THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 114

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-8c. New York cotton, 11c. New York gold, 100 3-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley rising, followed by falling barometer, winds mostly from southeast to northeast, stationary to rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, May 16, 1878, 10.08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.81	76	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Indianola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville	29.82	54	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.83	71	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	29.83	62	S.E.	Light.	Clear'g
New Orleans	29.88	75	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.70	75	S.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Vicksburg	29.85	74	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

Owing to the reduction on composition, printing paper, and general expenses, only Fifteen Cents a week will be charged for the APPEAL, *delivered by carriers.*

RACE NEWS.

Another Heavy Day at Lexington, Caused by Incessant Rains—Some Good Work Done All the Same—The Result at Other Points—The Milwaukee June Meeting, Etc.

AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, May 16.—Rain has fallen steadily since six o'clock this morning, making the track very muddy and slow.

First Race.—The Phœnix hotel stake, for three-year olds, mile and three-quarters, was closed, making the purse worth $2050. Before the race Himyar was largely the favorite, and the pools were sold leaving him out of the race. The starters were Himyar, M'Henry, Solicitor, and a chestnut colt by War-Dance. The horses were off promptly, Himyar taking the lead and running under a pull throughout the race, winning with great ease in 3:22¼. M'Henry second and the chestnut colt third. Solicitor maintained a good position to the fourth quarter, when he quit.

Second Race.—Colt and filly stakes for two-year olds; $50 for entries; $25 forfeit; $300 added, the second horse to save his stake; distance, three fourths of a mile; thirteen nominations and eight starters. The value of the stake was $800, and was won with great ease by Andax. She proved herself possessed of wonderful speed, having the fifth position at the head of the home-stretch and winning with ease. Andax, 1; Lastunab, 2; Lafavorita, 3; Alec Grant, 0; Florence B., 0; Athel Stone, 0; Good-Night, 0; Gabriel, 0. Time—1:20½.

Third Race.—Purse $250; $200 to the first and $50 to the second horse; distance, one and a quarter miles. This race was a spirited contest between Edinburg and Bill Bass, the rest of the entries being left far in the rear. Edinburg won the race by a neck. Edinburg, 1; Bill Bass, 2; Carmie F., 3; Tolona, 0; Lizzie Whipps, 0; Topic, 0; Classmate, 0; Tampico, 0; St. Louis, 0; Respond, 0. Time—2:16¾.

To-morrow's Pools.—Mile heats. Bill Bass, $10; Emma C. and Topic, in the field, $6.

Second Race.—One and a quarter miles. Elemi, $10; Lager Beer and Allen Pinkerton, in the field, $6.

Third Race.—Two and one-eight miles. Chesapeake, $10; Bill Dillon, $5.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 16.—At Coldwater the 2:30 race was won by Buffalo Bill, of Coldwater, in three straight heats. Time—3:15, 3:15, 3:15¼. Reaper won the three-year-old race. Best time, 3:15. The 2:39 race was closely contested, and the most exciting of the day, won by Big Soap, of St. Louis. Time—2:40¼, 2:42, 2:40.

THE JUNE MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—The Milwaukee driving-park association has determined, in connection with the approaching season of the June races, to offer a purse of $800 in a race open to all pacers; $250 to the first, $125 to the second, $75 to the third, and $50 to the fourth. The race to take place on June 6th, the day on which Rarus is to trot. The entries close on the twenty-seventh instant.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The spring running meeting at Benning's Station race-course began to-day. The track was heavy. The first race, three-quarters of a mile dash, for all ages, was won by Indian Boy, Odd-Socks second, Egypt third. Time—1:20.

The mile-heats race was won by Kenny. Time—1:50, 1:51¼, 1:53. Tom Bacon won the first heat. Burgoo and Joe Alston were distanced.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Reformed Presbyterians.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church in North America, met this morning, Rev. M. Ramsey, as moderator, in the chair.

Cumberland Presbyterians.

NASHVILLE, May 16.—The general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church met at Lebanon to-day. Two hundred and fifty delegates from the southern and western States were present. Rev. D. E. Bushnell, D. D., of California, was elected moderator.

Southern Presbyterians.

KNOXVILLE, May 16.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, south, convened here this morning. Rev. Thomas E. Peck, D. D., of the Roanoke Presbytery, of Virginia, was elected moderator. Over one hundred and thirty delegates were present. It is the largest assembly of this body that was ever convened.

Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States.

