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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MAY 1. 1880. VOL. XXXIX--NUMBER 104

WEATHER INDICATIONS TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, northwest to southwest winds, stationary pressure and temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

EARL COWPER has been appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, Lord O'Hagan lord chancellor, and Dr. Hugh Law attorney-general.

THE emperor of Russia is on the border of insanity, the empress is on the verge of the grave, and Gortschakoff, the great chancellor, is not expected to live from one day to the next.

FAMINE, plague and popular discontent are all at work in Russia. The districts about the Caspian sea are full of starving people, and there the plague has broken out, and is carrying off hundreds by day.

THE house of representatives appropriated three thousand dollars on Tuesday to defray the expenses of the Mississippi river improvement committee, who will start from Washington Friday morning on a trip down the Mississippi. All members of the sub-committee expect now to go on the trip. They will leave St. Louis by steamboat on Saturday evening.

THE chamber of commerce will meet today and appoint committees to solicit contributions for the people made destitute by the awful storm which prevailed at Macon, Mississippi, Monday last. We hope our citizens will respond promptly and liberally, for there is not a moment to lose in this work of mercy.

THE bill will pass that is now before the house, which provides that all telegraph messages shall be deemed to be the private papers of the senders and receivers of the same, and shall be protected from unreasonable search and seizure and from production as evidence in judicial and legislative proceedings to the same extent as communications sent by the United States mail.

THE water question was yesterday disposed of, for the present at least, by the grand jury, who ignored the bill sent in by the attorney-general. Several witnesses were examined. We hope the company will now energetically prosecute their work of filtration and purification, and that in the near future they will place it out of the power of anyone to find fault as to the quality, quantity or price of the water.

TO-DAY at twelve o'clock the Democrats of Shelby county will assemble in mass-meeting at the county courthouse for the purpose of electing delegates to the Nashville convention and the appointment of a county executive committee. It is earnestly to be hoped that all the old heads as well as young hearts of the party will be present, and that the proceedings will be harmonious and result in good for the party and the public.

THE very interesting and instructive address of Mr. Doak on the "Educational Pioneers of Tennessee," delivered last night in the hall of representatives at Nashville, will be found in full in another column. It will well repay the most careful reading. The friends of education have reason to be proud of the selection of a gentleman whose love of his subject is a hereditary quality that in the early days of the State was felt in a sure way for the advancement of its educational institutions. Mr. Doak traces with historic accuracy the progress of schools and colleges in the south and southwest, and without fear, favor or affection, having only the truth of history before him, gives credit where credit is due. What he says of our present system of public education, and of its needs, ought to find lodgment in the heart of every citizen of the State, inducing the resolve that whatever else goes the public schools shall be maintained, shall be increased in numbers and efficiency until they stand in methods and results equal to any in the Union.

REV. DR. J. E. ROY, field agent of the American board of home missions, who makes his headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, and who has been making a tour of the south in the interest of this very important charge, delivered a lecture last night at the LeMoyne institute before as large an audience as the school-room would hold, many white ladies and gentlemen being present. His theme was "Our Country." The doctor sketched in plain, comprehensive language the history and growth of the Union from the discovery of the continent to the present time, calling especial attention to the school system which had been fostered and encouraged by all the States ever since the foundation of the Federal Union. He said he was proud of what the southern States had done for the education of the colored race, and stated that wherever he had visited he found the best results following upon it. Colored men were becoming more self-reliant, were accumulating property, were cultivating their own farms intelligently and profitably, and in the towns were surrounding themselves with home comforts, many of them owning their homes, thus identifying themselves with the tax-paying people of the States. The doctor urged upon his hearers—most of them intelligent and educated colored people—that this was the best evidence of independence, and was what every colored man should aim at. What was possible to those who had farms and homes was possible to all colored men throughout the southern States. He counseled them to steady labor, to shun vice of every kind, especially drunkenness. He found, he said, that thoughtful white men and women in all the southern States respected the colored people who manifested their industry by the accumulation of property. And in this as in all the rest that he said he spoke the truth. It is seldom that the colored people have been lectured to so much and so good a purpose. Dr. Roy is evidently the man for the important place that he holds. To a well-balanced mind he brings the support of keen powers of observation. Long residence at the south has not dimmed his ardor for education, but has rather increased it. Wherever he has gone in the south, he has been met by a friendly sympathy, such as he and all who labor with him deserve. To the board of missions, which he represents, the south is indebted for many and valuable educational institutions opened to the colored race. These, if we are to judge by the LeMoyne institute here, have been conducted with an eye single to the best results, as devoid of sectional or political bias as of religious prejudice. This board has expended three million dollars in the south within the past fifteen years and has built up normal schools and colleges, permanent institutions that we hope will long endure, monuments of a wise beneficence well directed. This lecture of Dr. Roy closes the series inaugurated early in the winter, a series which originated with Prof. Steele, the principal of the institute, who has been indefatigable in the duties of his charge. The APPEAL has taken great interest in this school, and has chronicled its progress with increased satisfaction every year, and it is with pleasure we record the praises that are due to Mr. Steele for his steady pursuit of his duty and the great good he has accomplished. We also take pleasure in recipro ating the good will expressed by the pupils for the APPEAL last night in their formal resolutions, in which they expressed their gratitude for the encouragement which the APPEAL hopes they will continue to deserve by attention to their studies and obedience to their teachers.

