THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 120

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 7 3-16d; Memphis cotton, 13c; New Orleans cotton, 11 7 8c; New York cotton, 13 3-8c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley falling preceded by rising barometer, easterly veering to warmer southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by local rains.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, May 23, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.04	79	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.02	79	S.E.	Brisk.	Clr.
Louisville	30.17	67	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.09	78	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.16	72	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.13	79	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.06	80	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.13	79	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chattanooga	30.24	70	...	Calm.	Clear.

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

THE modern gospel—"Labor."

EVERY man in Memphis should be a committee of one on sanitation.

MANIFEST destiny—the possession of the Indian Territory by white men.

SENATOR BAYARD'S bill repealing the test-oath will be called up next week.

THE south was never more prosperous than at present and never had a better prospect.

CASEY YOUNG should make it a duty to have the tax of ten dollars, levied year'y, on Mississippi pilots repealed.

THE fourth of July is to be celebrated here in the most loyal style. Mr. Peter Tracy has the matter in charge and that assures its success.

EAST TENNESSEANS are happy. They are having shad to eat every day from the Holston river. Thanks to Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian institute.

SECRETARY-OF-WAR M'CRARY will take Judge Dillon's place when that gentleman retires from the United States district court for the St. Louis district, Missouri.

THE hip-pocket pistol has been laid aside since those once addicted to it have learned that the public brands all who carry concealed weapons as murderers—by intention

GOVERNOR COLQUITT, of Georgia, made a speech to the Sunday-schools of Brooklyn the other day, which was thoroughly patriotic and was received with unbounded applause.

GEORGIA is pouring peaches upon New York, and very soon West Tennessee will be pouring them on Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, as well as Kentucky. Small fruits pay, and pay well.

BY a very decided vote the people of Hempstead county, Arkansas, have resolved to change their county seat from Washington to Hope. And there is peace in the land once more!

COTTON is not the only thing that is bringing good prices. Buyers of tobacco at Clarksville, according to the *Tobacco Leaf*, are taking all grades at stiff prices. The new crop, too, is doing well.

ALL the fat's in the fire. The suits instituted by C. Amory Stevens have been adopted by the Tennessee bondholders, who hope to bring them to trial during the summer. Well, we will just have to meet and deal with them vigorously.

GOVERNOR HARRIS is still making a vigorous fight for his national quarantine bill in the senate. We hope he will win, notwithstanding the strong opposition of such States-right Republicans as Conkling and John A. Logan. These two gentlemen seem to lay great stress on the Virginia resolutions of '98.

"IF the State debt compromise is defeated in August, the people of this State," says the Knoxville *Tribune*, "will have to thank for their ruin a few political parasites, who hope to accomplish their designs by playing upon the ignorance of their readers." Our cotemporary had not heard from the bondholders when it put these words on paper. What does it think now that Eugene Kelley & Co. are going for the railroads?

COLONEL M. C. GALLAWAY, of the APPEAL, has been elected orator on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the decoration of the graves of the soldiers of Forrest's command who fell in action at Brice's cross-roads, on the tenth of June, 1864. Colonel Gallaway served on Forrest's staff throughout the war, and his old comrades are anxious that he shall participate with them on an occasion so interesting.

MR. MONEY, chairman of the house committee on postoffices and post-roads, earnestly advocates the establishment of dead-letter offices at all the great commercial centers, and has introduced a bill to that effect, which we hope will pass. There is not only a waste of time but of money in forwarding letters to the dead-letter office at Washington, only to make weight for the mails by their distribution again.

THEY have it very bad in Texas. Pulse in the nineties and temperature running away with the thermometer. So we learn from a special to the New Orleans *Times* from Dallas, which says: "There is great excitement here over the discovery of silver at Brownwood, Texas, one hundred and twenty miles southwest of Dallas. An assay of ores proves the vein to be very rich. One specimen of one hundred and twenty grains of ore contained seventy-five per cent. of silver. A daily paper has been started, claims located and hundreds of people are rushing there. Several leave here to-morrow for the mines."

THE Chicago *Times* makes the following very sensible suggestion in regard to the Indian Territory: "The tribal relation should be dissolved, and the lands in their actual occupancy allotted to the members of the tribe as individuals. From the proceeds of the sales of the remaining lands of the reservation liberal provision should be made for the aged and infirm, and for aiding the rest to fairly establish themselves on their lands. That done, and the railroad grants, which being all contingent upon the Territorial organization would else absorb the best lands, being revoked, the Territory should be open to settlement, to take its place shortly among the States of the Union. To defer this until the immigration which cannot be excluded, shall force the Territorial organization, is to leave the Indians to be despoiled."

