THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII---NUMBER 119

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 7 3-16d; Memphis cotton, 13c; New Orleans cotton, 13 1-8c; New York cotton, 13 3 8c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER. WASHINGTON, May 23, 1 a.m.

[For Tennessee and the Ohio valley rising followed by falling barometer, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed in the western portions by local rains.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, May 22, 1879, 10.08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Forces.	Weather.
Galveston	29.88	82	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	29.92	79	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.17	65	N.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.04	72	N.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	30.11	69	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.94	79	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.93	82	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.97	81	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chattanooga	30.05	71	N.	Gentle.	Clear.

GEO. H. HOHE, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

The Question as to the Liabilities of a Boat Under a Bill of Lading Decided at the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans.

New Orleans *Picayune*: The case of H. & B. Beer *vs.* the steamboat E. O. Stanard, recently decided by Judge Billings, sitting in the United States circuit court, was a libel based upon a bill of lading. The latter represented the cotton as having been received in good order. When it was delivered to libelants it was damaged. They, in their libel, claimed the amount of the damage. The defense denied that the cotton was received by the officers of the boat or their duly authorized agent or agents in good order and well conditioned, as recited in the bill of lading, and alleged that the cotton was in bad condition when delivered on the boat for transportation. It is alleged by the defense that they handled the cotton with proper care and that it received no damage while in the charge of the boat or her officers; also, that at the time the cotton was being loaded on the boat at Memphis, the master of the boat told the wharfinger not to sign clean bills of lading, but with one condition excepted, because said cotton was in large part damaged by wet and mud, and was not in good order and condition; also that the libelants have no interest in said cotton, or any right to any claim that might be asserted in a court of justice, for damages to said cotton, against respondents, libelants being only agents, and furthermore, that any pretended claim libelants may have had has since been settled and adjusted. The testimony shows that a bill of lading was signed, with condition excepted, by one Wickoff, in accordance with instructions from the master of the vessel. When it was taken to Katzenberger's Sons, the shippers, they refused to accept it, stating that the cotton was in good condition when they delivered it on the wharf, and that they would not receive any but a clear bill of lading; thereupon the bill of lading, with condition excepted, was torn up, and a clean bill of lading signed by Wickoff was delivered to them, upon which the action is brought. The drayman's receipts were introduced by the claimants, showing that upon some of them the condition of the cotton was excepted. Considerable testimony was introduced on both sides, going to establish the positions and allegations of the respective parties. Judge Billings held that H. & B. Beer, being the consignees of said cotton and the holders of the bill of lading, that they had the right of action. He therefore decided that the boat was liable under the bill of lading sued upon, and gave judgment in accordance therewith. An application for a rehearing is now pending.

ARKANSAS.

The Crops About Grayson—The Cut Worm Doing its Level Best to Prevent Farmers Making Paying Crops—Facts are Stubborn Things.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

GRAYSON, May 19.—As you are kind enough to extend to us an occasional space in your ever-welcome, and with us, indispensable journal. I would beg to notice the following in your issue of Sunday, eighteenth instant: "There is much anxiety to know how far the cotton crop is suffering from the worms that are at this time so troublesome to vegetation. At our cotton exchange inquaries have been made extensively among planters and persons of experience, and the reply is, that no important damage to cotton was ever known to occur from the cut-worm." As I am a planter of about thirty years' experience in this latitude, and some varied observation in the meantime, I beg to dissent from the position assumed by some, that the depredations of the cut-worm occasion no important damage. Imagine, if you please, the condition of a fifty-acre field of cotton with the little plants cut off a short distance above ground, with no land left from which a second growth can possibly commence, and say is not this "important damage." And yet, sir, a large number of plantations in this section and below here are precisely in this condition, necessitating at this late date the plowing up and replanting cotton, and in many instances corn has been substituted. Potatoes have fared badly, as well as other vegetation. Still we are endeavoring to wrest out our agricultural salvation with much doubt and apprehension as usual. The cotton crop, under the most favorable view, is much later than last season, but, of course, much of it having to be replanted at this time makes it in many respects the latest we have had for many years, and any one so disposed can indulge the contemplation of the possibility, and, mayhap, probability of an early advent of Jack Frost on such a youthful crop, and deduce his own conclusions. From whence is the information derived that there is an increased acreage of seven or eight per cent? There is surely no accurate or reliable method by which such facts could be arrived at this early, and such statement should be received *cum grano salis*. The planting community is aware that the expressions of an increased acreage at this season are generally in order, and as generally indulged in, regardless of the fact of quite a universal determination of planters to increase their corn and other crops, which they are undoubtedly doing. And I am glad to be able to say that the corn crops are looking unusually fine and vigorous, and that portion of the cotton which the worms spared is looking well but small. Many planters have been fortunate enough to raise their own pork and cure their own hams, and can now indulge in a slice of home made, regardless of Mr. Whittaker or "any other man," and the determination to adhere to this "new departure" seems quite fixed, notwithstanding the fact that the hoary-headed old monarch, King Cotton, could no longer brook his dethronement, but has commenced a forward movement all along the line. Who objects? Not

PLANTER.