A DULL DAY

In Both Houses of Congress only Relieved by a Passage at Arms between Senators Beck and Conkling over the Army and Indian

Appropriation Bills—The Kellogg-Spofford Contested Election Case Still Hangs Fire—Allison's Two Colored Cadet Bills—Chalmer's Letter-Carriers.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—*House.*—Speaker Randall in the chair, Mr. King gave notice that he would on Wednesday next call up the resolution to affirm the Monroe doctrine.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. Chalmers: Extending the letter-carrier system to cities of ten thousand inhabitants.

By Mr. Wells: To establish an assay office in St. Louis.

Mr. Singleton, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the consular and diplomatic bill with the senate amendments.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for consular clerks was concurred in.

The amendment appropriating $24,000 for the salaries and expenses of the commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty between the United States and China relative to Chinese immigration was concurred in, with an amendment appropriating $4000 for the pay of a secretary to the commission, $1500 for an interpreter, and $4500 for incidental expenses.

The other amendments were non-concurred in.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Stevenson in the chair, on the private calendar. The committee rose, a number of bills granting pensions were passed, and the house adjourned.

Senate.—Consideration was resumed of the bill to establish a retired list for non-commissioned officers, the pending question being on Senator Allison's amendment to direct the President to appoint two colored cadets at large to West Point yearly.

Pending the debate the morning hour expired and the naval appropriation bill was taken up.

Senator Eaton stated that the senate committee on appropriations had made no amendment and he thought there would be no discussion. No amendment being offered the bill was read a third time and passed.

Senator Beck said there had been some complaint yesterday, in the debate on the Indian appropriation bill, that congress was dealing unjustly by the department in cutting down the estimates. Here was a bill passed through both houses of a Democratic congress without crossing a t or dotting an i of the estimate. He thought this was doing pretty well by the department.

Senator Conkling congratulated the senator from Kentucky [Beck] and the committee on appropriations that they had in one instance been able to let politics alone and report an appropriation bill pure and simple which the whole senate could vote for.

Senator Beck said it afforded him great pleasure to say that, in providing for the army, the senate was also able, without dotting an i or crossing a t, to pass the bill as recommended. The senate would see that the majority were giving up the bad habits that for fifteen years had prevailed as fast as could be expected.

Senator Conkling—The senator from Kentucky lost sight of broad distinctions; he forgot that there were a great many men who believe that there are very serious irregularities in the methods by which the Democratic majority in the two houses occupied their places; he also forgot that the army bill did not pass by the concentrated votes of both parties, but against the convictions of those who believed it contained bad legislation.

Senator Plumb, from the committee on public lands, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to any changes in the rulings of the department affecting the entries of town sites on public lands, and requesting him to suspend action thereon pending congressional action on the subject.

The regular order was then taken up, being the resolutions declaring Mr. Spofford entitled to the seat occupied by Senator Kellogg.

Senator Vance supported the resolutions, but before concluding his remarks the senate adjourned for the purpose of allowing the senators to attend the funeral of Mr. Middleton, late clerk of the supreme court, which was about to take place from the capitol.

OUR NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Report of the Comptroller as to the Total Number of National Banks and their Circulation.

