THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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MR. JOSEPH PULITZER, editor of the New York *World*, by invitation, spent last Sunday with Gov. Cleveland, and as a result he says he likes him better than ever. "Cleveland," he says, "will be the first real chief magistrate the country has had since the war. He is calm, judicious and conscientious; a good lawyer, and considers everything from a judicial standpoint." Mr. Pulitzer says he would not attempt to say who will be in the new Cabinet, for he does not know, and does not believe Gov. Cleveland has himself fully made up his mind on the subject.

THE New York *Star* has been sold by John Kelly and his partners to William H. England, son of Isaac W. England, the business manager of the New York *Sun*. The price paid was $150,000. John McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was a bidder at $125,000, but the management held out for the higher price which McLean finally, but too late, expressed himself willing to give. Mr. England is a newspaper man of great promise, and it is expected and predicted will make as great a success of the *Star* as his father has of the *Sun*.

EMORY RICHARD KEY, it was supposed, had been silenced as to politics by his elevation to the bench. This proves to be a mistake. He is as glib of tongue as ever, and we hope, for the sake of the protectionist leaders, as foolish. He thinks a little "soap," judiciously dispensed during the recent canvass, would have enabled the Republicans to carry the State, and he predicts that as a result of the efforts of the protectionists Tennessee will be Republican two years hence. Brother Key talks positively, and with an air of authority as if he was inside the ring and knew the past and the future.

THE reception at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday was a very happy affair. It afforded an opportunity for the interchange of seasonable compliments between the members of the several evangelical churches that has hitherto been denied them. The association's room, very centrally situated, are common ground, on which all Christians may meet for social enjoyment. Everything that can contribute to that end is supplied, and there is a monthly concert free to members and their friends. Every young man in the city should be a member and avail himself of the opportunity thus furnished for rational and reasonable amusement and the best society.

NEW YEAR'S day was observed by the closing of the banks and commercial Exchanges, together with several leading houses, and but little business was transacted in any department of trade. In lieu of the regular financial and commercial reports the following synopsis of the previous day's conditions is published: Money closed easy at eight per cent. discount. Cotton closed steady, with middling quoted at 10½c; New York spots, 11 1-16c; January futures, 11.09c@11.10c. New Orleans spots, 10½c; January futures, 10.56@10.58c. Liverpool spots, 6@6½d; January futures, 5 61-64d, buyers, the latter market closing weak. Receipts of cotton at Memphis yesterday 1468 bales, of which 556 bales were by river, twenty-five by wagon and otherwise, the remainder by rail. Shipments were 1484 bales, all by rail. Stock on hand, 133,146 bales.

THE Legislature of the State will meet on Monday next. Members are heard from our correspondents, are already arriving at Nashville. Knowing full well all will be present at the opening proceedings. Great interest attaches to the election of State as well as legislative officers, and the candidates for the former are as the sands of the sea. West Tennessee has her share of them, but it is doubtful if they will be able to compete successfully with their opponents from the eastern and middle parts of the State. Those from the latter section have all the advantage of a residence near or at headquarters and most of them of a thorough canvass. But it is to be hoped the Legislature will not lend itself to the method of filling important offices, but select men of high order of capacity and character, and be guided in their selection by the spirit of civil service reform now so prevalent and popular. Above all things, care should be taken to avoid anything like the encouragement of sectional jealousy. Middle Tennessee should not be satisfied at the expense of the extremes of the State, but, as near as is possible, preference being always given to those best qualified, an equitable division should be made of all the offices.

The dinner given yesterday to the poor boys and girls by Mr Peter Tracy, assisted by many ladies and gentlemen, well known to the people of Memphis, was decidedly the occasion of New Year's day, and in all respects a becoming inaugural of the year. It was a great, good deed, in which the best sentiments and kindly feelings of our common human nature were above all things else conspicuous. To be happy is a duty men and women owe to themselves, to make others happy is a still more pronounced duty. To carry smiles, not tears; to bear happiness and delight, not sadness or disappointment is to be the bearer of the most divine of blessings. Sadness will come to all unbidden. Death is relentless and destiny often overwhelming. We cannot escape their touch or their grasp. There is then all the more need for the encouragement of the charity that is forgiving, that bears all things, and with generous hand relieves distress and touches the dying, despairing heart with the magic of hope and life. Everyone who ministered in the least degree to the little ones yesterday is happier for it to-day, and no doubt the girls and boys will remember the dinner as an *era* in their lives, attesting to them the breadth and depth of that human feeling that has never, and will never, perish from the earth.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* reviews the speech of Mr. Randall delivered in that city on Wednesday last, and proves that the ex-Speaker was both loose, inaccurate and commonplace. In referring to the present Treasury surplus, Mr. Randall says that "we have $450,000,000 of money locked up in the Treasury, and nearly $200,000,000 of that amount is there without a dollar of claim against it." These are wild words. There are 144,145,000 silver dollars in the Treasury, but with $133,940,000 of silver certificates representing it in the hands of the people. There are $169,177,000 of gold coin and $62,212,000 gold bullion in the Treasury, against which there are $120,075,000 gold certificates circulating. There are various offsets, whole or partial, against other funds, and the total available stock of gold against which there is no claim was stated by Secretary McCulloch, on December 1st, at $134,679,000. Mr. Randall puts this net balance of money in the Treasury at $200,000,000. It is presumable that he means the reserve proper which he thus overestimates, and he adds that this fund "should flow out of the Treasury." In this proposition there is probably not a banker in the United States who would agree with him. Last August the net gold reserve fell to $116,480,000, and this occasioned no little uneasiness at the principle centers of exchange, causing considerable groundless speculation, as it proved, as to the probability of a premium soon appearing on gold.