A Cowardly Murder.

Special to the Appeal.]

ELKTON, ALA., May 22.—A short time ago John W. Bailey and wife fell out, and she went to her mother's. Bailey went there Tuesday and endeavored to persuade her to return. She flatly refused, saying she had tried but could not and would not live with him, whereupon he shot her below the left nipple and fled. She lived until yesterday afternoon, when she expired. A large number of citizens are out in search of Bailey, and, if caught, he will be lynched.

Roasted Elephant, Lions, Etc.

DETROIT, MICH., May 22.—The menagerie establishment owned by J. M. French, five miles north of this place, was destroyed by fire this morning. The elephant Sultan, five lions, a zebra, a leopard, a stag, and many other valuable animals were cremated. Insurance small.

IF you want your baby to look bright, do not put it to sleep with laudanum when restless, but use Dr. Ball's baby syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SANITATION.

Mass-Meeting of the Citizens of Memphis, who Organize an Auxiliary Sanitary Association upon a Basis that Gives Security as to the Future.

Speeches on the Occasion—The Condition of Edinburgh, Scotland, New Orleans, and Memphis—The Cholera in India—Differences of Opinion Freely Expressed.

Pursuant to the culmination of the meeting of the joint sessions of the chamber of commerce and cotton exchange last Monday evening, and in response to the calls published in the morning papers, there was quite a respectable meeting of citizens at the Memphis Theater yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the committee appointed at the former meeting to consider the proposition by Dr. R. W. Mitchell to organize an auxiliary sanitary commission, and other matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of the Taxing District.

The stage was occupied by several prominent citizens, among them President Ben Easeman, of the Memphis chamber of commerce; President A. D. Langstaff, of the Howard association; Dr. R. W. Mitchell, of the National sanitary commission; Mr. J. M. Keating, of the Memphis APPEAL; President D. T. Porter, of the legislative council of the Taxing District; Dr. G. B. Thornton, president of the board of health, and the clergy of the various denominations.

President D. P. Hadden took the chair and announced the object of the meeting, and called upon Dr. R. W. Mitchell to present the report of the committee.

Dr. R. W. Mitchell prefaced the reading of the report with a brief explanation of the objects and necessity of the organization of the auxiliary sanitary association.

Secretary Clarence Hunt, of the committee, read the report of the committee, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Memphis Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce:

Your committee appointed Monday, May 19th, at a joint meeting of the cotton exchange and chamber of commerce, to devise and suggest the outlines of a permanent organization to be organized for the purpose of promoting the health and cleanliness of the city, makes its guardance of instructions, and beg leave to submit the following report: It was

Resolved, That this organization should be known and styled as "The Memphis Auxiliary Sanitary Association."

2. That its object shall be to assist the local authorities in the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, the diffusion of information upon sanitary subjects and to educate the people to a proper appreciation of the importance of a strict observance of sanitary and hygienic laws.

3. That the officers of the association shall consist of a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary and assistant secretary, and a treasurer.

4. That the standing committees shall consist of the following, viz.:

An executive committee, to be composed of all the officers of the association and three members appointed by the president.

A finance committee, to be composed of five members appointed by the president.

A committee on sanitation, to be composed of three physicians, an architect and a civil engineer.

A committee on rules, regulations and memorials, to be composed of three members appointed by the president.

An election committee, to be composed of five members appointed by the president.

5. That the duties of the officers and committees shall be as follows:

The duty of the president shall be to take general cognizance and management of the entire workings of the association; to preside at all general meetings; to appoint all committees; and, by virtue of his position and influence, to do all and everything in his power to promote the efficiency and prosperity of the association.

The duties of the vice-presidents shall be to preside in and take the place of the president in case of his sickness or absence; to attend all meetings of the executive of the association; to supply the absence of committemen, and to fulfill such other duties as the requirements of the association may hereafter develop.

The duties of the secretaries shall be to keep an accurate record of all the meetings of officers, committees and general assemblies; to open and keep a book of membership; to transcribe the rules and regulations, and to perform such other duties as may hereafter be assigned to them.

The duties of the treasurer shall be to carefully keep and guard the funds of the association; to receive and disburse such sums as the duties of his office may require; to preserve a careful record of the same, and to supply all amounts paid out with properly authenticated vouchers.

