State Library. d h

THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877. VOL XXXVI.—NUMBER 82

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-4d. New York cotton, 11 1-2c. Memphis cotton, 11 1-8c. New York gold, 105.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 7, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Gulf States, slightly warmer east to south winds, slowly falling barometer and areas of rain.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, April 6, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
Galveston	29.75	71	S.E.	Fresh.	Foggy.
Indianola	29.72	72	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.95	54	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	29.84	63	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.90	54	...	Calm.	Fair.
New Orleans	29.87	69	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.74	73	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.83	69	S.	Fresh.	Fair.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE king of Dahomey has made overtures to the British for peace. John Bull's gunboats were too much for even this breechless brute.

THE news from Louisiana in to-day's APPEAL is of absorbing interest. The people of that State are moved by the spirit of "no surrender."

THE Turks are again threatening a general massacre. The christian inhabitants of Jyvora have been warned that they have only a fortnight to live.

THE associated executive committee on Indian affairs of the Orthodox Friends called on President Hayes yesterday, but failed to develop his Indian policy.

BOTH France and Russia appeal to England to settle the eastern question on the basis of the protocol. She can, they believe, do it if she will. No doubt she will.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople says it is stated that the Porte will give the *charges d'affaires* a verbal reply relative to the protocol on Monday, and subsequently send a circular to Turkish representatives abroad.

THE proposition to grade and terrace the Chickasaw Guards parade-ground, and thereon build a monument to the Confederate dead, will meet the hearty approval of all classes of our citizens. It is a noble and a feasible project.

THE Commercial bank of Knoxville has suspended. The president, Mr. R. M. M'Clung, says its resources are equal to its liabilities. If not, those concerned will have to take what they can get, as the stockholders are not liable for more than their stock.

THE Alabama and Chattanooga railroad will shortly be turned over to the new purchasers at the sale ordered by the United States court, and by them put in perfect order and operated under the management of Mr. J. C. Stanton, its former president.

THE New York *World*, as intimates a dispatch last night, conveys the idea that the mysterious disappearance of A. Oakey Hall was intended to create the impression that he had met with death, in which event a life insurance policy of sixty thousand dollars would have been secured to his family.

THE question of the establishment of a public library is, we are glad to say, still agitating the public mind. We trust it will continue to agitate it until a result is achieved that will be creditable to our city. Let us by all means have a public library, centrally located and convenient of access.

THE *Pesther Loyd*, a strong Turkophite journal, asserts that Gortschakoff has sent a note to the Porte demanding the acceptance of the protocol and a compliance with Russia's requirements concerning the disarmament and reforms. Gortschakoff asks for a categorical answer before the thirteenth instant.

THE postoffice department has prepared advertisements inviting proposals for mail service, on about six hundred routes in all parts of the country, for terms ranging from one to four years from the first of September. Bids will be received until the ninth of June, and awards will be made by the twentieth of the same month.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has established a precedent for the disposition of all propositions looking to a compromise of the whisky suits, a large number of which are now pending before the treasury department. He has taken up the first case presented, which is a proposition to relieve the sureties from all responsibility upon the payment of a moety of the nominal sum.

COLONEL W. W. VAUGHN, president of the Memphis, Brownsville and Cairo railroad, having completed his arrangements for securing the Raleigh railroad, will come to the city early next week for the purpose of inviting the individual subscriptions of our citizens to an enterprise we think every way worthy of public support, by which Memphis will be put in direct communication with Cairo.

ACCORDING to the following dispatch received from Milwaukee, yesterday, the Bender family have not yet been captured: "The *Sentinel* has a special from West Bend showing that George Keifer, arrested in Crawford county, Arkansas, on suspicion of being Bender, resided for many years in Washington county, in this State, and was a member of the legislature of 1860. He removed to Arkansas in 1873."

EDITORS APPEAL—Do you not think the street railway company and the public might settle their dispute by making the fare for long rides outside the corporation ten cents, and short rides inside of the corporation five cents? A ride to Elmwood or to Chelsea is certainly worth more than a ride of one or two squares. While speaking of street railways, is there no way of preventing men standing on the car steps and smoking, when they well know the wind blows their smoke full into passenger's faces? Last Sunday on the Poplar street cars were several ladies. A man got on the car while on Main street, and stood on the steps and smoked all the way and, half choking the ladies not accustomed to tobacco, and then cooly stepped off without putting in his fare, not even a nickel. CITIZEN.

We commend the suggestions of "Citizen" to the attention of the street railroad company. We think a compromise is in order. As to the smoking nuisance, so justly complained of, we have to say that no gentleman worthy the name would obtrude, either a cigar or a pipe, in the presence of women, on or off a car, without their consent.

