THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE newspapers of Vienna disapprove of the utterances of Bismarck in the Reichstag on Thursday, in connection with the Lasker affair.

THE distinguished Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Lamar, has not expressed any opinion on the Copiah investigation, and will not until the result of it is laid before the Senate. The Senator's head is level.

SENATOR LAMAR is satisfied with Secretary Frelinghuysen's dispatch to Minister Sargent on Bismarck's rejection of the Lasker correspondence, and indorses it, as does a majority of the members of both houses.

THE Hon. E. John Ellis, as was confidently predicted by his friends, was yesterday declared by the Investigating Committee to be innocent of any wrong in connection with the Star-route frauds. The charges were utterly groundless. Mr. Ellis is to be congratulated upon this verdict, and the prompt steps he took to secure it.

CONGRESS has taken cognizance of the foot and mouth disease, and there is reason to hope that Miller's bill will be pushed through both houses as fast almost as the resolution appropriating money for the relief of the sufferers along the banks of the Ohio river. The Western States must be helped to stamp out this disease.

A DISPATCH from Chicago says that State's Attorney Harrah, of Effingham county, Ill., has telegraphed the State Board of Health that the foot and mouth disease is confined to thirty head of cattle on two farms in the northwestern part of that county. The State Board of Health will take action at once to prevent the spread of the disease.

A DISPATCH from London says that the Canadian government objected to some of the emigrants recently sent out by the Tukes Commission, and has notified the English government that many of them are unsuited for colonial life. The Canucks won't have thieves, paupers and the degenerate scum of the London sewers, and they are right.

AFTER what Mr. Tilden said on Thursday, as reported by our Washington correspondent in the special which we published in the APPEAL of yesterday, it is to be hoped we shall hear no more of him as a candidate for the Presidency. Evidently the "sage" knows when he has enough, and Dana should give the public a rest on the Tilden boom.

"ARE our girls trying to become too masculine?" says *St. James's Gazette*. "In the physical development produced by excessive indulgence in the horizontal bars, the trapeze, and other graceful forms of exercise, good for them? This is a question asked by one of those disturbers of popular contentment—a medical man—in the columns of a contemporary to-day."

ACCORDING to reliable statistics we are on the descending scale as the food-producing country of the world. India this year will export nearly half as much as we do, and her exports are on the ascending scale. In addition to India as a food supplier of considerable increasing importance, is Australia, whose wheat statistics this year show an increase of fifty per cent. over last, and in whose ports shippers are to-day offering forty shillings freight for vessels to load their grain for Europe as against the present San Francisco freight rate of twenty-five shillings.

THE awful calamity by which 154 lives were lost, is the topic of discussion in Virginia to the exclusion almost of everything else, and the generally accepted explanation of the explosion is that it was occasioned by fire-damp. Some claim, what has always been contradicted by mine officials, that there is gas in Pocahontas coal, and that the explosion was caused by a miner singing a gas fissure. On the contrary, experienced engineers say they have never known a case of explosion from striking gas fissures in a mine above water level, as is the case with the Pocahontas.

THE British losses at the battle of Tamai Wells, fought on Thursday last, are not as heavy as we were led to suppose, though they are too heavy when the cause for which the poor fellows fell for is considered. Gen. Graham telegraphs that five officers and eighty-six men were killed, eight officers and 103 men wounded, and nineteen men missing. The rebels numbered from 10,000 to 12,000. Three officers and seven men of the naval brigade were killed at the guns. Over 2000 rebels were killed. The rebels charged regardless of their loss. They left 600 dead at one point of the square.

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia says that the National Reform Association yesterday announced a convention to begin in that city on the evening of March 24th and continue the next day, for the purpose of discussing the principles and aims of the national reform movement. The call says the movement "seeks to strengthen the Christian elements in our national life, such as a Christian Sabbath and marriage laws, of the Bible in our public schools. It opposes the carrying of mails on the Lord's day, which has been a fruitful parent of nearly all our public Sabbath desecration; polygamy and easy divorces, now so common, and the license of liquor traffic in any form.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco describes a very serious riot, growing out of the infamous robbery of the people by the ticket scalpers "standing in" with Mapleson. Some of the rascals put in their appearance when the excitement was at its worst and offered $5 tickets for $15. The crowd promptly threatened them, when they beat a hasty retreat. There ought to be some means for the protection of the people of all the cities from this systematic method of robbery. If necessary it should be made a misdemeanor to sell more than four tickets to one person or to begin the sale of seats until one hour before the beginning of a performance, and the managers, who are found to be beneficiaries of such robbery, should be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the option of the court. The manager who engages in this sort of thing is nothing better than a weak thief.

