THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1880-TRIPLE SHEET.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

ROCK CANDY

- AND -

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY

MANUFACTURED

FROM BEST WHITE PLOCK CANDY AND HERMITAGE RYE, 1873,

COOK & BERNHEIMER,

NEW YORK.

ROCK CANDY AND WHISKY

WAS LONG BREN A STANDARD FAMILY REMEDY. IN CERTAIN FORTIONS OF THE CHUALLY BEEN MADE FROM THE COMMON CORN WHISKY OF THE LOCALITY.

THE ARTICL'S NOW OFFERED UNDER THE ABOVE NAME IS CAREFULLY PRE-TARED AFTER THE DIRECTIONS OF PHYSICIANS OF HIGH REPUTE, FROM THE BEST PHITE ROCK CANDY AND WELL CURED PURE RYE WHISKY.

IT IS QUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED, FROM THE BEST AND PUREST QUALITY OF THE ARTICLE NAMED.

C. R. RAILEY, General Agent, J. H. RARESHIDE, 60 Magazine Street,

dispatch says: A party of one hundred requistors rode to James Binion's house, on upper Big Binking creek, Thursday night, and seked for John Boggs, a notorious character, who was concealed about the house. Binion

The Piane Manufacturers of New York
Weakening.

New York, March 20.—The unconditional promise by Haines Brothers to reopen their factory on Monday and restore the men to their places created considerable excitement among plane makers this morning. The executive committee look upon this as a certain indication that all the other manufacturers will follow their example within a few days, thus virtually ending the lockout. Three men who returned to work in Sohnmer's factory this morning were induced to desert their places by their locked out brethren. J. & C. Fischer told the men they could return to work Monday if they renounced the union, but they refused. A communication was received from St. Louis to-day offering pecuniary assistance from all trades in that city if needed.

Cincinnati and Her South Atlantic Con-

The Plane Manufacturers of New York

LOCAL AGENT.

THE LATEST FOREIGN FACTS.

Cable Reports of the Situation in Europe.

The London Times on the Monroe Doctrine-A Vote of Confidence in the Italian Ministry-Other Fereign Notes,

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, March 20.—The Times this mornsays: "The Monroe doctrine, even in its most estricted shape, has never been admitted ato the law of nations; certainly no such ex-reme interpretations has yet been attempted be fastened upon it by Americans as it is de to bear in President Hayes's message and the resolution of the select to these two statements, had the Colombian Federation itself taken charge of the projet, the United States would have been justified in prohibiding theworks. That the United States, by furnishing money, should obtain a special right to warton over the safe-ty and peaceable use of the new channel, is what Europe, and particularly Great Britian, would most of all, desire; but the world is satisfied to sak the United States to make up their mind either to let M. de Lessepe do the thing himself by the resources at his com-mand, or to charge themselves with the task."

QUEERSTOWN, March 20.—The steamer asalis from Shields for New York has been bowed in here with her shaft broken. She was at sea twenty-two days.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 20.—Le Temps says: According to letters from St. Petersburg Prince Orlof's resolution to resign the ambassadorship is final, and he will present his letters of recall immediately after his return to Paris. He will be replaced by Gen. Ignatief or Prince Lobanoff. Prince Orloff does not intend to have Barle where he necesses reportly but leave Paris, where he possesses property, but will, for the present, withdraw from diplo-

GERMANY.

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch from Halle, in Prussian Saxony, saye: A collision has countred between two passenger trains at the railway station here, and it is stated seven passengers were killed and a large number injured. Several railway carriages were chattered to pieces.

MADRID, March 20.—The Jews of Morocco, siring to recognize the services rendered em by the United States Minister, who aimed for them the protection of the Sultan painst ill-treatment, propose to organize a anifestation in his honor in token of their

Rears, March 20.—In the Chamber of Depu-ti as to-day the debate on the government's fo usign policy ended, and a vote of confidence in the Ministry passed by 230 to 93.

GREECE.

A THERES, March 20.—The Greek Ministry has resigned in consequence of a resolution adopted in the Chamber of Deputies, on the eight earth instant, expressing disapproval of the policy of the government.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Another Large Fire in New York-Property Destroyed to the Amount of \$285,000.