Salt Lake, April 6: The semi-annual Mormon conference commenced to-day at St. George, Brigham Young and many prominent Mormons being in attendance. The non-Mormons of the Territory will hold a mass-meeting on the fourteenth, to arrange legislation for the coming special term of congress, and parties will be sent from here to represent them.

Little Rock, April 5: A dispatch from Fort Smith, to the Associated Press, says that Thomas Williams, a Cherokee, was assassinated in his house at Talequah, Cherokee nation, on Saturday night.

LOUISIANA.

Patriotic Resolutions Passed by the Mass-Meeting in New Orleans Yesterday—The People Know their Rights, and Knowing, Dare Maintain Them.

The Withdrawal of United States Troops Demanded, and Peace and Obedience to the Constituted Authorities Guaranteed Thereupon—Appeal to the People of all the States.

Nicholls and Packard Interviewed by Hayes's Commission—Both Stand by the Claims and Assertions They Have so Often Reiterated—Packard thinks a Compromise Legislature Out of the Question.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The mass-meeting of citizens at Lafayette square to-day was very large, and the number of people in attendance is estimated at ten to fifteen thousand. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Pillsbury, who called J. A. Rozier to preside. Mr. Rozier made a short address. Speeches were made by J. H. New, T. J. Semmes and Charles E. Fenner; also by P. B. S. Pinchback and T. T. Allain, colored. The stores were generally closed during the progress of the meeting.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of New Orleans, in mass-meeting assembled, representing, as we firmly believe, the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Louisiana, proclaiming anew our devotion to the constitution of the United States and our unqualified acceptance of all amendments thereto, assuring that in loyalty to our re-established Union and in true national patriotism we do not yield to the people of any section of our common country, as we stand ready to prove by any test, declaring it our earnest desire to obliterate the feelings of sectional bitterness, which were left as the result of the late unhappy war, and to reunite the whole of the United States in a common bond of brotherhood; and that we are equally desirous of breaking down the barriers of prejudice and distrust which designing political trickers have from base motives reared between the white and colored citizens of the State, and to reestablish the relations of the two races upon a basis of just laws, equal rights, common protection, and harmonious and kindly sentiments toward each other. Profoundly impressed with the gravity of the crisis through which our State is passing, and feeling that we should publicly proclaim our sentiments touching the same, we do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

THE RIGHT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

First.—That the right of local self-government is a fundamental principle of our republican system; that it is an alienable privilege of every State in this Union, deprived of which a State ceases to exist as such in a constitutional sense, and becomes a mere province of an alien government.

THE FOUR YEARS USURPATION.

Second.—That for four years the people of Louisiana have lived under a usurping government, never elected by the people of the State, never voluntarily acquiesced in, established originally and maintained throughout its career by the military power of the Federal government, and differing from a direct military government only in a name and in particulars of its greater extravagance and unbridled corruption, other than those of persons intrusted with its administration, its contemptible weakness and inability to enforce the laws or to protect the rights of persons and property of its citizens, and the greater hatred and contempt with which it was regarded by the people.

ITS DISASTROUS RESULTS.

Third.—That the results of this usurpation have been to destroy happiness and prosperity, to foment discordant disorders, to lessen respect for law and government, to encourage violations of the rights of person and property, to repress all business enterprise, to impair confidence and almost to annihilate the value of property. That whatever of enterprise in business, value in property, cohesion in society or contentment in life have survived this unhappy condition of affairs, are due solely to the confident hope that the late election would result in restoring its government to the control of its people, and if that hope shall now be disappointed we see nothing in the future but anarchy, ruin and despair.

NICHOLLS'S GOVERNMENT LAWFULLY ORGANIZED.

Fourth.—That the government of which Francis T. Nicholls is the head, is the constitutional government of the State of Louisiana, elected by a majority of more than seven thousand votes, fully organized in all its parts, exercising the only governmental functions that are exercised in the State; making and enforcing laws; administering justice; collecting revenues; preserving the peace and order of society; that there is not within the limits of the State an officer exercising any actual authority except those whose official titles are recognized by this government, because duly elected; that many of those elected as Republicans have already recognized it the true government, and those who have not yet done so will hasten to recognize it as soon as Federal interference shall cease; that this government is not only capable of perpetuating itself and enforcing its authority, but that it would encounter no resistance, and not even a desire to resist on the part of any portion of the people, except an insignificant clique of ambitious politicians with a small following of ignorant dupes.

PACKARD'S CONSPIRACY.