WASHINGTON.

Important Announcement Concerning Future Movements in Four Per Cents—More Pay for the Letter-Carriers—The Estimated Labor Outlook—Congressional Proceedings.

The House Hopelessly Hitched on the Warner Silver Bill, the Republicans Refusing to Allow it to Come to a Vote—The Contagious Disease Bill Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report, $1,893,720. It has become apparent that the remainder of certificates unsold will not last more than six days longer. Applications for United States depository designation hereafter received will be declined by the department.

MORE PAY FOR THE LETTER-CARRIERS.

The house committee on appropriations to-day, by a majority vote, authorized a favorable report to be made to the house on Representative Cannon's bill making additional appropriations for the pay of letter-carriers.

THE LABOR OUTLOOK.

The general tone of the correspondence to the department of agriculture is hopeful of a revival of industry, and the surplus of unemployed labor is growing less. Good labor can generally find engagement at fair prices. Many are idle because they will not accept the reduced wages offered.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL NOT YET SIGNED.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was enrolled this afternoon. It has not yet been signed by the presiding officers of the two houses. As it could not reach the senate to receive the signature of the president *pro tem.* before the adjournment of that body till Monday, it cannot therefore be taken to the President before that day.

Representative Knott intimated to day, in a conversation, that his report on the veto of the bill to prevent military interference at elections will probably be completed for submission to the committee on judiciary early next week.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Atkins, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill and stated that he was instructed to move a concurrence in all of them. It was hardly necessary, he said, to give a reason for that instruction. There were some of the amendments in which the committee would not under other circumstances concur; for instance, the increase of the salaries of the senate officials from twenty to one hundred per cent, more than the salaries of some of the corresponding employes of the house. This increase amounted to over forty five thousand dollars. He stated in reply to Mr. Conger that the senate made no amendments to the political features of the bill. The amendments were concurred in.

The speaker called on committees for reports of a private nature.

At the expiration of the morning hour the house resumed the consideration of the Warner silver bill. The question being on laying on the table the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the eighth section and amendment. The speaker made an explanation as to the parliamentary difficulty in which the house found itself by its action yesterday, and, at his suggestion, the order for the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider was vacated, and that motion was withdrawn.

The eighth section was formally agreed to, and that section was immediately reconsidered (also formally). In this way the previous question was gotten rid of, and the section was opened to amendment. Thereupon Mr. Belford moved to amend his amendment of yesterday by striking out the words "standard silver dollars" and inserting the words "coin of same metal," so as to provide that certificates for gold or silver bullion shall be issued at its average market value in standard coin of the same metal.

Mr. Garfield made a point of order that the house having already ordered in the words "standard silver dollars," a motion to strike them out wasn't in order. After discussion the point of order was overruled, and Mr. Ewing explained the object of his amendment as being to fix the price of gold bullion at its value in gold dollars, and the price of silver bullion at its value in the standard silver dollars.

The question was raised by Mr. Beck and discussed by him and Mr. Garfield as to why the government should pay in Denver the price of silver in New York, and then bear the expense of transporting it to Washington or New York, and Mr. Warner replied that that was exactly what the government did now.

On motion of Messrs. Daggett and Maginnis, the words "Carson City, Nevada, and government assay offices" were inserted in the eighth section, and then that section was adopted as a whole—yeas, 101; nays, 72. As it now stands, it reads as follows:

"The secretary of the treasury is authorized and required to receive deposits of gold and silver coin and gold or silver bullion with the treasurer or any other treasurer of the United States, or to receive bullion deposited with the assistant superintendent of the branch mint at Denver, Colorado, or with the superintendent of the branch mint at Carson City and of government assay offices in sums of not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations at the discretion of the depositor of not less than five nor less than five dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin or bullion deposited for or representing certificates of deposit shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand, and the certificates representing the coin in the treasury, together with those issued for the bullion deposited, shall be received in payment for all dues to the United States, including customs imports; provided, that all the certificates for gold or silver bullion shall be issued at the average market value of such bullion in standard coin of the same metal in New York and San Francisco for the week next preceding such deposit; and provided further, that the gold or silver bullion which shall have been the property of the government by the return of the certificates to the treasury in the payment of duties thereto shall be coined and paid out the same as other money."

Mr. Claflin—This gives back to the bullionists the sixteen per cent. taken from them by amendments to the fourth section.

Mr. Warner—No, sir, it gives to bullionists nothing. If there is any profit in it, it goes to Gould.

Mr. Claflin—Not under this amendment.