The duties of the executive committee shall be to confer and advise with the local health authorities, pass upon all works of quarantine and improvement proposed, and the proper method of accomplishing the same; to see that all work is properly and thoroughly done; to take care that contractors and officers fulfill their assigned duties, and in fact to do all and everything pertaining to the office.

The duty of the finance committee shall be to provide money and the methods of raising it, with which to accomplish the assigned ends; to scrutinize and approve the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer, and to perform all such other duties as their office may impose.

The duties of the committee on rules, regulations and memorials shall be to see that the secretaries properly and carefully prepare and preserve an accurate roll of the membership; that all rules, regulations and by-laws of the association are carefully prepared, transcribed on the minutes of the association, and published in pamphlet form for general distribution in the community, as also such general duties as may hereafter transpire belonging to that committee.

The committee on sanitation shall be to advise the association on sanitary matters, and to make investigations and reports upon special subjects of sanitary interest when directed to do so by the association. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. MITCHELL, Chairman.

C. P. HUNT, Secretary.

President Hadden put the question of the adoption of the report before the meeting.

Dr. W. E. Boggs, of the Second Presbyterian church, addressed the meeting, saying that he thought it would be better before the vote was taken, that a few words be said on the subject. There are a number of prominent gentlemen present from whom a few remarks would be appropriate. It is necessary that prompt and decisive action should be taken, but let that action be done advisedly. He referred to insinuations that it was the purpose to usurp the powers and authority of the sanitary department of the city government. He wanted it distinctly understood that he neither advocated any such proceeding, nor would lend his aid to it. He believed the organization of the auxiliary sanitary association necessary to aid the proper authorities to put this city in the best possible sanitary condition, and that properly organized and managed it would be the means of accomplishing much toward that end. If the present city government should be blotted out, he did not wish to have what good can be done by the coming decisions of the courts before which the question of its constitutionality is now pending, then the auxiliary association could proceed with the work, so that no time would be lost at the most critical moment. Dr. Boggs concluded his remarks by calling on Mr. J. M. Keating, of the APPEAL, as one who had given as much attention to sanitary matters as any one present.

Mr. Keating was conducted to the front of the stage by Mr. Hadden, and began by inviting attention to one point in the present sanitary condition of the city, called forth by the remarks of President D. T. Porter, of the legislative council of the Taxing-District, at the joint meeting of the chamber of commerce and cotton exchange last Monday. That point was that when the doctor gets his sanitary force ready for work, and was assured that all obstacles were removed as to the constitutionality of the present city government, there were five hundred privy vaults within the thickest settled portion of the city that he would be compelled to fill up. Mr. Keating differed with Dr. Porter only as to the number. He believed that instead of five hundred there are five thousand that should be filled up. He called attention to a telegram in the cable reports from India announcing that cholera had broken out there in its most terrible form. Physicians know the terrors of cholera. It kills its victims in from four to six hours. Thirteen thousand six hundred victims in India in one week will give you some idea of its fearful ravages. He argued that the prime cause of the fearful ravages of this disease there is the fact that those people are entirely devoid of any sanitary regulations, and that the atmosphere is filled with a subtle and killing poison, emanating from the human beings themselves. We, to day, are four thousand years away from thoroughsanitation. He referred to the wise provisions made by Moses against diseases during the Jewish pilgrimages, one of his great agents being fires built outside the camps of the chosen people for consuming excreta and offal. To day in India the people are dying by the thousands. As to the origin of diseases from the lack of cleanliness and proper sanitary regulations, he called attention to the thousands of people in that country who go on pilgrimages, gradually accumulating in numbers as the march progresses. With them there were no sanitary rules; they had no ability to make them nor observe them, and from the terrible results of such neglect they cannot escape. Disease with them begins and propagates, and spreads to terrible proportions; follows along the rivers and other commercial avenues of Asia into Europe, until the infection gets a hold in the principal cities of that continent, and within ten days after it makes its appearance upon our own shores, where it gets new life and thrift in the filth accumulations of cities where sanitation is either neglected or improperly enforced. He called attention to the difference of results in Edinburgh, Scotland. The old city continues to use the bucket system; in the new city the water-closet system has been inaugurated. The reports from the sanitary society of that city show that in the new town the death from diptheria and kindred diseases is in the ratio of five out of eight, against one in five of the old town. Think of this, that the capital of Scotland, which has produced the greatest intellects of the British parliament, and contributed the highest standards to the literature of the world, should be at this day in the A, B, C, of sanitation. But let us come home to our own beautiful capital of the Mississippi valley. Look at New Orleans, which Dr. Holst unhesitatingly states is a city built upon a pile of human excreta. To establish the truth or falsity of the terrible assertion, Dr. Jones, formerly of Nashville, was called upon to make investigations. He did so in the most thorough manner. He bored ninety-four feet down into the bowels of the earth in many places, at the lowest depths of which he brought up and subjected to the most careful chemical analysis, reaching a result thoroughly confirming the statements made by Dr. Holst. Of the material brought from that depth fifty-three parts consisted of pure urea and excreta, the most poisonous components that exist. But what is the result. The people of that city, since those developments, until the auxiliary sanitary association was formed, made no change, but continued to pile up a mass of excreta for the extermination of future generations. Mr. Keating also argued that the sewerage system is objectionable. Instead of getting rid of the excreta and placing it where it will be impossible for it to generate its poisonous influences it is daily and hourly being deposited in the midst of the thickly-populated cities of the world. In substantiation of his theory of the poisonous influences of excreta, and the enormous accumulations of it in cities, he read an extract from the report made by Dr. Holst on the investigations made in New Orleans by him at the time above alluded to, as follows:

Fixing the amount of excreta, solid and fluid, at three pounds daily (the average per capita of Memphis population), we find that, upon and into the soil of these 4800 acres, crowded with human beings, is poured 570,000 pounds of their excrement every twenty-four hours, or 17,100,000 pounds in one month of thirty days, or 208,050,000 pounds in one year.

Placing the amount of matter removed by the sidangers at the maximum average of 15,000 gallons daily, at a high estimate, weighing 10½ pounds, we find the daily removal of 157,500 pounds; in one month of twenty six working days, 4,095,000 pounds or 42,075 tons; amount annually leaving in this crowded city, to be disposed of by nature as best she can, the enormous amount of 168,752,500 pounds, the deposit of a mass per year.

Imagine this quantity of human excrement, undergoing slowly the lowest and most offensive form of putrefactive fermentation, and emptying into cesspools of 26,500 habitations, partly by overflow into yards, gutters, and under the houses; partly by evaporation into the atmosphere; partly by absorption into the earth, and from every direction poisoning the air; conceive of this fully, and the mind then comes to appreciate the fearful, and to some for the first time to correctly value our privy system.

Upon the above results, continued the speaker, Dr. Holst said it is no wonder the city of New Orleans was visited by such terrible epidemics. The wonder was they were oftener repeated. Dr. Holst had made the assertion and on which the investigation was instigated, standing almost alone in that opinion, and the speaker complimented him for his courage in being bold enough to tell the truth, and from which had resulted such valuable information. Mr. Keating alluded to the epidemic of 1873, which had determined him to educate himself in the science of sanitation. He considered it the duty incumbent upon him as the editor of a newspaper, through which he hoped to benefit the community to which he felt himself so much indebted. He made a thorough investigation of the privy system. He denounced the fallacy of digging vaults, as is done in this city, under the hallucination that water will percolate down to the sand strata would be emptied of their contents by the rise and fall of the river, a theory set forth by those who contended that, when the river rises, the water sipes through the sand into the vaults, and, on the decline of the river, the filth is drawn out with the retiring waters. This is not so, but the filtration of the water serves to distribute the poisonous substance more thoroughly through the soil until the entire surface of the earth is completely percolated and effectively poisoned with the disease-propagating substance. He contended that the auxiliary sanitary association should be organized as speedily and effectively as possible, and, though it is organized and begins its labors, he hoped this question would be the first investigated. He referred also to the necessity of a rigid enforcement of the garbage system, and that the ordinances compelling people to clean up and keep clean their premises be executed without fear or favor. Mr. Keating concluded by saying that the future safety of Memphis depended upon the action of the character of her citizens depended upon a sanitary system prompt, thorough and effective. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause in approval of the ideas he advanced.

Dr. John Pitman approved the fire system as intimated in Mr. Keating's speech for the destruction of organic matter, but thought that the scrapings from the streets, the droppings from the stables, etc., should be hauled away and deposited in some place set apart for its reception. He wanted to know how we are going to work. He knew and felt the necessity of perfect sanitary regulations, and that it should be inaugurated at once upon the principle that in time of peace we should prepare for war. He deprecated the use of cisterns, upon the principle that they were polluted by percolations from the privy vaults. He considered Wolf river the healthiest water in the United States, much more so than the Croton water used universally in New York city. He called to mind a number of persons within the radius of his own practice who had been greatly benefited in health by using Wolf river water instead of cistern water. The doctor concluded by expressing the hope that cisterns would be entirely done away with, and Wolf river water substituted. He explained that he offered these remarks only as suggestions.