RANDALL'S TOUR.

The Party Received at Birmingham With the Blasts of Steam-Whistles and Boom of Cannon.

Visit to the Pratt Iron and Coal-Mines—Addresses Presented by the Jefferson and Randall Clubs.

The Cat Let Out of the Bag—The Whole Thing a Scheme to Protectionize the South.

BIRMINGHAM, January 1.—The Hon. S. J. Randall and party arrived here on a special train from Nashville at 8:30 o'clock this morning, escorted by Col. J. W. Sloss, president of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, and the Sloss Furnace Company; Col. Enoch Ensley, president of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company, and several other gentlemen. As the train pulled into town the whistles of the railroad locomotives, furnaces, foundries and machine shops saluted it with their best blasts, and the Birmingham Artillery fired a number of guns. When the train stopped and Mr. Randall appeared, Mayor A. O. Lane stepped on the platform of the car and spoke a few appropriate words of welcome.

Mr. Randall replied in a short speech, in which he said he had a great desire to see the city that ships iron into the district he represents in Congress, and promised that no labor of his should ever be given toward enacting laws to prevent this people from successfully competing with any country on the globe in converting raw materials into marketable commodities. Congressman McAdoo followed with a pleasing speech, announcing himself as from a State which for over a quarter of a century had been faithful to Democratic principles. The party was then driven in carriages to the Florence Hotel, which had been decorated for their entertainment.

After about an hour, in which the party breakfasted, they left for the Pratt mines, six miles from the city, on a special train provided by the Pratt Coal and Iron Company, on its railroad. About forty citizens accompanied them. At the mines, after a happy introduction by Col. Ensley, president of the Pratt Company, Messrs. Randall and McAdoo made short speeches to a large number of miners, comprising also a band of school children, with banners and devices.

L. W. Johns, mining engineer for the company, followed, welcoming the visitors on behalf of the workingmen. The party then visited the mines, which comprised a shaft, two slopes and a drift. They went into the shaft and saw the process of dizzying coal upon as thoroughly a scientific plan as is operated in the world. Mr. Randall wore in the mine, instead of his silk hat, a felt hat he had brought with him, with a miner's lamp attached. The party reached the city again at 3:30 o'clock, and spent the afternoon in visiting places of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Randall, assisted by Congressman-Elect John H. Martin and Mrs. Martin, and about a dozen leading ladies of this city and Tuscaloosa, received callers at the Florence Hotel to-night. At the opening of the reception the members of the Jefferson Democratic and Randall Clubs called in a body and presented addresses printed on white satin. Mr. Randall replied appropriately.

The following is the address:

To Mr. Randall, at his rooms at the Florence Hotel:

On the 24 day of July, 1883, a number of citizens of Birmingham met for the purpose of laying the groundwork of an organization, the object of which was to spread among our people the doctrine of a commercial as well as a political freedom of the United States, and to encourage the developing of the varied and valuable resources of our State. Knowing full well the ability and courage you displayed under all circumstances in the advocacy of this doctrine, we did ourselves the honor to name our organization bearing the name of the Randall Democratic Club. Hence we feel a peculiar interest in, and common with all citizens of our State, that we shall convene with the opportunity to welcome you to our midst, and extend the hand of friendship to one whose greatest ambition is to serve his country well. Respectfully,

HAWKINS, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. ALDRIDGE,
SAMUEL S. THOMPSON,
Committee.

At 9 o'clock the visitors went to the theater, and saw Carrie Swain and troupe in the latter half of *Little Joker*.