They, March 20.—A building belonging to Adolon Hermann and occupied by Geo. B. Gutt, Bro. & Co., shirt and collar manufacturers; J. Stettheimer, Jr., & Co., collar manufacturers, and Herman, Aukam & Co., felt skirt manufacturers, was destroyed by fire bo-day. Loss on the building \$40,000, insurance \$56,000; Clutt Bro. & Co.'s loss \$150,000, Insurance \$107,000; loss of J. Stettheimer & Co. \$20,000, Insurance 107,500; Herman, Aukam & Co.'s loss \$75,000, insurance \$72,500.

Cincinnati and Her centh atlantic Connections.

Cincinnati, March 20.—At the Chamber of Commerce to-day representatives from Knoxville, Tenn., had the floor to urge the necessity of Cincinnati furnishing slid toward the completion of connections with Knoxville overy what is known as the Emery Gap Railroad. It was urged, in its behalf, that by the construction of forty miles of road Cincinnati could shorten the distance to Knoxville and to the sea, via Charleston, 152 miles. Addresses were made by Col. Condon, Gen. C. W. Charlton and others.

E. W. Cole, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was on Change. He stopped here by invitation; while on his way from the East. CHICAGO, March 20.—A Grayson, Ky., CHICAGO, March 20.—E. S. Stickney, president of the Union Salekyards, died in this city to-day.

A Debate in the House Over the Funding Bill.

THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Felton's Plan for Funding the Debt - Speeches of Messrs. Frye, Mills, Dunnell and Others.

Washington, March 20. - House. - the House met to-day for debate only on the funding bill, and immediately went into committee of the whole (Mr. Covert, of New York, in the chair) on that bill. Mr. Felton, of Georgia, spoke in favor of a substitute which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem any United States bonds which may become redeemable during 1880 and 1881, to the amount of gold and silver coin now in the treasury, which may be in excess of 26 per centum of outstanding United States notes, using said excess of gold and silver coin for the redeemption of said bonds. Section 2 requires the Secretary six months after the above mentioned amount of bonds are redeemed, and semi-animally thereafter, to redeem the remaining bonds to the amount of the gold and silver coin which may be in the treasury at the time in excess of 25 per centum of outstanding United States notes. Section 3 requires the Secretary to purchase silver buillon to the amount of \$4,000,000 per month with lawful money of the United States, provided said buillon can be purchased at par, and requires him to have the buillon so purchased coined into standard dollars as now provided by law. Section 4 forbids and probibit the Secretary from issuing hereafter any interest bearing bonds for the purpose of funding or refunding the national debt or any part thereof.

Mr. Feiton expressed himself as opposed to every form of interest bearing debt.

He said the bill of the committee looked to the perpetuity of a national debt, and while that remained the outrageous revenue laws could never be repealed. It tended to estrange one section of the country from the other, and served to keep alive the memories of the war. He wanted the debt paid. How? First, by economy; second, by the unlimited coinage of silver. Never had a greater fraud been perpetrated upon the working classes of any people than the remonetization of silver, but he believed that the silver dollar would yet be the great coin that would free the country of the debt, elevate and enrich the laboring classes and make our vast territories the happy and prosperous home of milbecome redeemable during 1880 and 1881 to the amount of gold and aliver coin now in

asked for John Boggs, a notorious character, who was concealed about the house. Binion refused to open the door and commenced a fusilistic on the regulators, firing fifty shots, tilling, it is believed, one of them. The regulators, who had come only to notify Boggs to leave the county, then broke down the doors. Three shots were fired at Binion, who was instantly killed. Mrs. Binion's right leg was broken. The regulators then took Boggs and hanged him to a tree and fired two shots into his body. ries the happy and prosperous home of militions of people.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Frye, Kelly, Mills, Dunnell and Sanford, and at 4-30 o'clock the House adjourned.