A CIRCULAR of Moss & Co., the great English ship-brokers, states that the steamship building of 1883 in Great Britain reached the total of 1,250,000 tons, which it admits, however, "was in excess of actual requirements," and has resulted in a heavy fall in freights. This would mean a fleet of 1000 steamers if all were 1250 tons each; of 500 steamers if all were of 2500 tons each. This, too, be it remembered, was the work of a community numbering but little over 50,000,000. "What," asks the New York *Evening Post*, "have the United States, with their 50,000,000 of population, to show in this same field, during the same period? We built in 1883 439 steam vessels, with a tonnage of 170,229.78, and it must be remembered that we have a monopoly of the coast carrying trade, and an immense area of inland navigation. Of sailing vessels we built 721, with a tonnage of 137,036.17. In other words, we added to our total tonnage, both sailing and steam, just one-fourth of what the British added to their steam tonnage alone." The remedy for this is the repeal of the navigation laws, and they ought to be repealed at once.

APPEAL SPECIALS.

The Cumberland River Rising Rapidly Again, and Fears Entertained of Another Destructive Inundation.

The People of Helena Very Blue Over the Last Rise in the Ohio—The Levees Below.

Levee Commissioners Confirmed Yesterday by the Senate of Mississippi—Railroad Consolidation.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Cumberland River Rising Rapidly—Subscription for a New Railroad.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 14.—This morning at Broad street the gauge registered forty-seven feet six inches. The Cumberland river is still rising. River men say it will go another foot higher; it rose a foot at Rome last night. To give an idea how high it is, this morning as the Hillman was turning around to pull out, the stern of the boat came so close to the pavement of Front street that boys jumped on board to steal a ride back. The waters are doing much damage to property. One hundred families have been forced to leave their dwellings. The running of street cars on the line of street to Watkins's Park was suspended yesterday, part of the track being inundated. The river is three inches higher than it was in February. The race-track is inundated, and the steamer Hillman went down this morning to remove the horses from the stables. The suffering is great, many people sick, and no organized effort is yet made to relieve the suffering.

At a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange to-night, Herman Justi, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, read a report urging subscriptions to give $100,000 in bonds to the Cincinnati, Green River and Nashville railroad. The report stated that Nashville was being discriminated against by railroads. A competing line with the Louisville road is the only solution of the trouble.

A mistrial was entered in the Pat J. Hanlin case to-day; seven for acquittal and five for conviction. Hanlin is charged with outraging Katie Kannady, a negro girl ten years old.

The Southern Immigration Association Authorized.

Associated Press Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, March 14.—The Immigration Association this evening adopted resolutions urging the government to make an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river, also a resolution urging Southern Legislatures to make appropriations to secure State exhibits at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. The association then adjourned to meet at New Orleans at the call of the president.

JACKSON, MISS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Bills Passed.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, March 14.—*Senate.*—The following bills passed: House bill to amend an act authorizing the consolidation of the Memphis and Vicksburg and Ship Island and Mississippi Valley Railroad Companies; for the relief of A. H. Arthur.

House.—The bill in relation to public revenue and for other purposes; supplemental to the railroad supervision law; supplemental to an act providing for funding Hinds county school certificates; to incorporate the Natchez and Mobile Railroad Company; to incorporate the Rodney, Jackson and Tuscaloosa Railroad Company; to empower supervisors of Grenada to convey certain property; memorial to Congress in relation to the Gulf and Ship Island railroad.

Both houses agreed to a report of a conference committee on the general appropriation bills.

The following have been confirmed in executive session as railroad commissioners: The Hon. J. M. Stone, the Hon. W. B. Augustus and the Hon. Wm. McWillie. As levee commissioners for Coahoma county, J. B. Shotwell and J. F. Townsend; for Tunica, C. L. Robinson and C. C. Crews; for Desoto, Thomas W. White; for Smithover, J. M. Heathman; for Leflore, P. S. Murphy; for Quitman, W. T. Walker; for Tallahatchie, B. W. Sturdevant; for Yazoo, B. S. Ricks. Thomas McGhee represents the railroad interest; as State revenue agent, Wirt Adams.

House bills passed: Senate joint resolution to empower the Governor to appoint commissioners to confer with the Mississippi River Commission in the interest of levee districts; Senate bill for the relief of A. H. Arthur; to require the Auditor to place certain lands on the assessment rolls; Senate bill to amend the law relating to escheated property; Senate bill to authorize the survey and sale of certain marsh lands.

The two houses have been occupied a great deal to-day in conference on disagreements on various bills. Several conferences have been had on the Senate bill to abolish the Eleventh and Twelfth Circuit and Chancery Court Districts, and in each case the conferees failed to agree. The Senate asked for still another conference thereon, and the House refused it. The House bill consolidating the said districts and creating a new district therefrom was lost by one vote in the Senate. To all appearances Adams and Warren counties will be without circuit and chancery courts for the next two years.