To-morrow Messrs. Randall and McAdoo will visit the furnaces and iron ore mines within a few miles of the city, on the Louisville and Nashville and Birmingham mineral railroad. There is every assurance that the banquet to-morrow night at the Florence Hotel will be an event long to be remembered in the social history of Birmingham. Invitations to it are very gratefully received compliments among the residents. There will be seats for nearly 200, and other places in the State will furnish a good proportion of the banqueters.

A SENSIBLE POET.

Walt Whitman Expresses His Gratification at Blaine's Defeat.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.—Walt Whitman being asked by your correspondent yesterday what he thought of Blaine's defeat and what would come of it, replied: "I had come to admire the pluck and brilliancy of Blaine's leadership, and thought he would exercise as much power over the masses as well as the leaders, as if he had been elected President, but when the 'solid South' speech came, I am bound to say I thought that utterance breathed the rankest sectionalism, and was marked in bad taste. If Mr. Blaine wanted to fight it out on that line before the election, he might have rallied the North to his standard to the breaking down of certain side issues, but renewing the old fires of the rebellion was not to my taste. We are even yet, since the collapse of the rebellion, walking on ashes thinly covering fire. Had Mr. Blaine been elected he could have aimed to build up, and with that magnetic spirit of his would have been the head of a personal government little less despotic than that of Louis Napoleon. Under the whip and spur of Blaine's magnetic presence he would have carried things with a high hand. This accounts, in part, for the fear the people had in trusting him with a four years lease of power. Grover Cleveland stands out in strong colors in a clear light as a safe and strong man—one with a purpose. No man before the people ever stood up and took the blows of the press with better welcome than did Cleveland. He bids fair to bring the old-time Democracy back to the days of magnificent destiny and human progress. In Cleveland there is a combination of Scotch Presbyterianism, added to early self-education, which would make a statesman who will be governed by good sense and patriotism. Under Cleveland, who has what is rarer than genius in our public men, old-fashioned horse sense and a splendid solidity of personal character, there is every likelihood of the Southern problem reaching a satisfactory solution in the next eight years. Herbert Spencer offered a sensible postulate for a republic like ours, which was: 'The liberty of all limited by the liberty of each.'"

A WILD WOMAN FOUND.

A Mystery that Has Disturbed a Neighborhood Made Clear.

WOMELSDORF, December 31.—For several months the citizens of this village situated near the coal-fields of the South Mountains, a range of the Alleghenies, have been disturbed by the most unearthly yells coming from the hills. It was generally supposed that they emanated from some strange animal, which had taken refuge in the rocks. Mr. Griesemer, of Bethany Orphans' Home, a Reformed Church institution at the foot of the mountain, several times heard the screams. Franklin Katterman, Jacob Matthews and Theodore Starter, all old hunters, followed up a trail for several hours, but were finally obliged to give up, as they were led far up into the mountain fastnesses. Stones and huge rocks were rolled down the hill in their path, and they were compelled to dodge these missiles every now and then. Theodore Starter says he saw a living thing, half-human, half-beast. He stood still, the blood chilling in his veins. He had his gun with him, but he dared not shoot. He next started on a run, and, to use his own words, flew down the hill and did not stop until he got home, not taking time to look whether the beast was following him or not. A party of employes at the Robesonia furnace shot at the beast, but missed it. It is reliably stated that the managers of the furnace offered $200 for the animal alive and $100 for its dead body. For some weeks every person has given the mountain a wide berth. Several farmers also lost sheep and chickens.

Yesterday the mystery was cleared up. A party of Womelsdorf hunters scoured the mountain. They found human footsteps in the snow, which they tracked to a rude hut—a charcoal-burner's deserted cabin. Here they found a young woman, probably twenty-five years of age. She was thinly dressed, her surroundings were uncouth and she appeared much frightened. She has a wild and haggard look and who she is no one knows. She will probably be removed to the poorhouse. She threw stones down the mountain and yelled to scare the people away. She is of muscular build, and many think she has been following this kind of life for years, judging by her general appearance. She has shown the strength of an Amazon, and the people have decided to let her alone until the authorities take her in charge.

NEW YORK LOCAL POLITICS.

The Complications in Regard to the Mayoralty and the Appointment of Corporation Counsel—Grace in Possession.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The offices of the corporation counsel were barricaded last night and remained closed against all comers this morning. Mayor Kirk had not arrived at the City Hall at 11:30 o'clock. Mayor Kirk is a strong Tammany Hall man. He declared last evening that he would appoint before noon a corporation counsel and Dock Commission also. Judge Truax has not given his decision in the matter of dissolving the injunction restraining the Board of Aldermen from doing any official act. The board remains in office until January 5th. People are gathering in the City Hall to greet both Mayor Kirk and Mayor Grace. The latter assumes office at noon.