Mr. Marsh said that he had examined the amendment just offered and found it did not conflict with the amendment offered by himself to the fourth section and adopted. The amendment of the gentleman from Ohio [Warner] did not change his amendment one jot or tittle, and hoped the gentleman on his side would vote for it, because he feared if it were not voted that the gentlemen on the other side would get in an amendment which would nullify his amendment to the fourth section.

Mr. Cannon said he would vote to strike out the section because it repealed the Bland bill. As the law now stood there must be two million dollars coined every month. If the Bland bill was repealed he thought he had the right to doubt whether there would be any considerable amount of bullion deposited under the provisions of this bill. The gentlemen would wake up some day and find that in their desire for additional silver coinage they had lost what they already had. He didn't believe the section should be adopted except with an amendment that in the event bullion be not deposited to the extent of two millions a month the secretary of the treasury shall enforce the provisions of the Bland bill.

Mr. Warner signified his willingness to accept the amendment. He thought, however, that it was impossible that bullion to the amount of two million dollars should not go into the mints every month. The bill would transfer the question of coinage from the secretary of the treasury to the people who owned bullion. [Laughter and cries of "That's just it" on the Republican side.]

Mr. Conger—Yes, we have seen the people who owned the bullion in the lobbies yesterday and to-day.

Mr. Wilbur—It is one of the biggest jobs ever perpetrated in this congress.

Mr. Cannon said that either through design, mistake or ignorance, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Warner] came in with words of sweetness in his mouth to kill it.

Mr. Warner—Oh, no.

Mr. Cannon—Then, to prove it, I ask the gentleman to admit an amendment authorizing the secretary to enforce the Bland bill.

Mr. Warner—I will not object to it.

Mr. Robeson—The language of this amendment [Mr. Warner's], as I understand it, is that the market value shall be rated in coin of the same until at its legal-tender value. What does "rated" mean?

Mr. Warner—"Rated" is a synonymous term.

Mr. Robeson—That it shall be received at its market value in coin of the same coin.

Mr. Robeson—That would not accomplish the object of the bullionists.

Mr. Warner—But if there is any profit the bullion-dealer gets it. [Loud laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Robeson—That is it, and the government does not get it.

Mr. Warner—That was a *lapsus linguæ*. [Laughter.] If there is any profit the government gets it. The other side of the house has insisted that under free coinage there would be a profit somewhere, and I have framed my amendment so that if there be a profit the government gets it.

Mr. Robeson—Do you not pay one hundred cents for bullion worth eighty-five cents; and do you not therefore pay a profit of fifteen cents to the owner of the bullion?

Mr. Warner answered in the negative.

Mr. Robeson—I submit it to the judgment of every reasonable man that Mr. Warner consented to strike out the word "rated" from the amendment.

Mr. Conger—Why, have we to strike out one by one all these words in favor of the bullionists?

Mr. Robeson—If the gentleman wants to satisfy anybody, let him strike out the word "rated" and the words "legal-tender value."

Mr. Warner—Oh, that is another thing. I have stricken out the word "rated."

Mr. Cannon proceeded to reduce the amendment he had indicated in writing, which called forth the sarcastic inquiry from Mr. Garfield as to whether the text of the bill was absolutely perfect.

Mr. Warner—It is as correct as the act of 1873, which my colleague says he voted for without knowing what was in it.

Mr. Fort suggested that Mr. Warner was getting the bill into a muddle.

Mr. Warner replied that he was satisfied with the bill, but was willing to accept Mr. Cannon's amendment.

Mr. Cannon therefore submitted his amendment as follows: "Provided that in the event that silver bullion is not deposited under the provisions of this act, available for coinage to the extent of two million dollars a month, then the secretary of the treasury shall continue to purchase, under the provisions of the law of February 28, 1878, sufficient silver bullion to coin two million dollars per month."

Mr. Warner accepted this amendment, and his own amendment, as thus amended, was adopted—yeas, 97; nays, 88.

Mr. Buckner inquired if it was in order now to offer a substitute for the whole bill.

The speaker replied that it was not.

The question then recurred on the tenth section, which provides that after the passage of this act the President shall signify to such foreign governments as he may deem advisable that the United States is ready to co-operate with other nations to establish a common ratio between gold and silver.

Mr. Conger moved to strike out "after the passage of this act," as congress wanted the President to do that thing sometime. [Laughter.]

Mr. Warner stated that he had no objection to striking out those words.

On motion of Mr. Reagan, the whole section was stricken out.

