he attempted to take the pistol from the child, when it was accidentally discharged. Be this as it may, it should serve as a warning to all who are in the habit of leaving firearms within the reach of children.

*,**HE who is ready to buy up his enemies will never want a supply of them." It is cheaper to buy a true friend in Kidney-Wort who will drive away those miserable enemies, a torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, piles, diseased kidneys and bowels. This remedy is now prepared in liquid as well as in dry form.

Losing a Day.

BATAVIA, N. Y., February 22.—James Healey, his wife and young son, living in this city, retired to bed at the usual hour Saturday night. A coal stove was situated in an adjoining room, and during the night so much coal-gas escaped from it that the sleepers were rendered insensible, and in that condition they remained until Monday morning. Mrs. Healey regained consciousness about 7 o'clock, when she arose and prepared breakfast. She was suffering from a violent headache, and she noticed that the fire in the stove which warmed the sitting-room, off from which they slept, was out. About 8 o'clock she called her husband and son, who responded and ate their meal. They all supposed it was Sunday, and Mr. Healey, who is employed on the railroad, put on his best suit, expecting to go to church with his wife, but her head pained her so that she concluded to remain at home. Therefore, Mr. Healey stayed around the house. Late in the afternoon another son, who had been out of town, returned home, and the family discovered their error and realized that they had slept thirty-six hours.

BY ONE BIRD.

The Bogardus-Carver Pigeon-Shooting Match Won by the Latter.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—The day was cold and disagreeable, disappointing those who hoped for warm, sunny weather for the contest between Bogardus and Carver. The match was shot on the grounds of the Jockey Club, near the city. Only about 700 or 800 persons were present. Considerable money was put up, bets being on an average at the opening of about $100 on Bogardus to $60 on Carver. Last night the latter's friends grew more confident, and he crept up in the pools. Before the opening of the match pools sold at $100 for Bogardus and $80 for Carver. Then even bets were offered and accepted. The traps were arranged with boundaries measuring eighty yards from the center trap, the terms of the match being 100 birds, thirty yards rise and eighty yards boundary. Both men appeared calm and confident, when a few minutes past 1 o'clock they were called to work. Col. John M. Barbour, of this city, acted as referee, without any judges. The birds used were tame pigeons, and did not fly well. Bogardus failed to score on the second bird, which fell dead forty yards outside the limits. Carver missed the fifteenth and sixteenth. Bogardus missed the nineteenth, scoring a tie. Carver fell behind on the twentieth, with a miss. The first twenty birds were shot in twenty-five minutes.

When the fiftieth bird was reached there was a tie, each having killed forty-three.

At the seventieth, Bogardus, sixty; Carver, fifty-seven.

At the seventy-fifth, Bogardus, sixty-four; Carver, sixty-one.

From the seventy-fifth to the ninetieth Carver gained three and tied Bogardus. Neither had missed for some time, and the excitement was high among the crowd, but the contestants were cool and determined.

At the hundred-and-sixth bird Bogardus missed, and Carver, without a miss, ran out, defeating his opponent by one bird—Carver, eighty-three; Bogardus, eighty-two. Time, two hours and forty minutes. There was nothing to mar the good feeling, the match passing off pleasantly and without a single protest. The crowd cheered lustily at the finish, and all joined in heartily congratulating Carver on a closely won victory. Quite a considerable sum was won and lost on the match, the Chicago men especially putting up heavily on Bogardus. Carver's stake and gate money amount to $1500.

VICTIMS OF THE PANIC.