Later.—Mayor Kirk arrived at the City Hall at 11:30 oclock, and appointed Col. E. T. Wood corporation counsel. Col. Wood is a brother-in-law of Ex-Mayor Edson, and a leading member in Tammany Hall. Mayor Kirk remained in the mayor's office, receiving congratulations from friends until noon. Mayor Grace has just made his appearance.

Everything Quiet, and Mayor Grace in Possession.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The feeling about City Hall to-day is by no means as intense as it was yesterday and last night. The principal events of the morning were the appointments by Kirk, who had been sworn in as acting mayor last night. He appointed Col. E. T. Wood, Mayor Edson's brother-in-law, and a Tammany leader in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, corporation counsel, and James M. Liddy, another Tammany man, as his own chief clerk. Both gentlemen qualified immediately. Col. Wood then went over to the office of corporation counsel. Lacombe declined to surrender, and Wood retired. At 12:30 o'clock Mr. Grace entered the mayor's office, which was crowded with his friends. The new mayor made a brief address of thanks for his reception, and assumed his new duties of the mayoralty, and after a short time the politicians began to leave the building. Hubert O. Thompson says he will make no opposition to Mr. Squire when the new commissioner of public works comes to take possession of the department.

Corporation Counsel Lacombe notified Mayor Grace of Col. Ward's demand upon him, and asked protection. Thereupon the mayor ordered a detail of police sufficient to secure the corporation counsel in peaceful and undisturbed possession of his office and to preserve the property and records of the city from interference by any person. The police remain on guard all night. Another complication has arisen by the election of Alderman Waite to the presidency of the board in the absence of Alderman Kirk. Waite claims that Kirk cannot be alderman and mayor at the same time.

A FATAL INFATUATION.

Henry Breist's Dissipated Course Culminates in Parricide.

SHAMOKIN, PA., December 31.—The facts of a tragedy at Klingerstown, fourteen miles from here, have just come to hand. In a quarrel at Hickman's tavern, at that place, Monday night, Henry Breist, aged twenty-one, shot and killed his father, Emmet Breist, one of the wealthiest farmers in the Mahantango Valley. Young Breist returned to his father's home on December 4th, after an absence of four years, having run away from home in 1880, and for four years his parents never heard of him. When he returned his father welcomed him warmly and gave him what money he wanted to enjoy himself. He became notorious around Klingerstown and the neighboring towns where he went for the purpose of going on extended sprees. Among the women here with whom he became intimate was Mrs. Mary Hickman, wife of William Hickman, proprietor of the Klingers Gap Tavern. Hickman and his wife have always borne a bad reputation. The young man's intimacy with Mrs. Hickman soon became a subject of gossip. A report of his and evil doings reached the ears of Mr. Breist, and he requested his son to have nothing more to do with the woman. Only a few hours after receiving the lecture from his father young Breist and Mrs. Hickman drove to Shamokin and returned home late at night, both drunk. The next morning Mr. Breist turned his son out of doors, but through the intercession of friends the affair was finally settled upon young Breist solemnly promising to cease his intimacy with Mrs. Hickman. The quarrel then transpired until Monday night, when Israel Mock, Breist's son-in-law, came to the Breist farm and informed the father that Henry and Mrs. Hickman were down at the tavern enjoying themselves. The father, while not believing the story, was induced to go to the tavern, and when they arrived there Hickman informed them that Henry was not in. Mock said he had seen him, and a quarrel followed between him and Hickman, during which Mr. Breist pushed his way into the back room and there saw his son and Mrs. Hickman sitting at a table on which stood a bottle of whisky and glasses.

"What are you doing here? This is no place for you. Go home," said Mr. Breist. Henry replied in a laughing way: "I guess I know what's good for me. Go home yourself," a reply which so angered the father that he struck Henry in the face, and was about to follow the blow with another when the drunken youth drew a revolver and fired it point blank at the father, who fell to the floor senseless. Upon seeing what he had done the frightened youth dropped his weapon on the floor and rushed out. Hickman and Mock rushed in, and on seeing what had happened carried Mr. Breist up stairs. Dr. Sampel was summoned, and upon examination failed to find the bullet. Mr. Breist died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A search made for Henry has so far proved fruitless. Breist was sixty-five years old and father of four children, three girls and Henry. Mrs. Hickman has been arrested for complicity in the crime. She is thirty-four years of age and very ugly.

A DOG WHO GETS TIPSY.

The Accomplishments of a Four-Legged Connecticut Drunkard.