Mr. Warner then moved an amendment to the ninth section, which provides that only coin of smaller denominations than one dollar shall be fabricated on government account. The amendment is to make the section read as follows: "From and after the passage of this act (except as provided in section 8) only coins of less denomination than one dollar shall be fabricated on government account, but the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be coined (up to the full capacity of the mints in connection with other coins) the gold and silver bullion into bars and coin for depositors, and precedence shall be given in the order in which deposits are made, but this provision shall not prohibit the delivery of coin or stamped bars in exchange for bullion as soon as its value is ascertained; provided, that in determining the average market value of bullion for the purpose of ascertaining the charge for converting same into coin (as provided by section 32,524 of the revised statutes, as amended by the fourth section of this act), said market rate shall be the value of bullion rated in coin of the same metal at its legal-tender value in the cities of New York and San Francisco for the week preceding said deposit."

Mr. Gillette offered the following as an additional section: "All the gold and silver certificates provided for by this act shall be full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except otherwise provided by contract." Rejected—yeas, 73; nays, 130.

All the Greenbackers who voted voted aye, and two Republicans, Messrs. Daggett and Warner. All the others in the affirmative were Democrats.

Mr. Mills offered the following as an additional section: "Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the coinage of silver except into standard dollars." Agreed to without division.

Mr. Farr desired to offer an amendment providing that members of congress shall be paid only in standard silver dollars; but Mr. Warner declined to yield for that purpose, and insisted on the previous question on the final section, which repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Garfield suggested that that section would repeal all the statutes of the United States, for they were all inconsistent with this bill. [Laughter on the Republican side]

Mr. Warner retorted that it would repeal the fraudulent statute which his colleague (Garfield) had helped to pass. That was the main use of it. [Laughter on the Republican side, it being understood that other amendments were to be offered which would be cut off by the previous question.

Mr. Mitchell asked Mr. Warner to let him offer an amendment, but Mr. Warner declined to have it either offered or read.

Mr. Ryan claimed that he had offered a substitute for the bill some weeks ago, and that the house should be allowed to have a vote upon it.

Mr. Belford asked Mr. Warner to let the house adjourn without further action on the bill, and let the bill be printed, so the members could vote upon it to-morrow understandingly. He was sure it would then have a larger majority than if pressed to a vote this evening.

Mr. Warner—I have made that proposition.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Ohio [Warner] desires to have the bill read a third time and to have the previous question seconded on the passage of the bill, and to have the yeas and nays recorded and to have the vote taken to-morrow.

Mr. Conger—But we do not want to have the previous question ordered.

As the opposite side of the house could not come to any agreement on this point, the Republicans resorted to filibustering tactics, their first movement in that direction being a motion by Mr. White that when the house adjourned to-day it will be till Monday next.

This motion was rejected by a vote of 26 to 118.

A motion to adjourn was then voted down, and the question came up on seconding the previous question on the last section of the bill. The previous question was seconded, and the last section of the bill agreed to.

Mr. Warner then moved the previous question on engrossment and third reading of the bill. Opposition to the previous question was made on the Republican side, on the ground that that would preclude the offering of amendments to-morrow. The Democrats, however, insisted that the bill should be advanced to the point where a vote could be taken to-morrow on its passage.

A motion to fix a time to adjourn was made on the Republican side, and was defeated—yeas, 77; nays, 95.

Then the question recurred on the second previous question, and the yeas and nays were demanded, and none in the negative, the Republicans declining to vote).

Then there was a call of the house, and, though the call showed there were one hundred and fifty-four members present, more than a quorum, the doors of the hall were closed, and the Speaker stated that it was now in order to offer excuses for absentees, pending which another motion to adjourn was made and voted down.

Mr. McKenzie then moved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to take into custody and bring to the bar of the house absent members as were absent without excuse, agreed to.

After several roll-calls on dilatory motions, the sergeant-at-arms announced that he had succeeded with twenty-one members in his custody. Taking a noisy and amusing scenes took place when the delinquent members were brought in, each having an excuse for their absence, the favorite excuse seeming to be, "The pangs of hunger."

Mr. Wright, one of the delinquents, offered as an excuse that he was a very old man—in point of years the father of the house. He was released from custody, though it was suggested that the "father of the house" should have remained to take care of his very unruly children.

Mr. Reed, another delinquent, said he had been detained by a discussion with a stranger on the subject of finance.

Mr. O'Mahon moved that in view of what the stranger must have suffered, the gentleman from Maine be discharged. The motion was agreed to, amid loud laughter.

The delinquent members were discharged with costs, and then Robeson moved to adjourn.

The motion was again rejected.

Another batch of delinquents was presented by the doorkeeper. Their several excuses were satisfactory, that of Mr. Bergman being that he had been detained in his Turkish cabinet, where he undergaud the silver bill, and he had left the hall to get his dinner, and they were discharged without costs. As soon as these cases were disposed of, the doorkeeper appeared, having in custody Messrs. Bliss, Chittenden and Lynch. Mr. Bliss was first interrogated as to what excuse he had to offer for his absence. His answer was that he had some very important business which required his attention. He had another reason.