The Vicksburg "Herald"—The Railroad to the Yazoo.

VICKSBURG, March 14.—The Vicksburg Printing and Publishing Company was organized to-day, with a capital stock of $50,000. Hereafter the *Commercial Herald* will be published by this company, taking the place of the Vicksburg *Herald*.

The first locomotive to-day passed over the iron bridge of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad at Anthony's Ferry, Yazoo river.

HELENA, ARK.

The Last Rise in the Ohio Excites the Fears of the People Afresh—Personal.

Special to the Appeal.]

HELENA, March 14.—The news conveyed to Helena through the medium of yesterday's APPEAL respecting the rise in the Ohio has again cast a gloom over the inhabitants of the bottoms. Col. Miles, Helena's river authority, says that the volume of water in the Ohio will, after the water recedes, again bring it to its present height.

Capt. C. A. Oley, a prominent candidate for prosecuting attorney, and Mr. Frank Smith, of Lee county, Ark., yesterday engaged in a serious altercation. Mr. Smith is one of the wealthiest planters in Lee county, but has a very ugly disposition when aroused. Capt. Oley is, when angry, all wool and a yard wide. There was, consequently, when the two arrived, a public exhibition of their pugilistic ability, which would have terminated seriously had the participants not been separated.

Reports to-day from Bolivar, Tunica and Coahoma counties, Miss., and the Old Town ridge, including the plantation of F. M. Apperson, of Memphis, state that the condition is steadily improving. The water is off the plantations of Mr. Russell Hancock, son of Gen. W. S. Hancock, and Ex-Gov. Alcorn.

What May Be Expected.

Vicksburg *Herald*, Thursday: Mail Agent Peebles, of the steamer City of Helena, was interviewed yesterday by a *Herald* reporter in regard to the condition of affairs at Greenville. He says that the river is almost bank full, but that the main force of the current, which is very strong at that point, is diverted from the bank in front of Greenville by a heavily wooded towhead which has made just above the town. In the opinion of Mr. Peebles, Greenville will suffer greatly from the bank in front of it caving as soon as the water takes its support away from it. An estimate was once made by Capt. W. L. Marshall of the probable cost of stopping the bank from caving, and he placed the amount at $175,000. So large an appropriation would of course have to be made by Congress, and as yet, that body has taken no action in the matter. Mr. Peebles also thinks it possible that Isenberg's Hotel will have caved into the river inside of ninety days after the water recedes, but in this, it is to be hoped, he is mistaken.

Capt. Marrionneaux, of the handsome Issaquena, while in conversation with a *Herald* reporter yesterday, stated that as a general rule only very few of those interested most in the preservation of the levees now protecting the lowlands between here and Greenville, seem to take any interest in the matter whatever, they appearing utterly careless of the results of an overflow which will surely follow a break in a levee, and impose the duty of superintending the work on the levees on a few go-ahead men, who are keenly sensitive to their own and their neighbors' interests. Those who are bending all their energies to the great work before them, cry out loudly against the lack of interest exhibited and the apparent lack of knowledge of many planters of the terrible calamity which is hanging, as if by a hair, over themselves and those residing adjacent to them.

A civil engineer who has made a study of the Mississippi river was heard to predict yesterday that unless a rapid fall takes place at once in the Mississippi, from Helena, Ark., down, that an overflow of unprecedented proportions will occur as soon as the rise now coming out of the rivers above reaches that point.

THE AWFUL ACCIDENT

At Pocahontas, by Which 154 Lives Were Lost, is Still

The Topic in Virginia—The Mines Sealed—Help for the Afflicted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The directors of the Southwest Virginia Improvement Company, owners of the mine at Pocahontas, Va., adopted resolutions authorizing the superintendent of the mines to take all necessary means to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and furnish food and clothing to the families of the dead and injured. The introduction of electric lights in the mines to guard against a repetition of the disaster is being considered. The following dispatch from the superintendent of the mines has been received:

"We'll make a hard attempt to-night and have a temporary fan up. The indications are that the mine is still on fire. Will know in a few hours, and if found to be the case will seal all openings at once and fill the mine with steam. Have five boilers placed ready, and the steam pipe will be on hand by 11 o'clock p.m. No life was saved; no one can live in the atmosphere inside. The railroad company is giving me every assistance, as have all the physicians. I have hired the superintendent of the Midlothian for advice and help. He is on his way in a special with seventeen men. My men are nearly all played out, chiefly from the effects of the after-damp."

A later dispatch from the superintendent states that two expert mining engineers arrived this morning, and agreed that the bodies could not be recovered unless the mine be sealed and the fire smothered.

The Mines Sealed.