Eugene Sullivan, a saloon-keeper in Norwich, Conn., has a white bulldog which has become a common drunkard. He has a bed behind the grove in his master's saloon, and will lie quiet all day if there are no customers at the bar; but if any comes in and goes to the bar for a drink, "Jack" the dog will step up and put his forefeet on the bar and wait for his nip with as much regularity as any other old toper. His silent demand for a drink is generally recognized by the patrons of the place, and he gets his drink with the crowd, and swallows it, too. Sometimes the boys will treat him until he becomes thoroughly "full," and then watch him get back to his bed, which he will do by staggering to the partition, and following it around to his bunk by leaning against it. Occasionally he will wander into other saloons where he is known, and there get filled up with beer, after which he will stagger back to his bed in his master's saloon. He is perfectly familiar with all stages of drunkenness, and can go out and have a quiet little time and be as respectable as the rest of the party, but he is so fond of beer that he feels out of place when on a quiet drunk, and will desert the party, and go to one of his haunts, where they will give him as much as he can drink. There is another feature of the dog which shows his intelligence. He has been taught not to eat meat on Friday. He has been given meat many times by people who are acquainted with him, and he will always carry it home unless his master is with him, in which case he will lay it down and look at his master. If his master tells him it is Friday, no amount of coaxing will induce him to eat it. He will also perform many funny tricks.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

Officers of the Government Distributing Relief to Sufferers by the Earthquake in Spain.

Appalling Sights at the Town of Albuneras—Half the Place Completely Ruined.

The Destroyed Villages Visited by Disastrous Gales — Hundreds of Bodies Recovered.

MADRID, January 1.—It is probable that Alfonso will visit Andalusia. Officers of the government are visiting the scenes of the recent terrible earthquakes to afford relief. Terrible gales passed over the half ruined villages, exposing the bodies interred. Albuneras presented an appalling sight. Half the town is completely ruined. The churches, convent and town hall collapsed. The inhabitants are still outside the town, shivering around fires, the women and children huddled in carts, wagons and temporary ambulances. Sixty persons were wounded. Armed guards are protecting the town. One hundred and ninety-two corpses have been extricated from the ruins, and active efforts are making to recover other bodies. The mayor and other wealthy citizens are among the victims. The mayor's wife was buried to the waist in the *debris* for eighteen hours. Many were rescued alive after being partly buried twenty-six hours. Some are half crazed with fright. Piteous cries were heard from the ruins for twenty-six hours. These people ultimately died, assistance being impossible. Troops have since been bringing provisions. The scenes here are similar to those at Alhama. The inhabitan's wander about their desolate homes, risking their lives in the endeavor to save something from the wreck. In the night houses were improvised from carts, tents and such. These, with the snow-clad hills round about, made a weird spectacle.

Later.—Shocks of the earthquake continue to be felt at Jaen, Malaga, Benamargosa and Velez, Malaga. There were several severe shocks at Torrox Wednesday and Thursday, destroying more buildings—town completely abandoned. The church at Terje is damaged, and services are now held in open air. Three hundred and fifty corpses have been discovered at Oranas del Rey, and 250 persons are now suffering from injuries. At a meeting of the Premier, Ministers of Finance and Interior, and Senators and Deputies for Granada and Malaga, held to-day, it was decided to adopt measures for the immediate relief of the sufferers, and provide shelter and provisions for the homeless. A national fund has also been opened, to which the government employes have been invited to subscribe one day's pay. The land tax has been remitted in the suffering districts. A committee of the principal inhabitants in each town distributes the funds. It is reported that a government loan of 3,000,000 pesetas will be raised for the relief of the inhabitants of the afflicted districts.

LOUISE AND LORNE.

Their Cannibal Relations Anything but Pleasant—An Exploded Scandal.

Queen Victoria has had her private as well as public troubles recently, though she looks remarkably well under both. Her handsome daughter, the Princess Louise, who at the period of her marriage to the Marquis of Lorne was known to have a tender passion for her brother Leopold's tutor, Canon Duckworth, has ever since been very restive under her matrimonial letters. She makes no secret in conversation with intimates that if it was not for her parents she would be tempted to the action of Miss Blood toward Lord Colin Campbell, Lorne's brother, and sue for a divorce on the same ground. Recently, she threw her arm through a bannister in the parlors wines and liquors, which they drank until frenzied, when they began a brutal assault on the helpless female inmates. The girls were subjected to every imaginable indignity and tortured in the most malicious manner. The roughs then robbed them of their silk dresses, jewelry, money and every portable article they could find, and then began their work of wanton destruction. Every door in the house was smashed to pieces, the window-glass down in Windsor castle and all the furniture, pictures, etc., were wrecked. Some of the live fowls, which were not wanted for their luncheon, were thrown alive into the fire. The wife of Larkins was assaulted in a most brutal manner, and Larkins himself, and an old cripple who lived in the house, were also attacked and badly beaten. Not satisfied with these acts of barbarism, the roughs imprisoned the girls in their rooms and set fire to the window curtains, with the intention of completing their act of vandalism by roasting them alive. The gang then fled with their plunder. The screams of the terrified girls attracted the neighbors and the fire was extinguished. The inmates fled in their night clothes, some of them with little or no clothing on, and were subsequently found in a dismantled barn in a pitiable condition, and were relieved from their present fright, some of them was unconscious, and would have died but for the efforts of her rescuers. The outrage has caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and warrants were promptly issued for the perpetrators of the crime. Yesterday John Keifer, John Conaty and John Clark were arrested on charges of arson, robbery and assault, and locked up for a hearing to-morrow. Other arrests are expected. While there is a feeling of relief at the suppression of the disorderly establishment, no one attempts to justify the brutal acts of the drunken ruffians who were prompted simply by a desire to rob and, if necessary, murder their victims.

