THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, warm, followed by winds shifting to cold northwesterly, rising barometer.

THE humor of the approaching Presidential contest—good humor.

JOHN A. LOGAN for Vice-President with Grant is the latest Republican movement on the political checker-board.

MORRISON, and not Palmer, of Illinois, will by the nominee of the delegates from that State in the Cincinnati convention.

PROF. HUXLEY says it is just as safe to marry on a three weeks courtship as to wait longer. Each side will conceal all faults as much as possible anyhow. The old scientist has evidently been there.

"NAPOLEON" NEWCOMB is the name the Louisville *Courier Journal* gives the conquering president of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern, just returned to the Falls City from a triumphant campaign in Georgia.

JAY GOULD is represented by New Yorkers who know him as being in a terrible condition of physical prostration and mental nervousness, so much so that capitalists who are backing him are reported as having lost confidence in him.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER is a friend of the workingman. He tells the San Francisco workingmen that he will charge for arguing a case for them before the supreme court not less than two thousand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars.

THE Washington *Star* declares that ninety-five out of every hundred of the citizens of that city consider the best asphalt pavements now laid in Washington as the very best for their uses, all things considered, that has yet been devised, and they will never consent to exchange it for either Belgian or macadam.

WILL Dr. Porter—one of the best men in the world—tell us what right a livery-stable keeper has to wash vehicles in front of his premises, keeping the street and the sidewalk in a continuous puddle, or to keep a half-dozen dirty-looking old hacks in the streets dedicated to the public use?

THE example set by the proprietors of the Planters insurance building should be followed by every storekeeper and house-owner on Main and Second streets. The wooden awnings and swinging signs should be taken down. They might be excusable in a "one-horse" village, but in a city like Memphis are altogether out of place.

WE invite the attention of the Taxing-District police authorities to the fact that the sidewalks, confessedly too narrow in most of the leading thoroughfares, are often covered by boxes, bales and barrels and other merchandise, and often to the danger of ladies' dresses. This ought not to be the case, and would not be if the ordinances were enforced.

HENRY B. PAYNE, of Ohio, the Chicago *Tribune's* Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is a man of good character and considerable ability. He was the leader of the Douglas Democrats in the famous Charleston convention; he was a Union man; he is and has always been a hard-money man; he was a member of the electoral commission.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has very kindly undertaken the task of finding a Presidential candidate to take the place of Tilden, who has been rejected by more than two thirds of the journals and leaders of the Democratic party, and it offers us Payne or Groesbeck, of Ohio. Either of these gentlemen, it holds, "will make Ohio a doubtful State with the most available Republican opposed to him, and the German vote alone will save the State to the Republicans. Either Payne or Groesbeck will attract, as surely as any man who can be selected, all that part of the Republican vote which is irreconcilably hostile to the third term, if that be an issue in the campaign."

THE millers of the west and northwest are to have a grand international convention on May 30 at Cincinnati. Crediting the statements of our esteemed contemporaries that the convention is to be an affair of no ordinary magnitude. "With everybody in this country, and, indeed, throughout the civilized world, at all connected with the grain and flour interests," says a Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, "this convention and this exhibition will be the event of a life time. Provision has been made for the entertainment of over fifty thousand millers and manufacturers from this country, while between fifteen hundred and two thousand Europeans engaged in the milling interests have signified their intention of being present."

PHILADELPHIA *Record*: "It is in the power of the southern States to take the question of the Presidency out of the hands of machine men, and to vindicate the better opinion of the mass of both Democrats and Republicans at the north by nominating Thomas F. Bayard, or, if they can find such an one, some equally pure and patriotic man for the Presidency. They can safely leave the vindication of their action to the country. The longing in the hearts of the people for a return to old-fashioned government at Washington is growing to be a passionate demand. The south has done its best to pull the country to pieces; will it not now assist in the beginning of a reconstruction which shall be at once potential and permanent?"

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes a charge that we thinks should be investigated by congress. He alleges that the resignation south of a large number of gangers and internal revenue agents can only be explained by the *quidnuncs* at Washington on the theory that the Sherman "boom" needs invigoration in that section. On Wednesday night there passed through that city twenty-two whisky gangers, detailed from the west for duty in the south, the larger majority being from Peoria and St. Louis. It is explained by treasury officials that the details have been made to familiarize the men with the duties of their office. It is alleged by others, however, that pure civil-service reform is to be disregarded to enable the gangers to bind the wounds of the sore and dying Sherman boom.