CENTRAL, VA., March 14.—Experienced mining engineers visited the mines this morning and made an examination. It was decided unsafe to attempt the use of fans, and an order was immediately issued to have the mines closed and sealed as the only means of suppressing the fires, which are still burning. The higher coal drifts are not burning. It is the coal at the bottom which is on fire. The entrances will be sealed so as to smother the fire. In one of the entrances a tube will be inserted to permit the escape of gas. It is impossible to get from the officials of the mining company the amount of damage, which must be enormous. The mines will be sealed for at least two weeks, or even longer. When opened there must be expensive repairs before resuming work. Fortunately the mining company has a considerable supply of food on hand, and will not suffer loss in matters of supplying the trade. Most of the miners killed were unmarried. The night force was mainly composed of the younger and strongest men. Hampton, night foreman, leaves an invalid wife and several helpless children. One of the young men killed was the only support of a widow whose husband perished in the mines several weeks ago. The physicians sent up from Lynchburg have returned, and only the mining engineers and a few representatives remain on the ground tonight.

Relief for the Miners' Families.

RICHMOND, VA., March 14.—The General Assembly to-day, in view of the awful coal-mine disaster at Pocahontas, and the likelihood of great destitution to the families of the victims, adopted a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to ascertain the approximate amount of money necessary to relieve their immediate wants.

PERSONAL.

THE insanity of that brave young officer, Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, is serious that he will be placed on the retired list. He had for years lived in the fear of this ordeal.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON has been about Washington a great deal this winter. While there he is very retired, seldom going about the capitol, and receiving most of his social calls which are proffered him.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, in a note to the London *Echo*, says that he not long ago met a newspaper editor in the United States who impressed him as a person of more than ordinary intelligence (and that was Maj. Armstrong, of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*.

GEN. OSMAN, who represents the fighting end of El Mahdi's movement to reform the religion of the world, will confer a favor on the American press if he will telegraph at once the proper orthography of his surname. Is it Digna or Dignan?

THE Catholic bishop of Delaware recently refused the rite of burial to a husband and wife, who died, the one a victim of a duelling disease. The bishop's action was based on a refusal of the parties, three years before, to stop the sale of liquor on Sundays.

No matter what a man does, there is nothing like having some method or system about it. Hinds, the murderer of Jesse James, committed suicide in the Joliet prison, left behind him a book in which he narrates murders and other crimes were neatly docketed, with dates and everything complete.

A RECENT East Indian writer says that caste has always preserved morality in men and women who accepted its rule. Caste has preserved the purity of the Aryan blood in India. Caste has centralized learning, preserved the scriptures, distributed the employments of life and stratified society according to intelligence and aptitude.

THEODORE TILTON, who used to be a Sunday-school teacher in Brooklyn, has become quite a man of the world in Paris, and is often seen in the most fashionable *salons*, where he pays distinguished Parisian women the compliment of comparing them to the best, brightest and most brilliant American belles he has seen and known in New York and Brooklyn.

ORDERS and titles are manufactured and sold to foreigners in Italy to such an extent that the *Official Gazette*, of Rome, has considered it necessary to announce that the purchase of the estate of a noble does not include the transfer of the title from the old possessor to his new one, as agents often falsely state, and that the Crown alone has the right of investing with titles and orders. In Asia Minor there is a flourishing factory for the production of Persian orders and medals of merit in art and science.

AN old soldier has just died in Turin at the age of 108 years. Born in 1776, Giovanni Battista Cappellina was, in his youth, a soldier of the republic of Genoa, and later shared in all the campaigns of Napoleon, retiring to Sardinia at the Berezina by almost a miracle. After Napoleon's fall he entered the service of the King of Sardinia. In 1877, Victor Emmanuel having heard of his valor and devotion to Charles Albert, sought an interview with him, and after a cordial conversation made him a rich present.

THE elevation of Tennyson to the peerage places the laws and customs of England on equality as regards the conferment of hereditary dignities. Beaconsfield's elevation to the House of Lords that of Lord Beaconsfield already by nineteen months. In his first term Lord Beaconsfield made or advanced eleven peers. Gladstone in his first thirty-five. In his second, Lord Beaconsfield promoted forty-five, including his wife and son. Mr. Gladstone, since his last accepted office, in 1880, has added twenty-one to the list.

THERE is an evident determination to reform and extract the humor from Irish drama. The Irish clergy in New York announced Mr. Boucicault's *Shaughraun*, and a Hibernian policeman of Scranton, Pa., has mobbed Patrick Rooney, the comedian who was once feared to by a Chicago critic as "the gawk who makes you a week by delineating the countrified life of his daddy." Nobody has attempted to boycott negro minstrels as yet, and there is still some fun left to the public, but unless the minstrels invent a new joke or two this coming year, there is no telling what shape public indignation may take.