PITTSBURG, May 16.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States met in the Third Presbyterian church building, in this city, at eleven o'clock this forenoon. Rev. E. D. Morris, of Cincinnati, delivered the opening sermon, taking for his subject: "Our Church; her Equipment, her Mission, and her Responsibility."

The Southern Methodists.

ATLANTA, GA., May 16.—The fraternal delegates from the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., of New York, and Hon. Wm. Cumback, of Indiana—were received by the conference, Bishop Paine, presiding. They were introduced to the president by Governor Colquitt. Bishop Paine then introduced them to the other bishops and to the conference.

Dr. Foss delivered an eloquent address, in which he expressed kind and fraternal feelings of the Methodist church to the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was followed by Mr. Cumback in an address full of sympathy, and earnestly hopeful of a final and complete union of these two great branches of Methodism. Both speeches were frequently applauded.

A Desperate Cattle Thief.

OMAHA, May 16.—Superintendent George Snyder, of the detective agency, has arrested, near Fort M'Kinney, Sam Kelly, a desperate cattle thief and murderer, for whom five thousand dollars reward had been offered. Kelly resisted, but Snyder and a *posse* of soldiers captured him and his confederate.

So far as can be ascertained the Nebraska crop generally, comparatively speaking, has not been injured in the late cold storm.

IF you desire cheeks with roses of health upon them; if you want that peculiar brilliancy of complexion so prized by ladies and admired by everybody; if, in a word, you want that perfection of physical appearance that pure blood insures, use Dr. Bull's blood mixture.

Bradford, Pa., May 16: Another heavy frost. All the fruit destroyed in the valleys

NO QUORUM YET,

And Representative Potter Still Urging his Resolutions Calling for an Investigation of the Election Frauds in Florida—Representative Stephens's Proposition.

The Brazilian Mail Steamship Line Up in the Senate—Butler's Proposition to Reorganize the Army—The Bill to Repeal the Resumption Act Resumed.

Senator Mathews's Argument upon the General Financial Policy of the Government—District of Columbia Affairs—A General Business Day in the Upper Chamber.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday, Mr. Potter rose and demanded the regular order of business, which was on seconding the demand for the previous question on the resolution for the special committee on all election frauds. On a standing vote there were but 89 in the affirmative and none in the negative. Whereupon, the usual objection of no quorum voting was made by Mr. Hale, and then tellers were ordered, Messrs. Potter and Hale acting in that capacity. The report of the tellers was 98 in the affirmative and 2—Hale and Steele—in the negative.

Mr. Potter then moved a call of the house.

Mr. Page—Is it in order to move to postpone this matter indefinitely, so that the house may proceed to the transaction of the public business?

The Speaker (severely)—If the gentleman will vote and help to make up a quorum then that motion can be made.

Mr. Page (angrily)—That was not the question I asked. [Cries for "regular order" from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Conger—I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. [Continued demands for "regular order."] Parliamentary inquiry is always in order.

The Speaker—The gentleman will state it.

Mr. Conger—I ask whether it is in order at this time to raise the question of consideration?

The Speaker—It is not.

Mr. Sayler—The gentleman certainly knows that when no quorum is voting there are but two motions in order, and one of them has just been made.

Mr. Conger—I addressed myself to the chair, and not to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Sayler—I addressed myself to the chair and also to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Calls to order. The call of the roll was proceeded with, and two hundred and forty-seven members answered to their names, there being but forty-five absentees; even Mr. Stephens, who got a leave of absence for a week on Monday last, was present in his wheeled chair. Further proceedings under the call being dispensed with, Mr. Fort suggested to Mr. Potter that the regular order of business be laid aside and the house proceed to the consideration of the pension bills.

Mr. Potter—We are prepared to go on with the public business, and are here for that purpose, but we are left without a quorum by the willful absence of the gentlemen on the other side, and I demand the regular order.

The question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, and on this vote the Democrats developed the greatest strength they have yet shown. The report of the tellers being one hundred thirty-three in the affirmative and one in the negative.

The usual cry of "No quorum, Mr. Speaker," coming from the Republicans, and then the call of the house was ordered.

This call disclosed the fact that there were two hundred and sixty-three members present and twenty-nine absentees. The question again recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, and the tellers reported one hundred and thirty-six in the affirmative and one in the negative.

During the voting Mr. Conger stationed himself close to the tellers, with a slip of paper in his hand, for the purpose, as he stated, of making a note of such Democrats as voted, notwithstanding the fact that they were paired.

On the announcement of the vote Mr. Banks said: "I propose to the gentleman from New York [Potter] that we shall suspend action on this resolution until Saturday, in order to go on with the appropriation bills. A quorum, as I am informed, will then be present, and the resolution can be disposed of."