WHAT does Germany mean? is still a burning question in Europe. Why the question is asked, in addition to the twenty-six thousand increase of the army, is thus summed up by an exchange: "Public attention is called to the remarkable activity which is just now characterizing the German military service. Special attention is bestowed upon the railway system, with a view of facilitating the transportation of the troops and munitions of war. In the great artillery workshops of Spandau extraordinary activity has also prevailed of late, and the manufacture of guns and projectiles for twelve-pounder pieces of the new model is pushed with the greatest energy. The men work overtime, remaining in the shops through Saturday night up to Sunday morning, and large numbers of new workmen are engaged. What all this may really mean is matter of conjecture."

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The Ute Bill in the Senate—Public Buildings in Paducah and Cleveland—Bayard's Resolution for Committee to Consider Alleged Losses of Revenue.

A Government for Alaska—Bill in Reference to Transportation of Imported Goods and Wares Through Foreign Countries on the Gulf of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—*Senate.*—On motion of Senator Cameron [Pa.], it was resolved that when the senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. [The resolution of Senator Logan and remarks of Senator Voorhees upon and favorable to a thorough investigation of the outrage at West Point, which was the first business of the senate, will be found elsewhere.]

The morning hour having expired the Ute bill was taken up, and Senator Vest addressed the senate in support of the bill, not because it was perfect, but because it was a practical step in the right direction and would prevent a terrible and ingloious war. He believed that the granting of land in severalty, the establishing of smaller reservations and the turning over of the "blanket" or wild Indians to the war department was the only practical course for the future treatment of the Indians. This would break up the tribal relation and gradually bring about their civilization.

Senator Teller said the attempt to educate the Indians have proved failures. He was therefore opposed to Senator Dawes's amendment.

Senator Plumb said the Indian was capable of being educated to a point where he could compete on equal terms with the white man. He protested against the theory that all the outrages on the frontier resulted from aggressions of the frontiersmen upon the Indians, and declared that there seemed to be a disinclination to condemn, as they should be condemned, the frequent outrages by the Indians upon the settlers.

Senator Blaine said he would vote for the bill, believing it would at least prevent a war. However much the senators might differ as to the proper way to treat the Indians, no one would deny that to war with them was the most expensive policy of all.

Senator Dawes's amendment, giving the President discretion to devote of the amount appropriated ten thousand dollars for the education in schools on or off the lands selected of such youth of both sexes as in his judgment may be best qualified to attain proficiency in practical industries and pursuits necessary for their self support, was adopted—yeas, 44; nays, 8.

Senator Kirkwood moved to make the amount to be yearly paid to Mrs. Meeker, Miss Meeker and Mrs. Price each six hundred dollars instead of four hundred dollars. Adopted.

Senator Morgan moved to increase the amount yearly payable to Mrs. Host from two hundred dollars to six hundred dollars. Rejected.

Senator Teller moved to increase it to three hundred dollars. Adopted.

Senator Plumb moved to amend the clause binding the Indians to give up the men implicated in the murder of Mr. Meeker and the agency employes by inserting the words "or outrages on." Adopted.

Senator Morgan moved an amendment that nothing contained in the act or agreement shall be construed so as to compel any Ute Indian to remove from the lands claimed by him severally, or to deprive any such Indian who shall refuse to sign the agreement of his right to settle a tract of land for agricultural purposes, within two years from the passage of the act, under the stipulations of any existing treaty, in any part of the reservation.

In the debate on thisamendment, Senator Edmunds agreed with Senator Morgan's view, that the bill was unconstitutional, as it infringes on the treaty-making power.

Senator Ingalls said that it was too late in the day to question the right of the Indians to hold lands. England, France, Holland and Spain in colonizing America had all proceeded on the idea that the Indians owned the soil and that it must be procured from them by voluntary cession for a consideration. It was immaterial whether there was an agreement or treaty, we were obliged to, in some way, bargain with them for a cession of the lands rightfully held by them.

Senator Thurman said that congress could undoubtedly authorize the secretary of the interior to purchase lands of any individual, corporation, association, tribe or nation, and this was the essential purpose of this bill.

The house bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a public building at Paducah, Kentucky, passed.

The bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to repair and extend the public building owned by the government, at Cleveland, Ohio, was reported favorably and placed on the calendar.

On motion of Senator Bayard the resolutions offered by him on February 24th last, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of seven members from the finance committee of the senate and ways and means committee of the house to take into consideration the alleged losses of revenue arising from the evasion of stamp tax on cigars and other articles subject to excise duties, and what remedy can be provided by law, and with power to recommend such measures as they deem proper by bill or otherwise, were passed.

The house resolution for printing three hundred thousand copies of the report of the commissioner of agriculture for 1879 passed.

Senator M'Millan pointed out some legal objections to the bill.