MR. GUY CARLETON, who a short time ago was a reporter, has written a play called *Monaco*. It was for some time in the hands of John McCullough, who gave it up. Then Mr. Warde secured it, and he intends to produce it next autumn. Last Saturday Mr. George Riddle read the play at the Madison Square Theater. The New York *Times* analyzes the work at length, and thus his criticism is follows: "Briefly, this is a play for the stage, and it is the strongest play for the stage of its class ever since that has yet been written by an American author. It is conclusively that a vigorous American dramatic has sprung up like an unexpected jack-in-the-box."

DR. DENNIS DOWLING MULCAHEY of O'Donovan Rossa, "How about the claim that the explosions in Kansas are the work, at least under O'Donovan Rossa's directorship," was asked. "It is not true," he replied. "He is in as way connected with it, but wishes the people, and especially the contributors to the dynamite fund, to think he is. I know where the dynamite comes from and how it reaches England. In fact, I am conversant with the movement and know that Rossa is less informed on that question than I am. You may say that I get my information indirectly, however, but it is more necessary for me to prove my assertion I should do so. There is great insincerity in the whole revolutionary movement," continued Dr. Mulcahey, "about the action of Davitt, who is a Parnellite, as well as those of Rossa. Davitt says that he will not go into Parliament because he will not take the oath of allegiance to the Queen, and yet he favors making Ireland a separate State under the same government, when he would willingly go into the Legislature. He would have to swear allegiance to the Queen just the same then as now. The Irish people are satisfied with the movements of the National League, however, and I do not think any other course should be forced upon them than what they themselves want."

SENATOR LAMAR

Has Something to Say in Correction of a Newspaper Correspondent as to the Copiah County Affair.

The House Will More Than Likely Reaffirm its Action as to the Lasker Resolution in Temperate Terms.

E. John Ellis Unanimously Exonerated—Henry Watterson Explains His Copyright Bill Plainly and Clearly.

E. JOHN ELLIS

Innocent of Any Wrong in Connection With the Star-Routes.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, investigating certain charges against Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That after an examination of all witnesses produced before the committee *pro* and *con*, and a full investigation of the charges reflecting upon the Hon. E. John Ellis, Representative from Louisiana, in connection with the Star-route frauds recently published, the committee are of the opinion that the charges are utterly groundless and unsupported by evidence. The chairman is authorized to report a resolution embodying the substance of the foregoing."

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT.

Henry Watterson in Support of the Pending Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Henry Watterson appeared before the Joint Committee on the Library this morning, and made argument in support of the newspaper copyright bill. In answer to inquiries by members of the committee, Watterson said the misapprehension with regard to the bill had grown out of the fact that the original bill provided for exclusiveness in published matter for a period of forty-eight hours, which time was subsequently reduced to twenty-four hours. Both forms were impracticable and unnecessary, Watterson said, and the present bill, granting a copyright for eight hours, was all that was sought by the framers of the measure. Its object was simply to prevent the piracy of news and concurrent publication. He illustrated the purpose of the bill and the evil it was designed to correct by numerous examples. He said it did not act as a tax on the reproduction by afternoon newspapers of matter which appeared in morning papers, and could not in the remotest degree affect what is known as the country press.

SENATOR LAMAR

On the Copiah Investigation and the Lasker Correspondence.

Senator Lamar's attention was called by your correspondent to-day to the following, which appears in a New York paper, reprinted from the Troy *Times*:

A gentleman who has talked with Senator Lamar since the return of the House investigating committee tells me that Lamar was frank enough to say that the Democrats in Mississippi were determined to resort to any means to prevent the negro from taking any part in politics. "Our opinion is different from theirs," said Lamar, "and we have problems to solve which the North does not appreciate. We intend to settle those questions in our own way, and that is to leave the negro out of politics altogether. I do not mean to say we must have recourse to methods which no one abominates more than I do, but we must rule to protect our civilization."

The gentleman asked him why the Democrats did not try to win the negro by winning part of the negro vote over to the Democracy by concessions or compromises. Lamar said that devotion was ever seen as that with which the negro clings to the Republican party. "My own personal servant," said Lamar, "who would die for me, insist on going to the polls and voting green kilted with the Republicans. I cannot resent them, and even if we could we would not. Our liberty is that the negro has no part in politics whatever, and we must be consistent."

Mr. Lamar said concerning this that either the correspondent of the Troy *Times* greatly misunderstood his informant or his informant greatly misunderstood Mr. Lamar. He certainly, he says, entertains no such opinions as are imputed to him in the article. Your correspondent asked Mr. Lamar: "Have you expressed any opinion on the Copiah matter at all?" Senator Lamar replied: "No, I have not; and I do not think it proper to do so until the testimony before the investigating committee is all printed and the report of the committee submitted. If that report proves to be a fair, impartial and impartial one it may do a great deal of good."

