THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880. VOL. XXXIX--NUMBER 27

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 31—1 A.M.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, threatening weather and rain, followed by clearing and colder weather, winds generally from north to west, and rising barometer.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, January 30, 1880, 10:08 p.m.

Place of observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.23	54	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.14	56	N.	Brisk.	Lt. rain
Indianola	30.16	58	N.	High.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.20	41	W.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
Memphis	30.27	43	N.W.	Brisk.	Lt. rain
Nashville	30.17	58	N.W.	Light.	Lt. rain
New Orleans	30.18	65	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30.21	50	N.E.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
Vicksburg	30.16	57	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Little Rock	30.27	41	N.	Fresh.	Lt. rain

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

THE news we publish to-day as it reached us by cable last night from Ireland, is of a character to hasten the work of relief in every part of the globe. Here in Memphis, where a meeting is to be held to-night, at eight o'clock, at the criminal court-rooms, it will, no doubt, serve the purpose of quickening the energies of all who know, by personal experience or by hearsay, of the awful havoc of the famine of 1846-7, to which it is fast approaching. There is not an hour to lose. There is no time for discussion. A cry for relief comes to us from a starving people, and it is our duty to send them bread and not resolutions, is is our duty to send them food and not speeches on land or any other reforms. Let us act promptly and generously.

EVERY Irishman in Memphis should attend the meeting to-night at the criminal court-room.

THE third-term business is fast "playing out." From present appearances, we shall hear no more about it after Wednesday next.

AMONG the great enterprises that are being revived in New Orleans, we find the name of the New Orleans and Meridian railroad.

ON THE second page of to-day's APPEAL we publish full reports from Washington and a most interesting melange of news from Europe.

A DISPATCH from Rome yesterday states that his holiness, the pope, has sent ten thousand francs for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

OUR merchants are ready with their spring stocks. Country dealers will now find the Memphis market as well supplied and as cheap as any other in the Union. We except none.

CONKLING is not a candidate for the Presidency, and will not be unless Grant withdraws his name, as the New York *Herald* reiterates that he will when the Pennsylvania Republican convention meets.

THE APPEAL of to-morrow (Sunday) will be a paper of more than ordinary interest. Already we have orders from advertisers for a large share of our space, an indication that the SUNDAY APPEAL continues to grow in public estimation.

THE Kansas City *Times*, of Thursday, publishes a rumor that Jay Gould had purchased the Memphis and Kansas City railroad with a view to its immediate completion. Jay could not spend his money to better purpose. This road would give him a through route to the Mississippi entirely independent of St. Louis, and save him several hundred miles of through travel to New York.

A TELEGRAM from Washington states that, although no official confirmation can be obtained as yet of the story that the court which has been investigating the charges against Major Reno has recommended his dismissal, the accuracy of the report is generally conceded, and it is further stated, unofficially, however, that General Sherman favors a milder course, and will recommend that Major Reno be suspended for one year.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE, in reply to the question by a New York *Herald* correspondent as to whether he thought any good would come out of the emblems discovered under the obelisk in Egypt, said not a particle. Nothing valuable has yet been found, and he did not see where the Masonic fraternity could possibly derive any advantage from these discoveries. In conclusion he said: "I have not the slightest idea that Freemasonry, in its present form or shape, had any existence older than the seventeenth century. All attempts to prove that it existed at an earlier date are nonsense. I have expended a large sum of money in the purchase of books, and have studied the subject to see if there was anything in the records of history to show close connection with Masonry, and all I have been able to discover is a bare relation of the symbols. The degrees, signs and symbols, as now understood by Masons, are comparatively modern. I think the Egyptian relics belong to a veritable 'mare's nest.'"

THE Chicago *Tribune* has been doing good work for the people as against the railroad companies and combinations that are increasing the burdens of the people by heavy freight exactions. It says in a recent editorial what the APPEAL heartily indorses: "Let the Reagan bill pass; let the law be enacted, and let the experience of time develop such imperfections as may be remedied by future amendment. * * * An appeal from a weak congress, from a corrupt lobby, from the organs and attorneys of the railroad monopoly, can be heard at the polls. This bill for their protection may be defeated at the present session. It will, however, have to be voted for or against. Let the suffering victims of railroad extortion see to it that at the next election no man who votes against this most necessary law shall be elected. Let no party caucus or party emergency condone the great betrayal of public interest. Let every man who contributes to defeat this bill be defeated if he dare to seek a re-election. Let party lines be dropped and this question be made paramount."

OF ALL the faults of which a farmer can be guilty, using inferior seed is one of the worst. It is a folly that would be hardly excusable in a child. The object of buying inferior seed is economy, yet it is the dearest seed upon which money can be spent, and so evident is this that it is surprising that the least reflective person fails to see it. In selecting seed for corn or wheat, the farmer who understands his business will choose only the largest and most perfect grains. If he discovers that some plants in his fields ripen earlier or grow taller, or in a manner otherways to be more advantageous than other portions of the crop—according to the nature of it—he will lay aside those superior portions for next year's seed. In buying potato-seed at the present time, the price will vary from two to three dollars. The purchaser who supposes that the barrel that costs the least will be the cheapest, generally commits a grave error. It costs as much labor to cultivate a sowing of mean seed as a good one. Taking into account the produce of the sale of the crop, and what is lost by poor quality, then taking from the loss what was saved by buying poor seed, and it will readily be found whether good or bad seed is the more economical.

THE JUDICIARY EXPENSES

Of Mississippi are Troubling the Legislature of that State—Swamp Lands—Featherston Likely to Succeed George.

A Place for the Blind—The Killing of Stock on Railroads—The Military Institute—Railway Discriminations.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, January 30.—The house took up the business from the speaker's desk and referred a number of senate bills.

The concurrent resolution that it is the sense of the legislature that the act to reduce the expenses of the judiciary department, approved March 6, 1875, should be repealed, and that the expenses therein be made payable out of the county funds, should be in justice and right be made payable out of the State funds, as previous to the passage of said act. Referred to the code committee in connection with other house business.

Let me mention General Featherston as being the successor of General George on the supreme bench in case the second district fails to procure the appointment. The second district makes a strong fight for the vacancy, and Roderick Seal, of Harrison, looms in the horizon.

The senate passed the concurrent resolution requesting our representatives in congress to urge the passage of the bill providing for indemnities due several of the States under the acts relating to swamp and overflowed lands.

The act to repeal the eleventh section of the educational lien law was indefinitely postponed.

The act amendatory to the Ripley railroad bill, preventing the line from coming by New Albany, was passed.

MOR. S. S. CALHOUN.

Edwards *Bulletin*: "Judge S. S. Calhoun has already been spoken of very favorably as our next supreme judge. He would make an admirable and excellent one; in fact, within our acquaintance over the State, we couldn't select a man who we think would reflect more credit on the position than he. He is a man second in ability as a lawyer to none, in our opinion, and is a gentleman of varied and extensive attainments, cultivated and refined in the highest degree."

MR. HARKREADER'S BILL.

Jackson *Clarion*: "Mr. Harkreader, of Lee, has introduced an important bill in the house of representatives. It is designed to protect the public against unjust discriminations and extortions by railway corporations. The bill is in direct accord with our State Democratic platform, which asserts the right and the duty of the legislature to supervise railway corporations for the purposes therein. Mr. Harkreader merits the thanks of his constituents and of the people of the State generally for his timely introduction of this bill. It is a subject of great importance and of much delicacy, and should be dealt with carefully in a spirit of justice, both to the corporations and to the public."

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Jackson *Clarion*: "The matter of providing a more suitable building for the care and comfort of the unfortunate blind, than the one now in use, has been discussed at different times during the last two or three sessions of the legislature. The present building is old dilapidated, and insufficient for the increasing wants of the institution. We hope the humane committee will take a humane view of this suggestion. Our benevolent institutions are all creditable to the State, and under every administration have been liberally fostered and sustained."

THE KILLING OF STOCK BY RAILROAD TRAINS.

Jackson *Clarion*: "We have noticed that bills have been introduced in the senate by Messrs. Hamilton and Humphries, and in the house by Mr. Wood, of Jackson county, to prevent the killing of stock by railway trains, and to provide indemnity to the owners thereof. At present, it is the custom of two companies, the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, and the Vicksburg and Meridian, to pay for stock thus killed at one-half of a fair valuation. The settlements at this rate are made promptly, without reference to the legal liabilities of the companies. It is done in the spirit of a compromise and to avoid litigation. It would be better, however, to pass a law defining precisely the rights of both parties and providing a speedy remedy for damages. But probably a still better plan would be to adopt the measure introduced by Senator Bills, of Alcorn, requiring the companies to fence their roads. It would prevent litigation and in the end would be better for the owners of stock and the companies themselves. In nearly all the northern State railroad companies are required to fence their tracks, and they do not regard it as a hardship."

THE PROPOSED STATE INSTITUTION AT PASS CHRISTIAN.

Columbus *Index*: "The bill before the legislature to provide for the education of State cadets at the Mississippi military institute, has much, as well in the object it has in view as in the method it embraces in carrying that object out, to commend it, and we think it likely it will become a law. It makes the military institute at Pass Christian a State institution, and provides that each county shall be entitled to one cadet, to be selected through competitive examination of applicants whose tuition shall be paid by the State. This plan is pretty much the same as that adopted in Virginia, Kentucky and South Carolina, in which States it has worked admirably. The institute at Pass Christian is now in splendid condition and on a firm footing, with Colonel Murfee, who is eminently fitted for the place, at its head. The advantages to be derived from a State military establishment of the kind proposed are many, and we have no doubt the members of the legislature will take them into consideration."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Sydney, January 30: The agricultural prospects are cheerful.

Queenstown, January 30: Arrived—Steamer Nevada, from New York.

New York, January 30: Arrived—Steamship Neckar, from Bremen.

Queenstown, January 30: Arrived—Steamship Bothnia, from New York.

San Francisco, January 30: The Bost and Belcher mine assesses one dollar per share.

New York, January 30: Arrived—Daniel Steinman, from Antwerp; Baltic, from Liverpool.

Vienna, January 30: The appointment of Count Kalnoky as ambassador to Russia has been gazetted.

Florence, Italy, January 30: Brunereau, a notorious colonel under the Paris commune, died here to-day.

New Orleans, January 30: The steamer Louisiana is afloat, and is coming up the river under her own steam.

London, January 30: John Locke, liberal member of parliament for Southwark, is dead. Age, seventy-five years.

Paris, January 30: Intelligence has been received that Abbe de Balso, in attempting to cross Africa, died at Ujiji.

Chemnitz, January 30: A large spinning manufactory here was burned to-day, throwing out of employment five hundred persons.

Sioux City, January 30: Five hundred and twenty-five dollars was raised by a meeting to-night to sympathize with the Irish tenants.

Pittsburg, January 30: At a meeting of the Western iron association, held in this city to-day, the price of iron was advanced to four cents.

Philadelphia, January 30: The coal committees have decided that the old rate of production at the mines shall be maintained for the present.

Evansville, Ind., January 30: The residence of Ex-Senator T. C. M'Creary, at Owensboro, Kentucky, was burned at noon to-day; partly insured.

Boston, January 30: The wrestling match to night between Bibby, the English giant, and Andre Christol, was won by the former in two straight falls.

New York, January 30: Stewart Brown, a member of the firm of Brown Brothers, well-known bankers, died to-day, aged seventy-nine years.

Pawtucket, R. I., January 30: There was a slight fire to-day in the Union wadding-mill, and Edward M'Laughlin, aged twenty years, was suffocated.

San Francisco, January 30: Charley Taing, a Chinaman, was hanged at Colusa to-day for the murder of Chinese women in Colusa county, in December, 1878.

Bristol, N. J., January 30: Simon J. Gray has been held for trial on the charge of rape on his daughter. Her husband demands two thousand dollars for damages.

New Orleans, January 30: The attorney for the towboat has estimated the salvage claim against the steamship Louisiana and cargo at from two to three hundred thousand dollars.

Cheyenne, January 30: A convention was held yesterday on the question of issuing one hundred thousand dollars in bonds by this county, to be used by the Pacific railway company to build a road north toward the Black Hills and the Big Horn country, resulted almost unanimously in favor of granting the bonds.

Boston, January 30: Stearns Abbott, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Cruz, at Groton, Massachusetts, arrested at East Weare, New Hampshire, by a farmer, was to-day taken to Ayre for identification.

Melbourne, December 30: The weather is favorable, and harvest prospects continue good. A large export surplus is anticipated. In South Australia the wheat harvest exceeds the best expectations.

Chicago, January 30: The bakery of Frank Feld & Co., corner Desplaine and Washington streets, a four-story brick building, valued at twenty thousand dollars, burned to-night. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Montreal, January 30: Parnell's visit to this city has been postponed, but it is asserted by the morning paper that, owing to the strong feeling here on the part of the public against his visit, he will not come at all.

London, January 30: The deliveries of sugar have been in excess of the weekly sales. The stock in the United Kingdom, although thirty-three thousand tons above that of last year, is twenty-three thousand tons less than that of 1878.

Chicago, January 30: Miss Frances Willard has resigned the presidency of the Woman's christian temperance union of this State, and will go to New York to devote her time to the National Women's christian temperance union, of which she is the president.

Washington, January 30: The secretary of the treasury has increased the bullion fund of the Denver mint one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and has authorized the purchase of silver by the assayer in charge in lots of not less than ten thousand ounces.

St. Louis January 30: Another game of billiards was played to-night between Sexton and Daly on one side, and Schaefer and Gallagher on the other, for the championship, and won by the two former, by 400 to 332 points. Winners' average, 16 4-21; losers', 16 5-21 points.

IRELAND

Fast Passing into a Condition as Bad as that of 1846-7, when the Pennantry were

Reduced to the Most Fearful Condition, Nearly One Million of Them Dying for Want of Food and of Fever.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Richard O'Gorman, secretary of the Irish relief company of New York, received a cable dispatch from Edward Dwyer Gray, lord mayor of Dublin, and chairman of the Mansion house relief committee of Dublin, stating that the distress in the west of Ireland is rapidly increasing and is assuming calamitous proportions. Mr. O'Gorman said this afternoon that he was daily in receipt of information from Ireland, all to the effect that the destitution in Connaught, in the northwest and in the southwest, and in the islands lying off these points, was rapidly developing dimensions far exceeding the worst fears of the people. In some districts the distress had almost taken the character of a famine, and the gravest fears are entertained for the spring and early summer. He will, to-morrow, send two hundred pounds to the Mansion house committee, which will make twenty-one hundred pounds sterling already sent by this committee.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The Irish relief committee of this city have issued an address to the people of the United States, urgently requesting speedy contributions for the distressed in Ireland. After reciting the miserable condition of the people in many districts, the address says that the Dublin Mansion house committee seems to fulfill all conditions required for the wise and humane disposal of any funds in the hands of the committee. In the list of persons active in its organization we find Catholics and Protestants, archbishops and bishops, the moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, members of parliament representing various political parties, and many gentlemen prominent in professional and mercantile life, of distinguished reputation for liberality and wise and well-applied benevolence. Subscriptions to the Irish relief fund will be received by the treasurer, Henry L. Hogget, at the Emigrant industrial savings bank, No. 51 Chambers street.

SEVERE ON THE MARLBOROUGHS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 30.—Mr. Parnell, speaking in this city to-night and referring to Lord Alfred Churchill's cable message, said: "This cable message says that my statement that the relief fund of the Duchess of Marlborough is being administered for political purposes is false. Now I have the best and most recent information from the distressed districts that my statement is absolutely true and that all persons out of favor with their landlords are precluded from participation. More than one parish priest has already complained that the fund is being administered for sectarian purposes. The word of the descendants of one of the band of the notorious Sarah Jennings, mistress of the duke of York, and on the other hand, of Churchill, first duke of Marlborough, of whom Macauley writes as follows: '*That he owed his rise to his sister's dishonor, and that he had been kept by the most profuse, imperious and shameless of harlots,*' will be scanned somewhat closely by the American people, who at least can boast that their ancestors were honest men and women. Adverting to the Mansion house commission, he said that apart from the hierarchy there was not a single member of it who possessed the confidence or respect of the Irish people."

Parnell also spoke a second time to-night at Holyoke to the same effect. The proceeds of both meetings amounted to two thousand dollars.

A SUBORDINATE

To the Louisville and Nashville Road Cole cannot be—The Octopus Believed to be Ignorant as to Public Sentiment.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, January 30.—President Cole returned here to-night from attending the Southern railway and steamship association at Atlanta, of which he was president. He has given out no intimation as to his future course, but it is generally regarded that he cannot under any circumstances occupy a subordinate position under the Louisville management, which has with a combination of others set his plans for a great trunk line between St. Louis and Savannah at naught. It is believed also that the Louisville management do not comprehend the general sentiment of Tennessee and Georgia concerning their grand scoop, and would not carry out a conservative policy such as Colonel Cole would suggest.

Extending Acknowledgments.

AUGUSTA, January 30.—In the house today resolutions were introduced extending grateful acknowledgments to the senate and house of representatives of Wisconsin for their appreciation of the gravity and importance of the events, not only to ourselves, but to the whole country, through which the people of this State have just passed. Several additional Fusion sts took seats in the house, and there were but four empty chairs at the senatorial board. The Auburn light infantry departed this morning. There are now no military or extraordinary police force at the Statehouse.

A Brief but Sorrowful History.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—On the heels of several speculations as to the Baldwin homicide last March, comes the announcement of the death of Mrs. Hattie Baldwin, the wife of Harry Baldwin, the victim of that mysterious tragedy, at an early hour this morning. They had been married scarcely three months when her husband was shot in the street by some one who is unknown. Her grief at the loss of her husband was increased by reports that his killing was the result of a *liasion* with a woman of doubtful character. This report has been discredited by testimony, but the mystery of her husband's death preyed upon her so that she gradually sank, till she fell an easy victim to typhoid pneumonia. She leaves a posthumous child only three months old.

The Great American Composition.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—The one thousand dollar prize offered by the College of Music for the best work by an American composer, to be performed at the next May festival, has been awarded to a composition based on scenes from Longfellow's *Golden Legend*. The name of the composer is not to be made known until the composition is performed, but is supposed to be Dudley Buck, of Boston. The composition is one hour in length and is for chorus and orchestra.

Increase in Price of Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—The Lehigh coal exchange this afternoon decided to make no change in line and city prices for February, except an advance of twenty-five cents per ton in furnace. It was contended that the iron trade was in the best condition to bear any increse in price which the market should warrant.

To mothers whose children are weeping: Sweet and balmy slumber secured for the little ones, and coughs and colds rapidly banished by the use of Dr. Bull's cough syrup. Price, 25c.

A SWEET TIME OF IT.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House Take Testimony on the Sugar Question and Get Much of Valuable

Information—An Inquiry into the Movements of one M'Kay Excites Feeling and Angry Words—Appraisements.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The hearing of the sugar question was continued this morning by the committee on ways and means. Henry A. Brown, ex-treasury agent, concluded his statement with experiments and demonstrations, showing how a high grade of sugar can be artificially colored so as to make it represent a low grade under the Dutch standard. On being asked by Mr. Garfield what course he would recommend the committee to adopt, he said he would recommend the committee to allow the present tariff on sugar to remain as it is, Dutch standard and all; and to add to the power of security, that the treasury department have authority to employ polarization, which discovers immediately the crystalization, strength and consequent market value of sugar; and also, to employ analysists, in order to detect other ingredients in the export of fine sugars, lest the secretary of the treasury in paying drawbacks, should be paying drawbacks on sand and other articles. In addition to that, he suggested that all sugars of all grades should be ground and brought to the consistency of the Dutch standard before being appraised.

Mr. French, the assistant secretary of the treasury, then came before the committee, and made a statement as to the reasons that had impelled the secretary of the treasury to issue the orders in regard to the appraisement of sugar which have been so much complained of by importers. He gave the history of two sugar cases (one in Boston and one in San Francisco) in which the question of artificial discoloration of sugar was tried before the courts, and from the decisions in which cases he came to the conclusion that the treasury department was not only justified but required to go behind the apparent market value of imported sugars, in order, because since the adoption of the Dutch standard the methods of manufacturing sugar have been changed, so that the Dutch standard is not the true standard even if the sugar is honestly made.

Mr. French reproduced and read to the committee a letter written by Nathaniel M'Kay—who had appeared before the committee two days ago and testified that there was no fraudulent coloring of sugar in Demarara—to Nathaniel Hicks Beach, of the English colonial society, on the subject of M'Kay's visit to British Guiana, in which letter he stated that he had been invested by the committee on ways and means with semi-official authority to make a thorough investigation into the machinery and processes of making sugar in Demarara, with the single purpose of establishing the fact whether artificial coloring of sugar was practiced there; that his examination had proved a complete vindication of the planters of Demarara, and that when congress convened he would submit his report to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Garfield asked the chairman whether M'Kay had come to Demarara as an agent of the ways and means committee.

The chairman stated that M'Kay had never been, either directly or indirectly, either officially or unofficially, authorized by the committee of ways and means to go to Demarara or anywhere else.

Mr. Garfield further inquired whether any member of the committee knew of M'Kay's having been deputed for such a purpose.

Mr. Kelley said he did not know it, but he knew this—that when M'Kay was going to Demarara, he had a note from him (Kelley) and from another member of the committee, asking him (M'Kay) to bestow while in Demarara such attention as he could to the sugar question and to investigate it. He thought probably that the chairman had given M'Kay such a letter.

The chairman stated that at the last session of congress Mr. M'Kay had called on him with a letter from Mr. Kelley, which purported to be an indorsement of him [M'Kay] as to his intelligence, integrity and fitness for such duty; that he had asked his concurrence in the matter, which he [the chairman] had refused. Subsequently, however, at the instance of Mr. Kelley, he had stated in writing that any information relating to the sugar question would be of service to the committee.

The chairman asked M'Kay whether he had had any other authority than these letters. M'Kay replied that that was all the authority he had, but he thought that was sufficient authority for him, as a citizen of the United States, visiting Demarara, to make the inquiry which he had made; he said he would like to state what he knew as to what Mr. French had done in regard to Demarara people; he wanted to say that Mr. French had in the customhouse of New York two men from Demarara who had stolen from a sugar estate, and that he had put them there six days after the decision of the Brooklyn case in Baltimore.

The further discussion of this matter, which threatened to become rather personal, was forbidden by the committee. Further inquiry from Mr. French elicited the fact that the report of the commission appointed by the colonial authorities of Demarara, established conclusively the practice of fraudulent coloration of sugar there, and was in direct contradiction of M'Kay's report. Mr. French also stated, in response to questions by Mr. Garfield, that the effect of the recent treasury orders as to appraisement of sugar, had been very favorable to the revenue.

Adjourned.

HALSTEAD

Makes a Statement in Relation to the Rumor that Grant had Authorized the Withdrawal of his Name.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—In view of the newspaper charges that Mr. Halstead, of the *Commercial*, had started the story that General Grant's friends had arranged to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Halstead says there is a wide difference between that statement and the statement that General Grant will not be a contestant for the candidacy. Mr. Halstead says he is called on to confirm a report said to be traced to him, that he said George W. Childs told him he had a letter from General Grant declining to be a candidate for the Presidency. There is no question of veracity between Mr. Halstead and Mr. Childs, for Mr. Childs never said anything of the sort, and Mr. Halstead never said that he did. Mr. Halstead says further, that he was informed in Philadelphia that there would be good authority for it that Grant was not a candidate and must not be pressed into the contest as such; that the authorization would be distinct, the declaration decisive and made in good time. He has not understood that this statement has been denied, while a good deal of trouble has been taken, within a few days, to deny some things that have not been charged.

A Big Suit Dismissed.

NEW YORK, January 30.—The long standing suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad company against Samuel J. Tilden, Charles Butler and others, has ended at last by a virtual confession of judgment by defendants and the repayment of several hundred thousand dollars. To-day Judge Blatchford signed the papers, which conclude as follows: "It is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court against the said defendants, Butler and Tilden, that the bill of complaint and the amended bill be and the same is hereby dismissed from and out of this court, without cost to either party."

Suicide of a School Teacher.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—An unknown man, evidently a school teacher, from Ross county, Ohio, committed suicide this morning at the Stonewall house, one mile from Covington, Kentucky. Cards on his person had his name cut out, but a certificate was found showing that he had taught school one week, from December 29th to January 2d, in Irwin township, Ross county, Ohio. He was about twenty-two years of age and died of arsenic.

A Just Estimate of Mr. Bayard.

New York *Public*: "Mr. Bayard's motion, it is just to say, probably was not the result of mere cold and conscienceless calculation. He is an honorable man, and doubtless has felt keenly the false position with respect to the public honor into which his party had drifted. He is an able and patriotic man, and doubtless sincerely desires to do what he can to secure for the commerce industry of the country a safe and solid foundation for the future. He is a southern man in the better sense, and doubtless it has touched him keenly to see the south distrusted, debarred from influence, and almost ostracised, because the source of its representatives has been such as to produce the belief that repudiation was its aim. He is a man of high intellectual pride and perhaps does not forget the insults heaped upon him by the most brainless and worthless creatures of his party when they tried to bully him into assent to a wicked and senseless measure, or to disgrace him from his chairmanship. Every prediction which those creatures made has proved false; they have appealed to the country and have been deservedly whipped. Many motives higher than a mere thirst for personal or partisan success may well have prompted Mr. Bayard, though he is shrewd enough also to know that his course gives his party the best chance it has had for twenty years, and the only chance it has left."

MADISON, ARK.

Storehouse Destroyed by Fire Yesterday—Loss, Five Thousand Dollars—Insurance, Three Thousand.

Special to the Appeal.]

MADISON, January 30.—About one o'clock this morning the storehouse occupied by Messrs. Koger & Bro. was discovered on fire, and, together with the stock of goods, was entirely consumed. At one time it was thought the depot building would also be burned, but fortunately, through the exertions of the inhabitants, the fire was confined to the store where it originated. Messrs. Koger & Bro.'s loss will amount to about five thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of three thousand dollars; two thousand in the Home and one thousand in the Star, of New York.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE

Of Representatives, in Session Yesterday, Refers to the Proper Committee a Bill Providing for a Canal from

Toledo, Ohio, to the Wabash River—Postoffice Deficiency—Taliaferro's Pardon—John Owens's Application—Tobacco Tax.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Mr. Orth offered a resolution instructing the committee on railways and canals to inquire into the expediency of providing for a survey to ascertain the practicability of constructing a ship canal from Toledo, Ohio, to the navigable waters of the Wabash river, at or near Lafayettee, Indiana. Referred.

Mr. Shallenberger introduced a bill directing the commissioner of agriculture to attend in person, or by deputy, the International sheep and wool show to be held in Philadelphia, in September next. Referred.

Mr. Acklen rose to a personal explanation, and read extracts from the Detroit *Post* and New York *Herald*, charging him with having, during the absence from the house of the members of the committee on foreign affairs, of which committee he was not a member, made a report purporting to be the report of that committee on the Nicaraguan claims bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole. He claimed that this was a perversion of the facts, and asked the committee on foreign affairs to examine as to the truth or falsity of the charges. His request was granted.

Mr. Harris, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill providing a permanent construction fund for the navy. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Valentine asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the appropriation committee to report the postoffice deficiency bill, with the exception of the items of the star service, by the fifth of February.

Mr. Blackburn objected.

Mr. Buckner introduced a bill reducing the expenditures of the government in lighting public buildings. Referred.

The house then resumed consideration of the conference report on the bill providing for circuit and district courts at Columbus, Ohio, and after a short discussion the bill was agreed to.

The speaker proceeded to call on the committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. Knott, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported a bill removing the political disabilities of William B. Taliaferro, of Virginia.

Mr. Conger opposed the bill, on the ground that, in his petition the petitioner referred to the late war as "the war between the southern States and the United States," instead of as the war of the rebellion.

The speaker thought that the tone of the petition did not evince any disposition on the part of the petitioner to be hypocritical; it was in the usual form; the chair was always on the side of pensioners and in favor of relieving their disabilities.

Mr. Conger—I do not rank pensioners and those who ask amnesty in the same class.

The Speaker—the chair would erect them all to full citizenship, and those who have suffered he would have pensioned.

The bill was finally passed—yeas, 172; nays, 53. A number of Republicans voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Conger objected to the passage of the bill removing the political disabilities of John Owens, of Virginia, and demanded the yeas and nays, pending which the morning hour expired.

On motion of Mr. Hunton, the senate amendments to house bill making appropriations for filling up and draining the grounds south of the capitol grounds were concurred in.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Mr. Mitchell in the chair. The first bill on the calendar was for the relief of certain citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia, and refunding to them taxes improperly collected from them on manufactured tobacco. The bill involved twenty-six thousand dollars, and was debated at length and laid aside to be favorably reported.

The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

PATRIOTIC

Sentiments Interchanged between the Mayors of Chattanooga and Cincinnati—So Say we all of us.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—Dispatches were read on 'change to-day between the mayors of Chattanooga and Cincinnati on the occasion of the opening of telegraphic communications over the Cincinnati Southern railroad. Mayor Temple, of Chattanooga, in his dispatch, expressed the hope that this grand highway of commerce may assist in bringing closer together from the lakes to the gulf the hearts and hands of the people of our great and common country. In his reply, Mayor Jacob said: "The material, intellectual and patriotic benefits derived will prove themselves mutual under the guidance of your sentiment."

Loss of Life by a Boiler Explosion.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, January 30.—The boiler of Maloy's sawmill, located six miles northeast of this city, in Vernon county, Missouri, exploded to-day, instantly killing Thomas Freeman, a laborer, and seriously injuring and scalding Henry Maloy, the owner. Plint Tinner, another laborer, was badly scalded and two other men slightly injured.

The United States Courts Will not Recognize the Greenback Party.

WILMINGTON, DEL., January 30—Judge Bradford of the United States circuit court has denied the application of the Greenbackers of Sussex county, praying that supervisors of registration be appointed for them instead of for the Republicans, the latter having no ticket in the field at the last election. The judge has now confirmed the Democratic and Republican supervisors for the whole State.

The Polish Kingdom to be Revived.

VIENNA, January 30.—It is reported that the czarowich recently remarked to some Polish magnates: "I shall be proud to wear your glorious crown. Communicate this to your countrymen, and assure them of my favor of their future kingdom."

GEORGIA.

Fort Valley *Mirror*: "A party of gentlemen from Hawkinsville, while out fox hunting a few days since, struck the trail of a catamount and finally brought the animal to bay. After a long and bloody fight, in which eleven dogs took part, and out of which most of them emerged mangled, bleeding and crippled, the ferocious 'varmint' was killed. It was, says the Hawkinsville *Dispatch*, a few inches over three feet in length, very tall, and had an immense head, armed with long, sharp teeth. While in an erect position and fighting it resembled a painther.

MISSISSIPPI.

Hernando *Times*: "The smokehouse of Dr. D. Jones, in Hernando, was burned to the ground Tuesday morning. We learn that there was about fifteen hundred pounds of meat in the house, which was consumed by the fire."

Hernando *Times*: "We learn that the cotton gin of Dr. Arbuckle, at Horn Lake depot, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. There were fifteen bales of cotton and several tons of cottonseed stored in the ginhouse, all of which was entirely consumed."

Jackson *Clarion*, 28th: "The Masonic grand bodies will assemble in Jackson next week. The attendance on grand lodge and grand chapter will aggregate three hundred delegates."

WINDOM

Very Much Troubled Over the Damaging Testimony in Regard to the Exodus Already Placed on Record.

It is Proven to be a Radical Conspiracy, Taken Advantage of by Railroad Companies for the Sake of Profit and Gain.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The senate special committee to-day resumed investigation of the causes of the colored exodus. Charles H. Otny, who gave his direct testimony last Monday, was the first witness. He was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Senators Windom and Blair, in the course of which he acknowledged that he had not heard any member of the Washington emigrant aid society advise a diversion of the exodus from Kansas to Indiana for political purposes, except Mendenhall, and could not name any other Republican in Washington outside of the emigrant aid society who had advised or promoted the exodus for political purposes. He also stated that he never heard of any colored men other than Perry, Williams and Evans, who were engaged in stirring up the colored people to migrate from North Carolina, and he believed that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, through their agents, are furnishing the money to pay the traveling expenses of these men, and that the company pays them a premium of one dollar per head for each passenger obtained. He believed the intelligent people of North Carolina, black and white, Democrats and Republicans, were opposed to this exodus, and understood that the entire Democratic and colored press of North Carolina had been engaged in exploding the false statements spread broadcast in that State by Perry, Williams and Evans. Notwithstanding all the agencies engaged in dissipating these delusions, still the ignorant colored people are yet deluded by them. Four-fifths, however, of them will go probably go for no other reason than because their friends have gone.

Fabonitz, a resident of Goldsboro, and editor of a Democratic paper published there, testified that he said to a colored man that to assign a reason for the exodus of colored people from North Carolina. It certainly was not on account of oppression, and here he (Fabonitz) took occasion to indorse the evidence of O'Hara and Otny, so far as it related to the condition of the colored people of that State. In reference to the treatment of colored people before the courts, he cited several instances, and stated that he could cite many more, to show where white jurymen had shown strict impartiality in their decisions where colored men were on trial. Rare was the instance, he said, where any other than severe penalties had been imposed on both white and colored culprits for petit larceny. In his cross-examination he admitted that there existed a belief among some blacks in North Carolina that the penalties were less severe in Indiana than in North Carolina, and thought this had some effect on influencing the emigration of colored people to that State.

M. T. Newman, sheriff of Putnam county, Indiana, and resident of Green Castle, was sworn; he produced a printed circular which he obtained from one of the North Carolina emigrants after he had reached Green Castle; this circular, it was afterward proven by another witness, had been printed in the office of the Green Castle *Banner* during the latter part of last July, and that the editor of that paper, Mr. J. H. Clay, colored, was the author of it; this circular, Newman said he was informed by the colored man who gave it to him, had been circulated quite extensively among the people in North Carolina; it urges them to come to Indiana, setting forth the attractions of that State; stating its climate was healthful; that free schools for both races were maintained; that there were numerous colored churches, and that whites and blacks stand equal before the law; and also stating that a thousand good farm-hands and house-servants could readily find employment at remunerative wages, and especially urging those who contemplate coming to do so during the present summer and fall of 1879, so as to get located in time to make their contracts with farmers next year.

Adjourned.

MARRIED.

LEONARD—COMFORT—January 28, 1880, at the residence of the bride's father, D. B. Comfort, in Kosciusko, Miss., by Rev. J. H. Alexander, Mr. C. H. LEONARD, of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss MARY E. COMFORT, of Kosciusko, Miss.

DIED.

HEIDEL.—January 30, 1880, BIRDIE, infant daughter of J. F. and F. M. Heidel, aged 6 months and 10 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 251 Alabama street, this (SATURDAY) afternoon, Jan. 31st, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Overton Drug and Family Medicine Store

D. F. GOODYEAR,

Practical Apothecary.

Goodyear's Liver Tonic and Mild Cathartic, Sovereign remedy for all disorders of Stomach and Bowels, Dizziness, Painting, Headache, Extreme Lassitude, yield readily by the proper use of the Liver Tonic. 50c and $1.

Sara's Chill Tonic. Yes, those shaking, quivering forms will soon give way to this valuable Chill Destroyer, and awaken within you new life, vigor and manhood. Your appetite will soon return, and December become as pleasant as May. 50c and $1.

Vegetable Tonic Specific Pills. For the permanent cure of Seminal Weakness, Incontinence, Genital Debility, and Irritability, Gravel, Stricture, and all other Nervous Diseases, commonly known by that baneful of all diseases so frequently exhibited in the Painful Countenances of the young men, SPERMATORRHŒA, producing by such pollution, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Pains in the Back, Premature Old Age, Insanity, and not unfrequently that much dreaded disease, Consumption. A strong will and determination to continue the use of the pills until every vestige of symptom has departed, will certainly crown your efforts with joy and gladness. Price, $2.50 per box, or 3 boxes for $6,