The first par. of Senator Morgan's amendment, ending with the word "severally," was accepted by the committee and adopted. The remainder of the bill was rejected—yeas, 6; nays, 45. After discussing it was unanimously agreed that general debate on the bill shall cease at three o'clock Monday evening; that debate on the amendments shall then proceed under the five-minute rule, and that the bill shall be finally voted on before adjournment Monday.

After an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

House.—Mr. Wilson, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back the joint resolut on thanking the Mexican government and people for contributing so heartily to the success of the industrial mission of the American merchants and manufacturers. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. De La Martyr introduced a bill establishing a temporary government for Alaska. Referred.

Mr. Martin [Del.], from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill for the completion of the Washington monument. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The house having refused to dispense with the morning hour, the speaker called upon committees for reports of a private nature.

The pending bill, reported from the committee on patents, for the relief of W. G. Budlong, was defeated—ayes, 42; nays, 67.

Mr. Berry introduced a bill which was referred to the committee on ways and means, providing that it shall not here-after be lawful to transport imported goods, wares or merchandise, in bond, or with duty paid, or any other products or manufactures of the United States, from one port or place in another therein, when any portion of such transportation is made through any foreign country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico or Caribbean sea, except as the same is permitted by treaties of the United States with such foreign countries; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the importation or exportation of any goods, wares or merchandise to or from such foreign countries, in accordance with the existing provisions of the law.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Burrows in the chair, on the private calendar.

Between fifty and seventy-five bills were reported adversely from the committee on war claims and laid on the table.

The pending bill was that for the relief of H. Madison Day, of Louisiana, for property bought by him from the government with a defective title. After a debate of two hours and a half a vote was taken on the bill, which resulted—yeas 72, nays 22.

A point of a quorum being raised, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Pedestrians.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Dobler has fallen to the third place in the contest for the O'Leary belt, and his leg is in such a condition that it will be difficult for him to hold his present position. Score at eight o'clock—Hart, 423; Pegram, 415; Dobler, 412; Howard, 397; Allen, 390; Krohne, 376; Williams, 375; Hanawaker, 341. Dobler walks to-day without lameness. He completed his 400th mile at four o'clock this morning. Howard is endeavoring to make Dobler fourth at best at the finish. Hart, at nine o'clock, was 3 miles 605 yards ahead of the best record. He had then to his credit 433½ miles. Twelve o'clock score—Hart, 447; Pegram, 432; Dobler, 428; Howard, 416; Allen, 404; Krohne, 396; Williams, 393; Hanawaker, 342.

At six o'clock this evening—the end of the one hundred and fourteenth hour—Hart's score of 472 miles was eight miles in advance of Blower Brown's at the same time of the race. The garden was early thronged tonight, and not less than seven thousand persons were in the building. At eight o'clock the vast floor of the house was black with excited men. Ten to one was offered on Pegram beating Dobler, and four to one that Howard beats Dobler. At nine o'clock Krohne was ambling awkwardly but steadily; Hanawaker was trudging along with his eyes shut; Pegram and Hart were a tandem; Allen was running lightly and rapidly; Williams was at his work good-naturedly; Howard trotted lazily but all the time, while Dobler walked with his head on one side in an utterly listless manner. The score was: Hart, 484; Krohne, 430; Pegram, 466; Williams, 426; Howard, 351; Allen, 432; Dobler, 456; Hanawaker, 373. Hart's score is nine miles ahead of record.

The score at one o'clock this morning was as follows: Hart, 492; Dobler, 462; Allen, 445; Pegram, 473; Hanawaker, 382; Williams, 433; Krohne, 443; Howard, 454.

The Nashville Blood-Horse Association.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, April 9.—The spring meeting of the Nashville blood-horse association promises to eclipse any event of the kind that has ever occurred in this State. The pressure for stable room has been so great that twenty stables will have to be built in addition to the hundred and twenty already at the course to accommodate all the horses to participate in the races. One hundred and fifty of the crack horses of the southwest will contend for the centennial honors. Fifty-five horses are already in training here, while ninety more will arrive next week from Louisville, Texas, St. Louis, New Orleans, Lexington and other points. Prominent turfmen will be here from every city in the country.

THE HILL SCANDAL.

The Court Rules that the Trial Must Go On—The Case Will Not be Stricken from the Docket.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the circuit court Judge Cox refused the motion of Senator Hill's counsel to strike the case of Raymond *vs.* Hill from the docket, and held that inasmuch as Miss Raymond had stated in open court that she authorized the institution of the suit, the case must be tried.

"THE PAST IS GONE."

The South Sends Greeting to the West, to which She is Bound by an Identity of Interest.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 9.—At a meeting of the citizens held here to-day to make arrangements for the reception of the excursionists from Cincinnati next week, resolutions were adopted declaring that "We welcome with genuine pleasure and unmixed satisfaction the coming of the Cincinnati delegation, hoping that the occasion of their visit will enable us, as a people, to encourage, foster, cultivate the business relations and friendly connections existing between Cincinnati and Augusta, thereby, hastening the day on which these two great sections—the west and the south—of our country will all one, and the fullness of the identity of interest by which they must be bound in the future." Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

ABRAM S. HEWITT

Writes a Sensible and Manly Letter to General Finley, in Which He Fully Sustains That Gentleman.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—H. H. Finley received to day the following letter from Abram S. Hewitt with reference to the former's difficulty with Mr. Springer:

NEW YORK, April 8, 1880.

To H. H. Finley, New York:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the sixth instant is received. I very much regret that this difficulty with Mr. Springer has occurred. The effect of these everlasting quarrels between Democrats destroys the confidence of the public in the capacity of the Democratic party for self-government. I had already written to Mr. Springer that you had never claimed to represent Mr. Tilden, and that you had written me a letter which plainly showed that your relations with him did not enable you to give his views, and I have sent him a copy of your letter, so that there will be no excuse hereafter for charging you with being a representative of Tilden. If you think I will cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that you served the National committee with fidelity in 1876; that your relations were of a confidential character; that you never abused the confidence which was reposed in you, and that what money you expended you fully accounted for and with scrupulous fidelity. Yours truly,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

The Railroad Accident at Bellair.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 9.—Reports in regard to the accident on the Bellair and Southwestern railroad, Thursday afternoon, state that there were no serious casualties. Wm. Smith, of Woodfield, and S. M. Armour, of Pittsburg, were standing on the platform of the rear car at the time of the accident, and both jumped on the trestle before the car went over, and are the only persons received injuries worth mentioning—Mr. Smith a fracture of one of his limbs, and Mr. Armour was hurt on the back, sides and internally. The other parties reported as having been seriously injured were slight scratches and bruises. Mr. Danforth, the postal clerk, reported as having been killed received only a slight jarring. The accident is not intended to throw the road, as the trains were running as usual to-day.

The Pennsylvania Road Must Pay.

HARRISBURG, April 9—An opinion was filed by Judge Henderson in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Pennsylvania railroad, on an appeal of the latter from the tax settlement of the auditor-general and State treasurer for 1877. The auditor-general charged a tax for part of the year on dividends under the act of 1874, and on appraised value for the remainder of the year under the act of 1877. The company contended that the tax should have been charged on the appraised value of stock for the entire year, without reference to dividends, as they did not reach six per cent. The amount in dispute was sixty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. Judgment for the entire amount is given in favor of the Commonwealth, with interest and costs, amounting to eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars.

Grant in Mobile.

MOBILE, April 9.—General Grant arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon, by special train from New Orleans, and was received by a company of artillery and the Washington Blues, colored. There was no public demonstration of any consequence. He was the guest of the cotton exchange and was taken to the Manasses club, where he will be entertained this evening, and, later, will hold a reception for colored people at the United States courthouse. General Grant returns tonight to New Orleans by special train.

Great Railroad Success.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company for the year ending December 31, 1879, shows the gross earnings to be $16,102,819, increase over 1878, $1,561,000. Expenses, including taxes, $8,473,794; increase, $68,148. Net earnings, $4,530,524; increase, $87,595. During the year the company acquired by construction or purchase five hundred and thirty-five miles of road.

A Lawsuit Ended.

EUREKA, NEV., April 9.—The Eureka company has purchased the interests of the K. K. company, thus terminating a lawsuit recently commenced between the two companies, for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Eureka company has discharged two-thirds of its force, and will close down the furnaces on the fifteenth instant for repairs. They will probably be started again May 10th.

Stable Destroyed by Fire.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—A fire destroyed the stable belonging to John Dierker and rented to Christ Miller, an undertaker, and a teamster named Ernest Berger. One horse perished in the flames, which spread to the adjoining sheds and stables, all of which were destroyed. Loss about twenty-five hundred dollars; little insurance.

Hanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—Amos Wooten, colored, was hanged to-day at Bennettsville for burning and robbing Breeden's mills. The fall did not break his neck and he died of strangulation. This is the first execution in this state under the new law against arson.

THE *Texas Tribune* says: "The late atmospherical freshness' has brought on many cases of coughs and colds, and Dr. Bull's cough syrup is in greater demand than ever." Price only 25 cents.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Famine Playing Havoc Among the People of Mossu—Fleeing the Place to Escape its Horrors, they are Dying on the Road by Hundreds—English Elections.

Bismarck's Resignation Still the Occasion of Trouble—Honors to Parnell from the City of Cork—The Nihilists in Russia—The Kuldja Question Very Serious.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—A printing office at Smolensky has been closed and one of the proprietors arrested. Papers compromising the establishment were discovered when the last secret press was seized in St. Petersburg.

The *Golos* states that a special council is sitting to define the rights of governors general in relation to the supreme commission, the object being to restrict the independent action of permanent and temporary governors-general and bring them more under the control of General Melikoff and the minister of the interior. But for the release of many prisoners and the examination of others with a view to an early trial, the outlook is generally gloomy. The press bureau is again very active, and the position of journalists is anxious and difficult.

The courier of Prince DeLieven, one of the secretaries of state, has been arrested for forgery. He fabricated fourteen thousand passports during the past eight years, and from their sale had accumulated ninety-two thousand roubles.

Krapotkiner, editor of the nihilist organ *Tocsin*, and brother of General Krapotkiner, assassinated by the nihilists at Kieff, has removed to Montreuil, Switzerland, the authorities having asked him to quit Geneva.

The *Agence Russe* declares that China has not been instigated by any foreign power to assume an attitude hostile to Russia, and that it would be premature to apprehend serious complications relative to the Kuldja question, as the nature of the Chinese proposal is unknown. Russia, however, is not accustomed to regard the treaty which has been concluded as now existant, and if new negotiations become necessary, they will be carried on under conditions better calculated to secure the execution of the treaty.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 9.—The Irish associations here are organizing public receptions for Parnell.

Bullion gone in the bank on balance today, seventy-six thousand pounds.

Mr. Parnell has received the freedom of the city of Cork for his services in behalf of Ireland.

A Dublin dispatch says that Mr. Parnell has stated that Colonel Taylor, conservative, who has been re-elected for Dublin county, will be raised to the peerage; that Sir A. B. Guinness, who stood for Dublin city, will be the conservative candidate; and that The O'Connor Don, who stood for Roscommon, will be the liberal candidate for the vacancy thus caused in Dublin county.

The chancellor of exchequer has had a prolonged interview with Lord Beaconsfield, who has also been visited by Lord Cranbrook, secretary for India.

It is stated that on the return to London of the home secretary and the secretary of the war ministry a cabinet council will be held, probably on Monday next.

The *Times* estimates that the liberals in the house will number about three hundred and forty, and the conservatives from sixty to sixty-five. The conservatives can hardly count on more than two hundred and fifty. The liberals will thus find their position in the new parliament nearly the same as that of the present government in the late parliament. At a meeting of the liberal executive committee yesterday a deputation was appointed to proceed to Howarden to urge Mr. Gladstone to consent to a public reception in London.

By the election of the marquis of Hartington, the liberal leader, and R. W. Grafton, liberal, for northeast Lincoshire, the liberals gain two seats. The marquis of Hartington had already been elected for the borough of Radnor. The defeated conservative candidates are A. Chamberlain Starkie, a member of the last house, and W. F. Ecroyd. The polls stood as follows: Lord Hartington, 6682; Grafton, 6513; Starkie, 5185; Ecroyd, 5231. The following was the vote in the last previous election when the two conservative candidates were returned; James M. Holt, 4485; Chamberlain Starkie, 4458; Sir J. H. Shuttleworth, 4401; Lord Edward Cavendish, 4293.

A correspondent at Toyetmyo says a further dispatch has been received from the Burmese government, and it is believed that they have decided to meet the wishes of the British government. It is probable that early permission will be given the Burmese embassy to proceed to Calcutta.

The rumor of the death of King Theibaw is unfounded. Small pox is raging at Mandaly, and the heir-apparent has died from the disease.

The liberals net gain now is ninety-seven votes.

John Somerset Pakington, Lord Hampton, is dead, aged eighty-two years.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 9.—In the reichstag debate was begun on the second reading of the army bill. Stauffenberg proposed to restrict the term of the operation of the bill to three years, which was rejected by a vote of 138 to 104. The first and second paragraphs, fixing the peace strength of the army until March 31, 1888, at four hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy men, were adopted—yeas, 188; nays, 96. The minister of war declared that the bill owed its origin not only to the present political situation, but to reasons of its lasting character, and that a permanent military budget alone could give the army stability and confidence. Rickert [national liberal] said that the strengthening of the army was of the highest importance to the nation, and ought not to be made a party question. He declared that a party existed in Germany which wished to weaken the defensive power of the Fatherland, but it was the desire of the whole nation to uphold with a mighty hand the possessions which Germany had acquired and to maintain peace.

LONDON, April 9.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that nothing has yet transpired to show how Bismarck proposes to remedy the evil on account of which he resigned, but it is expected that as president of the bundesrath he will make a motion for an authentic interpretation of the article of the constitution affecting the delivery of votes.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—An American accused of the murder of a Turk was tried before the consul-general of the United States, and was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two months imprisonment. Sawaas Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, has protested against the right of the American consul to try the case, and demands the surrender of the prisoner to the Ottoman authorities. Heap declines to surrender him.

LONDON, April 9.—A correspondent at Constantinople records a horrible famine at Mossu, Turkish Khoordistan. Four thousand inhabitants fled to Bagdad, and hundreds died on the road.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 9.—Congress has approved of the decree fixing the strength of the permanent army in Cuba at forty thousand men. Congress also limited the floating debt of Cuba to six million piasters, except in the event of an emergency. Diario Espagnol is of the opinion that there will be no difficulty in raising a Cuban loan abroad if it received the approval of the deputies. Congress has approved twenty-two clauses of the Cuban budget.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 9.—The name of the Frenchman who was assassinated on his way to Sumatia is Wollen. He was intrusted by the French government with a scientific mission to the Isle of Conde.

The police deny the truth of the report that Walton has been assassinated.

BULGARIA.

LONDON, April 9.—A Bucharest dispatch says the new Bulgarian ministry is satisfactory to those who desire peace and order in the Balkan peninsular.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 9.—Baron Von Hoffman, at his own request, has been relieved of his functions as Austro-Hungarian minister of finance, and Herr Szlavy has been appointed his successor.

A Brutal Outrage.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—Mrs. Rachel Smith, a widow lady, aged seventy years, who, along with her daughter, lives on the Greenburg pike, near Adamsburg, Westmoreland county, will probably die from injuries received at the hands of an unknown man, supposed to be a burglar, who last night forced his way into the house by battering down the door. The daughter escaped by jumping through a window on the porch, and rolling off on the ground, falling a distance of twelve feet, sustained serious though not fatal injuries. She gave the alarm and the neighbors hurried to the house, there to find Mrs. Smith weltering in her blood, unconscious, and with a deep gash in her head. The would-be murderer, however, had fled, and has not yet been captured. Considerable money, known to be in the house, no doubt prompted the deed.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Opposed to Tilden.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Democracy opposed to Tilden in four assembly districts today elected delegates to the State convention to be held at Syracuse, on the twentieth instant.

He Will Not Run.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 9.—General Morton C. Hunter authorizes the *Express*, of this city, to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for the governorship, which will be done to-morrow morning. The cause is ill-health.

The Cincinnati Elections.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—The official count of Monday's election, compiled to-night, shows that Ewaldy, Republican candidate for city comptroller, had a majority of 3962. The Socialists cast 212 votes. The Republicans elected twelve members of the board of education, with majorities ranging from 54 to 176. The Democrat, Dr. W. W. Dawson, was elected a member of the board.

Election at Mason Yesterday.

[Special to the Appeal.]

MASON, TENN., April 9.—The election of town officers, held here to-day—mayor, marshal and board of aldermen—resulted as follows: C. C. Poinderxter was elected mayor, R. B. White re elected as marshal, and C. T. Booker, R. H. Rose, J. W. Ashner, Mike Cohn, Irwin S. Siement and J. S. Waller were elected aldermen. A good deal of excitement was manifested to beat the old board of aldermen, which resulted in a great victory. The only one of the old board that was re-elected was Mike Cohn, who has served as alderman for four terms.

Tilden Will Not Arrange with Kelly.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The committee of the Irving hall Democracy, appointed for the purpose, met to-day and sent to the Democratic union, who were trying to harmonize the two factions of the Democracy, an answer to their communication declining their proposition, and also a copy of a resolution adopted by the committee, declaring that they disapproved any arrangement that necessarily involved the responsibility of introducing into the National or State conventions delegates from any organization which threatened to dispute their authority and repudiate their candidates, and that whenever such organization consented to unite with the regular Democracy in unreserved support of the National and State candidates, the committee would be prepared cordially to arrange terms and conditions upon which Democratic cooperation and harmony could be secured and perpetuated.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Captain P. R. Athy.

EDITORS APPEAL—From late indications it would seem that there is a strong and growing tendency, in this community at least, to select for local offices men who can best fill the measure of the old Jeffersonian standard—"is he honest?" "is he capable?" If there is anything in the idea of the peculiar adaptation of certain men for certain positions, no more suitable man could be found for the office of sheriff of our county than the present efficient chief of police—P. R. Athy. Everyone will admit that he possesses those sterling qualities of courage, vigor, energy, honesty and capacity that combined form the requisites of a good sheriff. While we would not be understood to underestimate or derogate from the merits of other good men who may aspire to the position, we think Chief Athy has all the characteristics that would make him the "right man in the right place" if he will consent to come before the people for it. VOTER.

The Last of It.

EDITORS APPEAL—Mr. James Phelan must be mistaken when he says that the ideas Grant embodies are "national unity" and "negro freedom." His actions, and eight years Presidency, declare that he represents centralization and conquest. It is well known that Grant, as well as other high officers, opposed the abolition of slavery, and declared that they entered into the war to "save the Union." The freedom of the negro was an incident of the war and military necessity, and it is only to be regretted that the south did not, in conformity to the spirit of liberty, abolish slavery before northern politicians made it a party cry. Grant is the very embodiment of centralization. He conquered the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. He supported Clayton's militia in Arkansas, and overrun with troops every southern State on the slightest pretext. Grant, being accustomed to exercise military power, did not hesitate to break the law where a civilian would have paused to think. The secret of the reception accorded to Grant is homage to power. And why is that homage given? Because behind it there is a knowledge that power is able to compel homage." I speak not of the power that noble natures and intellect possess, but of that military, despotic power, which has so depressed the world, and ruined the country. Our homage, then, to Grant arises from a selfish motive, not a noble one; from the motive that makes the slave affect to love his master, and made the oppressed Irish people fall at the feet of that despotic Tiberius, George IV. Byron rebuked that spirit which made men worship rank because it possessed power. "But he comes! the messiah of royalty comes! Like a god descending the clouds from the waves; Which have received him as last such an event become; With a legion of cooks and an army of slaves."

The same spirit which makes the people receive Grant made them run after the Duke Alexis and other men of rank. It is time we recognized the evil effects of military power. The citizen must be made supreme. But are we encouraging this idea in receiving a military hero with honors that we refuse to give the legislator, scientist or successful civilian? Shall we receive Grant ostensibly on account of his merits, when the world knows it is but power-worship? Are these honors respected? Are the hypocritical plaudits credited by Grant, when he knows that but a moment ago we were arraigning him for dishonesty in the Presidential chair? We recommend the following passage from a keen observer of human nature: "The minds of men who wield great power need to be very generous in order to resist the temptation to despise the human species, a temptation which is only too well justified by the submission that is accorded them."

AVERY MERIWETHER.

The Melolonthian Plague.

San Antonia (Tex.) *Herald*: "Mrs. French was the first to observe that this city is afflicted with the bronze beetle—the American dorbug. Swarming in countless thousands, this insect nightjar is sweeping everything green from the city, leaving nothing free from its ravages excepting the potato plants. The shards are articulated to a carapace and nearly cover the posterior section; the head is retractile; the antennæ jointed, clavated and opening into leaves at the ends. The legs are six in number; short as to the front legs, but the posterior legs are long. All the legs are barbed and end in claws. The American dorbug only exists in his perfect state for ten days or two weeks at most. Remedies have been tried with some good resulting, but the best remedy is to let the birds alone. Crows, doves, robbins, larks, pigeons, and nearly all birds feed voraciously on this pestiferous beetle. If you have a favorite tree or shrub suffering from their baleful horny jaws, the only hope is to fumigate with sulpour. Their operations begin when the sun sets and end at its rising. If the fumigation is repeated four times during the night it will keep them away. Five days have passed since the bugs were first observed, and it is probable that in five days more they will disappear. The description given is from a specimen sent to this office by Mayor French, and the bug was examined without a microscope."

Two Lives Lost.

[Special to the Appeal.]

STARKVILLE, MISS., April 9.—A young man by the name of William Chandler, who lived in this county, was drowned on the seventh instant. He went out to haul a load of wood, and while crossing a creek the bridge gave way, and he was lost. The horses escaped.

A young man by the name of Harper committed suicide the same day. The cause is unknown.

Destructive Prairie Fires.

ST. PAUL, April 9.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* says that destructive prairie fires are raging north of Sioux Falls, Dakotah. Several farmers have lost their buildings and crops. It is rumored that several persons were fatally burned. Only one name was given, Peter Berge, a farmer near Sioux Falls, who was burned to death.

Murfreesboro is shipping sweet potatoes to Chattanooga, and telegraph poles to Cairo.

THE COLORED CADET

For Two Hours Stands a Close Examination upon the Charge which he Makes of Having been Murderously Assaulted Last Tuesday Night.

Logan's Resolution in the United States Senate—Speech of Senator Dan Voorhees—The Brutal Practice of Hazing Must be Suppressed.

WEST POINT, April 9.—Cadet Whittaker was on the stand over two hours. He first described the assault upon him, reiterating his former story, mainly saying that they were good-ebly attired, and that he could not tell whether they were citizens or disguised cadets. He said he cried loud enough for help for the occupants in the adjoining room to hear him if they had been awake; the transom over the door was open, as was also the window over his desk. He said the men had on slippers, or were in their stocking-feet, and one of the largest carried either a candle or a taper; he did not even suspect who the man were. When asked what had been his personal feeling within the month as to the probability of graduating, he replied: "I always felt that I would get through." He said that he never had special cause for discouragement before. He testified that he had no reasons to suppose that there are prejudices in the minds of his instructors against him, and that he has a fair chance of getting through so far as they were concerned; but he felt that his social isolation has had some effect upon him so far as his studies were concerned. When some pieces of a belt with which he had been tied were shown to the witness, it was revealed that one piece contained eyelets which none but officers' belts have, and Whittaker has never been an officer. His counsel deemed this important. He also denied the ownership of the black necktie found in his room.

THE AFFAIR IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the senate, before the expiration of the morning hour, Senator Logan submitted a resolution directing the secretary of war to furnish the senate with any facts that may be in his possession in reference to the recent mutilation of one of the cadets at West Point.

Senators Eaton and Maxey thought the resolution premature. An official investigation of the outrage was known to be in progress, and the senate would be able to get the official report when it should be made.

Senator Logan modified his resolution so as to request the President to transmit such information in regard to the affair as, in his judgment, would not be incompatible with the public interest. In his remarks on the resolution, Senator Logan said the reports regarding the outrage were most extraordinary. He had never heard of a man committing such an outrage on himself, and he wanted the senate furnished with the facts.

The resolution was supported by Senator Voorhees, who said he was in favor of every possible investigation of the administration of the West Point academy. He regarded those who had graduated from that institution with wonder, as having survived a *regime* of brutality, inhumanity and uncivilized conduct. "I have known for years," he continued, "of young men going there—not the effeminate young man, but white young men—who have been driven away by a system of conduct on the part of students there so disgraceful, that I intend to lend my aid, humble though it may be, on all occasions to the utmost extent of investigation to call public opinion, as far as I am able, to assist in doing it, to humanize and civilize, if not possibly to christianize West Point. That ought to be done, or the institution ought to be abolished. If this unspeakable and inferral outrage had been perpetrated upon this young man there is no length to which this government ought not to go for the purpose of correcting such an abuse, even to the extent of abolishing the institution. If it is impossible to conduct this institution on civilized and humane principles it ought to go down. I have attended institutions of learning in my day, and I know that it is possible for young men in large numbers to be assembled together and pursue their studies and treat each other as gentlemen. But there is something in this seminary that inspire young men with a sort of taste for brutality, which is astonishing; whether it is because they are being educated to war on their kind, or whether it is the fault of the men in management, I do not know. I take no stock in the thought that this young man cut his ears and face absurd and ridiculous. To my mind, it is a part of a system of outrages that I have known to be committed upon young men from my own congressional district, when I was serving in the other house—a part of that system that makes a young man fight for his right to stay there while being educated.

Senator Jones—I indorse every word that the senator from Indiana [Voorhees] has said. He said that for three or four days the newspapers have been filled with reports as to the mutilation of this young man. Now the theory I advance is that if this man mutilated himself the country ought to know it, and he should be expelled, but it is asking entirely too much of me to believe that he or any other man would mutilate himself; to use a vulgar phrase, it is entirely too thin." We have for several days been discussing what will more effectually christianize and civilize the Indians. I think this senate would do well if it should devote a little time to civilizing and christianizing West Point. For six or seven years scandalous stories have emanated from that institution as to the treatment that young men sent there receive. I know of one instance of a young man who voluntarily did that which would enable him to leave, because he was unwilling to be subjected to the outrages which were perpetrated on him in that institution.

Senator Hoar—I do not think that the case ought to be confounded, as the senator from Indiana seems to confound it, with the ordinary cases of hazing which occur in the first year, not the third year, in our colleges. The treatment of colored pupils at West Point stands by itself alone. The colored boys who have entered West Point have been subjected to a course of treatment which, if it cannot be ended, ought to result in the abolition of the institution itself, and in resorting to some other method for the education of officers for the service of the public. The colored boy who enters West Point—unless the practice there has changed within a year or two—is as complete solitude from the time he enters until his graduation as Robinson Crusoe was on his desolate island. Everything which the discipline of the institution demands from one soldier to another next in rank is scrupulously performed, but the boy is left absolutely without an associate. Nobody speaks to him; nobody calls upon him in his room; nobody offers him any sympathy in sickness or sorrow; when he enters the recitation or examination room and takes his seat on a bench, that bench is vacant. Now