THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WEST VIRGINIA is said to be perfectly willing that the four counties in the Panhandle should be annexed to Pennsylvania, but wants Pennsylvania to pay for them to the tune of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000.

IT is generally believed that Ex-Congressman Martin, of Sussex county, Del., will be the successor of Secretary Bayard in the United States Senate. This is said to be assured by the bitter fight between Love and Gray, the two most prominant Newcastle countymen.

MISS CLEVELAND, who is doing the honors of the White House, is, like her brother, quite democratic, and has already made an impression of simplicity and utter indifference to anything like the official etiquette that Arthur was guided by. Her first reception on Saturday was a great success, because it was characterized by the simplicity that becomes an American. She was easy, graceful, self-assured and hearty, and impressed the people as one without airs, a woman of education and character who knows her duties and will perform them in a dignified way. President Cleveland is fortunate in such a head for his household.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, it will be remembered by the readers of the APPEAL, said in his inaugural that simplicity should characterize the Executive in the administration of the Federal government. He proves his words by deeds. On taking possession of the White House he peremptorily ordered the discontinuance of the etiquette established by President Arthur, and swept away the official barriers that separated the President from the people. He means to be as accessible to all classes as he was as Governor of New York and mayor of Buffalo. He is not only a Democrat politically, but by conviction and habit.

A CABLE dispatch to the New York *Herald* states that the English papers are startled by the announcement that Ex-President Arthur returns to the practice of law in New York. As a specimen, the Liverpool *Post* says: "This is better than Cincinnatus and his plough, and with nothing like the fuss. That an able and successful solicitor should make himself active in party politics, and receiving the office of Vice President as his reward, should, on the death of his chief, succeed to the supreme direction of affairs has in it little that is surprising. But that having presided over the destinies of 57,000,000 he should quietly resume work at his desk is a startling turn of affairs, and possible only in the United States." The *Post* ought to see in this a good example to follow and should at once initiate an effort for the substitution of a simple Republican form of government for the too costly and effete monarchical system that hampers and hinders the growth of individual independence among the English people.

THE Invincibles at Paris have very magnanimously written the Prince of Wales to assure him that he can go to Ireland with a perfect sense of security. They will not trouble him. On the contrary they guarantee that not a hair of his head shall be hurt. This and the position taken by Parnell clears the way for the Prince and his Princess to a happy time in the sad green isle. *Punch*, noticing the prospective event, is peculiarly happy. In a recent number he has a cartoon, the best of his in years, which represents the Prince of Wales in the dress of the old stage Irishman of Barney Williams's time dancing with a shillelagh raised, while the Princess is in the dress of a Hibernian peasant, wearing a cloak and with an Irish crown on her head. She sits playing the harp of Erin, while an English pug and an Irish wolf dog sit on a pile of luggage. The Prince says: "It is never too late to learn, mavourneen, though 'tis not so much the dance that bothers my feet as the brogue that bothers my tongue." The Princess answers: "Put your heart in it, acushla. Shure ye've got a month to work at 'em before ye start."

WE are glad to know that the three lectures which Prof. John Fiske delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1880, which he has since repeated in several American cities, and which were published in *Harpers' Monthly*, have been collected into a volume called *American Political Ideas, Viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History*. (Harper & Brothers.) In these papers the political evolution of our government is traced through its various stages. The town-meeting is shown to be a development of the village community of the ancient Teutons. The Federal Union is evolved from the little leagues of Greek cities and Swiss cantons. It is then demonstrated that such a great Federal Union as ours is impossible without local self-government. In the concluding chapter on "Manifest Destiny," which appears in *Harper's Monthly*, for March, the future development of this great political form of federalism is forecast. It is asserted that the States of Europe will be forced by circumstances into some kind of federal union, and a similar process will continue until the whole of mankind shall constitute a single body politic, "the federation of the world."

Gov. LOWRY has done well in appointing Gen. Walthall to fill the place in the United States Senate made vacant by Lamar. He is the choice of the people of the State by an overwhelming majority, and is every way worthy of their confidence. He has not been an office-seeker or office-holder, but has freely given of his time and abilities to assure the ascendency of the Democratic party and secure to Mississippi and the Union the benefits of good government. His voice has been heard in every canvass, and his admittedly great influence has been exerted for every Democratic ticket since the civil war closed. Time and again he has been importuned to be a candidate for Governor, and his district would gladly and at any time have returned him to Congress. But he resisted these urgent appeals and silenced the importunities of his own ambition, preferring to wait, to bide his time and still remain a willing worker for the supremacy of Democratic principles. He was willing to wait for his reward. His patience has been well requited. He has leaped at one jump into the highest place the people of Mississippi have within their gift. He succeeds his friend Lamar in the Senate. Only the Presidency could exceed this as an honor. But he will be found equal to it. Such is the faith and confidence of Secretary Lamar himself and of the public. Senator Walthall is the right man in the right place. We shall be much disappointed if he does not at as early a day as the etiquette of the Senate will justify, and occasion offers, realize for the State he represents all that been predicted of him. The APPEAL is especially gratified at his elevation because, from the moment when it was really apparent that Lamar was to enter Cleveland's Cabinet, it urged the duty of that elevation promptly upon Gov. Lowry as essential to meet the wishes of the people.