Fifth.—That the pretended government of which S. B. Packard claims to be the head is a mere pretense, without body or substance, the result of a legislative conspiracy of the late usurpers to perpetuate their power in defiance of the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box, by a fraudulent manipulation of the returns; that it does not and cannot command the moral or physical support of any considerable portion of the people; that it exercises and is capable of exercising none of the functions of a government; that its authority is recognized nowhere outside of the limits of a single building in the State; that, if the hope of Federal interference were withdrawn, it would disband without the uplifting of an arm against it; that it presents not a single title to respect or confidence; and that to establish and maintain it by military power would be not only an outrage on constitutional liberty, but the greatest crime against civilization that has been witnessed in the nineteenth century.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONSERVATISM RECOGNIZED.

Sixth.—That the people of Louisiana observed with deep satisfaction the conservative sentiments expressed in the inaugural address of President Hayes, and hailed them as omens of a return to constitutional methods of government, under the observance of which the affairs of Louisiana would arrange themselves speedily and peacefully, and need give the Federal government no greater concern than the affairs of New York or Massachusetts; that by the adoption of such a policy he would confer an inestimable benefit upon the whole nation, as well as upon this State, and would earn the respect and gratitude of the people of the United States, and especially of the people of Louisiana; that notwithstanding the disappointing delay which has intervened, we appreciate the difficulties of his position, and have not lost confidence in the sincerity of his declarations and the rectitude of his intentions.

WELCOME TO THE COMMISSION.

Seventh.—That the eminent gentlemen who are about to visit us, by invitation of the President, be heartily welcomed, and extended every facility in their labors, assuming that they are impartial citizens, who come here for only the legitimate purpose of ascertaining what government is actually administering the affairs of the State, receives the support of the people, and is capable of sustaining itself, and preserving order; but that we are unalterably opposed to any compromise the effect of which could be to put into office men who were not elected, or to depose any duly elected officer of the State; or to impair the existing autonomy of the Nicholls government.

WITHDRAW THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Eighth.—That the officers and soldiers of the United States army, while engaged in the performance of their lawful and patriotic duties, are ever welcome guests upon the soil of Louisiana; that their services, however, are not proper in the preservation of peace except in certain well-defined contingencies, which have not arisen in Louisiana; that the existing government of the State is fully capable of maintaining the peace, which is not threatened by any persons except those who invoke the aid of troops to protect them in its disturbance; that we ask nothing of the President except to withdraw them from upholding a pretended government, and the performance of his plain constitutional duty of non-interference except in case of domestic insurrection beyond the control of the constituted authorities, which does not exist, and which, we pledge ourselves, shall not exist in the State of Louisiana.

PEACE AND OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES.

Ninth.—That the people of Louisiana, wearied with discord and strife, if not disturbed in the control of their government, will demand nothing but peace and obedience to the constituted authority; that they will yield to no spirit of revenge or persecution for past political offenses; that by fostering the interests of all the people, extending the benefits of education to all classes, cultivating a spirit of toleranc, guaranteeing the equal protection of just laws to every citizen, promoting harmony and good feeling among the people, and by a wise and economical administration, we believe the Nicholls government will secure the end of all government—the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people.

THE COLORED PEOPLE INTIMIDATED BY PACKARD'S CREW.

Tenth.—That we are well aware that a large portion of our colored fellow-citizens are at heart devoted to Nicholls's government as the whole white people of the State, and that they are only restrained from manifesting it by a system of intimidation and persecutions by the worst elements of our people, to which they have too long submitted, and we call upon them to throw off this bondage and rally with us to the support of the only government that can secure happiness and prosperity, in common with our own pledges to maintain their equal rights as citizens and to secure to them their full share of all the benefits of a just government.

AN APPEAL TO THE CONSIDERATE JUDGMENT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Eleventh.—Finally, that with a deep sense of responsibility, with full recognition of all our obligations as citizens of the Union, in no spirit of threatening or braggadocio, with a profound consciousness of the power of the Federal government and of our inability to resist it, but with the conviction that no greater calamity can possibly befall us than the considerable ruin and disgrace of longer subjection to usurpation, we invoke the considerate judgment of the American people upon the resolutions which we here solemnly declare, never to submit to the pretended Packard government, never to pay it a dollar of taxes, never to acknowledge its authority, but to resist it at every point and in every way, and to require that every demand which it may make upon the obedience of the citizens be enforced only by a present physical power which we are incapable of resisting; we appeal to the President to stand firm to the just and constitutional policy of non-interference, and we entreat the people of the United States to sustain and encourage, and if need be, by the mights power of public opinion, to enforce the adoption of that policy.

The Commission at Work.

