THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880. VOL. XXXIX—NUMBER 9

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10—1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, westerly winds, back to southerly and cooler, followed by stationary or higher temperature, rising, followed by stationary barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, { Friday, January 9, 1880, 10:38 p.m.

Place of observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.00	55	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
Galveston	30.05	67	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	30.05	67	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.13	47	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.01	50	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	30.10	60	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy
New Orleans	30.00	68	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.03	66			Clear.
Vicksburg	30.05	63	S.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Little Rock	30.12	59	N.	Gentle.	Clear.

D. P. FLANNERY, Corp. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SENATOR WHYTE, of Maryland, is willing to be re-elected. The people of Baltimore are for him.

THE New-York *Bulletin* has an account of a "giant motor" which is to supersede steam and revolutionize the industry of the world. It is run by bisulphide of carbon and petroleum. Is this another Keely farce?

THE king of Abyssinia is the last person to be afflicted with the railway fever. He is about to have such a highway constructed between the capital of his territory, Adua, and Aliko, a port on the Red sea.

GOVERNOR BISHOP'S message reports the railroad interests of Ohio to be in a healthier condition than at any former period. Their outstanding debt, floating and bonded, is greatly decreased on account of the late abundant harvest and the improved financial condition of the country.

MR. TUCKER, of Virginia, a leading member of the ways and means committee, favors refunding two hundred millions in bonds bearing three and a half per cent. interest, on Mr. Wood's plan, as a test of the market, and if it is then deemed advisable, lowering the rate to three per cent. on the remainder.

THERE lives in New Haven, Connecticut, a man who can lift eighteen hundred pounds without artificial aid, and another who can lift seven hundred pounds with one hand. We want both of these men to come right on to Memphis, and each to bring a club with which to enter upon the work of the fool-killer.

THE refusal of the United States supreme court to give preference to the legal-tender test case on the calendar should, the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks, be no disappointment to the friends of honest money. They should only work all the harder and obtain the right settlement of the question in the right place—and that is congress.

Advertisers will greatly facilitate us if they will be kind enough to send in their advertisements for to-morrow's paper at as early an hour before nine o'clock this evening as possible. The APPEAL of to-morrow will be a large, forty-column paper, and of more than usual interest as to contents.

ONE Frayser, prominent as a Republican in the politics of Pennsylvania, is quite satisfied that Blaine is the first choice of the Republicans of that State for President beyond any question, but that Sherman is rapidly developing strength as second choice. When the Democrats of Maine get through with Blaine and the recent cases of bribery and corruption, the Reds of Pennsylvania may, perhaps, change their minds.

SAYS the New York *Herald*: "Baby-murder will never be popular in that land [Ireland] of affectionate fathers and mothers. England's wars are not bloody enough to sweep off the Irish lads in a blaze of glory at the rate of half a million a year, and therefore unless they will face famine at home they must accept exile and must eat in bitterness and tears the broiled tenderloin steaks and wheat bread of America, with Orange county butter."

THE most obvious reflection suggested by the quarrel between Chili and Peru, the *Saturday Review* thinks, is that it was a misfortune that the old Spanish viceroyalties should have been transformed into independent republics and not into States of a federal union. A dispute about mineral or alkali fields would have been properly submitted to a court of law if the rival claimants had not had separate governments to which they could appeal.

BAYARD again indorsed. The Honest Money league, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Tuesday adopted resolutions declaring that the integrity of the government, the interest of business, and the establishment of specie resumption and a sound monetary system demand the repeal of the legal-tender quality of United States notes, practically as contemplated by the resolutions recently introduced in the United States senate by Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.

THE country is largely with Senator Bayard. At Washington a great many petitions have been received, chiefly from New York and New England and from some of the cities of the middle States, asking the passage of his resolution, which the petitions claim will encourage business enterprise, revive confidence in permanent investments, give more extended employment to labor, secure to honest toil its just reward, be a sheet-anchor to business and discourage the spirit of speculation which causes fluctuation in prices and uncertainty in trade.

NASHVILLE is exceedingly fortunate in having such a citizen as E. W. Cole. He is to her worth his weight in gold. On Tuesday last, he, representing the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, and Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, representing the Western and Atlantic railroad, connecting lines between Atlanta and St. Louis, made a contract with the Georgia Central railroad by which the lines of the latter and its steamers pass under the control of the joint management of the two first named companies, thus giving a through line from St. Louis to New York via Savannah.

