The National Republican.

VOL. XXV—NO. 72. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1885. TWO CENTS.

FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN.

GERMANY'S LATEST ACQUISITIONS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

War Probable Between China and Japan—England Changes Base in Egypt—The Irish Advised to Strike England at Every Opportunity—French Naval Success.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The treaty under which Germany has established a protectorate over the Samoan or Navigator's islands was signed on the 10th of last November at Apia, which is the principal port of the island of Opolu and the capital of the Samoan group. The ostensible object of the treaty is to secure good government for the islands. Germany is to administer the affairs of the state, and the court fees, fines, and revenues from the labor of prisoners are to be used to defray the expenses of administration.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The text of the treaty under which Germany has gained a protectorate over the Samoan islands has been published. The treaty provides for the creation of a council of state to consist of the German consul, two Samoans, and two Germans. This council is empowered to establish laws in the interest of the Samoans and of the Germans resident upon the islands. A German officer will act as the adviser of the king, and will serve as judge in all penal matters in which Germans are concerned. Prisons are to be erected for the incarceration of German offenders. The king undertakes to establish a police force for the protection of the Germans. The necessary expenses which will be incurred in carrying out this arrangement will be covered by taxes on the Germans, supplemented by the amounts derived from fines and prison labor. Germany is allowed to withdraw from this agreement by giving six months' previous notice. A treaty was negotiated last December by Herr Schultz, representing Germany, with the African International Association and several native African chiefs. By this treaty a large tract of country on the Lower Congo near Nokki comes into the possession of Germany.

Herr Kravel, the special commissioner appointed by Germany to adjust the dispute between Germany and England concerning their respective rights in the island of New Guinea, the Fiji islands, and the South Sea islands, has departed on his mission to London. He is empowed to negotiate on the part of Germany for a definition of territory in the disputed possessions, for a guarantee of acquired rights, for equal liberty of settlement, commerce and navigation, and for a joint control of the labor traffic question.

The English Change Base in Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Reports from Abu Klea, dated on the evening of the 13th instant, state that Gen. Buller announced his intention to evacuate his position near Gubat, and withdraw his whole force at Abu Klea, which is a better strategic position. After rendering Gordon's two steamers useless by removing their machinery, the whole force started on the morning of the 14th instant across the desert and arrived at Abu Klea next day, without firing a shot. The men are in a cheerful frame of mind. They prefer walking to camel riding.

The Arabs who were massed in and around Metemneh did not notice this movement for several hours after Gubat had been deserted. The British will retire to Gakdul wells, and may possibly continue the retreat to Korti, in order to concentrate the force there under the command of Gen. Wolseley for a fresh advance. Lord Charles Beresford displaced the machinery of the steamers in such a way as to make it impossible for El Mahdi's troops to use them, although leaving them capacle of being repaired when the British return. The total force of Abu Klea, including the Egyptians and Soudanese, now amounts to 1,900 men, with 1,500 camels. The water supply is not sufficient for the men and camels. It is believed Gen. Buller is awaiting orders to know whether to retire to Gakdul or advance to Berber and join Gen. Brackenbury's force.

It is said the Mahdi is traveling in state with 40,000 to 60,000 followers toward Metemneh.

On the 14th instant the Mahdi with his army was twenty miles from Gubat and was marching slowly.

The reason for the abandonment of Gubat was the advance made by El Mahdi with 9,000 men from Omderman toward Gubat, and the retreat was ordered when the main body of the Arabs was twenty miles off, but an advance guard of 3,000 men with five cannon was within seven miles of the British lines. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller had less than 2,000 men all told under his command.

War Probable Between China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Advices from Yokohama to the Associated Press state that it is firmly believed in Japanese government circles that the indemnity which Corea has agreed to pay Japan for the attack made by Chinese soldiers on the Japanese minister and troops at the royal Palace, Corea, and the burning of the Japanese legation on the night of December 6 will lead to war between China and Japan. When the conference between the Japanese minister and representatives of the Corean government took place the Chinese envoy insisted on being present. The Japanese minister objected, and the Chinese envoy was compelled to withdraw. Before doing so he addressed a letter to the Corean prime minister telling him that if the Corean government dared to conclude terms with Japan directly it would be strongly condemned by the Chinese government. This only hastened conclusions, and Japan's terms were accepted. The Japanese are highly indignant at the action of China, and insist on that country yielding full satisfaction for its share in the attack on the Japanese troops in the legation. If a compromise is not reached war will ensue.

Take Every Opportunity to Strike a Blow.