Impressive Funeral Services at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Funeral services over the bodies of fourteen of the fifteen victims of the terrible accident at the Fourth street parochial school took place this morning in the church of the Most Holy Redeemer, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated. The coffins were taken to the church in fourteen white hearses and carried through two lines of the Independent Rifle companies attached to the church, to the altar rail, in front of which the coffins were laid. Twelve little girls, dressed in white and wearing black crape scarfs, stood at the heads of the coffins. Twenty-six girls, similarly dressed, ranged along the altar rail. The services were most impressive and touching. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Schaefer. The church contained nearly 5000 people, and a large police force was necessary to prevent more from entering and preserve order on the street without. On either side of the church there extended an immense crowd of people, filling the sidewalks and roadway, while every window and the roof-tops of the populous tenements of the neighborhood were also thronged. Similar throngs of people filled all the streets through which the funeral procession passed on its way to Calvary Cemetery, where the bodies were buried. The fifteenth victim of the panic, who died last night, will be buried to-morrow.

Louise Floren, injured in the panic, died to-day, the eighteenth victim. Examiner Reilly reports that he inspected the school building a few months ago and found nothing wrong.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Dublin, February 22.—Thomas Fitzpatrick, arrested as a Phœnix Park assassin, has been discharged.

Vienna, February 22.—The Bank of Austria Hungary has reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

London, February 22.—Ballantine & Rovan, sugar refiners of Greenock, have failed. Liabilities, £80,000.

Marseilles, February 22.—The steamer Niger sailed for Senegal with several members of DeBrazza's mission.

Paris, Oat., February 22.—Freight trains on the Grand Trunk railway collided. No lives were lost, but considerable property destroyed.

London, February 22.—In the Commons the government's amendment was again debated. The discussion was very excited. Kelly was suspended.

Montreal, February 22.—The Quebec government orders the prosecution of all who accepted money for the return of bodies found in medical colleges.

Hamburg, February 22.—The House of Burgesses, by a vote of 144 to thirteen, adopted a compromise scheme for uniting Hamburg with the German Customs Union.

Toronto, February 22.—Americans here assign the reason for not celebrating Washington's birthday, that most of them had serious family afflictions the past year.

Paris, February 22.—It is stated that the French admiral on the Madagascar station has been ordered to suppress vigorously any attempts to resist the rights of France on the island.

Paris, February 22.—The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount from three and one-half to three per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 7,800,000f in gold, and 1,900,000f in silver.

Paris, February 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Prime Minister Ferry explained the programme of the Ministry and solicited the confidence of the country. He said the government's first care would be to satisfy the wish of the Chamber by applying the law of 1834, under which princes would be deprived of their military posts. The government thought nothing more was necessary for the present. The republic is not endangered, and in the event of a conspiracy it would have ample power to protect itself by the rights inherent in all governments without infringing upon the essential liberties of the people.

THE most noted men of modern times have publicly attested to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cure for coughs and colds.

Mules and Horses.

In addition to a large supply of mules, I have also a good lot of horses and brood mares.

W. A. FAIRES, 55 Union street.

Candies.

Buy a pound package of Floyd's candies. It will have in it all kinds of caramels, English walnuts, cream almonds, French bougat, real sugar plums, marshmallows and fine chocolates. No glucose, all pure colors, and no adulterations in anything. Everything sold strictly pure, wholesome and nutritious. at

FLOYD & MOONEY'S
279 Main Street.

Unprincipled Dealings.

The popularity and world-wide fame of Simmons Liver Regulator has induced unprincipled parties to place spurious compounds called by some garbled part of our title or name in the market. A majority of these enterprises have died a natural death, but others are periodically cropping out. To those who have not yet learned the great worth of the Regulator this word of caution is necessary. To the invalid it may be a question of life and death. Ask for Simmons Liver Regulator, and look for the signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co., and the large red Z on white wrapper.

THE SHIPPING BILL

To Be Favorably Reported to the Senate by the Committee on Commerce—The Programme of the Senate as

Mapped Out by the Republican Caucus—Mississippi River Improvement—Congressional—A Presidential Scandal.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Secretary Chandler this morning received the following telegram from Capt. Joseph S. Kerrett, commanding the United States steamer Richmond, dated Hong Kong, February 21st: "The Ashuelot is a total loss on Lamock Island. Eleven enlisted men were lost. The remainder are on the Richmond. Admiral Cliiz, in the Monacy, is at the wreck."