IN Greenville, Mississippi, a few days ago, a party of five flatboatmen were arrested charged with killing City Marshal M'Guire. They were lodged in jail. The same night a party of M'Guire's friends broke into the jail, fired upon the prisoners until the lights were put out, killing two and wounding three so badly that their lives are despaired of. A jury of inquest sitting in view of M'Guire's body subsequently discovered that the man who killed the marshal was James Brown, who escaped in a skiff, while the men who were killed and wounded by M'Guire's over-zealous friends are innocent of any complicity in the deed. Could anything be more eloquent than this of the cruelty and injustice of lynch law.

A STRONG argument for small sewers is furnished by the explosion, on the fifth instant, of sewer gas in the Forty-second street sewer, New York, which is one of the mains of that city. The cause of the explosion seems to have been that Captain Williams's street-cleaners have been sweeping the liquid mud of the streets into the sewers until they have been choked, the sewer gas then generated, and, finding no means of exit, an explosion was the natural result. Such an accident would be impossible in a small-pipe sewer.

WE are promised in a few days an official expose of revenue frauds in Louisiana that will startle John Sherman, some of whose friends are implicated. Morris Marks, the principal, and three or four others are implicated in the swindle, all of them being Republicans of good standing, who were warmly indorsed for the places by the Radicals of Louisiana, including the distinguished members of the returning board. Commissioner Raum has for private secretary H. Colquest Clarke, Kellogg's former shrewd and unscrupulous secretary, who has been openly charged with using his present position to aid his friends in Louisiana in their dealings with the revenue department.

SOONER than we expected, Mr. Edison has answered, through the New York *Sun*, the banter of Mr. Sawyer. He says:

I haven't time to bother with Mr. Sawyer or his chalk lines. I am always ready to explain matters connected with my light to any one who really is earnest. But this man deals in absurdities. The secret of his asinosity is in me lies in the fact that I refused to have any business transactions with him. The Wundermann principle I discovered and experimented upon nearly two years ago. I found it to be impracticable and costly, and did not take the trouble to patent it. This is the principle upon which Mr. Sawyer's light is constructed. Some time ago Sawyer wrote me a note, which I still have. It was couched in language something like this: "Let bygones be bygones. Take me in with you on your light. I will meet you at the Astor house this evening at eight o'clock to talk it over." Well, I wrote him a note politely declining to meet him or to take him into partnership. He knows that I won't accept any of his absurd challenges.

Mr. Sawyer ought now to go to Menlo park, investigate thoroughly and report to the public.

NOT only the cotton dealers, but the cotton producers are interested in breaking up the railroad "pool," which is discriminating against Memphis to an extent that threatens her existence as a cotton market. By this course, the injustice of which is made manifest in the proceedings of yesterday's meeting, which we publish elsewhere, the railroads are inviting the legislation contemplated by congress, which, treating such discriminations as robbery, proposes to punish them as felonies. It really seems as if the railroads were rushing on destruction, and were determinedly working to force Federal interference to put a stop to exactions the States seem powerless or unwilling to prevent.

THE Brahmo Somaj who recently declared himself an inspired prophet, successor of all of whatever nation or name who have preceded him, a reincarnation of deity, was not long ago a pet of the Unitarians of London, who predicted great things for christianity in consequence of his preaching. He seemed to be in perfect accord with that denomination, and one of the noblest tributes to the character and influence of the founder of christianity, as well as the most subtle analysis of the mental organization of Jesus, is from the pen of Keshub Chunder Sen himself. Pronouncing Him a true Oriental, the writer insisted that none but Orientals could fully understand His teachings, and that no other spiritual guide could so perfectly satisfy the necessities of the Asiatic mind. And yet Brother Somaj is once more joined to his idols.

GOVERNOR GARCELON, of Maine, who, throughout the political troubles in that State, has shown himself to be a man of inflexible will, is said also to resemble Andrew Jackson physically. He is a remarkable and God fearing man. He is seventy-two years of age, and is described by one who knows him well as having been all his life the recipient of high honors in the medical profession, and looked up to as a man of great erudition in matters surgical. He is thoroughly honest, a capital physician, and exceedingly kind-hearted, and has hosts of friends all over the State. He is noted for his integrity, and when he is once satisfied of the right, he will not be swerved from his purpose. He is too old a man to do anything that would make a blot upon such an upright life. Men hardly live so long in the world as he without their greater nature cropping out, if such exists; and Garcelon has always been a man of uprightness and integrity.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

Will Read the Following from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Govern Themselves Accordingly—Will M. M. Phis Win?

OFFICE OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
NASHVILLE, TENN., January 8, 1880.