SENATORIAL SOLONS

Anxious to Close Up Business and Get Home—No Trustworthy Opinion as to the

Length of the Session—Consideration of the Treaties to be Postponed Until December.

At the White House—The Beginning of the President's Social Duties—Miss Cleveland's Reception.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—No trustworthy opinion regarding the length of the session of the Senate can be formed at this time. There are many nominations to be considered, and the new Secretaries will doubtless require some days to become acquainted with the men about them before making all the changes they may desire. The intention recently entertained by members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of bringing forward new treaties during the session is now in suspension, owing to the wish of many Senators to get away as early as possible. It is thought, moreover, that the new administration may, as it has a right to do, recall for amendment some or all of the more important treaties. On the other hand, it is said to be in contemplation to bring up the Nicaragaan treaty during this session, not for the purpose of pressing it to the point of ratification, but to discuss in open session the relationship of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the canal question. Should this be done, it will be with the view to getting the judgment of the country upon that whole matter before the meeting of Congress in December. The organization of the Senate committees engages the attention of Senators at present. It involves more difficulties than usual, and therefore may not be decided for several days, although the caucus committees of both parties have had the matter under consideration since last Thursday. There are five vacant chairmanships, including those of the Committees on Education and Labor and Military Affairs, heretofore filled respectively by Senators Blair and Logan. Senator Blair, it is understood, will be temporarily appointed to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of his term, and it is probable he will retain his chairmanship. Military Affairs, if filled at all, will probably be filled conditionally, so that Gen. Logan may return to the place should he be re-elected to the Senate. Senator Hoar is second on the list of the Claims Committee, but holds the more desirable position of chairman of Claims, and in case of his re-election he could hardly be willing to make the exchange. Senator Pike, who has no chairmanship, stands next, and Senator Dolph fourth on the list. The chairmanship of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads is made vacant by the retirement of Senator Hill. Senator Sawyer, who is second on the list of this committee, holds the chairmanship of the Committee on Railroads, and Senator Mahone, who is third, holds the same position on the Committee on Public Buildings. Senator Palmer, who has no chairmanship, and Senator Wilson, who holds that of the Committee on Exponditures of Public Money, stand fourth and fifth in the membership of this committee. Senator Palmer, it is said, prefers the chairmanship of the Committee on Fisheries, made vacant by the retirement of Judge Lapham. Senators Sewell and Dawes stand above him upon the list, but each hold other chairmanships, which are equally or more desirable. Senators Hawley, Aldrich, Hale and Cameron, hold chairmanships of comparatively unimportant committees, and if willing to assume the more responsible positions now vacant, they may be assigned them. Senator Evarts's eminence as a lawyer has given rise to the expectancy that he will be made a member of the Judiciary Committee, should Gen. Logan not be returned. The more important vacancies to be filled by the minority are three upon the Judiciary Committee, created by the retirement of Bayard, Garland and Lamar, and one each upon Commerce, Financial, Indian Affairs, Naval Affairs and Privileges and Elections.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President's Quiet Sunday—Another Rush of Visitors.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Cleveland remained quietly at the White House yesterday, much to the disappointment of the largest congregation that has assembled this winter for public worship at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church. The edifice was crowded to every part. Chairs were brought in and placed in the aisles, and every foot of standing room was made available. The immense assemblage listened to the excellent discourse, but the countenances of many, as they emerged from the church, showed but too plainly that the absence of the President had left an aching void, which even the eloquent sermon had not completely filled.