Increase in their Number and Increased Facilities Afforded by them—Total of all issues.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The comptroller of the currency reports the total number of national banks organized since November 1, 1879, which was the date of the tables in the last report of the comptroller to congress, as forty, with a capital of $5,312,070; total number of banks gone into voluntary liquidation in the same period, nine, with a capital of $1,300,000, included among which are three gold banks in California, with a capital of $700,000, that went into voluntary liquidation, and were reorganized as currency banks. No banks have failed during the last nine months.

The comptroller reports that the additional bank circulation issued for the month of April was $1,316,880; amount surrendered or destroyed, $636,337, leaving a net increase of $620,343. Net increase of national bank notes for the year ending May 1, 1880, $15,900,300. Increase of legal-tender notes on deposit for the month of April, $525,993, and the increase for the year ending May 1, 1880, was $5,770,501; amount of legal-tender notes now on deposit, $19,126,740. Total amount of national bank notes outstanding on May 1, 1880, $340,579,300. Amount of called bonds now held as security for the circulation of national bank notes, $1,760,700, of which $7,722,700 are 10 40s and $38,000 5 20s. Amount of 6s of 1881 held by banks, $34,076,150; amount of 5 per cent. funded 1881, $154,703,250.

The following is the statement of the operations of the National bank redemption agency for the month and the ten months, ending this day, compared with the corresponding period last year:

NATIONAL BANK NOTES DISPOSED OF.

Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue for the month, $558,600; for ten months, $20,152,100. Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the comptroller of currency for destruction and replacement with new notes: for the month, $2 072,400; for the ten months, $21,734,409. Notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the treasury: for the month, $46 980; for the ten months, $4,483,700. Total for 1880—for the month, $3,100,800; for the ten months, 46 371 700. Total for 1879—for the month, $9,436 900; for the ten months, $131,800,850. Decrease for the month, $6,336,100; for the ten months, $85,429,150.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding this date: Old demand notes, $610 090; legal-tender notes, all issues, $346,681,016; one-year notes of 1863, $47,155; two year notes of 1863 $13,000; compound interest notes, $ 47,840; fractional currency, all issues, $15,604,591; total, $362,677,542.

THE COAL MINERS

At and Near Belleville, Illinois, and Throughout St. Clair County, Threaten Disorder and Riot.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The unsettled condition of affairs at and near Belleville, Illinois, and throughout the coal-mining districts of St. Clair is likely to lead to serious disturbance. For a long time past the coal diggers have been receiving four cents per bushel for mining, have worked but eight hours per day, and have restricted the output at forty bushels per day per man. Other restrictions have also been adopted and enforced by the miners, until the operators say that the miners' union practically controls their business. They have become tired of this, and assert that they intend to break it up. With this view they have formed a combination or entered into an agreement to close their mines simultaneously, and to-morrow night will probably see all the coal mines closed, and perhaps Madison county closed, not to be opened again until the miners agree to the operations of the terms. What these terms will be cannot now be said, but probably three cents for digging and absolute right to transact their business and control their property in their own way. The miners have assumed a threatening attitude, and an outbreak is apprehended. Governor Cullom, of Illinois, has been advised of the situation, and to-day sent Sheriff Webber, of St. Clair county, with official instructions to use every means in his power to protect property and preserve the peace, and also to take every possible precaution to prevent any demonstrations likely to lead to a violation of the law.

HE IS JUDGE KEY AGAIN.

The Postmaster-General Accepts the Place So Recently Vacated by the Death of Judge Trigg.

When His Appointment is Sent to the Senate it is More than Likely it will be Promptly Indorsed.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—At the cabinet meeting to day the President tendered Postmaster-General Key the United States judgeship for the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee, which was accepted.

WHEN HIS NAME WILL BE SENT TO THE SENATE.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, April 30—The *American's* Washington special says that the President has tendered Key the judgeship, which he accepted, but the nomination will not be made until the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, unless congress should adjourn earlier.

THE LIKELIHOODS.

Cincinnati *Commercial's* special: Postmaster-General Key will leave the cabinet. The President has decided to appoint him to the vacant judgeship in Tennessee, and Judge Key has signified his intention to accept. Notwithstanding the prejudice that met his entrance to the cabinet, the postmaster-general is to-day the most generally popular man in the President's official family, and his resignation will be regretted more than that of any other man. It is stated that General Tyner will be tendered the postmaster-generalship, but this is scarcely true, as it would not be considered exactly the thing to have two cabinet ministers from Indiana. Eugene Hale, who declined the naval portfolio at the commencement of the present administration, is also spoken of, but it is stated at the White House that the successor of Judge Key has not been seriously considered.