By request, S. Y. Caldwell, Esq., superintendent of public schools, Nashville, has kindly assisted in framing the rules herewith transmitted, for governing the award of the Peabody medals, donated by the board of trust, through Hon. Barnas Sears, D.D., general agent of the fund. They are published and distributed for the benefit of teachers, directors and superintendents. Being limited to the distribution of one hundred medals, no school can receive more than one medal, which must be awarded in strict conformity with these rules. The competition, supposed to be promoted for the attainment in excellence in scholarship, attendance and deportment, should stimulate without pride; and defeat should be accepted without jealousy. While such striving should be encouraged, those who may fail to win the prize should not be discouraged in endeavor; but should seek to illustrate, by a modest submission, how they can pass through the highest ordeal of character with grace and cheerfulness. Respectfully, LEON TROUSDALE,
State Superintendent.

Rules for the award of the Peabody medals—The bronze medals donated by the trustees of the Peabody educational fund, for the encouragement of pupils in public grammar schools and secondary institutions of learning, are to be bestowed upon meritorious pupils, in accordance with the following resolutions only, viz:

1. The medals shall be bestowed upon the pupil obtaining the highest average of per cent. in attendance, deportment and scholarship, for the current session of the school.

2. The per cent. in scholarship must be attained in grammar schools, on written examination in at least the four regularly required branches—arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and history of the United States; and in high schools, academies, or other secondary institutions, on written examination in the corresponding higher branches—advanced mathematics, language, elementary sciences, and history.

3. It is expressly stipulated that no medal shall be awarded to a general average per cent. less than ninety.

4. The record of attendance shall be kept in the school register prescribed by the public school register, and that of deportment, by the teachers in charge of the classes. The questions for the examinations shall also be made out by them, and their shall value the papers made out by the pupils. These papers shall be filed for inspection by the board making the final decision and the award of the medal.

5. The board of award for bestowing the medal shall be composed of the principal of the school, the county or city superintendent of schools, and one competent person, selected by the district board of directors or board of education.

6. Schools which may propose, in accordance with these rules, to award these medals to the most meritorious pupil, will notify the State superintendent of public schools at least by the first day of May, 1880.

7. The awards must be reported by the board of award, when made, to the State superintendent, through a written communication, which shall specifically designate the place, name and rank of the school, the percentage of merit received by the successful scholar, with the age and name in full, which shall be inscribed in a roll of honor in the office of the superintendent, to be kept and known as the Peabody roll of medalists.

LEON TROUSDALE,
State Superintendent Public Schools.
S. Y. CALDWELL,
Superintendent City Schools, Nashville.
NASHVILLE, January 8, 1880.

FEDERAL MATTERS.

The National Greenback Convention to Meet at Chicago on the Tenth of June—Lapham's Bill Providing for the Refunding of Taxes Collected on Capital Employed by Bankers, Under Certain Circumstances, Favorably Considered—Star Mail Service—House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The Greenback conference fixed on June 10th as the time and Chicago the place for the national convention.

The following is the call which will be adopted:

"We have reached a crisis in our country's history and are speeding in business affairs. Our government, which was designed for the political weal of mankind, has passed under the control of bankers, stock jobbers, land grabbers and professional politicians, to the exclusion of those whose labor produces the wealth and pays its taxes. These combinations (aliens of the people) are denied or usurped by the money power. The fruits of productive enterprise are grabbed by corporate monopolies. The largest share of the accumulated wealth and undeveloped resources of the nation are concentrated in the hands of a small class, and all property interest, in the stability of our institutions on the part of a large majority of the voters is dissipated. Usurious interest and enormous idleness have filled the land with pauperism, crime and misery, and sent monious with murmurs of discontent. The very foundations of popular governments are questioned and assailed, and the republic is left in imminent peril. The people of the District of Columbia, containing a population of one hundred and sixty thousand souls, have been, by act of congress, wholly disfranchised, and laws have been enacted in various States to curtail this sacred right of suffrage, the very corner-stone of every republic. Deeply impressed by the gravity of this crisis, we cheerfully sacrifice all minor differences, and unite for the purpose of restoring the control of the government to the whole people, through representatives chosen by them untiudicmented by bribery, intimidation or sectional hate, recovering their complete sovereignty over their elections, currency, lands and lines of internal communication; and finally, to enforce by law and enforce the right of each laborer to the results of his toil. That a convention of the National Greenback-Labor party be held in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, June 9, 1880, and that the basis of representation shall be from each State four delegates and four alternates at large, and two delegates and two alternates from each congressional district, and two delegates and two alternates from each Territory and the District of Columbia.

THOMPSON H. MURCH,
Chairman Conference and Chairman Congressional Committee.
E. P. DEWEES, Chairman National Committee.

This report was adopted without debate by a unanimous rising vote.

A resolution was offered and adopted indorsing Hendrick B. Wright's homestead bill for the Weaver's bill for the equalization of soldiers' pay and bounties, but immediately after the adoption general Weaver himself put in an appearance and said that this was neither the time nor place to pass such resolutions, and that he hoped the committee would reconsider its action and allow the resolution to be withdrawn.