THE SILVER BILL.

Bland Does Not Think Buckner's Bill Will Go Through.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The *Star* says: "Bland, chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, says he does not think the committee will report Bückner's bill for the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars favorably. The committee will meet next Wednesday to consider the subject, and Bland will oppose the bill. He says whenever there shall be any silver legislation it must be to give unlimited coinage to silver, the question should be set along this session."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 1.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £192,822 the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 33½ per cent. Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £290,000.

Liverpool Cotton Statistics.

LIVERPOOL, January 1.—The following is the weekly cotton statistics: Sales of the week, 67,000 bales, of which 41,000 were American; speculators took 5600 bales, and exporters 2800. Forwarded from ships side direct to spinners, 42,700 bales; actual export, 17,000 bales; total import, 94,000 bales, of which 16,000 were American; stock, 594,000 bales, including American, 417,000. Total afloat, 387,000 bales; American, 262,000.

A Villainous Outrage.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 1.—A most dastardly outrage was perpetrated by some unknown villain near Gratton, this State, last night, causing a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, by which two men lost their lives and a number of others narrowly escaped.

Short Yield of Sugar in Louisiana.

FRANKLIN, LA., January 1.—Sugar making closed in this parish with a result disastrous to planters. The yield, with few exceptions, has not been satisfactory. This, coupled with the low price of the product, has discouraged and depressed the planter.

by a large majority that loyal toasts should be abstained from on the occasion of the annual dinner. A letter was received from Parnell, in which he said he hoped during the next session of Parliament to obtain for the teachers higher salaries, better residences and larger pensions.

ON THEIR DIGNITY.

The Feeling Between the House and Senate Increasing.

But Little Prospect for an Agreement on the Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 1. — The *Star* says: The feeling of antagonism between the House and Senate seems to increase rather than diminish. It has reached a degree in which party sentiments and affiliations are sunk in the opposition of one house to the other. The Democrats and Republicans of the House join in condemning the Senate for what they term a disposition to usurp the entire legislative functions of Congress. Representative Holman said to-day that, under the encroachment of the Senate the constitutional method of legislation was being gradually reversed. Said he: "Half the revenue bills now come from the Senate, whereas all of them should originate in the House." Another Representative, a leading party, said: "Yes, the Senate wants to boss everything. The Senators, in order to keep themselves in place and power, are trying to run roughshod over the House." Among Senators the opinion was unanimous that the House was arbitrary and dictatorial, and unless the Senate still stand firm in the assertion of its right, it might as well, as one Senator put it to-day, be content to sit here and pass only such bills as the House chooses to send over. This feeling does not argue well for an amicable settlement of the disputed naval appropriations. Close friends of Randall openly declare it his purpose to maintain the stand he has taken on that subject, even though it may result in a failure to appropriate for the present needs of the navy. On the House side the prediction is fully made that the Senate will back down, as it did on the naval bill last session, but even in the House an ugly feeling seems to be arising over interstate commerce bills. A Democratic member said to a *Star* reporter to-day that "there are a good many who don't want any legislation for the regulation of railroad traffic. There are perhaps more men in Congress, either directly or indirectly, interested in railroads than is generally supposed, and all that class is silently opposed to any such legislation. I have heard some pretty strong talk on the subject, and I predict now that Congress will not do anything this session beyond passing the appropriation bills."

AN ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

A Band of Notorious Women Brutally Maltreated

By a Gang of Drunken Ruffians in a Connecticut Town.