Mr. Potter—Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether, if we do as he proposes, and go on with the other business, his side of the house will be prepared to vote on this question when it comes up on Saturday?

Mr. Banks—I am unable to answer that question. I make this proposition on my own responsibility, because the country requires that the public business shall be attended to.

Mr. Potter—Will you help us to make a quorum?

Mr. Banks—I am informed that the gentleman's friends will be able to dispose of this question in their own way and to their satisfaction by Saturday, so I propose to suspend action on this resolution until that day.

Mr. Potter—If I am assured that the gentlemen on the other side will vote on this question Saturday, I will be willing to go on with the other business.

Mr. Hale—The gentlemen can either accept or decline the proposition.

Mr. Stephens indicated a desire to speak, but was met with cries of "Regular order" from the Democratic side.

Mr. Wait—Will not the gentlemen on the other side let Mr. Stephens speak?

Mr. Stephens—I ask consent to be heard for three minutes. [Cries of "Regular order" from the Democratic side and "No objection on this side" from the Republicans.]

Mr. Potter—It would afford me great pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Georgia if I were permitted to yield to anybody, but I am not permitted to do so, and I move that the house adjourn.

Agreed to—yeas, 141; nays, 116.

Before the announcement of the vote the speaker submitted the requests of three members for leave of absence, but Mr. Hooker objected unless coupled with the condition that their absence was not to operate against obtaining a quorum.

The speaker stated that that amounted to an objection, and therefore withdrew the requests.

The result of the vote was announced and the house adjourned.

The reporter ascertained that the suggestion which Mr. Stephens desired to make to the house was that the demand for the previous question should be voted down, and that all amendments proposing to carry out the proposed investigation in its fullest extent should be admitted. It will be observed that on the last vote the Democrats numbered one hundred and forty-one, and as Mr. Morse voted on the other side they have thus one hundred and forty-two members present, within five of a quorum.

In the Senate.

Senator Maxey, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported, without amendment, the senate bill providing for the establishment of a steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil, being the bill presented by Senator Eustis yesterday. Placed on the calendar.

He gave notice that he would ask the senate to consider the bill at the earliest possible time consistent with the business of the senate.

Senator Butler [S. C.] submitted a concurrent resolution providing for a commission consisting of two senators, three members of the house and three officers of the regular army who have served not less than ten years, to whom shall be referred the whole subject of the reform and reorganization of the army; the commission to assemble as soon as possible and report to the next session of congress through the President of the United States. It also appropriates two thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the commission. Referred.

Senator Cameron [Wis.] presented a letter from the secretary of the interior in regard to a bill to aid the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization. The bill and letter were referred.

Senator Thurman submitted a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to what discrepancy, if any, exists to the prejudice of Charles Worthington's claim, mentioned in the report of the third auditor, and the reason for such discrepancy. Agreed to.

Senator Cockrell introduced a bill to give the recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia a regular salary instead of fees, and providing that he be a citizen of the District. Referred.

Senator Hamlin (by request) introduced a bill for the relief of certain employes of the United States government in the District of Columbia. Referred to the district committee.

The house joint resolution to print three hundred thousand copies of the report of the commissioner of agriculture for 1877, and five thousand copies of the colonial charters and constitutions, passed after considerable discussion.