SENATOR LAMAR ON THE LASKER CORRESPONDENCE.

SPONDENCE.

Senator Lamar said: "I am very much satisfied with Secretary Frelinghuysen's dispatch concerning the Lasker resolution. He sent over to Berlin a very keen and polished shaft. His dispatch is courteous, decorous, in nowise offensive to the German government or to the German people. After isolating Bismarck as the only person who has taken offense in the matter, he says that the resolution adopted by the House expresses the sentiment that Bismarck's personal feelings cannot properly be a matter of interest or inquiry to this government."

BISMARCK

To be Left by the House of Representatives in the Hands of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, consisting of Messrs. Curtin, Rice and Eaton, to whom the Hiscock resolutions on the Lasker matter were referred, at a meeting to-day adopted a substitute for the resolutions and prepared a report to accompany the substitute. At a meeting of the full committee the substitute, resolutions and report of the subcommittee were laid before the members. Considerable discussion followed, as a result of which the report was referred back to the sub-committee with suggestions as to certain charges the full committee deemed judicious to have made. Another meeting of the sub-committee will be held to-morrow, at which the report will be amended in conformity with the suggestions of the full committee. The following, which is it is probable will be adopted by the full committee and with the substitute resolutions, will reach the House Monday next. The sentiments which will be expressed in the report of the subcommittee are,

First.—That the House of Representatives had a right to adopt and transmit to the German Reichstag resolutions expressing its opinion of the character and abilities of the deceased German statesman, its sympathy with the democratic ideas entertained by him, and its confidence with the party in German politics to which he belonged, in the loss they have suffered in his death.

Second.—It would not be a dignified course for the House of Representatives to indulge in abuse of Prince Bismarck for asserting his right to say, when the resolutions reached him, they should go no further, as the question of his right to accept that authority is one to be settled between Germany and the Reichstag.

Third.—That the action of our State Department in observing of courtesy was proper.

The resolutions which are to be reported as a substitute for the Hiscock resolutions will not differ substantially in the language respecting Prince Bismarck's conduct, and an additional commendation of the course of the State Department in the matter.

KEIFER-BOYNTON.

The Taking of Testimony Continued Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—At the request of Coleman, counsel for Keifer, the Keifer-Boynton committee permitted C. S. Garfield to take the stand to make certain corrections in his previous testimony. In reply to questions as to whether he had ever been arrested elsewhere than in Indiana, and whether he had ever been charged with crime elsewhere, he had replied he had not; he now wished to change his answers to the affirmative. Cross-examined by Boynton, witness had once been arrested on a charge of giving a man named Smith counterfeit money, but had been discharged. The committee ruled out the question by Boynton as to whether the witness had not been discharged on the testimony of a lady in his family. Witness said he knew a man named Joseph Turner, a banker, of Cleveland, testified to the good character of Garfield in that city while there. He did not know Garfield's reputation in Bryan.

Boynton offered to prove he had nothing to do with calling the press meeting the morning of March 4, 1883; that he did not support the resolution condemning Keifer's action; and did not oppose the proposition made by the friends of Keifer, that the matter should be first investigated.

Jno. B. McCarthy, journalist, testified that Boynton had opposed the resolution condemning Speaker Keifer.

Charles F. Lowle, journalist, testified to Boynton's voting against the resolution of condemnation.

Boynton offered to contradict Gen. Keifer's denial of the accuracy of Barrel's statement of the interview which took place between them (in which Keifer expressed his contempt for the press) by calling the doorkeeper of the House, who heard the conversation.

This closed the testimony of both sides, and the committee decided if counsel should desire to file arguments in writing, they might do so at any time before Monday, the 24th instant.

CAPITAL POINTS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—On Monday next Senator Sherman will appear before Judge Drummond, of Chicago, for the purpose of closing up the affairs of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company with a view to discharging the receiver.

Sam McGee, of Louisville, Ky., has been restored to practice as pension attorney by the Secretary of the Interior.

The House Committee on Commerce agreed to report favorably the bills for bridges across the Missouri river near Kansas City and Leavenworth.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs directed a favorable report to be made on the bill for the sale of the Kiowa Indian reservation in Nebraska and Kansas, and the removal of the tribe to the Indian Territory.

Senator Maxey reported favorably from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads a substitute for the joint resolution for the payment of Southern mail contractors, which is in substance similar to the resolution which passed the Senate at the last Congress.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to establish life-saving stations at or near Plumb Island, Lake Michigan; at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan; at South Chicago, Illinois; at or near Bois Blanc Island, Straits of Mackinac, and at or near Point Adams, Oregon.

