

the territory in both counties is under water. As to appropriation necessary, he believed \$400,000 would be necessary. People will be in just as bad a condition when the water goes down, as they are now. The government will have to take care of them at least 90 days and will have to assist in putting in their crops. After the crops are planted they can obtain supplies in the usual way by mortgages. He has made a report to this effect to the War Department, and returned to Memphis to night.

A special from Palmer, Texas, says: Late on Thursday night, an attempt was made to wreck the north-bound passenger train on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad about a mile south of that town. Half a dozen or more railroad ties were placed across the track on a long trestle at a point 30 feet above the water in a swollen stream. The engine pilot shoved all but five of the ties in front of it, running upon them. The forward trucks were raised about a foot above the rails, when the engineer, Thos. Clark, stopped the engine and averted the disaster. As the train was heavily loaded, and those who would not have been killed must almost certainly have been drowned had the train proceeded 10 feet further, this would have resulted. The passengers made up a purse for Engineer Clark. The railroad manager at once put two detectives at work ferreting out the scoundrels.

The first shipment of cotton for Texas to the Pacific coast passed Dallas to-day.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Francis O. St. Clair, chief clerk of the consular bureau, State Department, testified he would recognize the right of the chief clerk or Secretary to withdraw any papers from his custody, but no other persons. Some time after witness was made Chief of the Bureau, a call was made for certain letters of the Shepherd correspondence. I made search for a certain letter indicated in my handwriting, and asked Blaine if the Secretary had it. He said he did not know but would see if it was at his house. After this I did not hear any more about it. I was under the impression that either Trescott or Secretary Blaine had called for the papers. In August the disclosure was made that several letters were missing. I failed to find any of them. I never said anything to the Secretary on the subject and never heard anything further from Walker Blaine. Trescott frequently called for papers, and we used to let him have them without orders from the Secretary. I understood that Trescott was employed by the department as counsel. No original papers are permitted to be taken from the department. Trescott was investigating Chili and Peru, and my impression is that he called for them. No persons other than those known to be employed in the department are allowed in the department. It is my impression that Trescott was assigned the duty of preparing drafts of letters on the Chili-Peru affair. He had a room in the department, but I don't know of my own knowledge if he had any official position in the department. He appeared to act in confidential relations with the Secretary. I presume the letters were found at that time in August, and it is my impression they will be found now at Trescott's house in this city. They were marked "Private. Return to—Shepherd." Trescott never called on witnesses for any papers; never saw Shepherd at the department; never heard of his having been there.

Representative Belmont called attention to the gravity of the subject under investigation, reading from the statutes. The punishment for such an act is that the offender shall pay a fine of not more than \$2,000, or suffer imprisonment at labor not more than three years, or both.

The Smithsonian Institute received from Prof. Foester, of Berlin, announcement of the discovery, before Pallas, the 10th of March, of a planet of the 18th magnitude, 11 hours, 18 minutes, right ascensions, 8 deg. 18 minutes north declination; daily motion four seconds.

The Chinese bill passed by the Senate was sent to the House of Representatives this afternoon and given its proper place on the Speaker's table. There are thirty-five bills ahead of it, the first being the anti-polygamy bill, and the fifth the Grant retirement measure. Beside these there are fifteen private and public bills and six public measures of small importance. All of these bills, except the anti-polygamy and two or three unimportant measures, will, when reached, be referred to

the standing committee of the whole, under the rule applicable to all bills which involve an appropriation of money or other public property, and a motion to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table is in order and may be carried by a majority vote on any day except Monday and Friday, immediately after the morning hour. It will thus be seen that in case the consideration of the House committee's Chinese bill is delayed much longer than next Tuesday, for which date and from day to day thereafter it has been assigned, subject to the regular appropriation bills, there will possibly be an opportunity to pass the Senate bill directly from the Speaker's table, about as early a period as could then be found available for basing parliamentary action upon the House bill.

All democrats cannot be depended upon to oppose the proposed change in the House rules. Several democratic members have been in consultation with a view to calling another caucus to procure a change in the programme of opposition, so as to suggest a modification of the proposed amendments instead of unconstitutional opposition to them. It is evident to all that under the present rules scarcely any bill calling for the expenditure of money will stand any show of passing. Members interested in new public buildings, the improvement of the Mississippi, etc., are very loth to go home without something being done for their measures. Messrs. Robinson and Reed are very confident the proposed amendment will be adopted when their intent is more fully understood.

Delegate Brent's bill, to provide for admission into the Union of the State of Washington, has been reported from the House committee on Territories, with amendments, which wholly strike out the provision for including part of Idaho Territory within the boundaries of the proposed State.

Agent Armstrong has been instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to send 100 Crow children, under his care at the Crow Agency, Montana, to certain farmers in Ohio, to be educated and reared up to usefulness.

The urgent deficiency bill, as finally passed by both Houses and approved by the President, provides an additional vault in the San Francisco mint, and also appropriates \$1,000 for repairing and enlarging vaults and safes of the San Francisco sub-treasury, and to pay for one additional watchman.

Secretary Folger contemplates issuing a call for bonds of continued 6s to the amount of \$15,000,000, payable in three parts of about \$5,000,000, on the 3d, 10th and 13th of May.