The Louisiana commission, Messrs. Lawrence, Brown, Hawley, Harlan and M'Veagh, this morning, by special invitation, visited the cotton exchange, accompanied by General Bussey and Ex-Congressman Levy, where they remained for some time, in conversation with members of the exchange. Shortly before three o'clock the members of the commission waited upon Governor Packard in the executive office at the Statehouse. The interview lasted over an hour. At first the discussion was extremely formal, but on the commission expressing a wish for a free interchange of views Governor Packard assented, but stipulated that the stenographers who had accompanied the commission should be requested to withdraw. This was acceded to.

The discussion was opened by the comprehensive question addressed to Governor Packard: "What do you ask the President to do, and what are your reasons for so requesting?"

In reply to this inquiry Packard made a brief statement of the organization of his legislature, with a returning board quorum in each house, and the canvass by that body on the day named and in the way prescribed by the constitution, of the votes for governor and lieutenant-governor. This brought up the decision in the Luther *vs.* Borden case, referred to in the secretary-of-state's letter of instructions to the commission and Packard's letter to the President telegraphed yesterday. A map was produced by Packard showing a very large area of the State presided over by Republican district judges, who, he claimed, had to a man refused to acknowledge the authority of Nicholls or enforce the mandates of his supreme court. The names of the judges presiding over the districts and their places of nativity were attached to the map, the great majority of the judges being natives of the State. This led up to a discussion of the resolution recently passed by the Nicholls legislature impeaching Judge Fontenetu, one of the native-born Republican judges, for not recognizing the Nicholls government, and a messenger was dispatched for a copy of these articles of impeachment. It was claimed by Packard that nearly all of the officials in these districts had qualified and obtained their commissions under Kellogg, but many of them, as a measure of precaution, had since filed an oath of office with Nicholls's secretary of state. The members of the commission then took hold of the discussion, and inquired especially as to the feasibility of uniting the undisputed members of the two legislatures in one body. Packard replied that he had not consulted any member of the legislature on this subject, but he believed it to be entirely impracticable. He did not think that the Democrats would consent to any such an arrangement. In answer to a question, Governor Packard stated that he was satisfied if recognized by the President and reinstated in the possession of the courthouse, buildings, arsenals and arms, of which, he contended, he had been illegally despoiled, and accorded the moral support of the national government, he could sustain himself without the intervention of United States troops. The commission, in leaving, were escorted to the street cars by General M'Millan, and expressed themselves gratified with the interview. They left to wait upon Governor Nicholls, at Odd-Fellows hall, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. A committee, consisting of A. H. Leonard, of Shreveport, John Ray, of Natchitz, and J. H. Buch, colored, of Baton Rouge, appointed by Governor Packard, met the commission at the St. Charles hotel by appointment. In the morning, at eleven o'clock, theLudeling supreme court are to present legal arguments in support of their claims to be the supreme court of the State.

The above was obtained from friends of Governor Packard, but it is believed to be substantially correct.

THE VISITS OF THE COMMISSION TO NICHOLLS AND PACKARD,

and the interviews were entirely informal. Nothing of importance has transpired as to the interview with Nicholls, but it is understood that he claims his authority is undisputed anywhere in the State outside of the Statehouse.

THE COMMISSION ORGANIZED

by electing Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Chicago, chairman, and General Joseph R. Hawley, of Hartford, secretary.

General Hawley is quoted as saying, tonight, that in the interview to-day Packard and Nicholls each claimed, as to the extent of the authority and recognition by the citizens of the State, all they have heretofore claimed in the publications made by them.

HAMPTON.

Arrival of the Gallant Governor of South Carolina at the Capital of His State—Enthusiastic Reception.

COLUMBIA, April 6.—Governor Hampton arrived here this evening on a special train, accompanied by large military and civic delegations from Charlotte, and all the points in this State on the line of the road. He was received by the entire military, fire and other organizations at the depot, where the procession was formed, headed by the band of the Eighteenth United States infantry. He was escorted amid great enthusiasm to Carolina hall, where he was inaugurated December last. Addressing an immense concourse of people, he announced that his policy in the future would be one of peace and harmony, and that he would support President Hayes as long as he pursued the policy indicated in his inaugural address. The governor reiterated the pledges made to the colored people in his campaign speeches, and said that in the administration of the laws he should know no race.

LAMAR AND WALTON.

The Gentleman who so Fiercely Opposed Missing Stanges Alongside the Mississippi Senator—What he Says he Did for Him.

Holly Springs South (Editorial.)

We expect there is really less intimacy between Colonel Lamar and Judge Walton than the letter of the latter, inserted in our columns, implies. Judge Walton possesses much intelligence, and is competent to fill almost any office, but the length to which he went in the denunciation and abuse of the voters of this congressional district, in his canvass last fall, was not as well calculated to make him friends as to alienate the people from him. The voters of this district are very bad citizens and law-breakers generally, or they were greatly misrepresented by Judge Walton in his speeches.