A large number of dispatches and letters have been received here within the past two days asking the appointment of Judge Key. He is universally acceptable to both parties, and if he should accept there would hardly be a vote of opposition from any person in Tennessee.

The President, while perfectly willing to appoint Judge Key to this position, yet does not want to lose him from the cabinet. He said to day that it would be difficult to find as good a man as Judge Key for the position he now holds, and he does not want to spare him. Indeed, the President is quite anxious to keep his little official family together during the remainder of his term. Judge Baxter, of the United States circuit court, lives in Tennessee, and it has been suggested that he hold terms of the district court, which he can do under the law, until the end of the present administration, when Judge Key could qualify and assume his duties as district judge, a position for which he is eminently qualified. In this view of the case, Judge Key will probably remain in the cabinet until the close of the present administration. It is unmistakably the President's desire that he should.

THE LEAGUE

Of Republicans Opposed to a Third Term—The Proposed Mass-Meeting in St. Louis.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A conference of representatives of the New York Independent Republicans, of the National Republican league of Pennsylvania, and of the Young Republicans of Massachusetts, was held here to-day, and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy with the callers of the St. Louis mass convention, and declaring that the above-mentioned associations and all other associations having similar views should send a delegation to Chicago to make strenuous opposition to the nomination of candidates they consider objectionable, and urge a strong, specific civil service reform plank upon the Chicago platform.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Great Trotting Match.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Colonel George N. Stone, who has charge of Vanderbilt's famous young trotter Maud, has been released from his engagements to trot the mare in the Jerome park spring stakes, and to-day has telegraphed Mr. E. A. Buck, of the *Spirit of the Times*, accepting Mr. Hickox's challenge to trot five races, for five thousand dollars each race, with Santa Claus, stipulating that the races shall be trotted in the States of Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, over such courses as may be agreed upon.

At Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—Extra day's racing. Weather clear and pleasant; attendance good; track heavy.

First Race.—Mile dash. Won by Gold Bug; Matagorda second, Wampee third. Time—1:49

Second Race.—Mile dash. Won by Big Medicine; Knight Templar second, Jim Malone third. Time—1:46¾.

Third Race.—Mile and a half dash. Irish King first; Maggie May second, Mary Walton third. Time—2:50¾.

The Winner of the Newmarket.

LONDON, April 30.—The one thousand guineas stake for three-year old fillies at Newmarket was won by Elizabeth; Nersigny second, Evasion third.

Opposition to the Hurd Bill.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—The chamber of commerce received a dispatch to-day from the Detroit board of trade asking expression against the Hurd bill. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this chamber emphatically protests against the passage by congress of the bill introduced by Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, prohibiting the transportation of any freight from any point in the United States through Canada, believing such legislation would be unwise, unalloyed for and exceedingly detrimental to the commercial interests of the northwest.

Resolved, That the president be and hereby is requested to communicate at once to all our representatives in congress the views of this chamber on the subject, and urge them to use all their influence in opposing the passage of said bill.

Pardoned and Released.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—The pardons in the corrupt solicitation cases were made out by two o'clock, signed by the governor, and taken to the sheriff of Dauphin county, who took the papers into court. The judge, after examining them, called attention to the fact that the sentence, as recited in the pardons, read "hard labor" whereas he had not used the word "hard" at all. He directed that they be carried to the state department, to have there the word "hard" stricken out; and that, upon being presented again to the sheriff, the latter should release the prisoners. This was done, the fines and costs paid, and then all the prisoners left for their homes except Rumberger, who is still here.

Railroad Movements and Stock in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, April 30.—General E. P. Alexander, president of the Georgia railroad, has been tendered the position of vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which he will accept and decline re-election to the presidency of the Georgia railroad. Fifteen hundred shares of the Georgia railroad stock were sold here yesterday and to-day from 105 down to par. The stock is now very strong, 102; Central stock, 91¾.

Murder of Indians.

CAMP SHERIDAN, NEB., April 30.—Last night two desperadoes, Hall and Porter, while drunk, entered an Indian camp and raised a quarrel with the inmates, shooting and almost instantly killing Gray Eyes, a big medicine man among the Sioux, and wounding his squaw in the leg. The desperadoes were turned over to the civil authorities, and were placed in the guardhouse heavily ironed and chained, and guarded.