Mr. Frye replied to the speech made some weeks ago by Mr. F. Wood, o' New York. He denied that the public debt could be paid in twenty years, except by setting up printing presses and paying it up in irredeemable rappr currency. MEMPHIS, March 18.—Frank G. Falls, a former resident of Memphis, together with four negroes, were drowned to-day at Walnut Bend, Ark, eighty miles below here, by the capeizing of a skiff.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Frank G. Falls, a former resident of Memphis, togother with four negroes, were drowned to-day at Walnut Bend, Ark, eighty miles below here, by the capsizing of a skiff.

MANGED FOR THE MURDER OF HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

DALLAS, Tex, March 19.—Samuel H. Myers was executed here to-day for the murder of Mary A. Heister, his mother-in-law, in 1871.

NO DULL AFTER ALL.

PEXEMBEURG, Va., March 20.—Reliable information received to-day contradicts the report of a duel in Brunswick county between R. A. Rainey, Readjuster, and Richard Jolly, Funder, an account of which has been published in the papers for the past few days. No difficulty of any kind has taken place between the parties. The article was only written for esnastional purposes.

A FIGHT BETWERN TEXAS HIGHWAYMEN AND CAMPERS.

FORT WORTH, March 20.—Friday night three highwaymen wounded and perpers on the Granbury road, robbed them of \$100, saddle, clothing and several mileor articles. The same night, were fired on by the campers, one of their horses killed and one of the highwaymen wounded and perhaps killed. The robbers made their escape in the darkness, carrying their comrade with them.

Sheriff Henderson and Marshal Farmer are in pursuit.

Galveston, March 12.—To-morrow's News will publish the following special, dated City of Maxico, March 15: "The renowned sliversmith, bon Jose Velasco, has almost comerciant of the country would a star a strong government. It did not want a strong government. It did not want a strong government. It did not want a government made well and not want a strong government. It is did not want a government to denote the form wealth, and had increased the sever the country between the government and the precises the more provided and paying it up in irredeemable made the specific ment to skiff. The strike horizontal miles and paying it up in irredeemable made the secure to see in the success and paying it up in irredeemable made in the norther to dear the minding system. It oldes the model of the contral the secure was It did not want a strong government to receive its strength from the money power. It did not want a government made strong by the military arm. It wanted a government that would receive the confidence of the people and enjoy their affection. That government whose statesmen sought diligently the public good would never have to appeal to the military arm to stay have to appeal to the military arm to stay have struction. It was not a strong government that was wanted, but a just one. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Dunnell followed in favor of the bill.

Mr. Sanford was the last speaker, and at the conclusion of his speech the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

GALVESTON, March 29.—To-morrow's News will publish the following special, dated City of Mexico, March 15: "The renowned silversmith, Don Jose Velasco, has almost completed a beautiful piece of gold and silver fliagree work, to be presented to Gen. Grant. The Third Regiment of Rural Guards will serve as an escort to Grant as far as Apezaco on the day of his departure, and be commanded by the Messes Frisble, daughters of the American General Frisble."

CITY OF MEXICO, March 17.—Gen. Grant visited the mint yesterday, and was presented by the employes with a complete collection of all moneys, gold and silver, current in Mexico, coned this year. The Academy of Art yesterday presented him with a medal commemorative of his visit to Mexico. The commission appointed by the government have presented Gen. Grant and each of his party with a piece of silver fliagree work. The Secretario De Fomento have tendered Gen. Grant a complete collection of all works published by them, bound in the various styles customary here. The Committee on the Interoceanic Canal Adheres to its Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The select committee on the interoceanic canal reaffirmed previous action, and instructed their chairman, Mr. King, of Louisiana, to call up the resolution recently introduced by him in the House, with the view of obtaining as econ as possible the views of the House on the subject. THE YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

Information has been received at the National Board of Health that during February SOME EXPLANATIONS FROM SECRETARY SHER-

SOME EXPLANATIONS FROM SECRETARY SHER-MAN.

Secretary Sherman and Treasurer Glifillan appeared before the House Committee on Colnage, Weights and Measures. In the absence of Mr. Stephens, chairman of the committee, the work of interviewing was carried on principally by Mr. Warner, of Ohio, and the chief point of his interrogation in regard to the ciearing-house arrangement was aimed at that rule or resolution by which the receipt of silver coin in payment of balances is prohibited. Mr. Warner treated the consent of the Treasury Department to that rule as a virtual abdication of the right of option which the law gives it over the mode of payment of government creditors—whether in gold, silver or paper.

government creditors—wassing his disap-ver or paper.