At the conclusion of the morning business the senate resumed consideration of the bill to repeal the specie resumption act, and Senator Mathews read an argument upon the general financial policy of the government, and gave notice that he would hereafter submit to the senate a proposition of his own as an amendment to the pending bill. Senator Mathews referred to the provisions of section 3579 of the revised statutes, and said they were consistent with those of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875. There was nothing in either forbidding the reissue of notes redeemed in accordance therewith. When congress intended the absolute extinction of redeemed currency, language was used which could not be mistaken. He quoted from various acts of congress in support of this view, but favored an express provision of law on the subject being made now, to remove any doubt which might exist. He then spoke as to the constitutional power of congress to issue paper money, and said he believed it to be the duty, as well as the exclusive right, of the government to furnish to the people a national currency, and if the government could do it through the medium of national bank notes it might do it to an issue of its notes. He saw no reason why the representatives of the people in congress might not be trusted with the responsibility of regulating the volume of currency for the nation. If the resumption of specie payment meant the redemption and reissue of treasury notes, he was in favor of it; but if, on the contrary, it meant the redemption and retirement of legal-tender notes, then he was opposed to it. In whatever direction congress moved, it should take but one step, and not take another until the effect of the first should be experienced. The question as to whether legal-tender or national bank notes should be done away with could well be postponed. What we needed was that our existing currency should be made as good and kept as good as could be. The desirable thing was to maintain the national currency as steadily as the needle to the pole. The evils under which the country had been suffering might be summed up in two words—unemployed capital—and unemployed capital meant unemployed labor. Our currency had appreciated because public opinion had forced the government to treat its own currency with respect and honor. What we needed was not the repeal of the specie resumption act, but to provide for the beginning of resumption and to steadily maintain it. He favored a coin reserve fund, and expressed the opinion that under ordinary circumstances such a fund of one hundred million dollars would be sufficient to maintain a paper circulation of two hundred million dollars. He then explained the amendment as in the nature of a substitute which he proposed for the pending bill, being the bill introduced by him on the eighth of November last, providing for the reissue of treasury notes when redeemed, and the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding at any time not to exceed three hundred and fifty million dollars. He further provides for a coin reserve fund of one hundred million dollars; that the bonds of the United States shall be sold for legal-tender notes, and also that legal-tender notes shall be receivable for all debts, public and private, except the principal and interest of the public debt. In conclusion, Senator Mathews said that after more than ordinary and anxious examination of the subject he submitted this as his proposition for the settlement of a question of such great importance to the public welfare. He moved that it be adopted as a substitute for the bill reported by the committee on finance.

Pending the discussion, the bill to repeal the specie resumption act was laid aside informally.

Senator Ingalls, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a substitute for the house bill providing for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Monday next.

Adjourned.

INTERESTING LAWSUIT

Concerning the Alleged Attempted Theft of a Railroad by One of its Owners—Particulars of the Case.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The supreme court chambers to-day heard arguments in the case of James Shields against Andros B. Stone, on a motion to dissolve the injunction against the defendant, restraining him from prosecuting a certain suit in equity in the Iowa district court, or entering any judgment in that suit, or setting it up as a defense to the present action brought by the plaintiff. The plaintiff sues as assignee of John Fallon. Fallon was the owner of seven hundred and six bonds of the Mississippi Valley and Western railway company, of 1872, worth one thousand dollars each, par value; and the defendant claimed to own, or hold as trustee, seven hundred and seventy-eight of the same bonds and five hundred of the 1873 ones. The company became embarrassed. It was agreed to foreclose and buy in at the sale on their joint account from the new company, the St. Louis, Keokuk and St. Paul railroad company. The sale took place, A. B. Stone purchasing the road, the plaintiff says, for both, for six hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars. The plaintiff claims that Stone, in violation of his trust, has diverted and misapplied property, and endeavored to secure Fallon's interests for himself by organizing a new and different road without Fallon's participation, and that the suit in Iowa is fraudulent; wherefore, plaintiff asks for an injunction and the payment of six hundred thousand dollars for his interest. The answer sets up an agreement made between him and Fallon in April, 1875, under which defendant advanced one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars on the purchase, and says he protected Fallon's bonds thereby, and on the repayment of this he is willing to let plaintiff have his share of the securities of the new company. Defendant purchased and conveyed the property to the new company and holds the securities as trustee for various trusts, and the question having arisen as to the rights of distributees he asks the Lee county, Iowa, court to direct the adjudicating and accounting, and if Fallon will pay the amount due by him defendant is ready to give him all that he is entitled to. The court took the papers.

A Probable Settlement of the British Labor Troubles.

BLACKBURN, May 16.—Negotiations have been proceeding during the day between the representatives of the masters and operatives, which resulted so favorably that it is believed that a settlement will be reached to-morrow. The conditions of the settlement are that the operatives throughout the district are to work three months at a reduction of ten per cent., the mills running full time, and the wages are to be raised at the end of three months if trade is materially improved.

Sad Death Caused by Ignorance.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Mrs. Anna Barbara Koen, of Dayton, Ohio, with several others, arrived in this city last night and took rooms at the Park hotel, intending to sail on the steamship General Werder for Bremen to-day. This morning Mrs. Koen was found dead in her bed, having been suffocated with gas, which had been blown out instead of being turned off. Nearly three thousand dollars was found on her person.

WASHINGTON.

Sherman Condescends to an Interview, in which he is Emphatically Defiant of Any Consequences the Investigation May Bring About.

The Democratic Caucus Advisory Committee Decide that the "Previous Question" Should be Adhered to, without Amendments—Prof. Henry's Funeral, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The senate postal committee decided to report as amendments to the annual post route bill several measures heretofore agreed upon as separate bills, providing for a new classification of mail matter, and the registration of newspapers admitted to one pound rates of postage, and regulating the compensation for railway mail transportation on the basis of car space and the speed of trains.