It is a well ascertained physiological fact that the origin of most of the ills that afflict humanity is a deranged condition of the alimentary canal. The bowels become constipated and sluggish, and thence arises a train of painful and distressing maladies. As a preventative and cure there is no remedy so safe and sure as Dr. Tutt's liver pills.

Judgment Rendered.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Judgment by confession was to-day entered against the Consolidated fire and extinguishing company of this city for sixteen thousand dollars in favor of W. N. Fill, of Pittsburg, on a note made the eighteenth instant.

Drowned in a Ditch.

MECHANICSBURG, O., April 28.—Information has just been received here that a two-year-old child of Emmanuel Rapp, of Union township, a few miles south of this place, fell into a ditch of water and was drowned before it could be extricated.

THE DONNELLY-FINLEY

Investigation Before the House Committee Continues—Finley Denies all Knowledge of the Anonymous Letter or of Any Personal Interest

By Tilden or Hewitt with the Washburne-Donnelly Contested Election Case—Donnelly Sustains him and and Suspects King is the Anonymous Writer.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Donnelly-Finley investigation was continued to-day. Upon cross-examination Finley said he had been president of the National Capital insurance company; by the paid Democratic detectors of Donnelly I had in my mind Judge Flandran, of St. Paul; I don't know of any others that were paid; by mercenary *quasi* Democratic defenders of the Washburne bribery, I referred to the alleged interviews published in a Minnesota paper and sent here to congressmen by pretended Democrats in Minnesota and St. Paul, and all other Democrats who defended Washburne's methods in obtaining his election; by our friends in New York, I meant the Democratic party in New York State. Finley was cross-examined at great length by Representative Updegraff as to the meaning of certain representations in his letter to Springer, and stated that the term, "I still hold close and confidential relations," referred to Donnelly's constituents, and not to Hewitt.

When asked if he had been in Minnesota since 1877, he replied that he had not. Mr. Springer here introduced testimony showing that he was not paired on the Donnelly-Washburne case, as stated in yesterday's investigation. Mr. Finley was here asked whether he ever had written to Hewitt, of New York, that the air is full of rumors of money being used to keep Washburne in his seat, and that Springer was acting strangely and inexplicably.

Mr. Finley replied: Yes. He had so written to Hewitt about March 11th.

The reply of Mr. Hewitt was here presented, to the effect that Tilden had not interfered in the election contest of Donnelly *vs.* Washburne in any way.

Mr. Donnelly was then sworn, and made the following statement: I did not write the anonymous letter; I did not inspire it or procure it to be writen; I do not know who wrote it; I first saw it on the ninth of March; upon the morning of that day I had an interview with my counsel, Julian, and he told me of the anonymous letter; I came down to the house and saw Manning and told him, also Representatives Sawyer and Colerick; no injunction of secrecy had been put upon me; I afterward saw Julian, and he thought there would be no impropriety in my calling upon Mrs. Springer in relation to it; I told her the handwriting seemed to me like that of W. S. King, of Minnesota; she thought the matter should be kept secret until Mr. Springer returned from New York; on the morning of the tenth I met Springer in his committee-room and told him my suspicions, and that I would send for specimens of the handwriting and do all I could to discover and punish the author of the anonymous letter; he said he would rather give ten thousand dollars than have the matter get into the papers; that if it got out he should hold Julian responsible, and would cut his acquaintance; that nothing was so desperate that he would not do if it became known; he also said that he thought the anonymous note came from a party who had written him a business letter; I suggested that there was no similarity in the handwriting; but I most positively did not say that Finley could not have written both letters, because they were upon different paper. From early in the winter up to the sixth of March I was convinced that Springer was in my favor; on the sixth of March Manning told me that there was no doubt as to the course of Springer in voting to unseat Washburne, but that there was doubt of his voting to seat me; I told Julian, and he called upon Springer and argued the case with him for two hours and came away with the impression that Springer's course was very doubtful; I saw Finley that evening (March 9th) and talked the matter over with him; nothing was said about his writing Springer a letter; I had had frequent interviews with Springer during the winter; he had said it might be politic to hold back my case until after the question of selecting Presidential electors was settled, or its agitation quieted in New York; that if my case was decided at once the Republicans would raise a clamor; whereas, he said, "If the case be held back we (the Democrats) will have that much advantage on the determining of our case." On the morning of the eighth of March I was seated with Julian upon a sofa in the house, when Representative Manning came up and congratulated Julian saying, "The work you put in on Saturday has had its effect on Springer; he has left town, paired, and wants me to go ahead and decide the Donnelly case before he returns." I went outside, and meeting Finley shook hands and said to him, "It is all right." At that time I was satisfied that Springer was all right; I don't charge that W. S. King, of Minnesota, wrote the anonymous letter, but I do say there are striking similarities between his handwriting and that of the anonymous letter; I received a long and threatening letter from King on the twenty-first of April, and upon close inspection I was satisfied there were grounds for suspicion; I have given the letter to an expert, who will be summoned as a witness; King's letter to me was dated "Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 18th," and was received by me on the twenty-first; I do not know whether he is in the city, but he was here last winter.