The President authorized the use of troops to aid the Governor of Nebraska to suppress disturbances in Omaha. Orders are sent to General Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—Miss Armada covered 102 miles in her 600-mile bicycle contest against time, making 316 miles for three days.

OMAHA, 11.—Col. Colby, with eight companies of State militia, arrived this morning, and Captain Adams, of the Fifth Cavalry, will arrive with three companies of regulars this noon from Fort Sader. The laborers will resume work at noon, and it is believed these forces will suffice to protect them from the strikers. The latter have begun boycotting men who refuse to contribute to their relief funds.

NEW YORK, 11.—On the question of Chinese, the *Tribune* says: The interest which Chinamen in this city take in the question, and the fact that they read the papers, was illustrated in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Three of them hurried in and wanted to get at once their papers to "vote," but Jaros, clerk of the court, found that they had never declared their intentions, and therefore they had to stop at that point, and will have to wait two years before they can "vote." Of course, if the bill is passed by the Senate and the amendment becomes law, it will prevent the State as well as the Federal courts from issuing any more naturalization papers to Chinamen, but the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution protects those already naturalized.

The finding of the court martial of Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau last September, was made public yesterday by an order issued by General Hancock, from headquarters of the department of the East, at Governor's Island. The court-martial find him guilty, and pronounce sentence as follows: "To

be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with loss of all pay now due, or to become due to him, and then to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may direct for eight years." The order issued yesterday states that the findings have been approved, and that sentence will be duly executed. The penitentiary at Albany is designated as the place of Mason's confinement. He is now at Washington, and will be held there until further orders. The selection of the Albany penitentiary as the place of imprisonment for Mason, is subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

BOSTON, 11.—The *Post* says that after two days' negotiation, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company have purchased the Sonora Railroad and secured an independent line to the Pacific. The contract of the sale provides that the Atchison shall guarantee the interest upon the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds and issue one share of Atchison stock for two shares of Sonora stock. This gives the Atchison road a valuable property for guaranty upon the bonds, providing that the subsidy is fully paid. The subsidy paid and to be paid amounts to \$2,608,200 in gold, while the Atchison road gives but \$2,700,000 in stocks at par for Sonora stock. This purchase gives the Atchison system an independent Pacific coast outlet and completes the longest continuous railway in the world. All stocks had a boom on this information to-day.

There is a steady demand for wool, and under the influence of favorable advices from England, prices are well sustained. The sales of the week have been 2,500 pounds in all.

MEMPHIS, 11.—Captain J. M. Lee, appointed by the Secretary of War to ascertain the condition of affairs in Mississippi, returned to-night from Arkansas City. He said that no idea of the true condition of the country overflowed can be imagined without been seen. From a point twenty miles below Memphis, where the first break in the levee occurred, the entire country is one vast sea of water. People all through the submerged region are utterly destitute, and in a starving condition. Their stock has been drowned, and they are living in gin-houses, hay stacks, and upper stories of cabins. Hundreds of human beings have been temporarily relieved by the distribution of government rations, but others could not be reached, and suffering is very great. The levee along the river front is broken in forty different places between Memphis and Arkansas City, and at some points the river is fifty miles wide. All published reports have fallen far short of giving any idea of the damage done, or destitution prevailing. His first estimate made to the Secretary of War that 280,000 rations would be required to feed the 18,000 needy in the State of Mississippi will, he says, fall short, as the destitute will probably be double the number first estimated. Captain Lee will telegraph Secretary Lincoln and await further instructions here.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 11.—This afternoon at the Baltimore mines, owned by the Hudson Canal Company, over two acres of ground went down, the gap widening constantly. No one was injured, the people living near leaving their houses. Men are busy endeavoring to stop further disaster.

BOLIVAR, N. Y., 11.—A three-story building was dismantled by wind yesterday, and the whole structure collapsed, burying four men. Frank Richy is reported dead, and Brad Phillips cannot live.

RACINE, Wis., 11.—Bevier & Reid, the heaviest tanners in the city, suspended by United States Marshal Fink, of Milwaukee, yesterday, on a promissory note given to Henry B. Endicott and Henry L. Williamson for \$11,000. They will resume by the aid of friends.

CINCINNATI, 11.—A petition for presentation to President Arthur, for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, has been circulated to-day, and is receiving a large number of signatures of prominent business men. The grounds proposed for the exercise of Executive clemency are the excitement under which the shooting was done.

OMAHA, 13.—Work was resumed this morning on the contract let by the strikers. There was an inquest upon the body of Armstrong, the citizen who died last night from a bayonet wound. There is less excitement in the city than had

been anticipated. The strikers have made no demonstration thus far.

The militia in the city to protect non-striking laborers were annoyed this evening by a gathering of men and boys who threw brickbats at the officers and hit several. A squad of soldiers finally charged on the crowd to drive them back from the militia quarters. Several of the assailants were severely wounded by bayonets. One of the wounded named G. P. Armstrong, formerly a machinist, who was wounded in the breast and taken into the guard house, supposed slightly hurt, has died from his wounds. He had been slightly under the influence of liquor and abusing the soldiers. Was inoffensive when sober. The occurrence is not generally known in the city to-night, but threatens greatly to complicate the troubles to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, 13.—This morning the St. Louis Distilling Company's building was burned; loss \$25,000. Also 1,000 barrels of whisky; loss \$100,000; insured.