WALTON'S LETTER TO LAMAR.

Under date of the twenty-first ultimo, Judge Walton, who was for congress last fall against Colonel Manning, writes as follows to the New York *Herald*:

Your Washington dispatch, published yesterday, said that I had gone to the President about his Mississippi patronage to secure it to the Republicans. This is not true. I have never said a word to the President about patronage, and went there for the first time on Monday only to be introduced to him, and had no conversation with him on any kind of business, nor did any one who went with me. Your dispatch represented me as one of what they called the Bruce party, resisting the influence of Colonel Lamar with the administration and the appointment of Democrats. This, too, is not true. Colonel Lamar is a conservative statesman, whose influence, I rejoice to see, is increasing in every direction. He certainly is the oldest and the best friend I ever had, and so far from our being in antagonism, he strongly recommended my appointment to the district-attorneyship in Mississippi, which I now hold, and he has joined this month thirteen other senators in recommending and urging my appointment to the Brazilian mission, and has backed this up by seeing both the President and Mr. Evarts in person, and giving me the very strongest kind of indorsement. Neither do I object to the appointment of Democrats to office in the south; but, on the contrary, I have earnestly advocated that they be appointed equally with Republicans, and I have done so ever since the last Presidential election took place. Respectfully,

THOMAS WALTON.

NEW YORK HORROR.

The Firm Difficulties which Led to the Blowing Up of the Partnership of Jewett & Co. by a Hand-Grenade—A Bloody Business.

"That Crazy Orville" has Sense Enough Left to Say, "God Bless You!" to his Aged Mother—The Cries of his Wife Awake the Sympathies of All her Neighbors.

NEW YORK April 6—The tragedy in the the office of the Messrs. Jewett yesterday is an absorbing topic of conversation to-day. The thousands of people who cross every morning from Brooklyn to New York by the Fulton ferry all turn this morning into Burling slip and linger for a while at Front street, looking up to the second floor at the windows of the office in which the calamity occurred. The building is closed, and the police, so heedful yesterday to keep the crowd from pressing in, have been withdrawn.

IN ADDITION TO THE STORY

credited to the *Times* this morning, that paper also publishes the following: "All the members of the firm bear the very highest possible reputation not only for probity, but for amiability of character and charitableness, except Orville D. Jewett, who was of a close, surly disposition. Orville's original interest was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He never got along very well with his uncles. He came and went as he pleased, and refused to be tied down to any routine whatever. Notwithstanding his penuriousness he did not hesitate to spend money freely for his own enjoyment. He kept a yacht, fast horses and dogs, and was a generous liver. These characteristics brought him into collision with his partners, and he received their remonstrances in anything but a friendly spirit. The breach thus formed was continually widening until four years ago, on the occasion of the annual settlement, when there was an

OPEN RUPTURE,

caused by the demand that Orville should change his course, or leave the firm. This was settled, however, at the time, but without producing any alteration in the relations of the members of the concern. Orville constantly grew more insolent and independent, and finally, about four weeks ago, forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he was informed that his connection must end without further delay. Heretofore his uncles, presuming on their relationship, had taken upon themselves the duty of chiding him, which produced a feeling of intense bitterness against them in his breast; but now Dean added the weight of his outspoken determination to theirs, and Orville saw that he must go. He made a stubborn resistance, however; but one day last week he went to Dean, and, begging his pardon for anything offensive he might have said to him in the past, told him he considered him his best friend, and if he wished to buy out his interest, he might have it at a fair price, but he

WOULD NOT SELL TO HIS UNCLES

on any terms. Dean told him to name his own price. He said he would take two hundred thousand dollars, but would require that the papers should be drawn up by his own lawyers. Dean replied that he did not care what lawyer drew up the papers, so long as he was respectable. All he wanted was a receipt for the money which he would pay over. This was the understanding arrived at. Orville went to John L. Sutherland, 54 Wall street, his attorney, and employed him to draw up the papers. Sutherland said yesterday they were all ready, and were to be signed by appointment at eleven o'clock. The money consideration, all in cash, had been provided, and a happy ending to the long continued troubles of the concern was anticipated by transacted as usual. The door leading into the room where the explosion took place was open. The handsome carpet had been removed, and a bright new oil-cloth had taken its place; the broken furniture had been removed, and new panes had been put in the broken windows. There were no traces left of the tragedy of yesterday. A night of intense sorrow and agony was passed at George W. Jewett's mansion on Staten Island, and Mrs. Jewett's cries were heard far beyond the house and grounds There was no more loving couple anywhere in the country than Mr. and Mrs. Jewett. They were constantly seen together after his return from business, and after a brief visit to the leadworks, near his dwelling, one of their constant pleasures was an afternoon ride over the hills and along the shore of their beautiful island home.