Adjourned.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Third Day's Proceedings—Report of the Committee on Revision of the Canons Postponed to Next Convention—Election of Officers—Adjournment

The work which had been looked forward to as the most important of the session, to wit: the consideration of the report of the committee on revision of the canons, and which was yesterday made the special order for this morning, was postponed to the next convention.

Reports from various committees were received and acted on. Among these should be noted particularly the report of the committee on work among the colored people, showing an amount of work already done which is very gratifying, with the best prospect for the future. Four colored clergymen are at work in different parts of the diocese, one of whom was able to report that one colored man had during the year paid in cash *eleven hundred dollars* in one gift to build a church. By a resolution of inquiry, offered by Judge Sneed, it was ascertained that the name of the munificent giver is Anderson Taylor, and the convention voted him thanks.

The officers elected are: Treasurer, J. M. Scales; trustee University of the South, Dr. Shoup; registrar, A. T. M'Neal; standing committee, Rev. Drs. White, Harris and Dalsell, and Messrs. J. L. T. Sneed and S. H. Lamb; deputies to the general convention, Rev. Drs. White, Shoup, Gray and Fitts, and Messrs. Lortos, Sneed, Thompson and M'Neal.

The secretary read an engrossed letter addressed to the convention from the bishop and chaplain of the diocese of Litchfield, England, which was ordered filed.

The missionary sermon was preached at night by Rev. Mr. Davenport, and a stirring address on christian education by Rev. A. Jaremjas christian Jew. The convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Great Methodist Church in Session.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The Methodist Episcopal general conference will begin its quadrennial session to morrow morning in Pike's opera house in this city, Bishop Scott presiding. Nearly all the delegates, numbering about four hundred, are here, and are entertained at private houses. The conference will be in session one month. It will meet at nine o'clock each morning, and adjourn for the day at noon, while the afternoons will be appointed to committee work. The bishops have been here for a day or two preparing their address to the conference.

The Victim of Abortion.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Mrs. Sophia Berghusen, aged thirty-three, of No. 80 North 5th street, Brooklyn, died to-day from the effects of an abortion, alleged to have been committed by Mme. Mary Kauffmann and her eighteen-year-old daughter, Margaret Kauffmann, of 145 Stanton street, this city, who are under arrest. Mrs. Berghusen was the mother of five children, three of whom are living. She first sought Mme. Kauffmann in this city without her husband's consent and solicited her services. She paid two visits to Mme. Kauffmann, who then, it is alleged, on learning that Mrs. Berghusen was growing worse visited her in Brooklyn with her daughter, and with the latter's assistance again treated her. Mrs. Berghusen concealed the fact as long as possible from Dr. Henderson, her attending physician, but at length revealed the true cause of her condition, and Dr. Henderson informed the coroner. Mrs. Berghusen identified Mme. Kauffmann and her daughter after their arrest when they were taken before her. The prisoners, who were richly dressed, were sent to Raymond street jail, where they still remain.

Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Mrs. Lydia Carmen, the mother of Jennie Smith, of the Smith-Bennett murder notoriety, was burned to death Wednesday while attempting to light the kitchen fire. She was pouring kerosene on the burning wood when her dress ignited and enveloped her in the flames. Her screams attracted the attention of Mr. Canfield, residing next door, who entered the room and found Mrs. Carmen rolling on the floor. Her hair and clothes were a mass of flames, and her entire body was frightfully burned. She died in a few minutes, entirely unable to speak. The oil-can was found near the stove.