Mr. Wright, interrupting—Prove an *alibi*, Mr. Bliss. [Laughter.]

His next reason was that he did not think there was really any business going on that required the presence of members. He did not know whether that was a good reason or not.

Mr. Wright—Oh, no; that is not a good reason.

Mr. Chittenden was the next delinquent who was called on for an excuse, which he gave satisfactorily, some one suggesting before he commenced that there should be no "cuss-talk."

Mr. Scott also explained his absence satisfactorily, and he and the others were discharged without costs.

A suggestion having been made that Mr. Garfield had escaped from arrest, the sergeant-at-arms (Springer), after receiving a private report from the deputy sergeant-at-arms, stated that the officer had Mr. Garfield in custody, and that it was some oversight that gentleman was now out of custody.

Thereupon Mr. Conger inquired satirically whether the sergeant-at-arms had need of troops. [Laughter.] If so, he was prepared to vote him any assistance necessary.

At ten o'clock the house voted down another motion to adjourn, the Democrats voting solidly against it, and there is no indication of a tendency to yield on the other side of the house.

12 P. M.—The house has just voted down a motion to adjourn, and another call of the house is now in progress. The indications now are that there will be an all night session, as both sides are uncompromising.

12:30 A.M.—Mr. Hurd, claiming to represent twenty Democrats who favored honest money, desired to submit a proposition to the house, but, amid some excitement, objection was made to his proceeding by Messrs. M'Mahon, Warner and others, who claimed that he did not represent twenty Democrats on this floor.

1:45 A.M.—At this hour the condition of affairs is unchanged. The house is awaiting the report of the sergeant-at-arms, who is out searching for absentees. Many members are asleep upon the lounges at the rear of their desks, while the remaining are engaged in conversation. Every now and then a compromise is suggested, but it is invariably met with objection, and there is every prospect that the session will continue all night. The house was still in session at three o'clock.

IN THE SENATE.

The senate took up the bill making subsidiary coins exchangeable for lawful money of the United States, and to make such coins legal-tender in all sums up to twenty dollars.

The committee's amendment to substitute "ten" for "twenty" was discussed.

The bill was supported by Senators Bayard, Booth, Ferry and Kernan, and opposed by Senators Thurman and Edmunds.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over, and the senate took up the contagious diseases bill.

Senator Morgan moved to amend so that the act should not remain in force for more than four years from its passage. This legislation, he said, was experimental, and should not take the form of establishing a permanent system which it might be difficult to get rid of if it proved unsatisfactory.

The amendment was adopted.

Senator Jones (Fla.), moved to insert the words "any merchant-ship or vessel," for "any vessel engaged in the transportation of goods or persons." The desultory employment of some vessels trading with Florida ports could hardly be called transportation of goods or persons. Adopted.

Senator Whyte moved to strike out the clause punishing violations of the rules of State boards of health and rules of sanitary associations. He could not support a bill allowing such associations to make criminal laws.

Senator Harris moved an amendment which would substitute "rules and regulations made in pursuance of this act," for "rules and regulations of sanitary associations." Adopted.

Senator White thereupon omitted reference to sanitary associations in his amendment, and, as thus modified it was adopted.

In deference to the views of several senators, Senator Harris moved to reduce the penalty named in the bill from five thousand to one thousand dollars. He thought that one large enough to effect the desired object. Adopted.

A motion by Senator Teller, to strike out the clause making the fine a lien upon the vessel, was rejected.

Senator Edmunds opposed the bill on constitutional grounds, and thought the senators on the other side who supported it were inconsistent in arguing lately in favor of keeping the Federal power from interfering with the States in certain matters, and voting now to put violations of State laws within Federal jurisdiction in another matter. In this case he himself thought the State law should be dominant, because he believed that congress has no right to regulate the health laws in the way proposed by the bill. He did not think the supervision of the health of the people was one of the powers delegated by the States to the Federal government.

A discussion ensued between Senator Lamar, who cited the law of 1796 as the precedent for this bill, and Senator Edmunds, who denied the analogy between the two.

Senator Blaine thought the general government was authorized to establish a national quarantine and that it ought to exercise power and protect the general health.

Senator Edmunds said no such power had been delegated to the United States, and if the general government could interfere in health regulations it could also interfere with everything else that goes in the State.

Senator Blaine said that congress had regulated commerce between the States and even within the boundaries of individual States in the interest of health.

Senator Edmunds replied that this bill had nothing to do with commerce, except as a pretext for its enactment. It proposed to regulate the health laws *per se*. Under it a man might be punished for its violation the moment he reached a port.