BIRMINGHAM, CONN., December 30.—An atrocious outrage was perpetrated upon a band of notorious women by a gang of ruffians on Saturday night, within the limits of Derby. The establishment was known as the "Pink" house, and its proprietor was "Stell" Larkins, who, with his wife and a number of other females of questionable reputation, resided there. The place was visited by many young men, and also by a number who were not young, and there were numerous requests on the part of the more respectable element of the community to the authorities to suppress the place, but no action was ever taken. Liquor was sold at the establishment though Larkins had no license. On Saturday a gang of ruffians planned a scheme of robbery, relying upon the belief that owing to the bad reputation of the inmates they would not be held amenable to the laws. The scheme was carried into execution in the most diabolical and pitiless manner. The whole place was wrecked, the girls terribly maltreated, some of them narrowly escaping with their lives. The attack was made after midnight, the crowd, numbering twelve men, being at the time of the outrage in a wild drunkenness. They came from Ansonia, upon reaching the house they found the doors locked and bolted, and they were denied admission. Immediately an improvised battering-ram was procured and the door smashed in. The ruffians threatened the inmates with death in case of any resistance being offered, and then proceeded with their work of pillage and violence. After killing and cooking a number of chickens, the gang visited the barn where they drank the parlors wines and liquors, which they drank until frenzied, when they began a brutal assault on the helpless female inmates. The girls were subjected to every imaginable indignity and tortured in the most malicious manner. The roughs then robbed them of their silk dresses, jewelry, money and every portable article they could find, and then began their work of wanton destruction. Every door in the house was smashed to pieces, the window-glass down in Windsor castle and all the furniture, pictures, etc., were wrecked. Some of the live fowls, which were not wanted for their luncheon, were thrown alive into the fire. The wife of Larkins was assaulted in a most brutal manner, and Larkins himself, and an old cripple who lived in the house, were also attacked and badly beaten. Not satisfied with these acts of barbarism, the roughs imprisoned the girls in their rooms and set fire to the window curtains, with the intention of completing their act of vandalism by roasting them alive. The gang then fled with their plunder. The screams of the terrified girls attracted the neighbors and the fire was extinguished. The inmates fled in their night clothes, some of them with little or no clothing on, and were subsequently found in a dismantled barn in a pitiable condition, and were relieved from their present fright, some of them was unconscious, and would have died but for the efforts of her rescuers. The outrage has caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and warrants were promptly issued for the perpetrators of the crime. Yesterday John Keifer, John Conaty and John Clark were arrested on charges of arson, robbery and assault, and locked up for a hearing to-morrow. Other arrests are expected. While there is a feeling of relief at the suppression of the disorderly establishment, no one attempts to justify the brutal acts of the drunken ruffians who were prompted simply by a desire to rob and, if necessary, murder their victims.

THE SILVER BILL.

Bland Does Not Think Buckner's Bill Will Go Through.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The *Star* says: "Bland, chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, says he does not think the committee will report Bückner's bill for the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars favorably. The committee will meet next Wednesday to consider the subject, and Bland will oppose the bill. He says whenever there shall be any silver legislation it must be to give unlimited coinage to silver, the question should be set along this session."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 1.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £192,822 the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 33½ per cent. Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £290,000.

Liverpool Cotton Statistics.

LIVERPOOL, January 1.—The following is the weekly cotton statistics: Sales of the week, 67,000 bales, of which 41,000 were American; speculators took 5600 bales, and exporters 2800. Forwarded from ships side direct to spinners, 42,700 bales; actual export, 17,000 bales; total import, 94,000 bales, of which 16,000 were American; stock, 594,000 bales, including American, 417,000. Total afloat, 387,000 bales; American, 262,000.

A Villainous Outrage.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 1.—A most dastardly outrage was perpetrated by some unknown villain near Gratton, this State, last night, causing a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, by which two men lost their lives and a number of others narrowly escaped.

Short Yield of Sugar in Louisiana.

FRANKLIN, LA., January 1.—Sugar making closed in this parish with a result disastrous to planters. The yield, with few exceptions, has not been satisfactory. This, coupled with the low price of the product, has discouraged and depressed the planter.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

To Reduce Our WINTER STOCK as Much as Possible We have Reduced Prices in Every Department Throughout the House. Don't Miss Our Great Clearing Sale of

FUR-LINED GARMENTS AND PLUSH WRAPS!

At the prices we have put upon them you can well afford to buy if you don't use them until Next Winter.

Special Bargains in Black and Colored Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Satins

And DRESS GOODS. Such bargains will not be offered again.

VERY DECIDED BARGAINS IN LACES AND MADE-UP LACE GOODS.

OUR CARPET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENTS

Are full of Choice New Goods at Prices Lower than any other House.

All our Novelties and Fancy Goods left over from the Holidays we have marked to sell for one-half former price

All of these goods are yet on exhibition on Second Floor. Look at the Assortment and if they please you we will name the right price.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

TELEGRAPH TOLLS.