Mr. Sherman, while expressing his disap-proval of the rule, dissented from that inter-pretation of it, and contended that in agree-ing to have all balances paid in United States notes, he was merely exercising the option of

resolution stated that the government be-came, in a certain sense, a party to the busi-ness of the clearing-house, and permitted it-self to become a party to the depreciation of one portion of its currency—the silver. Mr. Sherman, in response, stated that the

law was framed with such a laxity that it permitted the government to enter into such an arrangement, and the business dealings of the sub-treasury with some seventy banks in New York were such that it became necessary to enter into some arrangement for the daily settling of balances; that the connection with the clearing-house, while mutually advantageous, was particularly so to the government.

advantageous, was particularly so to the government.
When saked if the government, by its connection with the clearing-house, was not absolutely restricted from paying out silver in settlement of its balances, the Secretary replied that while the contract between the anix and the clearing-house strictly stipulated that silver coin should not be paid out in settlement of balances, the sgreement between the clearing-house and the Treasury Department was such that the Secretary could abrogate it entirely or modify it in any way that the interests of the government might demand, upon giving thirty days notice; that at present it was perfectly convenient to pay out gold and paper in settlement of balances, as there was an ample amount of each in the treasury to meet all such demands.

the Superior Court, at the instance of George H. Parker, general agent of the American Union Telegraph Company, restraining the Western Union Telegraph Company from interfering in anyway with the American Union in putting up and operating their proposed telegraph lines along the right of way of certain railroads terminating here. March 29 was set for hearing the argument upon the application of the American Union for a permanent injunction. The American Union propose to erect lines immediately and establish an office here.

Sentence of Kearney's Ce-Agitator.

San Francisco, March 20.—The agitator Gancon was sentenced to-day to six months imprisonment and five thousand dollars fine. A motion for a new trial was made.

The police judge dented Gannon's motion for a new trial, and in default of \$3000 ball, pending an appeal, he was sent to the House of Correction.

This afternoon counsel for Gannon filed motice of an appeal and furnished bond for \$3000. An order was then issued for Gannon's release from the House of Correction.

There are rumors that further arrests are to be made.

The Next Annual Regatta.

The Next Annual Regatts.

PRILADELPHIA, March 20.—At a meeting of the committee of the Fairmount Park Commission yesterday, a communication from the secretary of the Schuyikili navy was received stating that the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the United States had accepted the invitation te hold their next annual regatta at Philadelphia, on the seventh, eighth, ninth and possibly tenth of July next, and that an aggregate of about 100 boats and 200 men are expected to take part in the regatts.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 20.—The trial of the Virginia judges indicted in the United states Court for the Western District of Vir-

New York, March 20.—The weekly state ent of the associated banks shows the fo

The New York mans statement.

The Vors. Moch 20—The weaky \$18,450;
Fig. 10. I would prove the provided of the

JOHNSON'S ISLAND,

Daring Attempts of Lieutenant
Charlie Pierce to Escape.

Prison Life in the North—The Attempt of the Prisoners to Tannel
Their Way Out—Pierce's
Bratagem.

Their Way Out—Pierce's
Bratagem.

Their Way Out—Pierce's
Bratagem.

By Lieut Michael McNamara in Southern Historical Papers for February, 1886.

Early in November, 1883, after Gen. Lee had successfully driven Meade across the Rapidan back to Centreville, and the entire force south of the Rappahannock, for the purpose of going into winter quarters, Hays's brigade was sent to picket the north bank at Rappahannock station. Here they were reinforced by the Louislana Guard battery and a portion of Gen. Hocks North Carlina brigade.

Alter being on duity a day, a broward more and the senting of the Pierce of word, bore down upon them, The onsiaught was a fertillo—the enemy being ten to one-but the gailant brigade heit thom in check until night, when their lines were broken and birtige. The Rappahannock was a that point not fordable, and the night was included the propose of the purpose of th

The London Truth announces that F the escaped Nihilist prisoner who arrived the London, has gone to America.