The sub-committee of the house judiciary committee reports upon the claims of the French bondholders to the ownership of the Memphis and El Paso railroad, that the title of the road rests in the Texas and Pacific railroad company.

SHERMAN'S TALK ABOUT THE POTTER RESOLUTION.

The *National Republican* to-day publishes the following interview with Secretary Sherman relative to the pending Potter investigating resolution. In reply to the question as to what he thought was the real purpose of the resolution, the secretary replied that it looked very much as if the Democrats were engaged in the work of manufacturing ammunition for the fall campaign, irrespective of a due regard for the character of the material used, after which the interview proceeds as follows:

Question—Do you think this movement aimed at the President's title? Answer—Not at all, for that is irrefarigably established by the authority of a law which must be abrogated before the title can be approached. Be assured that it does not really point in that direction, but is a make-shift for Democratic capital for campaign purposes.

Ques.—The newspapers say that it is aimed at you and Governor Noyes and other statesmen who visited Louisiana and Florida, pending the electoral count in those States, with the view of bringing you into public disrepute. Ans.—Yes, I know the papers say so; but none of these things move me. I visited the south at that critical period in the nation's history, in the interest of right and justice. It was generally understood that the Democrats had determined to capture both Louisiana and Florida, and thus count in Tilden. I was convinced that a fair count would give both those States to Hayes, and having a deep interest in the proper, just and wise adjustment of the question that was exciting the public mind to fever-heat throughout the length and breadth of the country, I went to Louisiana to supervise the counting of the votes, solely with the view, if possible, to secure an honest count and a just result. I devoted much time and careful attention to the subject, and I am firm in the conviction that the result, as declared in Louisiana, falls short of doing justice to the Republican ticket. Our majority in that State, under a free and fair election in the several parishes and precincts, some of which were terribly bulldozed, would have been much larger than was determined by the count as presented by the returning-board.

Ques.—Well, what can they do with you under this resolution? Ans.—Nothing. The Democrats can pass their resolution and then they can do their worst so far as I am concerned. I do not fear them; on the contrary, I shall defy them. My action in the south was purely in the interest of an honest election and the public welfare, and I challenge the closest scrutiny into my purposes and acts while I was in that section pending the canvassing of the vote.

Ques.—Then you do not scare? Ans.—Not at all; the Democrats are heartily welcome to do their worst. My intentions and actions were upright, and I have not the slightest fear of any consequences that may fall upon myself under this resolution, should it pass, as it probably will after the Republicans have shown their opponents that it is not the easiest thing in the world to have their own way when they attempt to perform an act inconsistent with the public peace and welfare, and for which there is no public necessity.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL STAND UP FOR THE PENDING POTTER RESOLUTION.

The select Democratic caucus advisory committee met, immediately after the adjournment of the house, to take into consideration the present condition of the Potter investigation resolution, and decided that the Democrats should adhere to their determination to admit no amendments to the resolution, and to persevere in their present course until the resolution shall be adopted; and, further, that no public business be transacted meanwhile.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Amos Smith, jr., of Cincinnati, collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio, *vice* Weitzel, to be removed; Gustavus St. Gem, surveyor of customs at St. Louis, and John H. Smyth, of North Carolina, to be minister resident and consul-general at Liberia.

PROFESSOR HENRY'S FUNERAL.

At the funeral of Prof. Joseph Henry, today, were many beautiful floral tributes to the memory of the deceased. After a brief religious service in the part of the building where the deceased resided, the body was removed to the hearse by twelve soldiers, the pall-bearers being Associate Justice Strong, W. W. Corcoran, Admiral Rodgers, General Humphreys, George W. Childs, Admiral Joseph Patterson, of Philadelphia; Surgeon-General Barnes, Captain Carlisle, P. Patterson, superintendent of the coast survey; Prof. Guyot, Prof. Newcomb, General Poe and Prof. C. Willing. The procession moved to New York avenue church, where the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Mitchell. There were present, in addition to the family and the immediate friends of the deceased, the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institute, the President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives of the executive departments, members of congress, the supreme court of the United States, judiciary of the District of Columbia, the court of claims, Sir Edward Thornton, the Japanese minister, and others of the diplomatic corps, the Academy of national sciences, the Philosophical society of Washington, and the Alumni association of Princeton college, officers of the army and navy, and of the Washington monument society, and a large concourse of citizens. Among the prominent gentlemen were: Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard college; Profs. Guyot and Stephen Alexander, of Princeton; Prof. Marsh, of Yale college; Firman Rogers, and Prof. M. C. Lane, formerly president of Princeton college, and who, when vice-president of that institution, forty years ago, invited Mr. Henry to a professorship. The remains were interred in Oak Hill cemetery.