OPINION OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Chief-of-Police Walling, in speaking of the explosion on Front street, said this afternoon that after hearing all the facts he had come to the conclusion that Orville had quarrelled with his uncle, George W. Jewett, and thrown the bomb at him, and that being wounded himself by the explosion, he fell on the floor, when some person emptied five chambers of a revolver into his (Orville's) body.

The *Times* furnishes the following account of how Mr. Jewett met his death: Orville Jewett, when last noticed by any one, Mr. Taintor, was standing with his hands under his coat-tails in front of the grate-fire. The wife of the janitor said yesterday that when she and her husband were startled by the first explosion, they sprang up from their breakfast table and ran rapidly down stairs. She had got but half way down when she

HEARD FOUR SHARP REPORTS

in quick succession, but attached no importance to the circumstance, until the finding of the bullets and their connection with the empty chambers of the small pistol were pointed out to her. She also afterward heard the small explosion spoken of by Assistant-Foreman Cook and several others, as occurring, it must have been, nearly a minute subsequently to the great one. It seems evident

THAT AFTER THROWING THE GRENADE,

and finding himself comparatively uninjured, Orville, carrying out his preconceived plan, for which he had amply provided himself, drew the small revolver and discharged all four of the barrels at his breast. Three remained in his hand, and the fourth went out through the right hand pane of thick ground glass forming one of the panes of the hall door and buried itself to about the depth of a sixteenth of an inch in soft wood of the hall wall. Subsequently Orville drew a large revolver and put the finishing touch to his ghastly work.

THIS THEORY IS THE MOST PROBABLE.

That Orville possessed the necessary strength to accomplish the shooting, is proved by the fact that more than five minutes after receiving his wounds he was able to raise himself from the floor and carry a glass of brandy to his lips and swallow it unaided. His waistcoat over the points of entrance of the bullets was set on fire, while his overcoat and undercoat were unmarked, showing both the deliberation and the closeness at which the pistols were fired. The direction of all the wounds was such as might easily have been caused by himself, holding the pistols in his right hand, and such also as to preclude the idea that he was fired at by another.

TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, April 6: The federal council has adopted the bill fixing the seat of the supreme court of the empire at Leipsic.

Havana, April 6: The Bank of San Jose has suspended temporarily. The deposits amount to one and a half million dollars.

Utica, N. Y., April 6: Very Rev. Bonaventure Keller, provincial of the Franciscan Fathers from New York to the Mississippi, died to-day.

London, April 6: A fishing-boat, while endeavoring to enter Banff harbor to-day, was dashed on the rocks, and six of the crew were drowned.

Quebec, April 6: About three inches of snow fell last night. The ice at Cape Rogne shows signs of weakness, and it is expected to make an early start.

New Orleans, April 6: Charles Delbondio, a well-known western produce merchant, suicided by jumping into the river. Financial trouble was the cause.

Helena, Montana, April 6: Governor Potts denies the truth of the charges filed against him with the secretary of the interior, and demands a full investigation.

Washington, April 6: The President has appointed T. O. Shackelford surveyor of customs at Louisville, and George W. Howe collector of customs at Cuyahoga, Ohio.

City of Mexico, March 30: Disaffection is spreading among the oldest adherents of Diaz. They denounce him, and the spirit of revolt has spread throughout the army.

Washington, April 6: The President today appointed Lloyd B. Stephens postmaster at Ogden City, Utah, *vice* Peal J. Sharp, suspended under the tenure of office act.

Portsmouth, N. H., April 6: Orders were received from Washington to-day discharging all the hands in the construction and steam engineering department of this navy-yard.

New York, April 5: The concern known as the Silver Mountain mining company, which H. S. Tyler is the reputed president, is a huge swindle, which has already captured many victims.

Philadelphia, April 6: A deficit, said to amount to fifty thousand dollars, has been discovered in the accounts of Theodore Hanel, a clerk in the office of the receiver of taxes, all in the past month.

London, April 6: The direct United States cable company to-day adopted a report in favor of a friendly alliance with the Anglo-American telegraph company, when the directors resigned and a new board was chosen.

Wilmington, Del., April 6: The loss by the fire at Jessup & Moore's paper mills is estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; insurance, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, distributed among fifteen companies.

Atlanta, Ga., April 6: George Sharp, jr., a well-known diamond and jewelry merchant, has disappeared, and his store has been closed by a New York creditor. Mr. Sharp is said to owe the street brokers here fifty thousand dollars.

New Orleans, April 5: The commissioners have arrived at the St. Charles hotel. Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, to-day visited both legislatures, accompanied by Ex-Governor Warmoth and General M'Gillian, members of the Packard house.