THE SHIPPING BILL
TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The Senate Commerce Committee took final action on the shipping bill to-day, and ordered that a favorable report be made upon it to the Senate. The committee have amended the bill by striking out the thirteenth section, which delegated to collectors of ports the duties now performed by Shipping Commissioners, and have also added a section which authorizes the Postmaster General to contract for the carriage of mails in ocean steamships of American register, provided he shall pay not exceeding $1 per mile for such services, and shall not exceed $1,500,000 per annum. Due notice is to be given by advertisement, and contracts are to be awarded to the lowest bidder, regardless of the size of the vessel, only provided, that the vessel is of American register and owned and run by Americans. The section also contains a provision that a drawback equal to the amount of duty shall be allowed on foreign materials imported and used in the construction and repair of American vessels.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

ANOTHER CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO RATIFY THE PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—A caucus of the Republican members of the Senate was held this morning for the purpose of determining the order of business in regard to the matter of general legislation now pending. The Caucus Committee have not yet reported, but they had considered the subject, and in their opinion action should be taken at this session upon the shipping bill, the Dakota division bill, the pensions bill and the bankruptcy bill. This report gave rise to considerable discussion, several senators asserting that other measures were equally important, and should not be overlooked. Among these, Senator Blair strongly urged the importance of the education bill introduced by him. Pending further discussion, the hour of adjournment arrived, and it was agreed to hold another caucus to-morrow. The only understanding reached this morning was that the anti-polygamy bill, which was taken up yesterday afternoon when comparatively few senators were in attendance, would be laid aside to-day in order to take up the naval appropriation bill, and that during the remainder of the session precedence shall invariably be given to the regular annual appropriation bills, revenue bills and pension bills. A current rumor that the caucus this morning selected Senator Edmunds as its choice for president *pro tem.* of the Senate has no foundation. The subject of providing for the election of a new president *pro tem.* was not even alluded to in the caucus.

A PRESIDENTIAL SCANDAL.

A MYSTICAL ROMANCE THAT IS ALL THE TALK AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—For some days past there have been vague rumors afloat concerning a *liaison* between the President and the wife of a prominent government official, who stands high in Washington society. This scandal has blossomed into life. But there is nothing but the bloom of the fig tree, as yet, to make the air redolent. The leaves still hide the nakedness of our Mother Eve, and there is no Adam in this case to shield his fault behind the whine that has made the paradise of fable and story and Black Forest, in which the woman is destroyed because she "tempted" a wolf, and he "did eat." The President has acted like a gentleman throughout. He has lied like a gentleman, if the scandal is true, and has asserted his manhood like a man, if the scandal is false. The story is the property of the world now. It hinges on the flimsiest of circumstantial evidence. It is said of the woman that she is vain and frivolous, qualities that bring success to man though he walk through a valley walled on either side with the skeletons of those who have made his career. It is said of her that she is bold and brazen. What woman has achieved power without courage and cheek? "But she is a married woman," say her censors. Grant it. Is the fault here or her husband's that she has no home, and has followed the dictates of her heart to find rest and peace in the sympathy of another of her kind?

Scandals like this are worse than those which are an old story in the Five Points of New York, but only relatively worse. The characters that figure in this one belong to "the upper ten thousand," who are always under the microscope of the jealous and envious of their own set. There is not much evil among them in fact as there may be in intent, or would be, if it were not known that the magnifying lens was at all times over them all. The charitable view of the story about the President would be that, being a widower, he ought to be married. The common sense view of the story is, that, being a proud, sensible, sensitive man, the President of 50,000,000 people, has plucked the thorns from the rose he has bestowed upon the woman he loves, who has not blushed to receive them, seeing that they were powerless to wound.

CONGRESSIONAL.

APPROPRIATION BILLS BEFORE BOTH HOUSES—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—*House.*—The bill passed creating three additional land districts in Dakota.

The army and fortification appropriation bills with the Senate amendments were received