The motion to reconsider was adopted and the resolution was withdrawn. The conference then adjourned *sine die*.

THE NEGRO EXODUS COMMITTEE.

The special senate committee appointed to investigate the negro exodus consists of Senators Voorhees, Vance and Pendleton, Democrats, and Senators Windom and Blair, Republicans.

THE STAR ROUTE SERVICE.

Representatives Blackburn, Blount, Cannon, Clymer and Hawley, have been appointed a sub-committee to investigate the Star route service.

LAPHAM'S BANKING TAX BILL.

The house judiciary committee agreed to report favorably upon Representative Lapham's bill which provides, under certain circumstances, for the refunding of taxes collected upon the capital employed by any person in the business of banking.

HAYES-SHERMAN-GRANT.

Washington special to Byrne's *Truth*: "It is charged that a shrewd game is being played by the political chess-board as all factions by the ears, and while the high contracting parties are at each other's throats a by-and-by compromise will be made, *sotto voce*, and upon the poetic cry of 'call the country,' lay it aside for the time being. Conkling's friends, the force of just such condition of affairs Mr. Hayes twice attained the governorship of Ohio, once a seat in congress, and lastly the nomination at the Cincinnati convention. Secretary Sherman, however, has repeatedly declared that he is standing for the Presidential nomination was *de hors* that of General Grant—that the future complexion of affairs might necessitate the senate voting for a candidate, and that all other contestants would then step down and out of the running. This Secretary Sherman sentiment was absolutely sincere. President Hayes has said, and it is susceptible of proof, he preferred and would vote for General Grant for nomination. He would have forshadowed when his *other ego*, Mr. Stanley Matthews, in an address delivered before the members of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, declared for General Grant. But the sincerity of President Hayes in this regard is now seriously questioned, and shrewd observers, putting this and that together, conclude the real object of Secretary Sherman, in to Philadelphia, was not so far as alliance with the Cameronites and other supporters of General Grant, but to end that he might not be outflanked by the White House. The outposts of the situation is strengthened by a statement of Secretary Sherman, made to Hon. Ben Eggleston during the late Ohio canvass, that the breach between Senator Conkling and himself was not so wide as to prevent its being bridged over. It is fully to say General Grant cannot carry Ohio. That is more than General Garfield will doubtless receive in convention the votes of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, 46; Indiana, 30; Tennessee, 24; Virginia, 22; Michigan, 22; Georgia, 22; North Carolina, 20; Maryland, 16; Louisiana, 16; Mississippi, 16; South Carolina, 14; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 6; and Nevada, 6; total, 346. It requires 378 to nominate, and unless General Grant stands equal chance to secure the votes of West Virginia, 10; Indiana, 30; Oregon, 16; Texas, 16; Delaware, 6; Florida, 6; Kentucky, 24; Massachusetts, 26; Connecticut, 12; New Jersey, 18; Nebraska, 6; and Wisconsin, 20, total 183 missing, making 578 votes out of a convention vote of 756, including representation from the Territories and District of Columbia. Of course, these figures are open to question, but nevertheless afford matter for serious reflection."

MR BAYARD'S RESOLUTION AND THE LEGAL-TENDER TEST CASE.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN C. BROWN passed through the city yesterday on his way to Texas, where he goes to take charge of all the operations and business of the Texas and Pacific railroad, including the construction of six hundred miles of road within the next three years, contracts for which have been given out. Twenty-six hundred miles of it will carry the Texas and Pacific as far as El Paso, beyond which it may be pushed in time. Meanwhile, Governor Brown says there is no connection whatever between his company and the Southern Pacific (Huntington's) that both are working independently—one going west and the other coming east. Governor Brown is sanguine that the greatest of all opportunities to progress in the south has arrived, and he is quite satisfied that if Memphis will but improve her sanitary condition she is next in the list of the cities of the country to feel the full effects of the prosperity which he thinks has yet only dawned upon us.

LIE AND LIAR

Are the Choicest Epithets Bandied by the Opposing Political Elements Involved in the Maine Difficulty—Blaine Implicated in the Bribery.

Blaine Denounces the Charge as to Him as an "Unqualified Calumny"—Swann's Story of the Attempt to Bribe Him—A Panicky Feeling at Augusta.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, January 9 *House.*—Mr. Foulkrod was appointed chairman of the committee on the code. Mr. West's Yazoo railroad bill was referred. Seven thousand dollars was appropriated for the present session's expenses. The act to amend the act incorporating Coffeeville was referred to a select committee with Mr. Muller as chairman. An act in relation to husband and wife was introduced. As few minutes as their wives here, the bill will probably be pigeon-holed. The bill to prohibit justices of the peace from acting as attorneys in their courts was passed.

North Mississippi is most magnificently represented, with Featherstone at the head.

The senate committee on the revised code will report on the work progresses, and then refer the matter to both houses.

Hon. J. S. Morris contests the seat of Warren Cowan, of Warren county.

The hour of meeting was fixed at ten o'clock.

The bills in relation to attachment for debts not due, and for the safety of persons on railroads, were referred, and the act to repeal chapter 90 of the acts of 1876 was passed.

In the executive session the appointments made by the governor during the holidays were considered.

The caucus to-night was very warm.

THE UTE PRISONERS

Took Supper at the Grand Pacific as They Passed Through Chicago Yesterday—A Demonstration at the Depot.

CHICAGO, January 9.—The Ute Indians, with their squaws and papooses for days, arrived at four o'clock into this afternoon, taking supper at the Grand Pacific, and leaving by the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road for Washington at six o'clock. Early to-night There was a crowd at the depot when the train arrived, but only a glimpse by way of unpleasant words toward the Indians.

Gen. Adams, who came into this afternoon, confirmed the story of the nameless Indian chief which the white women suffered at the hands of their Indian captors. He says the Indians were willingly made a full statement to the commission of the dreadful massacre, with the understanding that it should not be published. Mrs. Meeker, however, subsequently published the story herself. General Adams said that had he known of this part of the barbarity of the savages before the commission began its work he would have insisted on its being suppressed. Good and his force punish the redskins without further delay. The women were, however, so averse to having the facts published that they threatened to leave the commission that they had been fearly dealt with.

NAUGHTY PATTI.

Additional Testimony Sustaining the Charges of Trying to Sing While Under the Influence of Liquor.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., January 8.—In the Patti deposition case to-day Thomas Giacomini, an Italian keeper at Delmonico's restaurant, testified that he had served her champagne twice on the night of the concert, and that when he arrived at the theater he found Patti sitting at the table behind the scenes with a bottle of champagne before her, claiming what he supposed to be liquor. Although he had never seen her drink before, she addressed him as "Dear Giacomini," and ordered him to cook some macaroni and cheese and some quail for her before she went on to sing. He served it at the Plantana house, and to furnish three bottles of French claret, which she quite freely drank in her conversation with him. He then went into the auditorium, heard Patti sing, and declared that it was very poor singing. He served the lunch as ordered.

W. Cranzy, Theo. Egersdorf, R. N. Hershfield, and Wm. M. Leeper, prominent merchants here, testified that Patti's appearance and conversation on the stage, her poor singing, etc., they believed her to be under the influence of liquor.

Some twenty witnesses testified so far, including a number of the most prominent gentlemen in the city, all of whom believe that Patti was sober on the night of the concert.

Faulty Air-Brakes Cause a Railway Collision.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—A collision occurred this afternoon on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad at Lafayette Station within the city limits, the New York Limited express colliding with the train which left the union depot at three o'clock for Washington. The rear car of both trains was slightly damaged and the tender of the Limited express was forced back into the passenger, but neither the passengers nor trainmen were injured beyond a few bruises. The accident occurred at a point where the double track through the city merges into a single track, and the south-bound train should have waited on the double track until the Limited express passed. By some mishap the train for Washington ran on the single track about one hundred yards and before the alarm could be given by the Limited express. The engineer of the south-bound train says the air brakes would not work.

Tragic Doings of an Insane Man.

GALVESTON, January 9.—A *News* special from Gainsville says that M. A. Gray, who is supposed to be insane, went to the residence of J. N. Ladd, ten miles east of here, shot Ladd dead without the least provocation, then went to Samuel Tubbs's house and killed his little child. Tubbs is not expected to live. Gray then went to Logan's farm, informed Logan of what he had done, and before he could be prevented, placed the pistol to his own head and blew out his brains.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Arrived: Steamship State of Nevada, from Glasgow.

LONDON, January 9.—Arrived out: Steamers Algeria and Olympia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, January 9.—Arrived: City of Richmond, from New York.

MOVILLE, January 9.—Arrived: Manitoba, from Boston.

Improved Weather Conditions in Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, January 9.—The country roads in southeastern Iowa, which have been almost impassable since New Year, are beginning to improve a little. The frost is nearly all out of the ground. To day a clear sky and the winds have helped to dry the surface, and this evening the mercury is low enough to cause a slight freeze. Optimists vary as to the condition of the wheat crop, but it is generally reported as but slightly damaged as yet.

An Indian Fight in New Mexico.

SILVER CITY, January 9.—The Indians are at Mc'Ewers and Roberts's ranch fighting the whites. Troops are on the way from Fort Bayard to their assistance. The Indians have cut several miles through the line.

A New Catholic Journal.

NEW YORK, January 9.—F. V. Hickey, proprietor of the *Catholic Review*, has ventured upon the publication also of the *Illustrated Catholic American*. The new enterprise is a journal of information and recreation for the people, of sixteen pages, with a superior order of illustrations, and well printed.

Another Civil Rights Case in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 9.—George W. Williams, the colored representative to the general assembly from Hamilton county, was refused his dinner at L. Beck & Son's restaurant, on account of color. Mr. Williams has stated that he will bring suit under the civil rights bill.

A Negro Murderer Hanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 9.—A. Mathis, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Reuben Herring. Within twenty-five minutes from the time that the drop fell the body had been cut down, the funeral services held, and the remains were on the way to Fottersfield for interment.

A Nashville Assignment.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—Truett Sons & Morgan, proprietors of the Rosebank nurseries, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities, thirty three thousand dollars. Assets unknown. The creditors are principally in Nashville.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

A Petition for the Immediate Abolition of Slavery in All the Spanish Possessions.

Emperor William Hopes for an Early Peace for Germany—Distress in Silesia, Etc.

MADRID, January 9.—The Spanish society for the abolition of slavery have addressed a petition to congress for the immediate and simultaneous liberation of the slaves in all the Spanish possessions. Three sections of the minority in the chamber of deputies persist in abstention. Cortzales, the would-be regicide, has written to King Alfonso asking to be pardoned.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, January 9.—Emperor William, in replying to the New Year's congratulations of the municipality of Berlin, writes that he avails himself of this opportunity to give a decided expression of hope that with the blessing of the Almighty his efforts may succeed in securing peace for Germany.

A report is circulated here that Bismarck's wife has been summoned to Varzin because the condition of the chancellor has seriously changed for the worse. It is incorrect. She has merely returned to Varzin at the expiration of a visit to Berlin. Bismarck is still suffering from neuralgia.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS IN SILESIA.

BERLIN, January 9.—In the lower house of the Prussian diet, the minister of finance, in asking a vote for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in upper Silesia, announced that the government also contemplated the construction of two branch railway lines in Silesia, which would require a grant of twelve and a half million marks. He said that one hundred and six thousand persons at present needed aid, and that provision for lives had been made until the end of the month. The government, he said, hoped to effect a lasting improvement by extensive drainage works and promotion of local industries.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

LONDON, January 9.—The authorities of the French cable company say that as soon as the cable to make connection between Brest and England is laid, their cable, which is in perfect working order, will be opened for traffic. Certainly not later, they think, than the first week in February.

MONTENEGRO'S COMPLAINTS.

VIENNA, January 9.—Austria has received a circular from Montenegro, protesting against the fulfillment of the stipulations for the cession of Gusinje, accusing the port of inciting the Albanians to resistance; claiming indemnity from Turkey for being forced to keep a larger number of troops under arms, and urging the powers to take energetic measures in behalf of Montenegro.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Batch of Unimportant Business Before the Legislature—No Tidings from the Senatorial Caucus, which is Held with Closed Doors.

JACKSON, January 9 *House.*—Mr. Foulkrod was appointed chairman of the committee on the code. Mr. West's Yazoo railroad bill was referred. Seven thousand dollars was appropriated for the present session's expenses. The act to amend the act incorporating Coffeeville was referred to a select committee with Mr. Muller as chairman. An act in relation to husband and wife was introduced. As few minutes as their wives here, the bill will probably be pigeon-holed. The bill to prohibit justices of the peace from acting as attorneys in their courts was passed.

The senate committee on the revised code will report on the work progresses, and then refer the matter to both houses.

Hon. J. S. Morris contests the seat of Warren Cowan, of Warren county.

The hour of meeting was fixed at ten o'clock.

The bills in relation to attachment for debts not due, and for the safety of persons on railroads, were referred, and the act to repeal chapter 90 of the acts of 1876 was passed.

In the executive session the appointments made by the governor during the holidays were considered.

The caucus to-night was very warm.

THE UTE PRISONERS

Took Supper at the Grand Pacific as They Passed Through Chicago Yesterday—A Demonstration at the Depot.

CHICAGO, January 9.—The Ute Indians, with their squaws and papooses for days, arrived at four o'clock into this afternoon, taking supper at the Grand Pacific, and leaving by the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road for Washington at six o'clock. Early to-night There was a crowd at the depot when the train arrived, but only a glimpse by way of unpleasant words toward the Indians. Gen. Adams, who came into this afternoon, confirmed the story of the nameless Indian chief which the white women suffered at the hands of their Indian captors. He says the Indians were willingly made a full statement to the commission of the dreadful massacre, with the understanding that it should not be published. Mrs. Meeker, however, subsequently published the story herself. General Adams said that had he known of this part of the barbarity of the savages before the commission began its work he would have insisted on its being suppressed. Good and his force punish the redskins without further delay. The women were, however, so averse to having the facts published that they threatened to leave the commission that they had been fearly dealt with.

BLAINE IMPLICATED.

NEW YORK, January 9.—A Boston *Herald* dispatch from Augusta, Maine, as published in the *Evening Telegram* here, says that Blaine is implicated.

REMONSTRANCES.

AUGUSTA, January 9.—In the house a large number of remonstrances were presented by persons claiming seats. D. L. Murch, of Ellsworth, claims the seat of Eugene Hale. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the attempted bribery of members. A committee of fifteen was appointed on congressional votes. Twenty-five less than a quorum in the house at any time, and the session dragged, several members sending for their lunch. The house remained in continuous session all night, but few members were in their seats. In the senate a petition was presented from John T. Walsce, of Washington county, claiming a seat. The president stated that it had been intimated that after adjournment the senate would go into the business of unseating the sitting member. This is a question which both parties do not claim the right of the senate to adjudication we intend to make it present is for the benefit of the Democratic party. Republican strength now so evenly divided between the two great parties that it is of the greatest public importance that a decision be had on the contestation for the chair and the best man in the Democratic party for the place. Mr. Bayard is the most magnificent man adorning the Tom and F. Bayard, of Delaware. Against the purity and elevation of his character not a word can be said, and his nomination would come from the canvass the miserable personal accusations which disgraced the good name of the American people in the last Presidential canvass. The issues would be made upon questions of public policy, and it would be a pity for the party if the Democratic success would raise a party and capable citizen to the head of the Democratic party. Bayard is the most prominent among public men for his force of conviction, consistency of public conduct and inflexible adherence to principle. Fears seem to be expressed, and grave apprehensions entertained that the Republicans were about to sweep down upon them and capture the government.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Major-General Chamberlain in regard to the condition of affairs. They inquired if he would use his power to protect the two houses. The general would make no promises, but said that he would do his duty as acting governor and commander-in-chief.

The house was evidently anxious to get a quorum, as the Fusionists again sent for Mr. Voter, of Farmington, who has frequently refused to take his certificate.

It was reported that the session was prolonged in waiting for Mr. Voter, but he failed to come, and at a quarter to six o'clock the house adjourned, without transacting the least item of business during the afternoon.

While the Fusionist leaders are doing their best to rally their forces by constant caucuses and personal appeals, it is the general opinion that their forces are weakening, and if it shall prove to be the plan of the Republicans to tire their opponents out, and make them give up from sheer exhaustion, the early developments go to argue success.

The following special order was issued by Acting-Governor Chamberlain this afternoon:

Special order No. 327.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Marshall Brown will charge himself with the care of the public rooms, the several public rooms, with a view to their security, and is authorized to make such arrangements for guards as he may deem necessary for the protection of public property. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

The administration of General Chamberlain is heartily commended.

MR. BLAINE SAYS "IT'S AN UNQUALIFIED CALUMNY."

BOSTON, January 9.—Senator Blaine, in reply to the insinuations that he is implicated in the alleged bribery cases in Maine, telegraphs as follows: "Whatever form of accusation, I pronounce it an unqualified calumny, and merely a part of the monstrous wicked, unparalleled conspiracy to deprive a free people of their suffrage by fraud, forgery and perjury. I am busy night and day in the task of unwinding conspiracy, and it is merely a part of their dastardly and despicable course to invent some form of slander against me. I have not seen the charge, but I know it is a tissue of whole cloth, and cannot now be directed from the real work in hand to do more than denounce the calumny and its authors."

A COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

AUGUSTA, January 9.—There is talk to-night of a compromise suggested by the Fusionists, but it meets with no favor from the Republicans, who are more compactly unified than ever. Their conference meeting this afternoon showed them to be a unit, with a determination to stand together and suffer the least break in their lines. The policy they have adopted is a perfectly peaceful one, although the more impulsive are in favor of taking possession of the statehouse at once by force of arms. This does not meet with any favor from the leaders, who counsel coolness. Sprout, the representative from Veazie, will begin a libel suit against the *Maine Standard* for defamation of character, the damages being placed at ten thousand dollars.

The following are Mr Lamson's answers to the representatives elect who presented themselves Thursday to be qualified by the State of Maine:

IN THE SENATE, January 8, 1880.