After some further remarks in support of the bill by Senator Call, it was reported back to the senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole agreed to. It was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 34; nays 12.

YEAS.

Bailey,	Hampton,	Maxey,
Beck,	Harris,	Paddock,
Blaine,	Houston,	Pendleton,
Booth,	Ingalls,	Saunders,
Burnside,	Jonas,	Slater,
Call,	Jones [Fla.],	Vance,
Cameron [Pa.],	Kellogg,	Voorhees,
Cameron [Wis.],	Kirkwood,	Walker,
Coke,	Lamar,	Williams,
Farley,	M'Millan,	Withers.
Garland,	M'Pherson,	
Gordon,		

NAYS.

Allison,	Kernan,	Rollins,
Chandler,	Logan,	Teller.
Eaton,	Morgan,	Whyte,
Hoar,	Morrill,	Windom.

Senators Conkling, Dawes and Edmunds, who would have voted nay, were paired with Senators M'Donald, Platt and Ferry, who would have voted yea.

On motion of Senator M'Pherson, the senate took up the senate bill relative to the transportation of animals.

Without taking action thereon the senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned until Monday.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate in executive session resumed consideration of the subject of army promotions, the pending question being on the adoption of the resolution reported from the judiciary committee several weeks ago, as amended by action of the majority last Monday. That resolution transferred the committee's resolution into a declaration that the prohibitory clause of the act of June, 1878, is not now in force, and that therefore pending nominations for appointments and promotions in the army above the rank of captain may be legally confirmed. The resolution as thus amended was adopted without further discussion by a vote of yeas, 25; nays, 24.

Unless this action be reversed or suspended, a motion to reconsider which may be made at either of the next two executive sessions, it will be promptly followed by the confirmation of numerous nominations that have been held back in the military committee to await the senate's decision of the legal question involved in all of them. They number three or four hundred.

The legislative appropriation bill has not yet reached the President, but it will probably be received by the executive to-morrow, in which case the veto will be sent in Monday.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE

Of a Former Prominent Newspaper Man at Grenada, Mississippi—A Dose of Morphine and a Locomotive do the Work.

Special to the Appeal.]

GRENADA, May 23.—G. W. Hinckle, late of Atlanta, Georgia, and once a prominent newspaper man, committed suicide here this morning. It is believed that he took a dose of morphine, lay down on the railroad track two miles south of this place and was run over by the two o'clock train this morning, his body being discovered on the track by the north-bound passenger-train after daylight this morning. It is supposed it was a case of temporary insanity. He had been here about two months. It is supposed he was highly connected in Tennessee. He has a son and daughter living near Lexington. His effects are at the hotel at this place.

A. N. B.

A TREACHEROUS BULLET

From Captain Hall's Pistol Pierces Its Own Heart while he is Trying to Avenge Himself upon his Wife's Paramour.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Captain W. R. Hall, of the United States beacon-light steamer Lily, lying near the village of Waynesville, Ohio, a short distance from this city, for some time past has suspected his wife with having improper relations with Dr. J. B. Hough, his family physician. Last night Captain Hall left home ostensibly for Cincinnati, but returned and concealed himself in his house. This morning he surprised them in the parlor, and drawing a large-sized revolver fired at Hough but without effect. He then began clubbing the doctor with his pistol, and while doing so it was discharged, the ball entering Hough's heart and killing him instantly. Hough is seriously injured.

CABLE NEWS.

ROME, May 23.—The senate has appointed a supplementary convention in regard to the St. Gothard railway.

A Deficit in the Spanish Budget.

PARIS, May 23.—A Madrid letter says: "A deficit of eighty million francs in the Spanish budget for the current year is expected. Next year there will probably be a greater deficit."

Free Bridge Tolls.

LONDON, May 23.—Five of the Thames bridges, namely: The Lambeth, Vauxhall, Albert, Battersea and Chelsea will be freed from tolls to-morrow, leaving only three toll bridges within the metropolitan area, all of them west of Battersea. They will also be freed shortly.

Incendiary Threats.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—There has been a panic at Samara in consequence of placards announcing that the town would be burned on the thirteenth of May. The fire brigade paraded the streets all night. The St. Petersburg police have been reinforced by one hundred and fifty soldiers.

Germany and France Co-Operating on the Greek Question.

LONDON, May 23.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that Germany and France are co-operating heartily on the Greek question.

Russia is about to add a number of swift cruisers to her fleet.

The match between Plaisted and Nicholson has not yet been arranged because of the latter's backer being temporarily absent.

The Food Supply for the English Markets.