Geo. M. Campbell, provision dealer, suspended this morning. Liabilities \$13,000.

GREENSBURY, Ind., 13.—Mrs. McElroy, aged 106, was burned to death.

WASHINGTON, 13.—A special says Secretary Lincoln has sent to the Senate a statement showing that the total estimated cost of maintaining troops in the Indian country during the last ten years has been \$223,801,264, an average of about \$22,000,000 annually.

CHICAGO, 13.—Specials agree that Rosecrans-Garfield matter is in great doubt, and that stories are too conflicting at present to give credibility to the Chase letter.

The *Times* Washington special says: Wm. E. Chandler is after Secretary Hunt's place, and openly announces he will have it.

The *Evening Journal's* Jamesville, Wis., special says: The weaving room of the Janesville cotton factory was burned early this morning; loss \$30,000; insurance \$17,000. Two hundred looms, and 500 hands employed are out of work. It is the work of an incendiary.

BEDFORD, Me., 13.—Highland House and Seavey House are burned. Loss \$90,000.

CLEVELAND, 13.—Mrs. F. A. Reynolds, widow, in an insane asylum, drowned herself in three feet of water this morning, leaving a pathetic note.

WASHINGTON, 14.—In the House to-day, Pacheco introduced a bill to repeal the land grant made to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company as to lands in California.

Rosecrans introduced a bill granting certain rights of way to the San Francisco and Ocean Shore Co., N. Y.

Representative Black, of Georgia, is reported dying.

In the House, the Speaker announced a select committee on woman suffrage as follows: Camp, Sherwin, Stone, Hepburn, Springer, Vance, Muldron and Shackelford.

The Speaker presented the memorial from the Utah Assembly, asking Congress to suspend action upon Utah affairs until a committee of investigation learns the facts and lays a tangible foundation for rational proceedings. Referred.

VENICE, 13.—The Vance flour mills are burned, loss \$30,000; half insured.

RALEIGH, N. C., 12.—In Gaston County in this State, people are continuing to have trouble with the Mormon missionaries who are said to have captured King's Mountain Baptist Church, situated on the battlefield of King's Mountain. They having made converts of some 60 of the members. Great numbers are flocking to them from the vicinity. Two elders calling themselves W. C. Burton and J. W. Easton are engaged in the work of proselyting. They baptize and receive into the Mormon faith, first requiring all converts to pledge themselves to their doctrines. They have now established a regular church here.

BELGRADE, 8.—The proclamation of King Milan, on the elevation of his principality to a kingdom, says: The political edifice founded in 1832 has been worthily crowned. He expresses gratitude to the European powers for their sympathy towards Serbia, and says the national enthusiasm is a guarantee that in future the spirit of Serbia's immortal liberator Milosch, and of the hero-martyr Michael, will be honored. The energies of the new king will be de-

voted to the dissemination of virtue and enlightenment.

ROME, 8.—At the approaching consistory, the Pope will create seven new cardinals, including the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin. It is understood this expresses the Pope's approval of the efforts of Archbishop McCabe in behalf of the cause of law and order in Ireland.

The cardinals created at the next consistory include the Archbishops of Seville and Algiers and the Patriarch of Venice.

PARIS, 8.—It is said since the subsistence crisis, from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 francs worth of stock, chiefly cash speculative kinds, have been absorbed by the investing public, and that large amounts have been offered to the promoters of the revival of the Union Generale.

LONDON, 8.—At the bi-metallic meeting at the Mansion House to-day, letters of approval from the ministers of France and Germany. U. S. Minister Lowell and ministers from Greece, Holland, Roumania and Chili were present. The Governor of the Bank of England and Arthur I. Balfour and Williamson, and Colton and Sir Geo. Campbell, members of Parliament, spoke to resolutions in favor of free coinage of silver and the objects of the Paris conference, which were carried. About 1,200 persons were present, including many prominent business men.

The *Times* deprecates the meeting as calculated to foster the delusion abroad that England intends to tamper with currency.

LONDON, 10.—Boers and natives, with three guns, attacked the chief Montizivia on the 21st ult. The latter sallied and completely repulsed the attacking party. The latter whose losses are believed heavy, again advanced on the 25th ult., when they fell into an ambuscade and retreated, losing 38 including their commander. Chief Montizivia's loss is trifling.

PANAMA, 13.—Intelligence has just reached here of an appalling earthquake in Costa Rica. Advances thus far received state that four towns have been destroyed. These are Alajuela, San Ramon, Grecia and Heredia. In Alajuela alone several thousand lives were lost, and those left alive there are homeless.

The loss of life has been something fearful. Thousands of inhabitants were swallowed up, and the destruction of property is widespread.

LONDON, 13.—A correspondent at Killarney says it is believed that matters are rapidly mending in Ireland. A number of tenants are coming forward to claim the advantages of the land act.

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