London, April 6: Fenzel & Sons, Bristol, who some time ago closed their sugar refinery, said to be the largest in the world, have placed their affairs in the hands of creditors. Liabilities estimated at $2,500,000. Arrangement is probable.

Little Rock, April 5: Two white men, horse-thieves, from Fort Smith, were killed in the Choctaw nation Saturday evening. They were followed by parties from Fort Smith, and, when overtaken, showed fight, with fatal results to both.

St. Louis, April 5: It has just transpired that General Noble, attorney for the Union trust company, of New York, filed a petition in the United States circuit court last Monday, asking that the Union trust company be appointed receiver for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad.

Cincinnati, April 6: Clark, Reeves & Co., of Philadelphia, declining to sign the contract for the Tennessee river bridge on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, the contract was to-day conditionally awarded to the Louisville bridge and iron company. The bridge is to be one thousand eight hundred feet long.

San Francisco, April 6: A rumor prevailed in this city this morning that the steamer City of Sydney, which left here for Australia a few weeks ago, had been burned, but advices by the City of New York are that she arrived at Honolulu with a flaw in one of her pistons, and had proceeded on her voyage with one engine.

Chicago, April 6: The Braidwood coal miners have struck for one dollar and five cents per ton, and against the proposed reduction from the present rate of ninety-five cents to seventy and eighty cents, which the company proposes to make. At least fifteen hundred hands are out and well fixed for a strike.

Deadwood, D. T., April 6: Crazy-Horse and fifteen hundred warriors camped north of Bear-butt creek last night, on their way to the Spotted-Tail agency. They are in a destitute condition and anxious for peace. They state that Sitting-Bull will accept of no terms of surrender, and is making for the British possessions.

San Francisco, April 4: On being advised of the failure of Friedlander, the interior banks holding his notes, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, at once offered to carry them three or six months, without interest. This offer was declined, as the accommodation would still fall short of the necessities of the case.

St. Louis, April 6: The trunk railroads to-day agreed upon the following rates on grain and flour to eastern points: Boston, forty and eighty cents; New York, thirty-five and seventy cents; Philadelphia, thirty-three and sixty-six cents; Baltimore, thirty-two and sixty-four cents. These rates will take effect to-morrow, Saturday.

Cincinnati, April 6: The official count of the vote of this city last Monday was completed this morning. It gives Moore, Republican, for mayor, one thousand six hundred and thirty-four votes over Johnston, Democrat. The only Democrat elected is Moses Wilson, for police judge, over Walter F. Straub, Republican, by thirty-one majority.

London, April 5: Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Bessant have been arrested on the charge of issuing immoral publications. Bradlaugh's offense is the publication of a pamphlet by the late Dr. Charles Knowlton, dealing with the Malthusian theory. The case was adjourned to allow time to prepare defense, and the accused were released on bond.

Ottaway, April 6: The unemployed workmen of the city interviewed Mayor M'Kenzie this morning. He addressed them, and said the government had no power to grant them relief, as it was a matter for local legislation and the municipal council to deal with, but that he would willingly contribute liberally to a relief fund. The men dispersed quietly and a relief fund was started.

Louisville, April 5: The Kentucky State medical association elected the following officers: President, Dr. L. P. Yendell, of Louisville; senior vice-president, Dr. J. L. Dismukes, of Mayfield; junior vice-president, Dr. W. B. Rodman, of Frankfort; recording secretary, Dr. J. H. Letcher, of Henderson; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. W. Gilliam, of Paducah; treasurer, Dr. James A. Larrabee, of Louisville; librarian Dr. F. H. M'Nairy, of Princeton.

Boston, April 6: A fire in Lynn, Massachusetts, this morning, starting in C. C. Sweetzer's factory, on Central avenue and Oxford street, rapidly destroyed Sweetzer's block and the shoe factory of E. F. Bancroft. These buildings had several occupants, whose losses are: Bancroft & Purington, leather, $24,000; Sweetzer building, $45,000; stock and machinery, $35,000; David S. Boynton & Co., about 37,500. Other losses make an aggregate of $150,000.

Columbus, O., April 6: Intelligence of the death of Mr. Benjamin Inman, representative in the legislature from Sandusky county, was received here this morning. Mr. Inman was sixty years of age, a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics, and had been a resident of Sandusky county for over forty years. He died of consumption, at his home near Tremonte. The constitutional amendment reorganizing the State judiciary was adopted in the house of representatives this morning.

London, April 6: The *Times* in its financial column has the following: "The Erie construction trustees have announced that over twenty-four thousand pounds sterling have been paid on account of assessments on preference and ordinary shares. This represents nearly half of the share capital. The bond-holders of various classes have also given their adhesion to an extent representing twenty-nine million dollars out of sixty-one million dollars."