LONDON, May 23.—At meeting of the Royal agricultural society yesterday the counsel were recommended to instruct the qualified commissioners to obtain and publish separate and reliable reports as to the corn and meat-raising capabilities of the United States, Canada, Russia, India and Australia, with regard to the probable food supply intended for the English market.

The Elliott-Hanlon Contest.

NEWCASTLE, May 23.—Both Elliott and Hanlon are out twice daily. Plaisted accompanies Hanlon. On Thursday Hanlon traversed the course, doing the greater part at thirty-four strokes a minute. In the afternoon, on the return journey from Elswick to Scottswood, he did thirty-three to thirty-four strokes against stream. He was about one hundred yards ahead of Plaisted when sighted.

A Novelty in Sports.

LONDON, May 23.—The latest novelty in athletic contests is a six days swimming-match at the Lambeth baths gymnasium, which began last Monday at eleven o'clock. Last night the scores stood as follows: Captain Webb, who swam across the British channel, 57 miles; G. Fearn, of Wordsworth, who made such a close contest for the lords and commons five-miles last summer, 49 miles; W. Beckwith, 32 miles; J. M. Taylor, who won the amateur championship at Newcastle, 21 miles.

Railways Merged.

ST. PAUL, May 23.—The purchasers of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad at the first sale under mortgage foreclosure, being the holders of the bonds, held a meeting to-day and organized under the name of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitiba railroad company. By-laws, etc., were adopted and the following board of directors elected: Geo. Stephens, Montreal; J. S. O'Barnes, New York; Donald A. Smith, Winnepeg; Norman W. Kittson, J. W. Hill, A. H. Bigelow and R. B. Galasha, St. Paul. The board afterward met and elected the following officers: President, Geo. Stephens; vice-president, Norman W. Kittson; secretary and treasurer, Edward Sawyer.

A DISCOURAGING EXHIBIT

For the Creditors of "Old Memphis"—The Assets will not Pay More than Fifteen per Cent. of the Debt, which Amounts to More than $4,500,000.

A Statement that Makes Short Work with the Long Rows of Figures that Used to Dazzle Sanguine Citizens and Excite the Cupidity of the Mandamus Fiend.

Yesterday the United States court receiver, Judge T. J. Latham, filed his second report with the United States court, on the subject of the financial condition of the old corporation of Memphis. The report is as follows:

Robert Garrett & Sons et al. vs. the City of Memphis et al.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Courts of the United States for the Sixth Judicial Circuit and Western District of Tennessee:

Herewith I have the honor to submit a report of the financial condition of the city of Memphis, in the preparation of which I have been engaged, together with such clerical aid as was necessary, since my appointment on the thirteenth of February last. The almost total suspension of the payment of taxes during the last two months, owing to pending litigation, has furnished opportunity for a more thorough and detailed examination than would otherwise have been possible. The showing now presented as to the value of assets, based on back taxes, differs so widely from the opinion generally entertained it is proper I should state that the utmost care has been exercised in its preparation. Indeed the footings, numerous as they are, have in every instance been verified, either by reverse additions or by different accountants. The details of which the results are based, comprising nearly five hundred double sheets of figures, are too voluminous to make part of this report, but are open to inspection. They were ascertained by a careful examination of every unpaid item of taxes, in thirty-five volumes of tax-books, through a period of twenty-five years.

THE LIABILITIES.

It will be seen that the liabilities in round numbers exceed $4,500,000. This is the amount as shown by the books, except an indebtedness of about $30,000 to $40,000 (which, though not on the books, because largely including amounts incurred in January, 1879) has come to my knowledge, and which will quite certainly be filed against the city. As estimates of liabilities are usually under stated rather than over the actual amount, I do not look for much, if any, reduction of the figures above given.

THE ASSETS.