DUBLIN, Feb. 18.—Mr. Deasy, national member of the house of commons for Cork, addressing the central branch of the Irish National League to-day, said the recent quiet attitude of Irishmen was due to the reaction following the losing period of excitement. Now they were rested, and would soon become active again. He said he believed the "firm and gentle" Spencer would shortly follow in the footsteps of James French and others and disappear from Irish public life. England's hands were now full, and the Irish should take every opportunity to strike a blow at her power in order to recover their freedom. Mr. Deasy said he thought that within a year there would be another anti-rent strike.

French Naval Success.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The following dispatch was received this evening from Admiral Courbet:

"SHEIPOO, Feb. 15.—Two of Bayard's torpedo boats have sunk the Chinese frigate Yuquen, carrying 26 guns and 600 men, and the Chinese corvette Tchengking, carrying 7 guns and 150 men."

Virginia's Debt Again in Politics.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 18.—The recent decision of Judge Hughes in the coupon case of Parsons against the Commonwealth of Virginia has awakened much interest among taxpayers and business men generally. A large number of the principal business men of Richmond have drawn up a petition requesting the chamber of commerce to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the interests of the state. The petition says it is believed that whenever a case can be made up and carried to the supreme court of the United States the decision of Judge Hughes will be reversed, and that if not reversed it will probably bring about another agitation of the public debt question. A meeting is therefore desired for the purpose of urging the importance of paying dues to the state in money instead of coupons, and foregoing any temporary gain that may be made by paying in coupons, which cannot be done without great loss to the state and making the state debt again an issue in politics. In furtherance of this object a general meeting has been called for Friday at noon.

Trouble at Pocahontas.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Feb. 18.—Trouble is reported at Pocahontas, Tazewell county, and more is anticipated. Owing to the depression in business a number of miners were recently discharged from the coal mines. Since their dismissal several persons, among them the prayer of the town, have been fired upon in the night, and a negro policeman was killed few days ago. Other persons, including a white boy, have been ordered to leave the town under penalty of death. The citizens held a mass meeting Saturday night and adopted the outrages, and subscribed money for the equipment of the police force.

READY FOR THE DEDICATION.

Masonic, Military, and Other Organizations to Take Part.

Among the leading features of Saturday will be the part taken by the order of Freemasons. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has received notice that most of the grand lodges of the various states will be represented by delegations, in addition to which the general grand chapels and grand encampments of the order of Knights Templars will be in attendance. These bodies, with their rich regalia, will add greatly to the interest and appearance of the procession. The District Grand Lodge and subordinate local lodges have arranged for a collation to be served at Marini's hall throughout the day, to which all visiting masons are cordially invited. At night the grand lodge will give a banquet at the Riggs house in honor of the visiting brethren, at which the most distinguished Masons in the United States will be present, including a number of senators and members of the house, who have held high positions in Masonry.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The Grand Army of the Republic will make a feature in the parade on Saturday. They will be headed by the United States naval academy band. The Department of the Potomac will escort George Washington Post, of New York, and the following posts will be in line: John A. Rawlins Post, No. 1, H. E. Weaver, commander; Kit Carson Post, No. 2, Marcus S. Hopkins, commander; Lincoln Post, No. 3, Hanse H. Smith, commander; O. P. Morton Post, No. 4, Chas. H. Shorter, commander; George G. Meade Post, No. 5, John B. Dowd, commander; John F. Reynolds Post, No. 6, S. E. Faunce, commander; James A. Garfield Post, No. 7, J. H. Jochum, commander; Burnside Post, No. 8, C. H. Ingram, commander; Charles Sumner Post, No. 9, George M. Arnold, commander, and Farragut Post, No. 10, W. T. Van Doren, commander. The department commanderies, Newton M. Brooks, and the other department officers are as follows: Assistant adjutant general, John Cameron; senior vice department commander, J. B. Burke; junior vice department commander, James W. Wisner; assistant quartermaster general, Amos J. Gunning; inspector, George H. French; medical director, Dr. F. Donohue; judge advocate, C. F. Crandall, and chief mustering officer, William H. Winsor.

Col. Amos Webster, one of Gen. Sheridan's aids for the monument parade, has been assigned the duty of receiving the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and looking out for them when they shall arrive here tomorrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOUNTED GUARD.

It is expected that there will be between 400 and 500 members of the President's Mounted Guard in the line of parade of the Washington monument ceremonies on Saturday. The battalion will be under command of Maj. G. A. Armes, with Mr. A. B. Mullett as adjutant. The clubs and their officers assigned places are as follows:

President's Mounted Guard—Capt. E. Magruder, First Lieut. S. Z. Nutt, Second Lieut. A. D. Pryal.

Virginia Club—Capt. William A. Dunwiddie, U. S. A., First Lieut. F. V. Burk, Second Lieut. R. A. Veitch.

Maryland Club—Capt. B. B. Summey, First Lieut. George B. Read, Second Lieut. T. A. Scraggs.

Washington Club—Capt. Thomas E. Hunter, First Lieut. L. O. Koby, Second Lieut. Chapin Brown.

Georgetown Club—Capt. A. Fox, First Lieut. W. A. Bryant, Second Lieut. G. R. Tomkins.

The command will form on F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

A NEW COMPANY TO PARADE.

The "Washington Rifle Corps," the new East Washington military company, formerly the "Veteran Cadets," George T. Hammar in command, with E. L. Dunn as first lieutenant, and John James, second lieutenant, held its first drill at its new armory, Odd Fellows' Hall southeast, last night. The company will parade forty men in full dress uniforms, shakos, double-breasted buff frock coats, and blue pants.

THE ANTI-MASON PETITION.

The monument dedication commission had notified the parties who presented an immense petition protesting against any Masonic observance at the dedication ceremony on Saturday to appear and state their grievances in the senate library committee room yesterday morning, but at the hour appointed no one put in an appearance. Senator Sherman declared later that it was too late to give any hearing. The protest is prefaced with a statement in which it is claimed that Washington left the Masons in 1768, while yet a young man; never presided in the lodge, and did not wish to be addressed even as a private Mason. This is said to be proved by his letters and the records of the Pennsylvania legislature of 1837. His farewell address is quoted, where he speaks of organizations which exhibit the character of Freemasonry as destructive of the fundamental principle of liberty, and of 'fatal tendency,' likely in the course of time and things to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government."

Thirty Persons Killed—A Woman's Premonition.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 18.—The relief party sent to Alta to rescue the living and bring back the dead who were killed in the recent snow slide, which overwhelmed that town, returned early this morning. Twelve bodies were brought down the canyon in mournful procession, single file and lashed upon the sleds. The first sled bore the body of Mattie Hickey, the next Timothy Madden, Jeremiah Regan, David B. Evans, James Watson, Barney Gilson, and Mrs. Ford with her baby lashed to her breast. The last sled carried the four children of Edward Ballon. Mrs. Ford, it appeared, had a premonition of danger and begged her husband to take her and their child to a place of safety on that fatal night, saying she felt sure an avalanche was coming.

In three slides in Alta, all of which occured on Friday, thirty persons were killed.

Mr. Cleveland's Callers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The first visitor Mr. Cleveland received this morning was Mr. Wm. C. Whitney, of New York. Mr. Whitney spent some time with the president-elect, and proceeded to the Commercial bank, where he engaged Mr. Daniel Manning in conversation. It is surmised that the object of his visit is in reference to the representation of New York state in the cabinet. Mr. A. C. Hesing, of the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, also called this morning, but his visit, he says, was only one of a friendly character. Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, was expected here from Washington, but no tidings of him have been received. It is thought here that, owing to his absence from his seat in the senate at Washington, it was inferred he had come here to see Mr. Cleveland.

Logan Versus Morrison Et Al.—A Tie Vote.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to the *Inter Ocean* from Springfield, Ill., says: The legislature met in joint session at noon for the purpose of voting for United States senator. There were 202 members present and two absent—one democrat and one republican. The first ballot resulted: John A. Logan, 101, the full republican strength present; William R. Morrison, 99; E. M. Haynes, 5; Frank Lawler, 1; J. H. Ward, 1; John Smith 1. There was no election. Only one ballot was taken.

Mr. Hendricks's Gavel.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 18.—A gavel made of eight pieces of Indiana hickory, by John G. Mack, of Terre Haute, a student at the Rose Polytechnic Institute, was presented to Vice President elect Hendricks to-night. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and Mr. Hendricks says he will carry it to the capitol with him. An address was made by Hon. R. P. Havens, on behalf of the maker, and a response at some length was made by Mr. Hendricks.

CURRENT CAPITOL GOSSIP.

OPINIONS AND EXPRESSIONS GATHERED IN BRIEF TALKS WITH STATESMEN.

Why a Big Cattle Man Laughs—The Next Secretary of the Treasury, Probably—A Small Boom for McClellan—The Future Humorist of the House.

The richest "cattle man" in congress, and one of the wealthiest in the southwest, is Representative Miller, of Texas, known to his friends as "Jim" Miller. Besides being one of the largest proprietors of steers in his state, Mr. Miller is also a successful lawyer and banker. In appearance Mr. Miller would pass for a good-natured editor of a rural paper, whose days were made happy by contributions of cord wood, mastodonic pumpkins, and an occasional cash subscription. His face is a map of perennial smiles, and his mouth is always puckered for a laugh, like that of a man who is just about to be tickled with a straw. Furthermore, he is just as good natured as he appears to be. This laughing Texan owns a two-third interest in a ranche 480 square miles, or 307,200 acres, in extent, on which nearly 100,000 cattle nibble the succulent sage brush and drink alkali water. The ranche is about 500 miles in circumference, and Mr. Miller can sit on the outer edge of its remotest arc and listen from dawn to dark to the bellowing of his bulls rolling around the confines of this vast area. Perhaps this is why he laughs.

THE NEXT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Gen. Manning, of Mississippi, who is remotely related to Daniel Manning, said yesterday: "I received some information to-day from an unquestionable source that Daniel Manning will be the next secretary of the treasury. The cabinet has been constructed that far at least. Mr. Manning will make one of the most popular secretaries of the treasury the country has ever had." Gen. Manning was the first democratic statesman to urge that Cleveland's cabinet should be organized with men who embody the Jeffersonian idea of government as opposed to the Hamilton theory. For this reason he has strenuously opposed the appointment of Senator Garland to the attorney generalship, who has often taken refuge under the "general welfare" clause of the constitution to vote for bills that were very offensive to the strict constructionists. Said Gen. Manning yesterday: "In spite of the prevailing belief that Garland will be the next attorney general, I do not think that President Cleveland will so far stultify himself. Mr. Garland has been in the heart of the democratic camp for twenty-five years, but he has been a democrat mainly on local issues. The democratic party of the south has been engaged in a battle for the maintenance of civilization against barbarism, and Garland has been on the side of civilization. But as to the underlying principle upon which Jefferson founded the party, and upon which it has always been opposed to the Hamiltonian party, disguised under the names of the whig, know-nothing, abolition, and republican parties, he has never been a democrat. My personal predilections are all in favor of Garland, but I protest that he is not the man to be the legal adviser of a democratic president."

A BOOM FOR M'CLELLAN.

A member of congress who had a conference with the president-elect in New York said yesterday that Mr. Cleveland told him he expected to make Gen. McClellan secretary of war. "I was surprised," said the member, "to hear Mr. Cleveland make the admission, as he had been so reticent as to every one else, but as to McClellan he left no doubt as to his intentions. Nor was the remark made in confidence, but in a matter of fact sort of way, as if the thing was already settled. I thought McClellan's name would be announced right away, and have been surprised since to see other names discussed for the secretaryship of war. I think, however, that McClellan is the man."

THE HUMORIST OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. John J. O'Neill, of Missouri, has been heralded as the future humorist of the house. Mr. O'Neill has hair that sticks up like Andrew Jackson's and eyebrows suggestive of mustaches. In repose his face is placid enough, but when he begins to talk it wreathes into innumerable wrinkles, describing circles, arcs, parabolas, right angle triangles, and other grotesque shapes. The skin of the face suddenly becomes so elastic that there seems to be enough of it to cover a small restaurant table instead of one ordinary countenance. His nose darts downward as if it were going to make a direct assault on the chin, and his cheeks turn obliquely to the right and left, as if they intended to flank the bulging eyebrows. When he tells a funny story the listener is as much entertained by the facial panorama as he is by the story. By this duplex exhibition of humor and contortion Mr. O'Neill manages to give two shows under one tent, at one price, and they are always good. "Some of my best stories have been butchered by the reporters," said Mr. O'Neill yesterday; "on one occasion I made a speech in St. Louis about an Irishman who bought a sow. The seller guaranteed that she would have a fine litter of pigs, at least twelve. When that event came off, however, there was only one pig in the litter, and that one was not big enough to squeal. Whereupon the Irishman exclaimed, 'Be gob, the next time the sow littirs she won't have any pig at all!' But when the reporter wrote it he had it this way: 'Mr. O'Neill told a story that made everybody laugh. He said there was an Irishman who bought a sow that had one pig, and the next time she would not have any pig at all.' Of course it is unnecessary for me to say that that reporter's bones are now mouldering in Bellefontaine cemetery, on the northern confines of St. Louis."

AT THE REQUEST OF CLEVELAND.

It was said by some that the Dorsheimer anti-silver bill was introduced at the instance of Mr. Cleveland. Certain leading democrats said yesterday that Mr. Dorsheimer would be glad to have it appear this way, but that Mr. Cleveland was not concerned in the bill. They intimated that Mr. Dorsheimer would like to pose as the mouthpiece of Mr. Cleveland, but that Mr. Cleveland is not inclined to the alliance. In short, there are some members who are manifestly endeavoring to make it apparent that Mr. Dorsheimer will be a very small potato under the coming administration.

Funeral of Dr. Damrosch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Dr. Leopold Damrosch's funeral took place this afternoon from the Metropolitan Opera House, where he for so long wielded the baton. The Opera House was heavily draped in mourning, and thousands of people were in the building. On the stage were several hundred members of the Oratorio and Symphony Societies. An abundance of floral tributes on the stage filled the air with perfume. Some of these tributes bore suitable inscriptions. A committee from the Thalia Theater met the remains at the entrance of the opera house, and the casket was borne in upon the shoulders of a committee from the Arion Society. The procession was preceded by the directors of the opera house, Felix Adler, Rev. William H. Cook, and Henry Ward Beecher, and followed by the directors of the Oratorio and Symphony societies. The family of the deceased occupied a proscenium box. The exercises consisted of an organ selection, choral, address by Henry Ward Beecher, chorus, address by Hon. Wilhelm Hock, the Siegfried funeral march, address by Felix Adler, chorus, the committal by the Rev William H. Cook, and choral.

The Rev. Mr. Cook pronounced the formula of committal, and announced that the remains would be interred at Woodlawn to-morrow.

FOREIGN CONTRACT LABOR.

Substance of the Bill to Prohibit the Importation of White Slaves.

As passed by the senate yesterday the amended house bill "to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its territories, and the District of Columbia," provides, in substance, that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its territories, or the District of Columbia. Any such contract entered into hereafter shall be utterly void and of no effect.

For every violation of this provision the person or corporation so violating shall be liable to forfeit $1,000 or be sued therefor in a United States court; it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States. The master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel and land, or permit to be landed, from any foreign port or place any alien laborer, mechanic, or artisan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 for each and every such alien, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging under contract or otherwise persons not residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid. Nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person or persons, partnership, or corporation from engaging under contract or agreement skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States, provided that skilled labor for that purpose cannot otherwise be obtained. Nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend to migrate from any foreign country to the United States for the purpose of settlement here.

The bill now goes back to the house of representatives for concurrence or nonconcurrence in the senate amendments.

The Death of Thomas B. Medary.

Mr. Thomas B. Medary, who died suddenly at the National Hotel on Tuesday of hemorrhage of the stomach, leaves a large circle of devoted friends to mourn his loss. He has spent his winters at the National for a number of years, and is well known in official circles. He was born in Batavia, Claremont county, Ohio, on Dec. 27, 1848, and was consequently 36 years of age. He was a nephew of Gov. Sam Medary, of Ohio, and leaving that state when quite young went to where his brother was employed in the leather establishment of U. S. Grant, at Galena, Ill. He became a great favorite with the since famous general, and Orville Grant, Gen. Grant's brother, married his only sister. He studied civil engineering, and since the war has executed large surveys under contract with the government. Among the notable pieces of work he performed were the running of the northern boundary of Montana territory and the surveys of the Ute and other Indian reservations. He was married about nine years ago to Miss Catharine Woodward, of Wenona, Ill.

Mr. Medary was a man possessed of a larger than common share of the lovable traits of mankind. Reserved in manner, with a peculiar dignity that seemed to add grace to his every act; gentle and quiet as a woman, yet endowed with all the firmness requisite to true manhood; charitable to a fault, a loving almsgiver, a warm and earnest friend, and an exceedingly devoted husband. It can be truly said of him, those that knew him best learned to love him most. His sudden demise came as a severe shock to his friends and companions, and leaves his loving wife almost distracted. His remains will be conveyed to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment beside those of his mother.

New Banks Authorized.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Chestertown National Bank of Maryland to commence business with a capital of $50,000, and he also extended the corporate existence of the following named national banks until Feb. 27, 1905: The National Bank of Rahway, N. J.; the Clinton National Bank of Iowa; the Old Colony National Bank of Plymouth, Mass.; the Wisconsin National Bank of Waterloo, Wis.; the National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y., and the First National Bank of Gardner, Mass.

Emory Speer Confirmed.

The senate yesterday, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Emory Speer, of Georgia, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Georgia. The vote stood 26 to 25. Senator Hale voted in the negative and Senator Brown in the affirmative. The division was otherwise on party lines. The chief speeches made during the consideration were by the Georgia senators, Colquitt and Brown, the former in opposition and the latter in reply.

Death of Mrs. L. M. Herr.

Mrs. Lillian M. Herr died at her residence, No. 609 Fifteenth street, after a short illness of scarlet fever, yesterday. Mrs. Herr was the daughter of Mr. John A. Benson, one of the contractors for filling the Potomac flats. She was but 17 years of age, beautiful and accomplished, and her death is a sad loss to her large circle of friends. She will be interred in this city; not San Francisco, her home, as first intended.

The New Orleans Exposition.

At a meeting of the house committee on appropriations last night it was agreed to recommend an appropriation in aid of the New Orleans Exposition. The amount and the manner of its expenditure were left to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Cannon, Long, and Follett. Their report, however, is to be considered by the full committee before the recommendation for an appropriation is submitted to the house.

Thanks to a United States Minister.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The Japanese government has tendered formal thanks to the United States government for the humane and courageous conduct of Gen. Foote, the American minister to Corea, in rescuing at great peril to himself several Japanese during the late riot and guarding them from the fury of the mob.

Resurrectionists at Work.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., Feb. 18.—At a burial ground attached to Pisgah Church, five miles from here, the sexton yesterday found a half dozen bodies taken from the graves and strewn about the ground. There is no clew to the perpetrators, nor to the motive.

Senatorial Ballot in Oregon.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Feb. 18.—In the ballot for the United States senator to-day Hirsch (rep.), received 30 votes, a gain of 1; Boise, 15; Williams, 15, and Garla (dem.), 26.

No Hope of Mrs. Lowell's Recovery.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Mrs. Lowell's condition to-night is unchanged. Her physicians have abandoned all hope of her recovery.

O'Donovan Rossa Released.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—O'Donovan Rossa was discharged from St. Vincent's Hospital this afternoon.

"GIVE you a reason on compulsion?" Why of course I will. I am cured of rheumatism, which has kept me enslaved for twenty years, by using Salvation Oil, which cost me only 25 cents.

TO LONDON IN SIX DAYS.

A New Ocean Rapid Transit Scheme to Save 288 Miles.

Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, has been instructed by the committee on commerce to favorably report to the house Mr. J. J. Adams's bill authorizing the registration of certain steamships as vessels of the United States. The vessels are to be constructed by a company incorporated under the laws of New York, with a capital of $10,000,000. They are to ply between New York city, or some point on Long Island, and a suitable port in Great Britain, and are to have a speed of eighteen knots an hour.

The report to accompany the bill says: "The population of the United States is approaching 60,000,000 people, and that of the United Kingdom 36,000,000.

RAPID TRANSIT

between these two great English speaking nations wholly free from the inconveniences, delays, and hazards due to tides, fogs, and storms encountered in narrow and crowded waterways, such as beset the present routes, is a growing necessity. The committee is advised that the port of departure in the United States will be Fort Pond Bay, Long Island; that in Great Britain Milford Haven. Since the commencement of steam navigation the traffic between the two continents has more than kept pace with the increase of accommodations offered by the regular lines, and especially is this true of the last five or six years. The gain in distance by the proposed route, as stated to the committee, is about 170 miles at one end of the route, avoiding the inclosed waters and currents and great dangers of St. George's channel, and 118 miles at the other end, avoiding the risks incident to the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey. From twenty to thirty hours in time will be saved. Ten days and three hours are now required to transport the mails from London to New York. The proposed new line will be able to deliver London mails in New York in

SIX DAYS AND THREE HOURS.

"It seems a little strange and peculiar that American citizens who desire to engage in a business as legitimate and unobjectionable as that of transporting passengers, mail, and freight between two great continents, who expect to spend their own money, asking no pecuniary favors from their government, are obliged to ask leave of congress to do this business under the colors of their own country in order to relieve themselves from the necessity so humiliating to their sense of national pride of seeking protection for that business under a foreign flag. With the exception of a few old steamers, commonly denominated 'tramps,' and a few coasting steamers engaged in the domestic trade, there is not a steamer leaving the port of New York or coming into it that is not officered and manned by foreigners and that does not float at its masthead a foreign flag. If in dire distress this government could scarcely collect a fleet large enough and of proper character to carry a single division of troops upon the open sea. It may be said that the policy of the government is to develop the ship building interest at home. But this policy has been tried for a hundred years, and the result has been that the American flag has been

PRACTICALLY DRIVEN FROM THE SEAS.

If the experience of the past has demonstrated the unwisdom of this policy, is that not a reason why we should strive to secure our lost proportion of the benefits resulting from the bringing of foreign vessels into our ports, giving employment to our own people, under our own flag, instead of permitting foreign vessels to control our business in the interest of foreigners and under foreign flags?"

SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

The Minority's Report on the Taylor Bill by the Republican Committeemen.

Mr. Millard, of the house committee on reform in the civil service, yesterday submitted a minority report, signed by the republican members of the committee, in favor of Representative Taylor's bill to prohibit the discharge of honorably discharged soldiers, or sailors, or dependent relatives from any office in the civil service of the United States, except for cause. The report says in part: "This class of government employes have a claim upon the gratitude of the nation that cannot easily be compensated. They saved the country from dismemberment and dishonor. We submit that it is but just and a proper recognition of their claims that they should be retained in the government's service so long as they can faithfully and efficiently perform their official duties.

"The bill is eminently just in its provisions, and should be passed with the following amendment: 'It shall not apply to the class of officers embraced in the original tenure of office act passed March 3, 1867, and amended April 5, 1869.'"

The report was signed by Messrs. Millard, Bingham, Phelps, and Hitt.

Prof. Fiske's Lectures.

Prof. Fiske's lecture last evening comprised that gloomy period of the American revolution which followed the brilliant victory of the battle of Saratoga up to the successful attempt of the French to aid the Americans. The operations in North and South Carolina were the principal scenes portrayed by the speaker. South Carolina's proposition to Burgoyne in 1780 to become a neutral state was spoken of, but this unfortunate fact of history should be viewed in the light of the extenuating circumstances. Congress had authorized that state to enlist and furnish the slaves with arms, though Gen. Washington disapproved of such a course. To the masters who had hitherto prohibited their slaves the possession of any weapon, and who feared the consequences to themselves, this idea was as obnoxious as being in the hands of the English. The movements of Gen. Gates previous to and after the battle of Camden, in South Carolina, were traced on a large map, and the particulars of that unfortunate expedition minutely and vividly described. The next lecture, on Monday evening, will be on the treason of Benedict Arnold and the causes which led thereto.

Monumental Democrats.

At a regular meeting of the Monumental Democratic Club, at Cusick's Hall, corner of Second and H streets northwest, Mr. P. F. Cusick presiding, Mr. M. J. Madigan secretary, eight new members were enrolled. Messrs. T. W. Williams, John McGuire, F. Klotz, jr., and F. C. Losano were selected as marshals. Messrs. J. Harvey, J. Sullivan, and Jeremiah Dacey were selected as standard bearers. Mr. Edward Kolb was elected as financial secretary. The club adjourned to meet next Wednesday.

CAPITOL CHIPS.

A senate bill passed the house appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of a wharf for the use of the government at Wilmington, N. C.

On motion of Mr. Lyman a senate bill was passed appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the government steamer J. Don Cameron.

Mr. Clardy, from the committee on commerce, reported back to the house a bill to authorize the registration of certain steamships as vessels of the United States.

The chair laid before the senate a memorial of the legislature of Maine urging the passage by congress of the bill to authorize the placing of Gen. Grant on the retired list.

A senate bill was passed by the house authorizing the secretary of war to adjust and settle the accounts for arms between the state of South Carolina and the government of the United States.

Mr. Elliott, from the committee on elections, submitted to the house a report on the Missouri contested election case of McLean vs. Broadhead, accompanied by a resolution confirming the right of the sitting member, Mr. Broadhead, to the seat.

Mr. Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported to the senate an original bill to enable the president to negotiate for the purchase, from the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee nations of Indians, their remaining interest in the so-called Oklahoma lands.

NO STREET DECORATION.

THE COMMITTEE ABANDONS EFFORTS AT PUBLIC ADORNMENT.

Daylight Fireworks Recommended in Addition to the Night Display—The Calcium Lights and Other Illuminations to be Looked After—Civic Organizations Coming.

A special meeting of the committee on public illumination, fireworks, and decorations of the inaugural ceremonies was held last night at the Norris building, corner of F and Fifth streets, the following being present: James L. Norris, chairman; Joseph L. Coombs, secretary; Thos. W. Smith, Geo. A. Sheehan, H. L. Cranford, J. C. Parker, L. Moxley, Robt. Downing, Wm. E. Clarke, Chas. Wheatley, John M. Young, Wm. A. Johnson, Aug. Burgdorf, Wm. E. Spalding, W. C. McIntire, and Theodore J. Mayer.

On motion, Messrs. W. E. Clarke, H. L. Cranford, and John M. Young were appointed a subcommittee to procure fifteen hospital tents for use of the Unexcelled Fireworks Company, the committee to report to the chairman of the regular committee by Friday at 4 p. m. when and where the tents can be had and their size.

On motion of Mr. Cranford, the chairman was directed to request of the executive committee the employment of six persons at $2 each to look after the calcium lights on the night of the 4th, these persons to be supplied with a badge, and to report on the 5th of March by 12 m. the location and working of each light.

Mr. Downing moved, and it was agreed to, that a committee of four be appointed to wait upon the District commissioners and obtain from them control, for W. H. Bailey, of the 109 lamp posts for the nights of March 3, 4, and 5, and also obtain requisite permits for the display of the fireworks on the night of March 4. Messrs. Robert Downing, Wm. E. Clarke, L. Moxley, and J. L. Norris were appointed as the committee.

The question of whether the committee should take any further action in regard to public street decorations was brought up and discussed. Mr. Clarke said he had done all that he proposed to do in the matter. He had worked faithfully and diligently, as every member of the committee had done, knew that the public desired it, and he wished the responsibility of

FAILURE TO REST WHERE IT BELONGED.

Mr. McIntire offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the apparent indisposition of the executive committee to approve any comprehensive system of street or other public decorations, this committee does not deem it expedient to take any further action with reference thereto, and that further discussion of the subject be therefore indefinitely postponed.

After discussion on the subject it was decided that the setting off of the fire works should commence at 7:30 o'clock, the lighting of the calcium lights on the avenue and all of the streets, except G street, at 8:30 o'clock, immediately after the close of the fire works' display, and those on G street and around the pension building at 9 o'clock. The colored cluster lights on the avenue will be lighted at dark. The chairman was directed to inform the fire works company of the hour fixed upon for the beginning of the display.

On motion of Mr. McIntire, it was resolved that should any unforeseen contingency require a change in the programme for discharging the fire works or lighting the calcium and other lights that the chairman of the committee be authorized to make such changes, and if practicable announce the fact in the newspapers.

The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of ten to examine the fireworks at the point of display, when in readiness, and see that the same correspond in quantity and quality with the list submitted by the company and named in the contract. The following committee was appointed: Messrs. James L. Norris, H. L. Cranford, Wm. E. Clarke, Thomas W. Smith, George A. Sheehan, Thomas J. Mayer, W. C. McIntire, Robert Downing, Capt. George W. Davis, and L. Moxley.

THE MATTER OF DAY FIREWORKS,

which had been recommitted to them by the executive committee, was then taken up, and the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that an important and entertaining feature of the inauguration festivities would be the display of a series of day fireworks, and that such display would greatly tend to pass pleasantly the time of the anxious spectators awaiting the procession.

Resolved further, That the chairman of this committee be directed and requested to lay this matter before the executive committee, with the earnest hope that said committee will accede to the wishes of the committee on fireworks, who have spent much time and given careful consideration to the subject, it being the purpose of the committee to make the discharge of said fireworks at various points along the avenue and before the approach of the procession, so that the fireworks shall not in any manner interfere with the procession.

Mr. Wheatley stated that he had witnessed a similar display in Richmond, Va., on the occasion of a parade, and it proved very fine. They were discharged at that time from a float instead of from the street, and he thought such an arrangement would prove most acceptable. Messrs. H. L. Cranford, James L. Norris, and W. C. McIntire were appointed a committee to wait upon Col. A. F. Rockwell and obtain from him control of the grounds south of the president's house from the 25th of February to March 5 for use of the committee on public decoration, illumination and fireworks in the preparation and display of fireworks during the inaugural ceremonies. The same committee was directed to wait upon the district commissioners and obtain a detail of police from March 2 to March 6 to protect the fireworks on the grounds of the White Lot.

CIVIC ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

The committee on civic organizations met at their rooms in Vernon row last night. T. J. Luttrell, chairman, and J. J. Dickson, secretary. They decided that the marshals and aids should have blue saddle cloths, braided with white and red, white and blue sashes. The total number of men who will take part in the parade heard from up to date is 7977, not including those of this city. The Stonewall Club, of Baltimore, with seventy-five men; the German American Democratic Association of 300 men, and the Irving Hall Club of 250 men have requested places in the parade. The committee is waiting to consult Gen. Slocum, the chief marshal. It adjourned until Wednesday next.

INAUGURAL NOTES.

Treasurer Glover has received the following additional contributions to the inaugural fund: W. H. Hoeke, $25; Geo. Emmert, jr., $10; J. W. Hogg, $10; Henry Polkinhorn, $25; T. Johnson, $5; total, $22,103.

The Stonewall Club, 75 strong, from Baltimore, Md., have decided to visit the city and take part in the parade.