Dr. E. L. Laski was called upon, and also indorsed what Mr. Keating said. He offered a brief review of the epidemic years in the history of Memphis. He was glad to hear Moses and Elijah spoken of in this meeting in this connection, as he regarded them two great sanitarians, whose practices in that respect it would be well for this and every other community to follow. He attributed the epidemic of 1867 to the laying down of the Nicolson pavement; that the digging up of the poisonous surface of the streets in the midst of the heated term so vitiated the atmosphere as to bring about the disastrous visitation of that year. He said, also, that the covering of the wooden blocks with tar, after the work of laying down the pavement was completed, so purified the atmosphere that good health was maintained until in 1873, when the wooden pavement began to rot. Then began the system of sprinkling the streets with water, which saturated the rotten pavement, from which the sun generated foul and poisonous vapors, and the terrible cholera and yellow-fever epidemics of that year were produced. He believes there is no healthier city in the southwest than the city of Memphis, and if we but half do our duty, we can make it the healthiest city on the American continent. [Applause.] He argued that yellow fever and cholera appear where the people are filthy and dirty; and that the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant did more harm than good. In referring to the evil effects of inexperienced physicians during epidemics, asserting that a good nurse was better than a physician of that class, Dr. Laski gave comparative statistics of the death rate in 1878 in Memphis and New Orleans. In the former city he gave the number of deaths at five thousand in a population of fifteen thousand, and in the latter at three thousand in a population of seventy-five thousand.

Mr. Keating—I beg your pardon doctor; allow me to correct you. The number of deaths in New Orleans was four thousand two hundred in a population of two hundred and twenty thousand, while in Memphis the deaths were five thousand one hundred and fifty, in a population of nineteen thousand six hundred. Of this population in Memphis six thousand were whites, of whom four thousand two hundred and forty died, and of the colored nine hundred and sixteen died, or seventy per cent. of the whites and eight per cent. of the blacks.

Dr. Laski—I am much obliged to you, Mr. Keating, for the correction, which I accept as a stronger argument supporting my assertion, that a good nurse is better than an inexperienced doctor.

Dr. Laski continued his remarks, urging cleanliness. He said: "If a man don't clean up his premises I don't care if you put him in the penitentiary." [Prolonged applause, during which Dr. Laski retired to his seat.]

Dr. Wm. Hewitt arose in the audience and entered upon a discussion of the causes of epidemics, denying and denouncing the theory that certain gases produced diseases. Referring to the idea advanced by Mr. Keating that human excreta poisoned the atmosphere, Dr. Hewitt stated that every man in this hale and hearty-looking audience contained a certain amount of human excreta in his body.

Mr. Keating—Dr. Hewitt, allow me, sir. Every man in this audience will carry excreta in his body for a certain number of hours. Let one carry it twice the length of time allotted in the course of nature and what would become of him?

A Voice (*sotto voce*)—Yes, doctor, there are men here that nothing could kill, as they were born to be drowned or—[the remainder of the sentence was lost to the APPEAL reporter in the confusion that followed, mingled with applause and cries of "Sit down," "Go on," "Order" and finally restored.]

Dr. Hewitt proceeded with his discussion of the causes of epidemic diseases until he was interrupted by Dr. Charles Baskerville, who made the point of order that this meeting was called for a certain purpose, and that purpose was not a general discussion of outside questions. [Calls of "Go on, Hewitt."]

President Hadden ruled the point of order not well taken.

Dr. Hewitt proceeded with his remarks, asserting that no man knows the causes of diseases. If there is one present who knows what a disease is, let him rise. I see plenty of physicians present, but I hear no response to my question. Dr. Hewitt gave away his profession by stating that medicines were administered to the sick either experimentally or upon precedent. Returning to the subject of gases, he said it is not gases that cause disease, but the same causes that produce epidemics one season, will do so another. He referred to the raid on Happy Hollow after the epidemic of 1873, when it was, he stated, thoroughly cleaned up, and the first case of yellow-fever reported in 1878 was in Happy Hollow, and no man can deny it.

Mr. Keating—I contradict your remarks about Happy Hollow. I, in company with the lamented Mansford, visited a house in Happy Hollow where I saw four dead bodies lying in one room, and the surroundings were of the most repulsive character. Human excreta and filth of every character was spread around, and the locality was the filthiest place I ever visited.

The confusion became so great here that Dr. Hewitt resumed his seat.

Mr. Cohen arose and excitedly referred to the apparent prevalence of gag-law in this meeting. He hoped that better feeling would prevail, as he had come here to hear sanitary matters thoroughly discussed, and hoped that he would have a full hearing.

Dr. Hewitt would be heard through.

Dr. Hewitt again arose and replied to some one in the audience who asserted that fewer gases were of the most poisonous character. He asked that individual of what those gases were composed. [The gentleman addressed made no reply.]

The question being called President Hadden put the report of the committee to a vote, and it was unanimously adopted.

The provisions of the report were carried out by the appointment of Messrs. C. P. Hunt and Simon Green and Major Murphy a committee to place names in nomination for officers of the auxiliary sanitary association. The committee made the following report which was unanimously adopted:

President—James S. Prestidge.

Vice-Presidents—Colton Greene, J. W. Billard, R. Fontaine, H. Eurstenheim.

Treasurer—W. W. Thacher.

Secretary—A. D. Langstaff.

Assistant Secretary—John T. Willins.

Executive Committee—Elias Lowenstein, Dave Eseman, J. S. Wilkins, sr.

On motion of Captain Harvey Mathes, the thanks of the citizens present were tendered Mr. Joseph Brooks for the use of the Theater for the present occasion.

Adjourned *sine die*.

We are requested to notify the officers and committees of the Auxiliary sanitary association that a meeting will be held in the committee rooms over the cotton exchange at four o'clock this afternoon.

SPORTING NEWS.

Base-Ball Scores.

Cincinnati, May 22: Providence, 10; Cincinatis, 9; 10 innings.

Cleveland, May 22: Clevelands, 10; Troys, 3; 12 innings.

Chicago, May 22: Chicagos, 4; Bostons, 3.

Worcester, May 22: Holyoke, 9; Worcesters, 5—championship.

Utica, May 22: Uticas, 8; Springfields, 4—championship.

An Experiment at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 22.—At Ambler park to-day there was a race for a special purse by Hopeful, with running mate, to show the three fastest heats ever made on a half mile track in Pennsylvania. Time, 2:19¾, 2:19, 2:22¼.

Parole to Carry Four Pounds More than any Other Horse.

LONDON, May 22.—The weights have been published for the Ascot stakes. Parole has been handicapped at "eight stones," thirteen pounds, which is four pounds heavier than the weight to be carried by any other horse.

The Unfinished Race at Detroit.

DETROIT, May 22.—In the second day of the Coldwater races the unfinished 2:28 race of yesterday was finished this afternoon, eight heats being trotted. It was won by Big Soap taking the last three heats. Time—2:31½, 2:33, 2:32¼. Ocean Chief was second, Jesse Hayes third, Tom Patchin fourth.

The 3:30 race was won by George N. Time—3, 3:01, 3; Tom Walton 2, Dudley 3, Sam Tilden 4.

The 2:25 race was won by Myrtle in three straight heats. Time—2:50¾, 2:51, 2:50; Will Cody 2, Parana 3, Kate Hall 4. The attendance was good and the weather fine.

Second Day of the Baltimore Races.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The mile dash, for all ages, was won by Roebuck; Middleton 2, Baton Rouge 3, Bowstring 4. Time—1:45¼.

The Vernal stake, one mile, was won by Grand Master; Pawnee 2, Jericho 3, Utility 4. Time—1:45.

The third race, one mile, for all ages, was won by Bonnie Wood; Hattie F. 2, Quitta 2, Albert 4. Time—1:45½.

The Peyton handicap, mile heats; won by Lodanier, Bayard second, rest distanced. Time—1:45¼, 1:45¼, 1:47. Bayard won the first heat.

Steeple-chase; about one and a half miles; won by Dandy, Patrol second, Lzzie D third, Ventilator fourth. Time—3:10.

Pools at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—Pools on to-morrow's races sold as follows to-night: Egypt, $50; Matagorda, $45; Dunkirk, $25; Virginian, $20; Wander, $16; Classmate, $16; Mohair, $13; Stilton, $10; Honduras, $7; John Davis, $5.

Second Race.—Louisville cup; dash of two and a quarter miles. Dave Moore, $350; Janet, $275; Glenmore, $110; Fortune, $100; King Faro, $135; Incommode, $135; Carmelite F., $35; Belle of Nelson, $55; Waterwitch, $35.

Third Race.—Galt house handicap; dash of one and a half miles. Largentine, $210; M'Henry, $150; Solicitor, $70; Artful, $50; Keene Richards, jr., $40; Jim Bell, $20; Silver Maid, $15; Tolema, $8; Claudia, $16; Wheeler, $16.