In regard to the $1,430,000, as the reported value of the assets, it should be stated that $942,000 represents the full amount due (exclusive of interest) on real estate from 1856 to 1877 inclusive. From this is to be deducted assessments on a considerable amount of valuable property occupied by the government during several years of war, there are a few other amounts doubtless uncollectible in consequence of prior agreements with the city, and from other causes. Again, an allowance must be made for taxes on property which is of less value than the aggregate amount of State, county and city taxes due, the owners frequently having a prior lien. It has been impossible in the short time since my appointment to arrive at a definite estimate of the loss from the above-named sources, but I suppose it might be stated at from $100,000 to $150 000, leaving due on taxes prior to 1878, say $800,000. This deficit is the full face value of the taxes on all real estate, for all years prior to 1878, except the deductions just named. I am informed it has been customary on all estimates at the beginning of collections for each year to deduct twenty-five per cent. from the face value of the books, the remaining seventy five per cent. being regarded as the actual value of the taxes. On this basis, the $800,000 would represent only $600,000 of available assets. It is, however, believed that this $800,000 is the sum total of uncollected remnants for twenty-two years, and consequently includes and is mainly composed of the twenty-five per cent. usually set down to loss. On this theory, therefore, it would seem unsafe to rely on more than about $300,000 to $400,000 from this source, and yet in view of the careful examination made and the reasons for it as above set forth, I feel justified in the opinion that at least $500,000 can be relied on from taxes prior to 1878. It may possibly exceed that sum, but I prefer to be within, rather than beyond a safe estimate. The face value due as taxes for 1878 is $475,000. This includes not only taxes on realty, but personalty and merchant's tax also. The trustee in charge of the books estimates their actual value at $385,000, after deducting the twenty-five per cent. for losses, reductions, etc. Allowing $500,000 for the year prior to 1878, we have a total from all taxes of $835,000, besides the $81,000 cash on hand after distributing $7413 to police and firemen, leaving only other fund worth estimating as available for the reduction of the city debt is $46,000 due in bonds by the estate of R. C. Brinkley, which will reduce the bonded debt that amount, and perhaps $20,000 from other items, giving a grand total of $936,000. My estimate of the assets can, in my judgment, fairly exceed $1,000,000 to $1,100,000 on the total net value.

ASSETS VS. LIABILITIES.

From the foregoing it is clear that the total assets amount to less than twenty-five per cent. of the total liabilities. But fully one-half of the assets consist of taxes levied for special purposes. Assuming that the taxes when collected will be applied to the purposes for which they were assessed, the result must be when all was distributed, that certain kinds of indebtedness, viz: mandamus and judgment debts, would be about half discharged; sundry indebtedness and the Brown debt fully paid; while the other indebtedness would be reduced say fifteen per cent., about sufficient to pay the interest two to three years. The interest on the debt in excess of the assets, exceeds $220,000 per annum. Now suppose it possible to collect and distribute all the taxes in three years, and that the amount realized shall net $1,200,000, we will then have, after exhausting all the available assets now on hand, an excess and balance of $400,000.

REFLECTIONS.

This is surely a most discouraging prospect, but the facts will not sustain a more favorable showing. While strict exactness is by no means claimed for all the foregoing estimates, depending as they do on future collections, I am quite confident that the conclusion reached is fully as satisfactory as will ever be realized. In the foregoing calculations nothing is allowed on account of personal or merchant's tax prior to 1878; the prospect of realizing anything from that source is too doubtful to consider. A comparison with former statements will disclose the omission also of various items from the list of assets. Among others are the following.

First.—Interest due by purchase of city stock in the Memphis and Charleston railroad company, $29,166. Under the compromise made with the city in December last it is claimed this amount was settled, and such is my construction of the agreement.

Second.—An item of $38,000 against the Gayoso house, under a mortgage. The property is of less value than prior liens on it.

Third.—A debt of over $13,000 for unpaid balance on the purchase of the *Avalanche* building on Jefferson street. The property was long since sold under decree of the court, and the title is in Colonel W. F. Taylor. It is sufficient to say that the asset is worthless, and is dropped out of the list.

OTHER ITEMS.

There is an $8000 item included under the first heading of assets, which, though retained, is purely delusive. I refer to the $8000 of bonds held on a call for a city debt. As they are classed as liabilities in the bonded debt account, if the debt for which they are pledged were paid, of course they could be then retired, and, consequently, reduce the bonded debt $8000, but it will be time enough to make that substraction when the principal is paid.

I respectfully call attention to the fact, in connection with my expense account filed herewith, that in the $960 of disbursements nearly $200 is for account on tax books, printing and stationery, including 7000 tax bills for different years, and a copy of the books for 1877 previously contracted for by the late collector at $100, all of which is now on hand and sufficient, or nearly so, to furnish the office one or two years. It also includes the pay of a special night-watchman for four months. The water-pipes and roof of the city hall have received the repairs much needed. The total expenses of the office proper for the three months is less than $500, as appears by the account herewith filed. All of which is submitted, subject to the approval of the court.

T. J. LATHAM, Receiver.

NASHVILLE.

A Commissioner Appointed to Settle with Back Tax-Collectors, and to Take Possession of Lands Sold for Taxes.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, May 23.—Comptroller Gaines has appointed Major James Glover a commissioner to settle with revenue officers for all back taxes collected by them, but not reported, and Treasurer Polk has appointed him to take possession of lands sold for taxes prior to 1876, if the taxes are not paid on demand.

THE TEST CASE.

The Bondholding