The President again held open house to-day and received a large number of visitors, including Congressional delegations from several States. In order to devote attention to official matters requiring action the present special session of the Senate, it is probable that the President will have to deny himself to visitors for a few days. Among those who saw him to-day were Senators Miller, Maxey, Coke, Colquitt, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Jones [Ark.], Jackson, Gorman and Ex-Senator Lapham; Representatives Henderson, Lamb, Beach, Cullen, Robertson, Morse, Turner, Daniels, Sparks, Breckinridge, Rogers, Peel, Van Eaton, Barksdale, Caldwell, Cook, Dorsey, Dockery, Crisp and Dibrell, Ex-Senator Barnum, Robert Garrett, Gen. Hancock, Judge Smith [N.Y.], Judge Epps Hunton, Ex-Gov. Smith [Va.], Ex-Representative Converse and John G. Thompson. The doors were thrown open to the public during the afternoon and several hundred persons paid their respects to the President, who received them in the east room.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Attorney-General Garland Presented by Mr. Brewster.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—When the Supreme Court met to-day there was a large crowd in attendance to witness the presentation to the court of the new Attorney-General by the retiring head of the Department of Justice. Attorney-General Garland and Ex-Attorney-General Brewster sat together at the bar of the court, and the inclosed part of the room reserved for attorneys in practice before the court was crowded with lawyers of prominence. When the justices had taken their seats, Mr. Brewster arose and asked permission of the court to present his successor, the Hon. A. H. Garland. Mr. Brewster then said he desired to make grateful acknowledgement of the court's unceasing kindness to him. Attorney-General Garland acknowledged the kindness of Mr. Brewster in presenting him, and addressing the members of the Court, said:

I shall attempt with every possible exertion in my power in the discharge of my duties before this court to demean myself as to merit your respect and entire confidence.

The Chief Justice then directed the clerk of the court to enter the commission of the Attorney-General upon the record, and turning to Mr. Brewster said: "The court will be glad to see the ex-Attorney-General before its bar." This ended the ceremony and the court proceeded with the routine business.

The motion of the defendant in the case of M. A. Dunphie vs. the *Times* Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, to advance the hearing of the case was denied.

The court granted the motion of the plaintiff in the polygamy case of C. Lawson vs. the United States to advance the hearing to April 6, 1885.

CLEVELAND

And His Sister Make a Brave Beginning of their Social Duties and Impress the People Favorably.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening *Post* telegraphed that paper on Friday last as follows:

Grover Cleveland has decided that the President's public calls "are up in the morning," and that he needs no grand chamberlain. President Arthur had luxurious habits. He did not get up in the morning. His nights were given either to work or pleasure, and the representatives of the people often assembled to commence their daily duties before the President had breakfasted. Mr. Arthur, in the three years of his administration, held one reception for the people, in addition to the reception of one hour on New Year's day, and he could receive no considerable number of guests unless the people were presented by the grand chamberlain—that is, the marshal of the District—in accordance with the strictest rules of etiquette. The new President had not been twenty-four hours in the White House when, without extinction of any public proclamation, he indicated that he intended to observe the usual hours of business men, that the gilded doors of the White House are to be opened to the people, and that the rigid rules of etiquette which have been observed here for four years are not hereafter to control the intercourse between the President and the people. How that has been accomplished will appear from the following detailed story of the President's first day at the White House. Mr. Cleveland has said that the efficient shall be retained in the public service, but that the drones must go. It is also clear that the dudes must go.

It was about 8 o'clock on the evening of March 4th when Mr. Cleveland assumed possession of the White House. About 5 o'clock in the evening he and Ex-President Arthur retired from the reviewing stand to the White House; a lunch had been spread in the state dining-room by Mr. Arthur's orders. The room and table were decorated as for a state dinner. Mr. Arthur presided. The guests were his sister, daughter and niece, President Cleveland and his sisters, brother, nieces and other relatives, the retiring Cabinet and the prospective Cabinet, the admiral of the navy, the lieutenant-general of the army, the Chief Justice and the private secretaries of the retiring and the incoming Presidents. With this lunch Mr. Arthur's White House life terminated. At its conclusion he took leave of those present.

The hour was still early when President Cleveland and his relatives were left alone. It was still early, according to recent Presidential customs, when Mr. Cleveland retired for the night. The breakfast the next morning was served at an earlier hour than can be recalled by the present White House employes. At 6 o'clock exactly Mr. Cleveland made his appearance in that part of the mansion devoted to official work. The library, which has before been the undisputed domain of the sweepers and house-cleaners until high noon, became the Presidential workshop. From 9 to 11 o'clock the President, his private secretary and a stenographer were at work. There was not a great deal to do. The resignations of the old Cabinet were not acted upon. At about the customary hour for rising or breakfast at the White House President Cleveland had disposed of his mail and other pressing matters. He was ready for the social requirements of the first day of his administration.