The Cut Made by the Baltimore and Ohio Line.

Reduction of Rates by the Mutual Union at New York.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company has announced the following additional reductions in telegraph rates, to take effect to-day: From New York to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, ten cents for ten words, instead of fifteen cents, as at present; New York to Boston, Providence, Hartford and Waterbury, ten cents instead of twenty-five; from New York to Fall River, Newport and New Bedford, ten cents instead of thirty-five; from New York to Chicago, fifteen cents instead of fifty, the existing rate; from New York and Baltimore to Buffalo, twenty cents instead of twenty-five; from New York to Pittsburg, twenty cents instead of thirty; from New York to Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus, twenty-five cents instead of forty; from New York to Indianapolis, St. Louis, etc., twenty cents instead of fifty. Between all New England points south and west of Boston and New York City, twenty-five and thirty cent rates are reduced to ten; to Philadelphia from twenty-five and thirty-five cents to twenty; to Baltimore and Washington from thirty-five cents to twenty; to Buffalo and Pittsburg from thirty-five and forty cents, respectively, to twenty-five; to Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other prominent Western points from fifty cents to twenty-five, and from between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Providence, Fall River, Halifax, Waterbury, New Bedford and other principal Eastern points, rates which range from thirty to fifty cents, are reduced to a uniform rate of twenty cents. Between Chicago and Cincinnati the fifty cent rate heretofore prevailing is reduced to fifteen. Between Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis the old rates, ranging from thirty-five to fifty, are reduced to twenty; and between Chicago and Boston, Providence, Newport, Fall River, Fall River, Waterbury, Gloucester, New Bedford, etc., they are reduced from sixty and seventy-five to twenty-five. The night rate is fixed at fifteen cents for fifteen words, or one cent a word to all points in the United States reached by the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph system. Ten cents is fixed as the rate for ten words between city offices in all cities.

Rates Reduced at New York.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The announcement of lower rates on the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph lines attracted attention among telegraph men and provoked comments on that class of business. As published it gives an impression that the previously existing rates have been greatly reduced. At the office of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company it was stated that the reductions are in but few cases more than five cents below the rates given by that company for six months past to the points mentioned. The Mutual Union Company now announces further reductions in rates from New York as follows: To Chicago fifteen cents to St. Louis, Cincinnati and intermediate points twenty cents and to all offices in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington ten cents. Rates by Mutual Union lines to all points West to and including St. Louis and Chicago have been but twenty cents since July 16. Rates now given are in no case higher, and to many points are lower than those given by the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

EXPERIMENTS WITH IRON.

An Explanation of Many Accidents to Railroad Bridges.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 31.—For fourteen years State Geologist Collet has been experimenting upon a belief that the best of iron, when subjected to continuous strain, would undergo changes in its structure, which would, after a time, render its use dangerous, and that in these structural changes was the explanation of many otherwise unexplainable accidents, particularly to railway bridges. He has lately undertaken a systematic investigation which has resulted in a confirmation of his theory. For experiment he took from the Wabash dam at Delphi a number of bolts and spikes, which were, when the dam was constructed, the best quality of malleable bar iron, as is shown by the battering of the heads when they were put into the structures. He found that ten per cent. of the whole number were as weak as cast-iron, while fifteen per cent. of those which were near the bottom of the dam were worthless. Of those which were in the tips, when broken, showed polished ends to the concentric fibers, indicating that the continued vibrations of many years had polished and scoured the points of fibrous structure. A similar effect is found on the "partings" or "horseback" in coal mines, which become polished and striated by the continuous quiver and motion of the crust of the earth. Dr. Collet says that all car axles, after a reasonable run, become crystallized two-thirds of the length from the hub, and one-third from the outside extremity, rendering them worthless. On one Indiana railway bridge he found that the bottom parts of the vertical strain pieces were crystallized from two to four feet in length, and, as a precaution against what would inevitably have caused a great catastrophe, they were replaced. The matter is one of great interest to railways, and the specimens which Dr. Collet has collected in his experiments are to be sent to Stephens's Technological Institute, where an investigation of the subject has been in progress for several years by a scientist connected with the institute.

A SCHOOLGIRL ELOPES.

A Farm-Hand This Time, Not a Coachman—A Youthful Bride.

LINKWOOD, MD., December 30.—The local gossips of our little village have material enough to last them for weeks. The story of the great elopement, the fifteen-year-old girl, Marie Goslin, briefly told, is that the young girl is a lovely brunette, quite large for her years. In the village she was regarded as very quiet, pretty and intelligent schoolgirl, a great favorite among the young folks, particularly the youths. Her mother is a wealthy widow, possessed of a fine estate. Giles, the lover of Marie, was employed by Mrs. Gosl