Genuine Imported

Hoff's Malt Extract. The true health beverage. Highly recommended for *nursing mothers, thin, cold* and *aged* people, convalescents, etc. Owing to its wonderfully nutritious qualities, it is especially recommended in epidemics and in fevers, where bodily prostration is great and life depends upon a nourishing stimulant. None genuine without the label of *Tarrant & Co.*, sole agents, New York. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

The Murdered DeYoung's Brother Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—M. H. DeYoung, the surviving proprietor of the *Chronicle*, was arrested at noon to-day on the complaint of Mayor Kalloch, charging him with libel in reproducing in the *Chronicle* an editorial of the New York *World*, which accused Mayor Kalloch of subornation of perjury in connection with the testimony given by Clement Shaw at the inquest on the body of Charles DeYoung. The prisoner was released on bail.

The Coal-Oil Trade.

TITUSVILLE, PA., April 30.—The month ending to-night shows the great activity of the drill during April. In this connection the Titusville *Herald*, of to-morrow, will publish complete statistics, of which the following is a summary: Wells completed in April, 532, producing 9141 barrels daily, an average of 17.15 barrels per well, and 1109 barrels more than the March wells. Wells drilling at the close of the month, 590; rigs up and building, 562. The April dry holes were 24, but were mostly wildcat wells. The showing is unfavorable to the oil trade.

Reciprocity with the British Provinces.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—To-day, before the committee on commerce, some allusion was made to Representative Morse's resolution now pending before congress providing for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain and report a basis for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and British provinces, but no action was taken. Several members expressed the opinion that any measure touching a reciprocity treaty should be general in its character.

WE used to flatter ourselves that nothing could exceed the purity of our drinking water. Prof. Holden's report on the water at Newmarket, however, has put the matter to rest. Ten thousand dollars than have the matter get into the papers; that if it got out he should hold Julian responsible, and would cut his acquaintance; that nothing was so desperate that he would not do if it became known; he also said that he thought the anonymous note came from a party who had written him a business letter; I suggested that there was no similarity in the handwriting; but I most positively did not say that Finley could not have written both letters, because they were upon different paper. From early in the winter up to the sixth of March I was convinced that Springer was in my favor; on the sixth of March Manning told me that there was no doubt as to the course of Springer in voting to unseat Washburne, but that there was doubt of his voting to seat me; I told Julian, and he called upon Springer and argued the case with him for two hours and came away with the impression that Springer's course was very doubtful; I saw Finley that evening (March 9th) and talked the matter over with him; nothing was said about his writing Springer a letter; I had had frequent interviews with Springer during the winter; he had said it might be politic to hold back my case until after the question of selecting Presidential electors was settled, or its agitation quieted in New York; that if my case was decided at once the Republicans would raise a clamor; whereas, he said, "If the case be held back we (the Democrats) will have that much advantage on the determining of our case." On the morning of the eighth of March I was seated with Julian upon a sofa in the house, when Representative Manning came up and congratulated Julian saying, "The work you put in on Saturday has had its effect on Springer; he has left town, paired, and wants me to go ahead and decide the Donnelly case before he returns." I went outside, and meeting Finley shook hands and said to him, "It is all right." At that time I was satisfied that Springer was all right; I don't charge that W. S. King, of Minnesota, wrote the anonymous letter, but I do say there are striking similarities between his handwriting and that of the anonymous letter; I received a long and threatening letter from King on the twenty-first of April, and upon close inspection I was satisfied there were grounds for suspicion; I have given the letter to an expert, who will be summoned as a witness; King's letter to me was dated "Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 18th," and was received by me on the twenty-first; I do not know whether he is in the city, but he was here last winter.

Adjourned.