"The president of the senate informs the representatives-elect in waiting in the council chamber for the purpose of having the necessary oath administered to them to qualify them for the discharge of their duties, agreeably to a vote of the house this day, that he will consider the matter, and asks their presence in the council chamber at ten o'clock tomorrow morning, to await his answer.

"J. D. LAMSON."

SENATE CHAMBER, January 9, 1880.

Hon. Geo. E. Weeks:

In reply to your request to me, as president of the senate, to administer the oath of office to the members of the house of representatives holding certificates from the governor and council, I have the honor to say that, while I feel it my duty to perform all official acts devolving upon me, as defined by the constitution and laws, I find certain specific things are required in order to allow the oath; alluded to. The first aforesaid oath shall be administered in the presence of the governor and council. Second, before the president and council can act, a vacancy must be found to be a vacancy in the office of governor, such as the constitution contemplates. I find there are serious doubts in the minds of well informed gentlemen as to whether there be now a governor's council in this state. I find, also, that serious doubts exist as to whether there is now such a vacancy in the office of governor as the constitution contemplates, where the president of the senate can lawfully exercise the functions of the executive. I therefore conclude that, not being satisfied that I have legal authority to administer the oath, as you have requested, and being unwilling to exercise any function of doubtful authority, I must respectfully decline to comply with your request. Respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES D. LAMSON.

All the leading men of both parties remain in the city. Hon. F. Blake Davis, Colonel J. S. Smith, and several members of congress and other leading men will remain here during the critical period.

"BAYARD FOR PRESIDENT."

A Staunch Republican Journal Speaks Worthy Words of Praise in Favor of the Delaware Senator, the People's Candidate.

Baltimore *American*: The metaphors of a political canvass are drawn almost exclusively from military science. Indeed, the word 'canvass' has been largely supplanted by the military word 'campaign.' We have "lines of battle" and party "slogans" and "rallying cries." While on the one side the cry is to "hold the fort," on the other side the cry is "come more into the breach." Hopes and fears are expressed that "we shall plant our banners on the enemy's battlements." After the fight is over, why then "to the victors belong the spoils," and the victorious host proceeds to "cut off the heads" of defeated, or as it is otherwise expressed, "the political guillotine" is set up, and the property and offices of the politically decapitated are seized upon. It is singular that, with this fondness for metaphor drawn from military science, since a plain rule of war of the first order should be constantly overlooked by politicians as that the way to win battles is to concentrate force at the point where it is needed. It is quite natural that congressmen who are looking after personal popularity in their 'deer-tricks' should endeavor to put themselves in the front with strong local sentiment, but when a national convention meets to select candidates for President and Vice-President, the considerations which should govern its action should be to secure men who will be strong at points where strength is needed. What will Maryland do? It is candidates shall arouse extraordinary enthusiasm in her ranks and be received from John T. Walsce, of Washington county, claiming a seat. The president stated that it had been intimated that after adjournment the senate would go into the business of unseating the sitting member. This is a question which both parties do not claim the right of the senate to adjudication we intend to make it present is for the benefit of the Democratic party. Republican strength now so evenly divided between the two great parties that it is of the greatest public importance that a decision be had on the contestation for the chair and the best man in the Democratic party for the place. Mr. Bayard is the most magnificent man adorning the Tom and F. Bayard, of Delaware. Against the purity and elevation of his character not a word can be said, and his nomination would come from the canvass the miserable personal accusations which disgraced the good name of the American people in the last Presidential canvass. The issues would be made upon questions of public policy, and it would be a pity for the party if the Democratic success would raise a party and capable citizen to the head of the Democratic party. Bayard is the most prominent among public men for his force of conviction, consistency of public conduct and inflexible adherence to principle. Fears seem to be expressed, and grave apprehensions entertained that the Republicans were about to sweep down upon them and capture the government.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Major-General Chamberlain in regard to the condition of affairs. They inquired if he would use his power to protect the two houses. The general would make no promises, but said that he would do his duty as acting governor and commander-in-chief.

The house was evidently anxious to get a quorum, as the Fusionists again sent for Mr. Voter, of Farmington, who has frequently refused to take his certificate.

It was reported that the session was prolonged in waiting for Mr. Voter, but he failed to come, and at a quarter to six o'clock the house adjourned, without transacting the least item of business during the afternoon.

While the Fusionist leaders are doing their best to rally their forces by constant caucuses and personal appeals, it is the general opinion that their forces are weakening, and if it shall prove to be the plan of the Republicans to tire their opponents out, and make them give up from sheer exhaustion, the early developments go to argue success.

The following special order was issued by Acting-Governor Chamberlain this afternoon:

Special order No. 327.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Marshall Brown will charge himself with the care of the public rooms, the several public rooms, with a view to their security, and is authorized to make such arrangements for