"He Abused My Wife, and I Killed Him."

CHICAGO, May 16.—About midnight last night, Michael DeWitt, aged thirty-seven, an Irish laborer, was shot five times, one shot penetrating the heart, by Joseph Sparks, a young Bohemian laborer. The bloody deed was committed on the corner of Fourteenth and Canal streets, and Sparks was captured while trying to make his escape. He confessed that he had done the shooting, and said that DeWitt deserved to be shot, because he had abused his [Sparks's] wife, and he expressed gratification when he heard that he had killed him. DeWitt has been living in Sparks's house, and Sparks claims that he has made himself odious, and has refused to pay rent. A countryman of Sparks, named Joseph Wernberger, was arrested while hurling heavy stones on the dead body of DeWitt.

Customhouse Peculiarities.

NEW YORK, May 16.—J. H. Meredith, general appraiser of the Philadelphia customhouse, and Special Agents of the Treasury B. B. Hinds, of Chicago, and N. W. Bingham, of Boston, who were recently appointed by the secretary of the treasury to inquire into the alleged undervaluation of certain classes of imported goods, entered upon their duties in this city to-day, holding a private session in the customhouse. E. S. Jaffray was appointed as the New York representative. Chicago is represented by L. B. Leiber, St. Louis by Hugh M'Kiltrick, Cincinnati by John B. Mitchell, Baltimore by W. R. Hodges, Philadelphia by Wm. A. Drown and Boston by Philo S. Shelton. Several prominent persons were before the commission today, but the nature of the evidence has not been disclosed.

FIELD SPORTS.

Base-Ball News at Home and from Other Points—Telegraphic Scores of Yesterday's Games—Gleaning of Interesting Games and Other News from Our Exchanges.

Local.

The Riversides play the Eckfords at Central park Sunday afternoon.

We learn that the Eagles threaten to defeat the victorious club after the match between the Riversides and Eckfords, which takes place at Central park next Sunday afternoon.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

Last week, says the Holly Springs *Reporter*, of the sixteenth, Master Freeland Chew, son of our good citizen, Mr. R. E. Chew, received a severe injury while playing base-ball. He was struck in the face, knocked down, and for several hours was delirious, causing his parents great alarm. We are glad to report his recovery. About the same time Master Andrew Govan was seriously hurt in playing the same game. The most charitable definition that can be given to the game is to say it is a barbarous one, disfiguring and mutilating the fair proportions of the youth of the country who play it. You can usually tell a boy who plays the game. He has dislocated fingers, or swollen hands, or scarred cheeks, or bleared eyes, or missing teeth, or distorted lips, or a broken nose, or split ears, or a melancholy limp that spoils his motion. These are a few of the symptoms of a base-ball player. The game should be suppressed in school and everywhere. We do not believe God fashioned youth to be torn, and battered and disfigured by such a savage game. "It was not so in our day." "Old town-ball" is a better game, without the cruelties and dangers of base-ball. It is a charming game; it is elevating and improving to the youth, while it is altogether harmless. Base-ball is unrefined, cruel, dangerous, and should not be tolerated by teachers or parents.

By Telegraph.

Cleveland, O.—Cleveland, 5; Erie, 2.

Chicago—Indianapolis, 13; Chicagos, 8.

Utica, N. Y.—Uticas, 13; Alleghenys, 0.

Lynn, Mass.—Tecumsehs, 14; Live Oaks, 0.

Hornellsville, N. Y.—Hornells, 7; Crickets, 0.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukees, 12; Cincinnati, 8.

Exchange Diamond Sparks.

The Alleghenys have engaged Jencks, an amateur of Manchester, to pitch for them.

O'Rourke was the first leaguer to get a bouquet. Now, Jimmy, how sweet you are.

The Bostons play in Boston Saturday, instead of at Providence, as announced in the league schedule.

The Milwaukees are anxious to re-engage Morgan. "Pidge" would add a vast amount of batting strength to the Cream City team.

The Syracuse Stars lead the International race with eight games won and one (with the Uticas) lost. The Alleghenys are in the rear.

Manager Douglas has received a notification from the secretary of the International association that the application of the New Haven club for membership has been accepted.