THE REPUBLICANS

Of Hamilton County Inaugurate a War that May Lead to a Division of the Party—A Nice Little Scheme to Send a Full Grant Delegation to the

State Convention Nipped in the Bud—A Convention Called at which Personal Denunciation was Indulged and Almost Blows—Two Sets of Delegates the Result.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, April 30.—The *American's* Chattanooga special says that two weeks ago the Republican executive committee of Hamilton county selected delegates to the State Republican Presidential and gubernatorial convention, to meet at Nashville on the fifth of May. The delegation was largely for Grant in its preferences. The Sherman men, who include the capitalists, professional men, merchants and manufacturers of the party, denounced this action as unprecedented and irregular, and insisted that a convention should have been called, and that it was an attempt to force a Grant delegation upon them. Great excitement in the Republican ranks f llowed, and was maintained until a quorum of the committee were prevailed upon to call a mass convention to appoint delegates to supplant the committee delegation. The convention met to-day, all classes being represented. John A. Hart, a Sherman man, was selected chairman. Intense excitement marked the proceedings, bitter personalities were indulged in, and at times violent collisions were imminent. The Sherman men having the largest majority, probably prevented a general row. The convention resulted in the appointment of thirty delegates, twenty-two for Sherman, three for Grant and five for the nominee of the Chicago convention. The war thus inaugurated will result in a serious split in the Republican party of Hamilton county, which usually gives a Republican majority of three hundred to four hundred in a Presidential contest. Both delegations will go to Nashville, and a lively contest is anticipated, with the prospect of the Sherman delegation being seated.

DIED.

DELAGE—Friday, April 30, 1880, at 6½ o'clock a.m., ALFONSE DELAGE, aged 45 years.

His funeral will take place this (SATURDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from 149 Main street. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to attend.

THE officers and members of Memphis Degree Lodge, No. 3, are requested to meet at their Hall, this (SATURDAY) evening, May 1st, at 7½ o'clock, to confer the Degrees. All transient brethren are fraternally invited.

By order D. C. TRADER, D. M.
S. H. GIBSON, Secretary.

The Macon, Miss., sufferers.

MEMPHIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MAY 1, 1880.

THE town of Macon, Miss., appeals to this Chamber of Commerce for aid in behalf of the sufferers by the terrible storm at that place on the 25th inst. There will be a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at the Cotton Exchange room, this (SATURDAY), at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering this appeal. It is to be hoped that on such an occasion every member will attend.

By order J. A. BUNT,
A. S. LIVERMORE, Vice-Pres'ts.
SAM M. GATES, Secretary

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FRENCH MILLINERY—Human Hair and Fancy Goods—This spring's novelties are unusually attractive. The latest styles, such as will prevail all this season, will be all the time on exhibition, and ladies are invited to come and examine. Every Department Now Complete Satins, 25 cents; Coquets, 25 cents; Scallops, $1 25; Roman Braids, the latest coiffure, $5; Jet Goods, all kinds, etc. F. LAVIGNE, 250 MAIN STREET

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I KEEP A SELECT STOCK (exclusively of my own manufacture) CONSTANTLY ON HAND. I am also prepared to build (TO ORDER) any or all of the modern styles of Buggies, and Family Carriages now in use. I use nothing but the VERY BEST MATERIAL, and employ strictly first-class mechanics. REPAIRING, in all its branches, done promptly and in the best manner. OWEN LILLY, 44 Adams st.

USE TOLU ROCK AND RYE

Sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, And All Diseases of Throat and Lungs.

Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., January 26, 1880. Messrs. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, 111 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.—*Gentlemen:* I have received "a certified formula," giving the ingredients and relative proportions used in the manufacture of an article which you advertise and sell under the name of "TOLU, ROCK AND RYE." This compound, according to your formula, in the opinion of this office, would have a sufficient quantity of the BALSAM OF TOLU to give it all the advantages ascribed to this article in pectoral complaints, while the Whisky and Syrup constitute an emulsion rendering the compound an agreeable remedy to the patient. In the opinion of this office, an article compounded according to this formula, may properly be classed as a medicinal preparation under the provisions of Schedule A, following section 3437, United States Revised Statutes, and when so stamped may be sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and other persons, without rendering them liable to pay a special tax as liquor dealers. Yours respectfully, [Signed] GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner. Put up in Quart Size Bottles for Family Use. CAUTION. Don't be deceived by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU, ROCK AND RYE, which is the only genuine medicated article made, having a Government Stamp on each bottle. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, 111 Madison street, Chicago. Sold in Memphis by all Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants generally; at wholesale by S. Mansfield & Co., C. P. Stout & Co. and A. Vaccaro & Co., who will supply the trade at manufacturers' prices.

Slager & Goldbaum, TAILORS, Cor. JEFFERSON & SECOND STS HAVE received a Full Line of all Style and Shades of GENTS' SPRING SUITINGS. They are sure to please in Style, Fit and Price

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