Fourth Race.—Galt house purse; three-quarters of a mile dash. Amazon, $25; Gold-Bug, $20; Cree's Ventilator filly, $5; Beeswing, $6; Nick Cheek, $5.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The House Committee Agrees to the Senate Amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill—Four Per Cent. Transactions—Nominations—A Bill Proposed

Regulating the Election of President and Vice-President — The Republicans to Defeat Action on Everything but the Warner Silver Bill — Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report, $1,065,580.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated Eugene Schuyler, of New York, consul-general at Rome. Consuls—Judson A. Lewis, of Sierra Leone, at that place; W. King, of Pennsylvania, at Birmingham; Wm. F. Grinnel, of New York, at Bremen; Alex. M'Lean, of New Jersey, at Guayaquit.

THE DESIGNS OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

There is a decided disposition on the Republican side of the house to prevent consideration of any general legislation after the disposal of Mr. Warner's silver bill, and a prominent member of that party said to-day there was no doubt that the Republicans would follow this course if an attempt should be made to take up any various other measures which had been reported by the committees of the present session other than those making appropriations for the army and executive branches of the government. To accomplish this the Republicans would have to refrain from voting, which will leave the house without a quorum.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The house committee on appropriations today, after a general discussion on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, agreed to concur in the senate amendments, and instructed Chairman Atkins to report the bill with the recommendation that it pass.

A BILL PREPARED REGULATING THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The house committee on the state of the law respecting the declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice-President, to-day agreed upon a bill, and authorized Representative Bicknell, chairman, to report to the house with the approval of the committee.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Goode introduced a bill authorizing a bill authorizing the sale or exchange of the hulks and hulks at the disposal of the commissioners of quarantine or other proper persons, at ports of the United states. Referred.

The house then resumed as business of the morning hour consideration of the bill to repeal and amend the laws relating to the transfer of cases from State to Federal courts.

The Republicans refused to vote on the demand for the previous question, and the bill went over. Various propositions were thereupon suggested on both sides, but were not acceded to.

Mr. Frye wanted the bill referred to the judiciary committee, and Mr. Harris wanted the Republicans, in case that motion was voted down, to withdraw the dilatory motions and filibustering.

Mr. Conger took exception to the use of offensive epithets, and objected to any further statement by Mr. Harris.

Mr. Garfield declared that all that was wanted on the Republican side was to have a fair chance for debate, but that was cut off by the demand for the previous question. He thought it better time used in debate than wasted in such attempts.

Mr. Fernando Wood suggested that there were other committees that desired to make reports during the morning hour, and were prevented from doing so by this bill, blocking the way. He thought there should be full debate and wanted to know how much time would satisfy the other side.

To that Mr. Garfield replied he could not fix any time.

Mr. Harris—Name the time and you shall have it.

Mr. Conger—I will name the third Tuesday in January. [Laughter.]

Mr. Frye remarked that the bill affected every large corporation in the country, and should be considered by the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cox was willing to have a vote taken on that motion, but wish the understanding to be that the leading voted down there should be no more dilatory proceedings.

The Republicans declined to enter into any such arrangement, and Mr. Cox exclaimed: "Then we cannot trust you." Finally, as all efforts at a compromise failed, and as the Republicans declined to vote, there was a call of the house.

The call of the house consumed the morning hour and the bill went over without action till Saturday next.

Consideration was then resumed of the Warner silver bill, and the house agreed to the amendment of the committee, which provides that certificates of deposit shall be of denominations of not less than five dollars nor exceeding of ten dollars, as originally proposed in the bill.

The question then reagreed upon the next committee amendment providing that certificates of deposit may be computed as part of the lawful money reserve of the national banks. After some debate it was agreed that debate should be closed on the eighth section.

Mr. Conger opposed the amendment, and called attention to the danger of allowing national banks to count as part of their legal reserve the certificates provided for in the eighth section, twenty per cent. of which might be issued beyond the coin and bullion in the treasury. He characterized them as "flat" certificates.

Mr. Buckner asked Mr. Conger whether he would have any objection to the provision if that part as to twenty per cent. additional were stricken out?

Mr. Conger replied that if there was such an opportunity to amend the section, it would remove that objection.

Mr. Buckner—We propose to do that.

Mr. Conger—That shows the folly of moving the previous question on sections.

Mr. Buckner expressed his willingness to vote for the amendment to strike out that twenty per cent provision.

Mr. Conger expressed his satisfaction at witnessing some returning sense of justice on the part of the gentleman from Ohio. He was still in favor of a bi-metalic currency; of having silver coin issued in sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the people of having bonds paid in both gold and silver that were so payable—and he found himself antagonized by gentlemen who swerve from all safe moorings on this question.

Mr. Clarke opposed the whole section, and said he would move at the proper time to strike it out.

Mr. Springer opposed the committee's amendment which provided that certificates might be computed as part of national bank reserve.

Mr. Townsend [Ohio] opposed the bill on the ground that it would drive gold out of the country and inaugurate a reckless system of speculation.