The Brooklyn nine has lost the services of its pitcher and catcher, Mathews and M'Glynn, formerly of the Buffalos, who, being offered good terms by the Worcester club, joined that team.

The Hope (Ark.) Stars, on Tuesday last, with the assistance of Blong and Baker, of this city, defeated the Blues. The latter were reinforced with four of the Memphis Reds. It was a skin-game. Several hundred dollars changed hands on the result.

It is stated that Blong and Cuthbert are wanted by the New Haven club immediately, but Joe had arranged for a trip to Hot Springs previous to receiving the New Haven offer, and is now undecided whether to accept it or not. He had better clinch to Hot Springs.

The Harvard nine will play Yale at New Haven, May 18th; Yale at Cambridge, May 25th; Trinity at Cambridge, June 1st; Brown at Providence, June 3d; Princeton at Cambridge, June 7th and 8th; Amherst at Amherst, June 20th; Yale at New Haven, June 24th; Yale at Cambridge, June 26th.

The Union ground, Williamsburg, which has seen some of the largest and most respectable audiences that have ever graced a ball-field, has been sold off as building lots, and the work of erecting a row of houses on the Marcy avenue side has already been commenced.

The members of the Brown freshmen nine were robbed of all their watches and jewelry on May 8th, at the New Haven house, New Haven, by a thief who entered the room occupied by the boys while they were engaged on the ball-field with the Yale Freshmen. The value of the property taken was about two hundred dollars.

Globe-Democrat: "Out of one hundred and twenty games played in the International arena, between April 15th and May 5th, inclusive, but five were marked by double figure scores, and eighteen were won by scores of three runs and less, there being three games marked by scores of 1 to 0. This is a record never approached by the League clubs." The reason is that the League clubs are much heavier batters than are found in the International teams.

The *Globe Democrat* says: Thus early in the season the Cincinnatis have a grand lead, and unless the strength of the Providence club has been underrated, the skillful Bostons will have great difficulty in retaining the pennant, which will probably lie between Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston. Indianapolis does not occupy the position which she should for the reason that certain players in the team are already adding to their hitherto "tarnished" reputations. Milwaukee is evidently not strong enough to make the race.

CINCINNATI VS. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—The fourth game of ball between the Cincinnatis and Milwaukees was played to-day in the presence of about two thousand people. Runs earned—Cincinnatis, 0; Milwaukees, 1. Two-base hits—Kelly, 1. Struck out—Cincinnatis, 2; Milwaukees, 2. Bases on called balls—Cincinnatis, 1; Milwaukees, 0. Balls called—on White, 20, on Weaver, 11. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Milwaukees, 1. Fist base on errors—Cincinnatis, 5; Milwaukees, 1. Passed balls—Milwaukees, 1; Cincinnatis, 1. Wild pitches—Cincinnatis, 1. Double plays—Jones and Sullivan, 1; Weaver and Foley, 1. Time of game—two hours. Umpire—Seward, of St. Louis.

CHICAGO VS. INDIANAPOLIS.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Cold weather here cut down the attendance at the fourth Chicago-Indianapolis game to two thousand five hundred people. The exhibition was not a good one on either side, though the home club held much the most of the luck, and also lost their grip about as they did in the last game in Cincinnati. The Blues made their runs by successive errors of Anson, Harbridge, Ferguson and Stewart. There was nothing in the play that might not have been pardoned up to the eighth inning, when they fell apart and suffered Nelson and Clapp to score on only one safe hit added to four errors. All this was after two hands were out. The home team made a brave strike for a victory in the last inning, when they had bases full and only one out, but Hallinan spoiled all by a high one on which Quest made a double play. The latter played a remarkable game. The following is the official score: Runs earned—Chicago, 2; Indianapolis, 0. Two-base hits—Anson, 1; Ferguson, 1; Quest, 1; Clapp, 1; Nolan, 1; Chicago, 2; Indianapolis, 3. Total bases on cleans—Chicago, 11; Indianapolis, 11. Struck out—Quest and Williamson. First base on errors—Harbridge, 1; Clapp, 1; Schafer, 1; Williamson, 1. Chicago, 1; Indianapolis, 3. Errors affecting the score—Start, Anson, Ferguson, Harbridge, Flint. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Indianapolis, 6. Bases on called balls—Chicago, 2; Indianapolis, 2. Double play—Quest. Passed balls—Flint, 3; Harbridge, 1. Wild pitches—Larkin, 1. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—M'Lean, of Philadelphia.

SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION

To St. Petersburg a Matter of Strictest Secrecy, but a Few Items of Interest are Elicited by the Irrepressible Correspondents.

The Independence of the Christians, the Great Object of the War, to be Insisted upon—War Indemnities Not to be Excluded from the Conference.

LONDON, May 16.—Notwithstanding the silence of the St. Petersburg semi-official press, there is little doubt but what the follow[illegible] of the imperial court and chancellory:

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.

Notwithstanding the secrecy observed in regard to Count Schouvaloff's reports to the emperor and the conferences at the foreign office, various points whereby a real understanding may be attained form the subject of discussion in well-informed political circles. Though in the first place the necessity of securing the great object of the war—the independence of the christians—is insisted upon, there is on the other hand no disposition to inscribe *noli metangere* on the map of New Bulgaria, which was only set up as a provisional draft. At the same time other compensations than those fixed upon in lieu of war indemnity are not regarded as excluded from discussion. While it is declared that there can be absolutely no serious idea of the retrocession of Kars, the same is not true of Batoum.

THE ADVANTAGE TO RUSSIA

of the acquisition of Batoum is said to have its reverse side, inasmuch as millions must be expended in the construction of convenient lines of communication and proper fortifications before possession of the place could be rendered of great importance. In the peaceful current of general indications, a favorable significance is attached to the fact that the right of sale in the streets has been withdrawn from the *Golos*, which had lately adopted a warlike tone, while the *Bourse Gazette* and the *New Times*, which recently observed an attitude favorable to peace, had that privilege restored to them.

Prince Gortschakoff is slightly better.

The czar will not, in any case, visit the Paris exposition, but some of the grand dukes will if circumstances permit.

RUSSIA'S PRIVATEERING SCHEMES.

LONDON, May 16.—The Russian preparations to attack British commerce attract great attention. The *Times* says: "The United States may be depended upon to do all in their power to observe the treaty of Washington, and even if the Russians succeed in equipping their little fleet, it will hardly do much mischief, and is more likely to fall victims to our cruisers than to inflict damage on our merchantmen. We might have some trouble at first, but a short time will suffice to clear the seas and make the passage of our vessels from one port to another as safe as now."

The queen will shortly inspect the troops at Woolwich, the first time in twenty-two years.

A TEST ELECTION.

LONDON, May 16.—The election for members of parliament for the Oxford university to fill the vacancy occupied by the elevation of Gathorn Hardy to the peerage, has been in progress two days, and will last five days. Up to last night the figures stood: Talbot, conservative, 1962 votes; Prof. Henry J. S. Smith, liberal, 833. The election is regarded as a test of the feeling on the eastern question.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

PARIS, May 16.—France will be represented on the international jury of the exhibition by thirty-three members. The French authorities promise no salary, no allowance for expenses, and require them to be in attendance from early in June to the first of September. Governor M'Cormick therefore thought it best to make as many appointments as possible of Americans already in Europe, or who are expected to arrive during May. The following selections have been made up to the present time: Class 9, printing and books, Henry Stevens; class 14, medicines, hygiene, and public relief, Dr. Thos. W. Evans; class 26, clocks and watches, Colonel Thomas W. Knox; class 40, portable weapons, and hunting and shooting equipments, General Van Allen; class 43, mining and metallurgy, Profs. W. P. Blake and H. B. Mason; class 46, agricultural products, not used for food, Ashbel Smith; class 47, chemical and pharmaceutical products, Prof. W. H. Chandler; class 49, leather and stains, A. H. Reittinger; class 51, agricultural implements, F. C. Johnson; class 54, machines and apparatus in general, B. B. Hotchkiss; class 59, apparatus and processes used in manufacturing furniture and articles for dwellings, A. G. Wilkinson; class 66, civil engineering, T. E. Sickless; class 68, materials and apparatus for building purposes, General W. W. H. Davis; class 69, cereals and farinaceous products, Dr. William E. Johnston; class 75, fermented drinks, Dr. Alterne Ruppaner; and class 76, farm buildings and agricultural works, Edward H. Knight.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

PESTH, May 16.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet to-day adopted a bill providing for a credit of sixty million florins; only the extreme left were opposed to the bill. In the course of the debate, Tisza, the premier, stated that the government regarded the affairs of the Balkan christians as an European question which they intended to settle in concert with Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS

Bukarest, May 16: Prince Charles, who has been visiting the army of the north, has gone to Turn-Severin. The movement of Russian troops and provisions toward the Danube continue.

Belgrade, May 16: The Servian corps of observation, hitherto consisting of fifteen thousand men, has been increased to thirty-five