When Marshal McMichael and Col. Rockwell announced that the Supreme Court and several military and civic organizations wished to pay their respects, Mr. Cleveland was ready. The President descended to the state apartments and took his position in the middle of the blue parlor. This was President Arthur's customary place. Later he was informed that an immense crowd of citizens had assembled, but were not admitted. He at once ordered that the doors be thrown open. The President went to the east room and arrangements for an impromptu reception were made. Thousands of people filed in, passed the President and shook his hand. Marshal McMichael volunteered to make the presentation, but Mr. Cleveland suggested that that formality was meaningless and unnecessary. No presentation were made. The President grasped the extended hands, smiled and bowed, and occasionally spoke without a pretense of being acquainted with his callers or having them introduced. This was an innovation in White House manners. For several hours the President submitted with good grace to the hand-shaking ordeal, until the arrival of the dinner hour ended the levee.

Miss Cleveland's First Reception a Success.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says Miss Cleveland opened up the Democratic social regime by her first reception last Saturday, and enjoyed the novelty and consequent weariness of shaking hands with a stately throng of people representing every walk in life. She came down stairs looking a trifle nervous, and if she saw the crowd from her upper windows that filled the western approach from the gate to the portico awaiting their turn to greet her, no one could blame a slight tremor of excitement. With her sisters, Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Bacon, and the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, she took her stand in the east room, standing just near the door. Of course there were a good many mistakes made in the selection of those who were asked to remain in the east room, the ordinary visitors being compelled to keep in Indian file and pass straight through and out of the house. Many persons risk up in social, as well as in Democratic circles, were thus treated, a mistake natural enough when it is remembered that a Republican marshal is still at the helm. Miss Cleveland received all cordially, a feature commented on by the people in particular, and recognized many whom she had met within the last few months socially in Buffalo and Albany. She is tall and delicately built, with strong features. Her short, light brown hair is jauntily curled all around her well-shaped head, and while she dresses well, makes no pretensions to style. Her gown was of velvet a dark emerald green, plainly and richly made. About the neck she wore a fine Brussels lace fichu, caught with a corsage bouquet of pink roses. Her hat was of white kid, drawn covered her closely fitting sleeves nearly to the elbow. During the afternoon she was seen down and carried on a lively conversation with a friend just behind her. While a perfectly self possessed woman, the ordeal was trying, and she betrayed a slight nervousness in the start, which gradually wore away. Her sister, Mrs. Hoyt, who stood next her, is a miniature reproduction of the wife of Senator Bacon in charmanness. She is very pretty and bright, and her velvet dress of London smoke, contrasted with a lighter brunette velvet, was exceedingly becoming. Her hair was tastefully arranged in the fashionable style curls and a bunch of roses at her belt, and soft falls of the lace at her throat made her the prettiest figure in the line. Mrs. Bacon, another sister, whose dark brown hair in crimped waves, as Miss Lucy Hayes fashioned it, gave an intelligent and sympathetic face, was attired in a rich black silk dress, combined with black brocaded velvet. She soon left the line and mingled socially with those who came to see the fresh Brooklyn, about 11 o'clock last night, were startled by the sound of three pistol-shots, fired in quick succession, and a woman's screams. An officer ran to the spot and found Susanna Geiser, a pretty young brunette, lying on the sidewalk. She was nearly exhausted from loss of blood. She had been shot by her lover, Valdimer Hoeffner, a painter, of 98 Devoe street, twice in the right shoulder and once in the left breast. In another moment a fourth report was heard a short distance off, and Hoeffner was found with a bullet in the brain, and was dead when reached. The girl was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, where she told in a faint voice that Hoeffner had pressed his attentions upon her, but had been repulsed. Susanna resided at her uncle's, Teen Devoe street. It is thought the wound in the breast will prove fatal.

THE COREAN COMPLICATIONS.

Negotiation Between China and Japan in Reference to the Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Yokohama Associated Press advices state that negotiations between Japan and China in reference to the Corean trouble will be begun at Pekin shortly. Japan will send a special ambassador. She will insist upon a disclaimer for the attack by Chinese troops, and will propose a joint withdrawal of soldiers from Corea. The Corean embassy has arrived at Tokio with a letter of apology from the King of Corea to the Emperor of Japan. It is stated the French regard the prospects of a disagreement between Japan and China as an opportunity for an alliance with the former against the latter. Japan, however, is disposed to settle the difficulty with China separately. It has been definitely determined that the Treaty Revision Conference will meet in March. It is thought the conference will occupy more than three weeks. Gen. Foote, United States Minister to Corea, had an audience with the Emperor February 17th by special desire of his majesty, who cordially thanked Gen. Foote for his prompt, energetic conduct in protecting a number of Japanese during the Corean riots. The Empress presented Mr. Foote with a handsome tea set.

SPORTING NEWS.

Big Cocking Main at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Saturday night about 300 of the sporting fraternity went to the suburban town of Blue Island to witness a cocking main fight which was the talk of birds at been provided, and it was intended to continue the fighting throughout the night and to-day, when it was expected the crowd would be increased to 1000. Since the raid was made the deputy sheriff interfered, but the crowd took him and locked him up in one of the rooms of the building and proceeded with the fighting. About midnight, twenty policemen from this city descended on the place and arrested thirty of the participants and brought them to the city this morning. Paddy Ryan, the pugilist, was among the spectators, but was not arrested.

Big Trotting Purse.

HARTFORD, March 9.—Charter Oak Park Driving Association will give a special purse of $10,000 for 2:30 class at the circuit meeting in the fall. The association gives a spring meeting from the 9th to 13th of June.

Trade Indications at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—Indications for a good spring trade among the iron firms of this city are more favorable. The Juniata, Keystone and Shoenberger's mills resumed to-day, after being closed down several months. Other firms report orders increasing. The Etba Iron and Bolt Works will start up in a few days. C. F. Wells & Co.'s white lead works, at Allegheny City, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000.

A Threat to Sing With.

What throat is the best for a singer to teach high notes with? A SOAR throat. If it becomes too sore, use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which cures hoarseness and a husky voice.

Literally Steamed to Death.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., March 9.—Rustram Hollander, aged eighteen, and single, was suffocated this morning at the Grand Rapids Veneer Company's factory. He entered the steam-box, where the temperature was 200°, and was literally steamed to death.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Thomas Killian shot and killed James Bridges, a quiet farmer, on the public highway near Luteiville, Mo., Saturday afternoon. No cause is assigned. A posse is after Killian.

Knocked Out by Disease.

The most vigorous physique and adamantine endurance cannot hold out unaided against climate and other influences peculiarial to health. No one can persistently breathe vitiated or miasmatic air, eat unwholesome food, indulge in excess, or toil unceasingly, without eventually falling a prey to disease. One of the surest defensive measures against it is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. But potent as this auxiliary of health is, it would be preposterous to expect it to maintain a sanitary condition of the system if they who seek its aid wilfully abandon every other precaution against disease, and thus thwart its operation. Sobriety, the avoidance of exciting causes, are important elements in health maintaining. A regard being had to these, a system fortified by the bitters will be exempt from malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and other maladies.

MORE BLOODSHED.

Heavy Loss on Both Sides in the Recent Engagement Between the French and Black Flags.

The Condition of Affairs in the Russo-English Difficulty Still Very Critical.

The War in Egypt—The Situation at Suakim—Split in the Dynamite Ranks.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Korti says the rear guard of Gen. Buller's troops arrived at Korti from Gakdul in a terribly fatigued condition.

The Situation at Suakim.

SUAKIM, March 9.—A reconnoissance to-day showed 10,000 of the enemy in different directions. An Arabian paper says El Madhi has sent his lieutenant at Metemneh a reward of $5000 for his bravery, and has ordered him to advance upon Korti.

The plan adopted for the defense of the town is as follows: The Indian contingent will camp on the right of the town and the Guards on the left, while a semicircle of redoubts 400 yards apart will be formed eighteen yards from the inner line of defenses and connecting with the latter. The water supply is abundant. Osman Digna sent a letter to the British general in command at this place, recounting Arab successes and announcing the fall of Kassala imminent, and warning the English that they will be defeated and driven into the sea if they venture outside of the city. Osman has also sent a letter to the chief of a friendly tribe of Amaras, now at Suakim, threatening him with death unless he joins the Mahdi's army, and telling him that the British were doomed, as 7000 dervishes had arrived to reinforce his (Osman's) army. There is a constant stream of transport steamers arriving.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

Gen. De Lisle's Losses in His Recent Engagement.

PARIS, March 9.—Gen. Briere de Lisle telegraphs the government that his loss during the two days fighting, to relieve the French garrison at Thuyenquan, was sixty-six killed and 133 wounded. The garrison itself lost fifty killed and twenty wounded. Thirty French officers were among the killed.

De Lisle's Recent Engagement.

PARIS, March 9.—Gen. Briere de Lisle, French commander in Tonquin, telegraphs that he has relieved the beleaguered garrison at Thuyenquan. He says: "We arrived on the 3d instant at Thuyenquan. The Black Flags and Yunnan army had occupied a pass, the sides of which were inaccessible, and built forts with three lines of trenches. Before Duoc the fighting was severe and our troops behaved more admirably than ever. The enemy raised the siege of Thuyenquan yesterday evening, the French garrison having fought eighteen days after the first breach in the body of the fortress. The garrison sustained seven assaults and caused immense loss to the enemy. This siege should be counted among the most brilliant pages of our history. The gunboat Mitraillieuse actively assisted in the defense of Thuyenquan. Gen. Negrier's column pushed rapidly northward since the capture of Langson and has now destroyed the line of forts which guarded the Chinese frontier and blown up the fortifications known as the Gate to China.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The State of Affairs Between the Two Powers Still Critical.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Daily News* states that there is a constant exchange of dispatches between the English and Russian governments. Although there is a possible hope of a peaceful solution, says the *News*, the condition of affairs is still critical. The British government demands that the Russians retire from the Afghan frontier. Whether put in the form of an ultimatum or not the final choice of peace or war lies in the hands of the Russian statesmen.

The Afghanistan Trouble.

LONDON, March 9.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the *Times* says the Russian government has sent an official offer to England to withdraw the Russian frontier from the hills bordering on Herat, but states it will not retire the troops from the positions occupied by them north of at Penjdeh, which Russia claims are essential to an effectual hold on the Turcomans. An active scattering of the troops concentrated in Central Asia is taking place. It is reported that troops are moving from the Caucasus. The *Times*, in a leader, urges England to occupy and fortify Herat at once, and check Russian advance toward the interior of Afghanistan at any cost. It says if Russia wishes to fight, England is not only ready, but willing, and Russia has only to say the word.

Russia Concentrating Troops in Asia.

LONDON, March 9.—Late advices show that there can be no doubt that Russia is rapidly concentrating troops in Central Asia. An active distribution and breaking up of smaller and scattered unimportant military posts is progressing, additional guns and men are being sent to Central Asia, and troops are moving in from Caucasus.

THE DYNAMITERS.

A Split Imminent Between the Two Factions at Paris.

PARIS, March 9.—A split is imminent in the Flannery and Rossa sections of the Irish revolutionists. Flannery wants the disposal of all European donations without reference to America. Rossa is losing his influence. It is believed that the discharge of Irish laborers by English firms is a consequence of the dynamite outrages.

Cunningham and Burton.

LONDON, March 9.—At the resumed hearing of the case of Cunningham and Burton, several witnesses gave evidence for the Crown to identify either of the prisoners as the person who purchased a traveling bag at Ludgate and deposited the box at the Paddington railway station, failed to make an identification.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Low Wallace Resigns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.—United States Minister Lew Wallace has resigned.

Public Services for Gordon.

LONDON, March 9.—The Archbishop of Canterbury makes public the expression of a desire to hold military services in memory of Gen. Gordon in Canterbury Cathedral, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey next Friday.

Lord Mayor O'Connor Hissed.

DUBLIN, March 9.—While Lord Mayor O'Connor was at the railway station to-day to receive the American representatives of the relatives of the Rev. Dr. Cahill, he was vigorously hissed and groaned at by a crowd of 3000 persons.

Prison Manufactured Articles Seized in Canada.

OTTAWA, March 9.—A large consignment of articles manufactured by prison labor in the United States have been seized in London, having been imported into this country contrary to the law which comes into effect Tuesday last, prohibiting the importation of articles so manufactured.

A High-Handed Proceeding.

LONDON, March 9.—Advices from the west coast of Africa state the Germans hauled down the British flag and hoisted the German flag at Victoria, an English mission town situated at the head of Amboe Bay, adjoining Cameroons territory, while the English consul protested against the action, but his opposition was unheeded.

Bread Riots at Cracow.

WARSAW, March 9.—The bread riots were suppressed by the police at Cracow to-day. A great number of poor, ill-clothed women gathered in front of a rich man's castle in the suburbs of Cracow and made a great disturbance, demanding work or bread. The police arrested 100 rioters.

The British Mail Service.

LONDON, March 9.—The government, in the Blue Book, on the British mail service, states that attempts to secure a faster service between Great Britain and America resulted unsatisfactorily, and the existing contracts have been continued one year. In the House of Commons this afternoon, during a debate on the question of a more rapid dispatch of the mails to America, Shaw Lefevre, Postmaster-General, said he was sorry he was not able to be a delegate to the conference in Paris, which was to meet on the 17th instant. It would be premature to expect it to make any definite arrangements for a more rapid service. The Postmaster-General said he was not able to accept the proposal that a committee be appointed to consider the matter.

The Rush at Woolwich Arsenal.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Exchange Telegraph* publishes a statement that at Woolwich arsenal a severe strain was put upon the employes by the rush of work necessary to fill the war orders of the government. It is beginning to tell upon their health. The arsenal will be hard pushed to fill its commission for the Soudan campaign. It is feared a break-down will cause if orders are added for Afghanistan.

The Greatest War for Wages Ever Known Is Imminent.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—The coal-miners' strike which was inaugurated to-day promises to be the greatest war for wages ever fought by the colliers of this district. Of the 12,000 miners in the Pittsburg district it is estimated that seven-eighths are out to-day for a three-cent rate. The river and railroad miners have joined hands, and it is confidently asserted by the leaders of the movement that the demand will be almost unanimous by to-morrow. Several works are running to-day, but the diggers have promised to come out just as soon as they can put their rooms in proper shape and collect their tools. President Costello, with a number of agitators, is holding meetings along the river to-day, urging all to make a united stand, and a similar committee is working along the railroads. The operators seemed determined not to accede to the demands, because, they say, there is no demand for coal in the lower markets. A bitter contest is predicted.

GEN. GRANT'S HEALTH.

Some Improvement in His General Condition, Though His Physicians Say It is Not Permanent—The Disease Still Making Headway.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Gen. Grant passed a restless night Saturday night, but slept from 5 to 11 o'clock a.m. yesterday. Last evening Drs. Baker and Douglas, together with Dr. Spraddy, held a consultation and pronounced the patient generally better.

Gen. Grant's condition showed a continued improvement to-day. Col. Grant said when his father awoke this morning he felt much refreshed and was in a more cheerful frame of mind than for some days past.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Tribune* (Monday) says: "The bustle and confusion that have been noticeable characteristics of the neighborhood where Gen. Grant lives, gave way yesterday to the quietness and peacefulness of Sunday, and the comfort of the city. Disturbed only at rare intervals by the ringing of the front door bell and anxious inquiries as to the general's condition. Under the present state of affairs his body is not nourished sufficiently to replace the enormous waste which is taking place constantly; though he takes some nourishment daily, in the shape of concentrated food, yet, on account of the depressed state of his digestive organs, it is not properly assimilated, and much of the strength that should be derived from the food is lost."

From the *World*, (Monday): "The intelligence that the general's ailment is a complication of troubles. It is even hinted that the sinking spells to which he has been subject for some time and which leave him in a comatose condition are produced by trouble with his heart. His sudden abstinence from tobacco is said to have developed this feature of his malady if it is not the cause of the weakness that produced it. It is reported that at the general's urgent request the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, formerly of Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, now in California, has been written to concerning the former's condition, and he has been asked to visit Grant's family as soon as possible."

Prayers for Gen. Grant.

CHICAGO, March 9.—At the weekly conference of Methodist ministers to-day, by a unanimous rising vote, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Church make next Sunday a special day of prayer for the spiritual and physical welfare of Gen. Grant.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Another Love Tragedy at New York—Jealousy the Cause.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A few pedestrians passing the junction of Division avenue and Hooper street, in Brooklyn, about 11 o'clock last night, were startled by the sound of three pistol-shots, fired in quick succession, and a woman's screams. An officer ran to the spot and found Susanna Geiser, a pretty young brunette, lying on the sidewalk. She was nearly exhausted from loss of blood. She had been shot by her lover, Valdimer Hoeffner, a painter, of 98 Devoe street, twice in the right shoulder and once in the left breast. In another moment a fourth report was heard a short distance off, and Hoeffner was found with a bullet in the brain, and was dead when reached. The girl was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, where she told in a faint voice that Hoeffner had pressed his attentions upon her, but had been repulsed. Susanna resided at her uncle's, Teen Devoe street. It is thought the wound in the breast will prove fatal.

CAPITAL POINTS.

Death of an Old Army Officer.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Brig.-Gen. Delos B. Sackett, senior inspector-general, United States army, died this morning at his residence in this city.

Appropriate Courtesy.

At 2 o'clock the members of the diplomatic corps called officially upon the new Secretary of State.

Resigned.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Cross has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

The Wales Court-Martial.

The court-martial to try Ex-Surgeon-General Wales met to-day and adjourned till April 13th.

Nominations.

Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice John C. Black, of Illinois, Commissioner of Pensions.

Gen. Sackett's Successor.

Col. Nelson H. Davis, located at Chicago, who is next in rank to Gen. Sackett, will succeed the latter, and on assuming the duties of senior inspector-general of the army will take rank a brigadier-general.

All Want Postoffices.

The number of applicants for postmasterships received to-day at the Postoffice Department has never been equaled on any previous day, and the First Assistant Postmaster-General found it necessary to detail a special force of the employes to file them.

Lamont's Reform.

Col. Lamont intends to do away with the system of keeping a full and elaborate record of all business brought to the attention of the President, and to confine the record to such matters only as require his individual action. All other business will be referred to the department to which they relate, and a simple record kept of their reference.

The United States Bank.

The Comptroller of the Currency received a report from Bank Examiner Scriba on the condition of the United States National Bank of New York. It states that the capital of the bank remains intact, and that it has a surplus of about $300,000; also, that the loans of the bank are used in the legitimate transaction of business, and no irregularities whatever were discovered.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon to further discuss the formation of committees. The subject was talked over at length, but nothing decided. Incidentally considerable was mentioned and the question was asked whether they had better be considered the present session. It was the universal opinion that such course would be premature, and no one opposed it. The subject was finally left to a caucus committee to determine.

Matrimonial Infelicity.

The Sharpe family had a rough time of it. Mrs. Sharpe applied for a divorce from Mr. Sharpe. Then Mr. Sharpe applied for a divorce from Mrs. Sharpe. Neither of the applications was granted. Thereupon the Sharpes separated, and began to quarrel for the custody of the children. The whole infelicitous business was caused by indigestion, which had soured the tempers of the belligerent parties. Brown's Iron Bitters tones up the digestive organs and enables people to eat joyfully and be happy. It is not a costly experiment to see what a dollar bottle of this medicine will do to promote family harmony.

Attack on the Salvation Army.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The services of the Salvation Army were interrupted yesterday afternoon. First some one from the outside threw a stone through one of the windows, then the rougher characters in the rear of the hall drowned the hymns with ribald songs. Finally a hand-to-hand conflict between them and officers of the Army took place, in which the latter got much the worst of it, being borne down by supreme numbers. No serious wounds were inflicted, but the services were broken up. One man was arrested.

THE great question of the day is: "How to keep the Irish dynamite excitement in a manageable condition." Easy enough. Give each man a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, March 9.—In joint convention to-day fifteen Senators and fifty-eight Representatives responded to roll-call. Streeter voted for John C. Black, and Sharp, of Wabash, for Morrison.

LUNDBORG'S perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's perfume, Marechal Niel Rose
Lundborg's perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's perfume, Lily of the Valley.

A Crooked Treasurer.

WILMINGTON, O., March 9.—When L. D. Reed, country treasurer, went out of office he was known to be a defaulter to the amount of about $20,000, and it is now asserted that the amount is $35,000. His successor having given Reed a receipt before the last discovery was made now fears that he may be liable for Reed's misdoing.

Louisville Cement.

PREPARE FOR FLOOD.

Foundations, cellar walls and buildings subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is the Standard

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS!

On MONDAY, March 9th, we will put upon sale our Entire Spring Importation of FRENCH ALL-WOOL DRESS FABRICS. Never before have we shown such a variety of all the Latest and Most Elegant Novelties, comprising

FANCY PLAIDS, FANCY STRIPES, JACQUARD FIGURES, TRICOTS, TRICOT ALBATROSS, SERGES, CASHMERE CLOTHS, FLANNELS, ETC., ETC.

French Dress Goods.

42-inch All-Wool Camelette, 50c.
42-inch All-Wool DeBeige, 50c.
38-inch All-Wool Cashmere, 50c.
38-inch All-Wool French Flannel Suiting, 50c.
54-inch All-Wool French Flannel Suiting, 75c.
44-inch Crepe Foulle, 85c.
44-inch Taffeta Tricotine, 90c.
44-inch Satin Soleil, 75c.
42-inch All-Wool French Cashmere, 75c.
French Novelties and Combinations.
We are showing a beautiful assortment of these goods. They must be seen to be appreciated.
Broche Crepe Foulle. Very handsome.
Clipped Broche Diametta.
Broche Albatross. High novelty.
Roman Stripes.
Kerdofan Suiting, Etc.

Cheap Dress Goods.

In the Lower priced grades of Dress Goods we show a larger line than ever before.
Broche Bengelane, with plain goods to match, 15c.
Double-fold Cashmere, all new Spring shades, at 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.
36-inch Sicilene Serges, 23c.

PLAIDS!

IN MAGNIFICENT NEW DESIGNS.

Imported Cashmere Plaids, 25c.
Imported Silk Mixed Plaids, 35c.
Imported Silk Mixed Crepe Plaids, 35c.
44-inch Plaid, new colorings and effects, 50c.
44-inch Silk Mixed Crepe Plaids, 75c.
44-inch Finest quality French Foulle Plaids, $1 10 and $1 35 a yard.

Cloths. Cloths. Cloths.

During the past season Cloths having been so much in demand, and present indications are that they will be still more fashionable the coming season, we have made corresponding preparations, and at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1 per yard, we have every desirable shade of all desirable colors, ranging in width from 44 to 54 inches.

In Plaids we offer new and handsome styles in single width at 20c, 25c and 35c, and double width at 50c, 65c, 75c and $1 per yard.

**Ladies, this is the GRANDEST DISPL