Mr. Buckner did not approve of the eighth section of the bill as it stood, and he hoped that it would be modified so as to provide that the section should go as to provide that the bullion might be deposited in branch mints, instead of having it sent to New York or Philadelphia. He opposed the amendment of the committee in regard to the reserve of the national banks.

Mr. Springer, referring to the deprecating remarks made about the silver dollar being inconvenient, recalled the fact that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Hewitt] had introduced the last act from the clerk's desk gold for his ten-dollar bill. Had that gentleman come for his gold now that he could exchange his silver dollars for it? When the gentleman knew that he could obtain gold he wanted it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's remarks, Mr. Chittenden, amid a good deal of laughter, crossed the aisle and presented Mr. Springer an order to prove that he had obtained gold for his ten-dollar bill.

Mr. Hawley expressed his dissatisfaction with the whole bill.

Mr. Springer—The law under which these bonds were issued provides in terms that bonds shall be issued in coin of the standard value then in existence. I defy the gentleman from Connecticut [Hawley] to point out any act that ever fixed a different contract for the issuing of these bonds.

Mr. Sapp—Did not the government sell all these bonds for a premium in greenbacks, and pocket the difference?

Mr. Springer—That may be true; but the law stands on the statute book, and there can be no contract for the sale of these bonds, except in pursuance of law.

Mr. Sapp—Would it be honorable in the government to sell these bonds on a gold basis then turn around and pay them on a depreciated basis.

Mr. Springer—It is honorable for the government to carry out a contract, and it is illegal and dishonorable for any officer of the government to make a different contract than that authorized by law. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The law which authorized the sale of these bonds fixed the authority for issuing them, and that law says that the bonds shall be paid in coin of weight and fineness then established by law. That weight was 25.8-10 grains gold and 412½ grains silver. The holder of the bonds takes that statute with him and takes notice also. The holders of the bonds know that well, because at the last session of congress a concurrent resolution, offered by Senator Mathews, was adopted, which served notice on all holders of these bonds that they were payable in silver dollars, 412½ grains each, and since that notice was served more bonds have been taken than ever before.

Mr. Chittenden informed Mr. Springer that on January 24 last he had presented his ten dollar bill at the sub-treasury and had received gold for it. "And now," said he, "suiting the action to the word, I present a gold piece as a historical record to the gentleman from North Carolina" [Mr. Steele]. [Laughter.] Continuing, he said: "There is not a word in any dictionary that I have ever read which fitly expresses the folly and audacity of the author of this measure for corrupting and inflating currency [Laughter.] It fairly outlords Herod. It implies that a majority of the American people are knaves or fools. [Continued laughter.] As to argument with the proposer of this measure of inflation, you might as well argue with a mad bull. [Laughter.] As an executor I own seven thousand dollars four and a-half per cent bonds, for which I paid gold to the government last year. I know then that that interest was payable in gold. I know also that the government had never—not hardly ever—but never [loud laughter] offered its creditors a dollar in silver for the payment of the interest on its bonds. If I borrow a good horse from the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Springer], and offer him a bad mule in return, he will say that I am a damned scoundrel [shouts of laughter], and I say that the government of the United States is a damned scoundrel if it pays me in depreciated silver the interest on the seven thousand dollars in bonds, which I hold for a widow. This proposition for issuing certificates is the greatest monstrosity ever proposed in a civilized legislature. There is not a member of the house who votes for this bill that will not repent of it in dust and ashes, provided he is subject to the honest sense of the American people. I thank the great God who made this country, that there is no more chance of this bill passing than there is of the country sinking into a bottomless pit of degradation. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Warner argued that the provision about twenty per cent. was in the existing law as applying to gold, and the only object of the committee on coinage was to extend the provision to silver. He had no objection, however, to its being struck out.

After further discussion, the question on the amendment that certificates may be computed as part of the lawful money reserve of the national banks, was rejected without division.

Mr. Warner offered an amendment that gold or silver bullion which shall become the property of the government by the return of certificates to the treasury in payment of dues shall be coined and paid out the same as other money. Adopted.

Mr. Garfield said that the law in reference to gold certificates had been passed at a time when the government was anxious to get, by every means it could, all the gold possible into the treasury. It had invited people who had gold bullion to come into the treasury and deposit it in order to strengthen the government. The twenty per cent. arrangement had been made in consequence of the necessities of the government, at a time when there had been a very small outstanding volume of paper money. Now, when there was a vast volume of that money, when the financial affairs of the country were adjusted on a basis of maintaining that volume at par, it was proposed to re-enact that old clause of 1863 [objecting] into it silver bullion and coin. What were the certificates to be issued for? The bill did not say they should be called gold certificates or silver certific