The Army Retiring Board, which met recently at the Bloomingdale Asylum to examine Gen. McKenzie for retirement, submitted a report to the War Department. The board finds that McKenzie is incapacitated, and that his incapacity resulted from the service. His retirement therefore follows.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads ordered an adverse report on all bills providing for the establishment of postal savings banks. Several members of the committee favor the system, but think it not expedient at present. An adverse report was also ordered on the bill prohibiting the transmission through the mails of newspapers containing lottery advertisements.

Senator Slater reported to the Senate to-day a substitute for the bill to declare a forfeiture of the land grant to the Oregon Central Railroad Company, which provides that the land adjacent to and contiguous with the uncompleted portions of said railroad shall be declared forfeited, restored to the public domain and opened for sale and settlement. It contains an additional proviso that the price at which the lands thus forfeited and restored to the public domain shall be sold shall be the same as hitherto fixed for even numbered sections of this grant.

FOOT AND MOUTH.

The Excitement as to the Epidemic Subsiding, and Cattlemen

Are Offering the State Authorities Aid to Stamp it Out.

NEOSHO FALLS, KS., March 14.—The excitement relative to the cattle plague is subsiding. It is reported that some persons disregard the quarantine, and claim that it will be impossible to maintain the quarantine many days longer. The people generally do not believe the disease so highly contagious as surgeons report it, and base their skepticism on facts as they have transpired here. Take, for instance, the herd of John Beard, containing sixty head; the disease appeared there five or six weeks ago, and yet only eight have shown any symptom of disease. The disorder appears in the Owl creek herd, as we now learn, about Christmas, and but fourteen have thus far been infected out of over 100 head. The health surgeons are now making inventests itself within about four days at the longest after exposure. The Quarantine Committee held a meeting and resolved on extra measures to insure to settle those questions in our own way, and that is to leave the negro out of politics altogether. I do not say we must have recourse to methods which no one abominates more than I do, but we must rule to protect our civilization."

The gentleman asked him why the Democrats did not try to win the negro by winning part of the negro vote over to the Democracy by concessions or compromises. Lamar said that devotion was ever seen as that with which the negro clings to the Republican party. "My own personal servant," said Lamar, "who would die for me, insist on going to the polls and voting green kilted with the Republicans. I cannot resent them, and even if we could we would not. Our liberty is that the negro has no part in politics whatever, and we must be consistent."

Mr. Lamar said concerning this that either the correspondent of the Troy *Times* greatly misunderstood his informant or his informant greatly misunderstood Mr. Lamar. He certainly, he says, entertains no such opinions as are imputed to him in the article. Your correspondent asked Mr. Lamar: "Have you expressed any opinion on the Copiah matter at all?" Senator Lamar replied: "No, I have not; and I do not think it proper to do so until the testimony before the investigating committee is all printed and the report of the committee submitted. If that report proves to be a fair, impartial and impartial one it may do a great deal of good."

SENATOR LAMAR ON THE LASKER CORRESPONDENCE.

SPONDENCE.

Senator Lamar said: "I am very much satisfied with Secretary Frelinghuysen's dispatch concerning the Lasker resolution. He sent over to Berlin a very keen and polished shaft. His dispatch is courteous, decorous, in nowise offensive to the German government or to the German people. After isolating Bismarck as the only person who has taken offense in the matter, he says that the resolution adopted by the House expresses the sentiment that Bismarck's personal feelings cannot properly be a matter of interest or inquiry to this government."

BISMARCK

To be Left by the House of Representatives in the Hands of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, consisting of Messrs. Curtin, Rice and Eaton, to whom the Hiscock resolutions on the Lasker matter were referred, at a meeting to-day adopted a substitute for the resolutions and prepared a report to accompany the substitute. At a meeting of the full committee the substitute, resolutions and report of the subcommittee were laid before the members. Considerable discussion followed, as a result of which the report was referred back to the sub-committee with suggestions as to certain charges the full committee deemed judicious to have made. Another meeting of the sub-committee will be held to-morrow, at which the report will be amended in conformity with the suggestions of the full committee. The following, which is it is probable will be adopted by the full committee and with the substitute resolutions, will reach the House Monday next. The sentiments which will be expressed in the report of the subcommittee are,

First.—That the House of Representatives had a right to adopt and transmit to the German Reichstag resolutions expressing its opinion of the character and abilities of the deceased German statesman, its sympathy with the democratic ideas entertained by him, and its confidence with the party in German politics to which he belonged, in the loss they have suffered in his death.

Second.—It would not be a dignified course for the House of Representatives to indulge in abuse of Prince Bismarck for asserting his right to say, when the resolutions reached him, they should go no further, as the question of his right to accept that authority is one to be settled between Germany and the Reichstag.

Third.—That the action of our State Department in observing of courtesy was proper.

The resolutions which are to be reported as a substitute for the Hiscock resolutions will not differ substantially in the language respecting Prince Bismarck's conduct, and an additional commendation of the course of the State Department in the matter.

KEIFER-BOYNTON.

The Taking of Testimony Continued Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—At the request of Coleman, counsel for Keifer, the Keifer-Boynton committee permitted C. S. Garfield to take the stand to make certain corrections in his previous testimony. In reply to questions as to whether he had ever been arrested elsewhere than in Indiana, and whether he had ever been charged with crime elsewhere, he had replied he had not; he now wished to change his answers to the affirmative. Cross-examined by Boynton, witness had once been arrested on a charge of giving a man named Smith counterfeit money, but had been discharged. The committee ruled out the question by Boynton as to whether the witness had not been discharged on the testimony of a lady in his family. Witness said he knew a man named Joseph Turner, a banker, of Cleveland, testified to the good character of Garfield in that city while there. He did not know Garfield's reputation in Bryan.

Boynton offered to prove he had nothing to do with calling the press meeting the morning of March 4, 1883; that he did not support the resolution condemning Keifer's action; and did not oppose the proposition made by the friends of Keifer, that the matter should be first investigated.

Jno. B. McCarthy, journalist, testified that Boynton had opposed the resolution condemning Speaker Keifer.

Charles F. Lowle, journalist, testified to Boynton's voting against the resolution of condemnation.

Boynton offered to contradict Gen. Keifer's denial of the accuracy of Barrel's statement of the interview which took place between them (in which

MR. OSMAN DIGNA

Proved to be a Tougher Customer Than Gen. Graham Contracted for and Did Not Know

When He Was Whipped—His Losses Very Heavy, Growing Out of the Bravery of His Men.

The British Losses Comparatively Light—French Victory in Tonquin—A Scientific Frontier Wanted.

FRANCE

Determined to Establish a Scientific Frontier in Tonquin—The Last Battle.

PARIS, March 14.—Gen. Millot, commander of the French land forces at Tonquin, telegraphs as follows:

PAGANOT, March 12.—We marched this morning to Ba Nioh. The first brigade, proceeding on Chi, carried in a brilliant manner the hights of Tuangon, which were protected by five earthworks. The second brigade, supported by flotillas, rapidly garried the defenses of Vathuoy and Dam Leobuoir, and resolutely pursued the enemy to the hights of Dapeau, which were occupied by the combined movement. The details of operations succeeded perfectly. The troops marched admirably, in spite of the difficult ground.

The *Temps* says the French will occupy Thainquyan and Langson, and establish a scientific frontier.

GERMANY.

Lasker's Ghost Still Haunts the Halls of the German Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Lasker incident caused a ripple of excitement in the Reichstag again to-day. Stoecker, court chaplain, known for his anti-Semitic activity, made a slighting allusion to Lasker. Dr. Hamel characterized the allusion as infamous, whereupon he was called to order by the president.

Debate in the Reichstag on Accident Insurance.

BERLIN, March 14.—Debate upon the accident insurance bill was resumed in the Reichstag to-day. Lohren and Bamberger urged that the bill be referred to a committee. This was opposed by Loewe. Von Boetticher, Home Secretary, said the object of the bill was to remedy great evils and cut the ground away from the preachers of social revolution. He implored the Reichstag not to regard the bill as a party measure, but to support it as a reform measure which would conduce to the general good.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Additional Details of the Battle of Tamai Wells.

LONDON, March 14.—Further details of the desperate battle between Graham's forces and the rebels near the Tamai wells continue to arrive. During the confusion which ensued when the Arabs made their wild rush upon the British lines, and caused them to retreat, newspaper reporters and other non-combatants took part in the fray and used their revolvers freely and with deadly effect against the enemy. After the battle Osman's court and three villages were burned. Osman Digna's trophies Osman's standard was taken and Tewfik Bey's recaptured. The British losses are considerably heavier than at first reported. The number of killed now reaches 100, and wounded 150. Gen. Graham's forces are returning to Suakim. Osman Digna fled to the hills. The Arabs retired before the English without rallying. They were defeated, but not put to rout. They walked away as if sauntering through a bazaar, with their arms folded or swinging at their sides. They were not shot down, but this did not hasten their companions' speed. Judges of native character think the Arabs are so allied by family ties that they will rally to the capital them and break their faith in the Mahdi and their sheikhs. It was impossible to take prisoners. The wounded Arabs would lie motionless without uttering a single cry or moan, and watch their chance to stab an advancing Britisher with a knife or spear. The victors walked among the wounded as among so many vipers wounded. Not one was killed a British marine during the night. Another attempted to stab Col. Stewart while his aide-de-camp was giving the wounded man water. Admiral Hewitt to-day sent out a fresh circular to the tribes, warning them if they do not obey the summons to submit, the fate of the Arabs who fell at Teb and Tamai will overtake them.

Gen. Graham Returned to Suakim.

SUAKIM, March 14.—Gen.