BISMARCK.

The Causes of his Resignation—It is Due Wholly and Altogether to the Opposition he has Met with in Parliament and Want of Co-operation by his Fellow-Ministers.

He has had Neither Disagreement nor Quarrel with the Emperor—A Step so Important to Europe, and so Generally Regretted, Will Not Necessitate a Reaction.

LONDON, April 6.—The *North-German Gazette* categorically denies that there has been any disagreement between the emperor and Bismarck as to the extent that Germany should support Russia; also, that Bismarck's resignation is due to an intended change of attitude toward papacy or to the Von Stosch affair. The Berlin *Post* says Bismarck still regularly attends to his official duties, and has made no preparations for a journey. Bismarck some weeks ago declared if the public service remained on its present footing his labors would become too heavy to bear, but he did not then suggest the distribution of his duties among various responsible persons. On the contrary, Bismarck entertains great plans of reform in the internal administration, social and legislative, the system of taxation and the railway question. For the prompt working out of these plans he regards his own strength, even with the additional forces at his disposal, insufficient. To have to battle for these necessary reforms, step by step, despite the constant obstacles, and perhaps without satisfactory results, was the prospect which induced him to resign rather than stake his life and health on fruitless enterprises. Matters would be different if he had found willing assistants entering into his views, or a solid and united party supporting him in the reichstag.

A special from Vienna to the *Times* says that Prince Bismarck's long furlough has produced great regret there, not unmixed with something like misgiving for the future. The course of eastern events has been viewed in Berlin rather less hopefully than anywhere else. All along the impression has been prevalent there that things had gone too far to allow of pacific settlement. Whenever the prospect seemed a little more hopeful it was always from Berlin that warning came against premature hopes. It has been the same relative to the protocol, which, perhaps, inspires less hope in Berlin than anywhere. It would, therefore, be very like self-delusion to interpret Prince Bismarck's withdrawal as a symptom that things are deemed at Berlin to have taken such a turn as to allow the services of the chancellor to be dispensed with altogether, or temporarily. Whatever may be the causes of that withdrawal, it opens up the prospect of uncertainty, especially as regards Austria, the pivot to whose foreign policy, since 1871, has been the good understanding with Germany. Rightly or wrongly, Prince Bismarck's presence at the head of the German government has come to be regarded as a sort of guarantee that Germany would never allow Russian influence to assume a dangerous preponderance. Though there is no reason to suppose that Prince Bismarck's withdrawal will produce any change in this respect, and much less that his withdrawal has been influenced by any change which may be preparing in this direction; still it is a step unknown, and which cannot fail to cause misgivings.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs the following: "Although no decision has been actually reached, I have reason to believe that Bismarck will retain his office and be contented with a limited leave of absence, provided the organization of the imperial and Prussian government is thoroughly changed. Bismarck wishes to remove all the ministers except Falk and Kameke, and substitute the state secretaries, who fully share his views, especially those relative to railways, taxation and economic legislation. Possibly through the mediation of the Crown Prince a compromise may be arranged which will satisfy Bismarck's most ardent desires.

The *Times's* special from Berlin announces that the Bismarck difficulty is arranged. Bismarck consents to remain in office, and will content himself with a prolonged leave of absence in the summer and autumn.

Attention, Knights Templar.

THE officers and members of Cyrene Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are hereby ordered to attend drill, TO-NIGHT, at Exposition building, at 7:45 o'clock.

Members of St. Elmo, No. 15, courteously invited to be present.

By order. R. C. WILLIAMSON, E. C.
ED. WORSHAM, C. G. ap7

THIRD SERIES.

BLUFF CITY Building and Loan Association meets on the third Monday of each month for the sale of money on hand. NEW SERIES now issued to parties who contemplate to borrow on real estate at 6 per cent. interest. NO back dues to pay. Six per cent. interest allowed on advanced payments. Your money can be withdrawn on thirty days notice. Secretary's office No. 41 Madison street, where any information will cheerfully be given from morning to night.

S. STURM, Secretary. G. H. JUDAH, President. ap7

I. O. O. F.

THE officers and members of Memphis Degree Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall this (SATURDAY) evening, April 7th, at 8 o'clock, for work in the degrees. All transient brothers are fraternally invited.

By order B. BINGHAM, D. M.
T. P. HOLLAND, Secretary.

Special Notice.

☞ I am authorized by the owners of the **Str. HARD CASH** to announce to the public and shippers that the **Str. HARD CASH** is still, and will continue to remain, a **Regular and an Independent Memphis and White River Packet**, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent