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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1880. VOL. XXXIX--NUMBER 105

WEATHER INDICATIONS TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, stationary, possibly followed by rising barometer.

FOREIGN BRIEFS.

A Russian paper gravely assures its readers that the earl of Beaconsfield is about to retire to a monastery for the rest of his days.

The archbishop of Canterbury has fixed on Tuesday, May 4 th (in the Rogation days), as the day of intercession for foreign missions by the Church of England.

It is stated that the inhabitants of London at the present time "consume annually 2,000,000 quarters of wheat, 400 000 oxen, 1,500 000 sheep, 130,000 calves, 250,000 pigs, 8 000,000 head of poultry and game, and 40,000,000 pounds of fish."

It may safely be affirmed, says the Whitehall *Review*, that M. Renan has no sympathy with scientific pursuits; nor is there anything scientific in his method of thought. He shows himself in all his works, not a cold analyst, but a sympathetic inquirer, and often a poetical reproducer and creator.

The late rigorous winter in Paris did much damage to the Jardin des Plantes. The menagerie there has lost, within the past few months, a hippopotamus which cost thirty thousand francs, a bear which cost twenty-nine francs, two lions which cost three thousand francs, five gazelles, a panther and two swans, not to mention many kangaroos, antelopes and deer.

In a conversation held between Cardinal Manning and the pope of Rome, his eminence is reported to have informed Leo XIII that the result of the elections in England would probably be beneficial to the Catholics in Ireland, but that in England, inasmuch as the papists are protected by existing laws, they are not likely to influence them in any way.

In one way, says the London *Academy*, Bunyan must ever be the chief wonder of our literature. No one has done so much with so little help from predecessors or cotemporaries. To one book—the bible—he was profoundly indebted in several senses; but few other works can be mentioned as seriously affecting or informing him. He may have taken an idea or two from Fox's *Book of Martyrs*; but, on the whole, Fox probably did him more harm than good. The bible, in fact, was his library.

London *Truth*: "Lord Hartington is now one of our best speakers, but like some of the greatest orators (notably Fox), he has acquired his proficiency at the expense of his hearers. His delivery was at first halting, and it took him many years to acquire the art of 'thinking on your legs,' which the late Bishop Wilberforce justly pronounced to be almost the beginning and end of oratory. Now he becomes year by year more fluent."

In spite of the popular belief that England is rapidly going over to Roman Catholicism, there is not a single English Catholic member of parliament in this tenth Victorian parliament. But there are no fewer than one hundred and twenty-seven lawyers, an unprecedently large number, for in England the legal profession has not heretofore practically monopolized the political field as it has done in this country. In the last house the gentlemen of the long robe, in practice or retired, only numbered one hundred and eighteen.

A Brave Girl.

Miss Florence Doty, a banker's daughter in Buffalo, has had a thrilling adventure this week. She was walking along Delaware avenue, about eleven o'clock, and when near Tupper street, noticed a well-dressed and spruce-looking young man coming toward her. As he approached he gradually swerved from a straight line until their meeting and passing would naturally bring them close together. She carried in her hand an elegant velvet purse, trimmed with silver and surmounted by a bandle. As the two met the man suddenly seized hold of her purse and made a violent effort to wrest it from her. The bold thief seemed determined to get the money at all hazards, and continued to pull and jerk the purse. But Miss Doty showed no signs of abandoning the contest. She grasped the purse with a firmness and coolness remarkable under the circumstances. At last the purse flew open and bank-notes and coin fell upon the sidewalk. At this the bold operator let go darted up Tupper street and was soon lost to view. Miss Doty watched him until he got out of sight; then she picked up her money and went home. This is the second adventure of this sort which she has had.

Monopoly for Canada.

OTTAWA, May 3.—In the house of commons to-day the minister of inland revenue moved in the house committee on the following resolution that it is expedient to amend the acts respecting the inspection of petroleum, and to provide for raising the first-test of Canadian petroleum from one hundred and five degrees to one hundred and fifteen degrees Fahrenheit, and for reducing the fire-test on foreign petroleum from one hundred and thirty degrees to one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, and for placing the responsibility as to quality on the vendors thereof. During the debate which followed it was stated that the discrimination was not because there was any material difference between the Canadian and American oils, but in order to give the Ontario refiners a monopoly. Resolutions were passed through the committee, and a bill founded on the same introduced and read the first time.

Important to Bankers.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Replying to an inquiry from the secretary of the treasury as to whether section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, was repugnant to the previous statutory provision in reference to a deposit of funds by national banks, the solicitor-general, in an opinion approved by the attorney-general, sent to Secretary Sherman, says: "Upon the whole I am of the opinion that, taken with its context, section 4 of the act of 1874 is for all the purposes connected therewith repugnant to section 5160 of the revised statutes, and all the other previous legislation that requires national banks to have and maintain in the treasury a bond deposit to the amount of one third of their capital."

Congress Must Help the Old Soldiers.

DAYTON, O., May 3.—The condition of the ruins of the soldiers' home since the burning of memorial hall indicate that the walls of the building will have to be torn down and the structure rebuilt. An investigation committee is engaged in examining the cause or the origin of the fire, and a petition will be sent to congress signed by over forty thousand veterans requesting an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the immediate rebuilding of the hall. A dispatch was also received from John A. Stevens, manager of a New York theater, tendering his services toward inaugurating a fund for rebuilding memorial hall.

Yellow Fever.

The engineers of the Central railroad of Georgia say: "Though exposed to the worst miasmatic influences of the yellow-fever, by going in and coming out of Savannah at different hours of the night, and also in spending entire nights in the city during the prevalence of the yellow-fever epidemic of 1876, with but the single exception of one of us (who was taken sick but speedily recovered) we continued in our usual good health—a circumstance we can account for in no other way but by the effect, under Providence, of the habitual and continued use of Simmons liver regulator while we were exposed to this yellow-fever malaria."

First-Class Republicans.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The various district clubs of the Republican central anti-third-term campaign held primary elections tonight, in the different assembly districts throughout the city, and elected three delegates and three alternates to the Republican National convention at Chicago. Among the delegates elected were General Francis C. Barlow, Colonel Elias Allan, Prof. Felix Adler, Thurlow Weed, Sheridan Shook and A. J. Dittenhofer.

Killed by His Brother.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—Colonel R. M. Goodwin shot and killed his brother, Dr. John R. Goodwin, at Brookville, Indiana, today. Colonel Goodwin was recently discharged from the Indiana insane asylum. Dr. Goodwin was a prominent citizen of the eastern part of the State, and lay-delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, now in session in Cincinnati.

Cattle Receipts.

EAST LIBERTY, May 3.—Cattle receipts since Friday last, 1900, 200 head of through and 782 of local stock; total for the week ending this day, 5500, 2300 through and 1148 local, against 5848 through and 1079 local week before. The supply is light.

Bremen and Bismarck.

LONDON, May 3.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "A member of the reichstag for Bremen had an interview with Prince Bismarck. He was assured the question of including within the Zollverein of free cities on the Elbe and Weser had been discussed."

LAGER BEER, ale, porter and other objectionable stimulants superseded by malt bitters.

THE METHODISTS.

The General Conference of the Northern Church now in Session at Cincinnati—Proceedings Yesterday —The Book Concern to be Investigated.

The African Branch of the Church in General Conference at St. Louis—More than Twenty States Represented—An Important Gathering.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The first business before the general conference this morning was the appointment of nine regular standing committees. The plans presented on Saturday having been tabled, Dr. Curry moved that the committees be appointed in the ordinary way—that is, by a call of conferences, the delegates from each conference designating from their number the members of the different committees. This prevailed.

Dr. Smart, of Detroit conference, moved that as the administration of the book concern would be under investigation by the book committee, no delegate be appointed to that committee who was in any manner officially connected with the book concern, and that, so far as possible, lay members with large experience in secular affairs be appointed.

After discussion, the resolution was tabled.

The conference then proceeded with the call of conferences for the names of members of committees, and at adjournment, at half-past twelve, had not concluded this work.

General Conference of the African M. E. Church.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The seventeenth quadrennial session of the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church opened here this afternoon in St. Paul's church. After devotional exercises Bishop Dapayne, of Ohio, was selected to preside over the conference. Rev. B. Warnell, of Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected secretary, and Rev. J. H. R Johnson, of Baltimore, and Rev. C. Asbury, of Allegheny, were appointed assistant secretaries; B. B. Goings, of Raleigh, North Carolina, was elected reading clerk. The conference then adjourned until to-morrow.

This conference represents thirty-four districts covering twenty States and Texas. The African church has three hundred and fifty thousand communicants, twenty-one hundred and fifty ministers, nearly three thousand local preachers and six bishops. The conference will continue in session about two weeks, and questions concerning the policy of increasing the house of bishops to eleven, creating the office of archbishop, regulating the salaries of bishops and establishing missionary work among the colored people who have emigrated under the exodus fever will be considered, besides a large amount of local church business. About two hundred delegates are or will be present.

ENGLISH CROPS.

Fruit Suddenly Checked—Wheat Doing Pretty Well, though a Little Off Color—The Breaking Up

Of the American Ring was Not Followed by the Anticipated Result —Speculation Checked.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The temperature during the past week has been exceedingly low and vegetation received a sudden check, which is somewhat threatening to fruit. The country advices as a rule continue satisfactory in regard to the growing cereal crops. Though wheat is reported as losing color in some heavy bands and as thin and by no means promising in a few districts, deliveries of English wheat have again been limited and business confined to the best lots, which have gone quietly into consumption at previous prices. The secondary qualities were but little inquired for and again receded 1s per quarter. In foreign wheat operations buyers have been paralyzed by the weight of the present and prospective supplies. Business consequently moved within very narrow limits, and although trade was only quoted six pence to a shilling lower Monday last, a further reduction has been necessary when sales have been pressed. It is singular, considering the light stocks held by millers, that the decline of prices consequent on the collapse of the American ring should not have been followed by a materially increased demand. The first rush to sell is over and a pause has occurred, during which it would be well for both sides to consider the situation. It is impossible to say whether the lowest point has been reached, but it is certain that a few weeks of unfavorable weather would give a spur to speculation, for which the longer now current offer tempting opportunities. Maize, in consequence of large shipments from America, declined in five weeks from 29s 6d to 23s 9d per quarter. Arrivals at ports of call have been very limited. Wheat during the beginning of the week declined until 48s 6d was accepted on Thursday for red winter. Since then there has been a large demand for the United Kingdom and continent. The closing quotations show little or no alteration in the week. Maize sold at about 24s per quarter, the decline being at length arrested. Wheat for shipment is sparingly offered, but buyers continued reserved. The sales of English wheat last week were 26,755 quarters at 45s 9d, against 58 937 quarters at 40s 9d at the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending April 24th were 1,145,127 hundredweight of wheat, and 163 866 hundredweight of flour."

A LONDON CAUSE CELEBRE.

Henry Irving, the Actor, Expected to Appear in a New Role in the London Divorce Courts—His Wife a Romantic Irish Girl.

LONDON, April 17.—A divorce case will shortly come up in the English courts which is quite certain to arouse a considerable interest in America as well as in England. It is perhaps not very generally known that Mr. Henry Irving, the celebrated tragedian, was married some sixteen years ago to Miss Florence O'Callagan, an Irish lady of a good old family. At the time of his marriage Mr. Irving was in a comparatively humble position. He had made no reputation as an actor, and was regarded by the family and relatives of his bride as little better than a strolling player. They strongly objected to the match, not because they disliked Mr. Irving personally, but because he was an actor. The young lady was romantic and high-spirited. The opposition which she met with from her friends and relations only seemed to make her more resolute, and she became the wife of the actor, who has since won his way to the highest rank in his profession. For a time all went well; but when the romance of the affair was over, the young lady concluded that she had made a mistake. Perhaps Mr. Irving came to the same conclusion, for it is said that the lady possessed a fiery temper and a very jealous disposition. While Petruchio tamed his Kate by smashing the chairs and china, Mr. Irving does not seem to have followed that example, but for a while, no doubt, expected to attain matrimonial felicity by less violent means. It would appear that no two persons could have been more unsuited to each other than were this pair. She was a dashing and very attractive lady, fond of society and attention. He was moody, reserved, absorbed in thought, and even in private life a very "Hamlet." She has been known to say that she could get nothing out of her husband unless he was acting. He seemed to care more for his books and his studies than for his wife, and her imperious temper could not long submit to such neglect without remonstrance. Disagreements finally culminated in separation by mutual consent. Mrs. Irving returned to her friends in Ireland, and she soon found some relief from her connubial disappointments in the gayety of fashionable society. During all these years they have not lived entirely apart from each other, for reconciliations have taken place from time to time, only to be followed by further estrangement. It is said that for years Mrs. Irving has endeavored to find some cause of complaint against her husband with the view of obtaining a divorce. In Chicago she might have had one long ago on account of incompatibility of temper, but here the laws are more strict, and graver charges, of infidelity or cruelty, must be preferred. However, she thinks she can now make out a case, and her father, it is said, will find the money. If it be true that she is jealous of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, Mr. Irving's great patroness and friend, it is almost a matter for jeers and laughter, for the baroness is a lady of unsullied reputation and immense wealth, and although she has of late taken the liveliest interest in Mr. Irving's career at the Lyceum theater (in his wonderful revival of the Shakspearean drama), and has been his main stay during his successful struggle for fame and popularity, the idea that she has given any cause for disagreement between husband and wife by her devotion to one whom she is proud to acknowledge as her friend should be scouted at once. It is true that last summer Mr. Irving accompanied the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her friends on a cruise of her yacht in the Mediterranean. Mr. Irving was at that time much in need of recreation on account of his arduous professional labors during the season, and it may be said that the baroness, by so doing, deserved the thanks of the public, for Mr. Irving has never played so well as since returning from that trip.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Bill Introduced in the House to Establish a Government Postal Telegraph Service—American

Jews in Russia—Ben Holladay's Claim —Nicaraguan Claims—Kellogg-Spofford Contested Election.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—*House*—Mr. Orth was given unanimous consent to make a personal explanation to-morrow in regard to his connection with the ex-claims vs. Venezuela, and the congressional investigation of the forty-fourth congress in regard thereto. He hoped that Mr. Springer would be present, as he might say something of interest to that gentleman.

By Mr. Ellis: To establish a government postal telegraph service for the United States between the Boston and Washington post-offices. It directs the postmaster-general, for the purpose of testing the policy and practicability of maintaining a general system of a postal telegraph line and of affording to the people the benefit of cheap telegraphic communication, to establish by purchase or construction of telegraph lines such a system. The postmaster-general is also authorized without further legislation to extend the postal telegraph lines between New York and such other cities and postal stations as he may see fit, provided that the system shall be found advantageous and beneficial, and an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars is made for the purpose of enabling him to carry out the provisions of the act. Referred to committee on postoffices and postroads.

By Mr. King: A resolution calling for information in regard to the expulsion of Israelites who were citizens of the United States from St. Petersburg, Russia.

By Mr. Manning: A resolution declaring the secretary of the interior had not transmitted certain information called for by the house relative to Modoc, Pawnee and other Indian tribes, and directing him to do so or state why he cannot.

By Mr. Daggett: To establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

The Republicans demanded the reading of each measure introduced, the impression being that their purpose was to prevent an anti-third term resolution being offered after a call of the States should have been concluded.

The bill introduced by Mr. Daggett was a long printed bill.

Mr. Esminger moved that the house adjourn, inasmuch as it was evident that the whole day had been wasted. Agreed to and the house adjourned.

Senate.—Senator Cameron [Wis.], pursuant to previous notice, moved to take up bill for the relief of Ben Holladay.

Senator Cockrell said he would agree to take it up any time out of the morning hour, but it was unjust to displace it on the calendar.

After a short discussion the motion was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 21. The bill appropriates five hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars to pay Ben Holladay in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States for spoliations by hostile Indians on his property while carrying the mails, for property taken by the United States troops for the benefit of the United States, and for losses of property and expense incurred in changing his mail route in compliance with orders of the United States commanding officer.

The bill was temporarily laid aside, and the house joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to donate rations to the sufferers by the recent cyclone at Macon, Mississippi, passed.

Senators Eaton, Davis [W. Va.], and Windom were appointed a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Senator Ingalls, by request, introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred.

The Holladay claim was again taken up. When the reading of the report on the bill was completed, the morning hour had expired, and the bill went over. It will two quarter a majority vote to get the bill up again to-morrow.

Senator Vance then resumed his speech in support of the resolution declaring H. M. Spofford entitled to the seat now occupied by Senator Kellogg.

Senator Vest obtained the floor to speak on the Kellogg resolutions, but yielded to Senator Sanders, on whose motion the bill to extend the northern boundary of Nebraska was taken up, and after debate recommitted.

The Vice President laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war, asking an appropriation of one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars to reimburse his department for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., donated by acts of congress for the use of civil commissions, and which, in all probability, will be lost to the army.

A large number of petitions in favor of the Eaton tariff commission bill were presented and referred.

Senator Paddock presented a petition from the citizens of Omaha for the establishment of a branch mint at that place.

Senator Williams introduced a bill to establish ocean mail-service between the United States and certain foreign ports, and providing adequate compensation therefor. Referred to committee on postoffices and postroads.

On motion of Senator Hamlin the bill reported by him from the select committee on Nicaragua claims, authorizing the President to make necessary arrangements to carry into effect any convention between the United States and Nicaragua for the adjustment of claims which may be duly concluded between the two governments, was taken up and the senate went into executive session to consider it, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

An Encouraging Exhibit.

The advance statement of exports just published by the statistical bureau shows that the exports of fresh beef for the nine months ending March 31, 1880, were 59,550 473 pounds, valued at $5,174,652, against 39,424 805 pounds, valued at $3,563,331, for the corresponding period in 1878–79. The value of the exports of some other articles, in the same periods, is as follows;

	1880.	1879.
Bacon	$34,996,572	$40,819,542
Butter	4,859,771	4,098,877
Pork	4,252,066	3,454,..09

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.

Injunction Made Perpetual.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Judges Monroe and Rogers sat together to-day and rendered a decision in the premium bond suits in the case of Lucas E. Moore against the city. The injunction was made perpetual, prohibiting the city authorities from levying and collecting a ten-mill tax, and in the case of the Factors and Traders insurance company against the city the mandamus was made peremptory, compelling the collection of a fifteen-mill tax.

The Philadelphia Delegation Opposed to Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The *Inquirer* will publish to-morrow, on the authority of statements made by leading delegates, the announcement that the Philadelphia delegation to Chicago insists upon breaking away from the unit rule, and will vote nearly solidly against Grant. Also that Senator Cameron is to be notified this week of the determination of the Philadelphia delegation to oppose Grant's nomination.

A Bloody Row in Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 3.—In a fight between different sections of ship laborers, about unloading a steamship, two men were shot and seriously wounded. The steamer left for Montreal during the row, taking the Quebec cargo with her, which will be sent back by rail.

MRS. JONES, how is your health this morning? Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bull's cough syrup last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked. I slept well, and have not coughed once this morning.

JOHN SHERMAN

Defends the Methods so long in Existence, whereby the Secretary of the Treasury Controls Absolutely the Purchase or Sale of Government Bonds.

He Tenaciously Clings to the Power by which he has been Enabled to Enrich his Friends in Wall Street—Very Plausible Pretexts, Very.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following letter has been sent by the secretary of the treasury to Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, chairman of the finance committee of the United States senate:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the twentieth instant, transmitting the senate bill to define the amount and manner of purchases of public loans to be made by the secretary of the treasury, and requesting my views in regard thereto. The bill in question requires the secretary of the treasury to purchase the outstanding obligations of the United States bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, to amount to not less than five million dollars in each week, until he shall have purchased and extinguished all such outstanding obligations, these purchases to be made in addition and independent of any purchases of outstanding obligations of the United States made by the secretary on account of the sinking fund. The bill also provides that all purchases of bonds hereafter made shall be advertised in the public press on Monday of each week, and the purchase of the amounts thus advertised for shall be made by the treasury on Wednesday of each week. In reply, I have to state that the amounts of 5 per cents now outstanding is about two hundred and fifty millions which, under the provisions of this act, the treasury would be obliged to purchase within the next fifty weeks. To accomplish this purpose the surplus revenues within that period must amount to the face of the bond and the premium paid thereon, the present rate of which is about six per cent., or the reserve in the treasury accumulated for resumption purposes must be used or resort be had to increased taxation. The surplus revenues since the first of January, though larger than was expected, or can be expected in the future, have been only about ten million dollars a month, but should they continue at the same rate they would provide for the payment within the next few weeks of less than one-half the bonds which this bill requires to be purchased. While the deficiency bill now pending in congress and which will soon become a law and probable appropriations for the next year, there is no probability of having such a large amount of surplus revenue as stated. There is at present of cash in the treasury about one hundred and fifty-two million dollars above all matured obligations, excepting United States notes. Of this amount there is of fractional silver coin and of nickel and minor coins about twenty-three millions, which, when needed, can be available for the purchase of bonds, these coins being legal tenders in small amounts. This would leave of the available cash in the treasury about one hundred and twenty-nine million dollars, which amount was accumulated to a large extent by the sale of bonds for the resumption of specie payments and is at this less than forty per cent. of the amount of the outstanding notes. Neither the law nor sound public policy seems to permit any encroachment on this fund. There would seem, therefore, to be no method of carrying out the provisions of the bill, except by a resort to increased taxation, and the propriety of such an increase for the purpose must be determined by congress. I deem the matter of advertising in advance the amount of bonds to be purchased as unadvisable. Such a course would only enable the bankers and brokers to advance the price of bonds and to dictate terms to the treasury. Under the existing method of making purchases, it is understood by all parties, surprise of the government will be paid out from week to week in the purchase of bonds, bids for which will be received up to noon of each Wednesday, at the sub treasury in New York. The amount of bonds to be purchased is not made public until after all bids are in, thus preventing any combination to compel the treasury to pay exorbitant rates for bonds, and it is well understood that the department reserves the right to reject all bids should the prices be considered unduly high, a right which would be surrendered under the proposed bill. I know of no reason for the purchase of bonds beyond the amount of the sinking fund, and for this purpose the treasury already has sufficient authority. While the present method of making purchases is probably as advantageous to the government as any that can be devised. I am, very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

HAUNTED BY FIRE.

The Story Told by an Honest and Reliable German Laboring Man, an old Resident of

Cleveland—The Mysterious Blaze Burns his Bed and His Clothes and Makes Life Miserable.

CLEVELAND, O., May 1.—At No. 76 Lunsenden avenue live the family of John Bush, a hard-working German, employed at the Cleveland rubber works, the story, as learned by a *Leader* reporter, who visited the place yesterday, savors so much of the supernatural that he feels almost compelled to report it without attempting any theory. The house, which stands in that portion of the sixteenth ward, between Giddings and Madison avenues, largely inhabited by the employes of the rubber mills and manufactories along the Cleveland and Pittsburg railway tracks, is small and unattractive in appearance, being but one story high, with an attic. As the reporter approached it at dusk last evening the street in front and the yard were crowded with anxious-looking men, women and children, who had been attracted from the neighborhood by the reports that they had heard of the mysterious appearance of fire at intervals within the house. Bush was found in the shed or back kitchen surrounded by another curious gathering, to whom he was relating a recent occurrence. The floor was covered with a couple of bed ticks and a variety of furniture, and in the front room the wife and several other women were with the children, nine in all. The older of these sat about the room with fear in their white faces, while the youngest, ignorant of all about it, were play, unable to comprehend the unusual commotion. There was a heavy, unpleasant smell of smoke about the house, and various garments and pieces of furniture showed marks of having been burned or scorched. The man's statement, made in broken English, as best he could, is as follows: Several months ago he moved from Amherst, where he had lived for thirteen years, having been most of that time employed as a switchman on the Lake Shore road. Five or six years ago his house was destroyed by fire, the cause being, as was supposed, a defective flue. His first home in this city was at No. 1177 Lincoln avenue, where, on Sunday, the eighteenth instant, the first remarkable appearance of flames occurred. Some clothes, a coat vest and dress, which hung upon the wall, began to smoke, sending forth a peculiarly sickening smell. This was followed in a moment by a dark blue blaze that leaped lingrily over the garments, and almost consumed them before the fire was extinguished by the astonished Bush. His wife said that matches in his pocket had ignited, but he was positive there were no matches there. On the following day he went to work as usual, and when he came home was met by his wife, who was frantic with fear. During his absence the fire had appeared seven different times. In the first instance, the bed upon which one of the children lay sleeping took fire, reappearing twice after it had been put out. Being one of a superstitious nature, she feared that some evil spirit had power over the life of the youngest child. To appease the wrath of the unknown, whatever it was, she went out into the fields and cast to the winds all the money they had, some thirty dollars, all but ten dollars of this was afterward found. The father decided to stay at home the next day and watch, calling in a friend to do the same. By this time the mystery was being noised about somewhat, and everybody that came in decided that the children had been playing with matches. There seemed no other explanation, but the youngsters stoutly denied it. At this time Dr. J. B. M'Gee, living near, was called in to make an examination. He thought at first that it was ignition of phosphorous, but, upon hearing the story in detail, gave the solution up. Bush being a Catholic, appealed to Father Baker, of the Church of the Holy Family, who came to the place, but could shed no light on the subject. A second time when Bush called on the priest, he told him the stories were all nonsense, and gave him to understand that he thought he was drunk. Bush remained at the house on Lincoln avenue until Tuesday, when he made up his mind to quit the place and move to the house on Lunsenden avenue, hoping thereby to shake off the mystery. On Friday the fire once more appeared, buning the straw in one of the beds. The straw in a barrel that stood in the shed was also burned in the same manner on Saturday, together with several coats that hung on the wall. The family had by this time nearly become crazy. Many of their household goods and clothes had been destroyed, and some of the neighbors, filled with sympathy, came in and endeavored to console them and pacify their fears as best they could. On Sunday, Mrs. Foland, a lady living on Giddings avenue, dropped in to lend her aid in this direction. She took off her hat and laid it upon the table, where it had not remained five minutes when a large feather upon it was touched by the strange flame and nearly consumed. The report called upon Mrs. Foland, who fully corroborated this statement, and exhibited the hat as proof. On Monday the fire appeared twice, each time destroying some clothes. Yesterday morning a child's dress that hung on a peg near the door smoked, blazed for a minute or two, and fell to the floor. These singular occurrences have been witnessed by neighbors who came in to watch out of curiosity, and there is no one living on the street but believes everything that is told. The reporter selected one man from the crowd that stood about while Bush was making his statement. He appeared intelligent and ready to tell all he knew. Bush's story he pronounced true in every particular. He had himself seen a coat burn up in the mysterous manner described, but, like the rest, could offer no explanation whatever. These are plain facts. There is no reason to doubt Bush's story, while there is good proof that he has told the truth. The suspense he has gone through seems to have nearly crazed him. No one can convince him that there is not something supernatural in it. He insists that he has done nothing wrong to deserve this kind of persecution, and proposes to go to Amherst to-day for the testimonials of his former employers and others who knew him as to his good character, although he fails to show in what way they could aid him.

CHICAGO CRACKSMEN

Elude the Vigilance of the Kentucky Banks, though Warned, and Help Themselves to

Several Thousand Dollars Worth of Bonds; and Some Hundred Dollars in Money—Bad Management.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—A special to the *Courier Journal* from Paris, Tennessee, says that some weeks since the clearinghouse at Louisville notified the Kentucky banks, that four expert Chicago crackmen—William Mitchall, William Reed, James Pierson and Al Bieter—were in the State and to keep a lookout for them. There has evidently been a failure to do this. This morning, upon the opening of the Citizens' bank, the cashier discovered that the vault had been entered and an entrance was effected by the cellar of the house in which the bank is situated. The house had been unoccupied for several weeks, and the burglars had all day Sunday, besides Saturday and Sunday nights, to work unmolested. The vault is a poor one, made of brick, and the failure of the burglars to main the safe can only be attributed to their being scared off, as they left a magnificent kit of tools behind. A box containing four hundred and ninety-nine dollars, and a package containing nineteen thousand dollars in bonds in bundles of one hundred. Ten thousand dollars of the bonds are Cincinnati Southern, and belong to Mrs. C. S. Brent, of this city. Nine thousand five hundred dollars are Carlisle, Kentucky, bonds, the property of Mr. John Marshall, of Covington, Kentucky. Payment on the latter can be stopped, but the bank officials say the Southern bonds can only be regained by a compromise with the burglars. It is supposed those mentioned in the foregoing are the guilty ones.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Park Races, May 7th.

Two trotting races and a running race. Trots will run from half-past one to two o'clock. Races called at half-past two o'clock, sharp.

Casino Ball Concert.

Last night quite a select audience attended the vocal and instrumental concert given at the Casino club ball by Prof. H. Schulze and his friends. The programme contained many excellent selections from Bethoven, Donizetti, Weber, Flowtow, Chopin, Doehm, and other masters. The ladies and gentlemen who assisted Prof. Schulze in his concert were Mrs. Lipman and Moyston, Misses Frank and Greenfelder, and Messrs. Wenzel, Krekel, Newton, Koch and Wilkins, jr. The vocalists and instrumental performers had to accept many *encores*, which they did graciously. The musical affair passed off pleasingly and was highly creditable to those who appeared in the programme.

Coronation Extravaganza.

Many people are inquiring what this means, and on inquiry we find that the author of the *Extravaganza* has indulged a beautiful and classic fancy in its production. The argument is in brief as follows: Many children are sporting upon the green on a bright May morning. Jupiter, observing them from his throne on Olympus, resolves to contribute to their sports and enjoyment. He sends Mercury to them to herald the approach of June (his queen), accompanied by Iris, whom he commissions to crown one of them Queen of May. This is accomplished with great *eclat*, and immediately a beautiful transformation scene is exhibited, in which Olympus and all the gods and goddesses are displayed above, while Neptune rises from the sea and all pay their respects to the terrestial queen. Little Bo-Peep, hearing of the excitement, emerges from the woods and sings the shepherdess *song*, and the curtain falls upon the first act. The characters in the second act are all gipsies, and it abounds in joyous singing and dancing. The music is the finest selections, suitable to the occasion, and two amusing speeches will be delivered by gipsy boys. While this is going on the 'Gipsy Queen' and her tribe prepare with merriment to pay court to the "Queen of May." The third act is the funny scene. The curtain rises discovering the fairies asleep. Their queen arouses them by a wave of her wand, and they amuse themselves by beautiful solo and dancing. In this scene a nymph of the sea arises and joins the fairies in their dances, on the conclusion of which they all hasten away to pay their court to the "Queen of May." Act fourth is the grand finale. It opens with a grand march composed of one hundred and twenty-five children, gorgeously attired, representing ambassadors, gods, goddesses, fairies, gipsies, flower girls, May queen and attendants. The "May Queen" holds high court, and delivers an address, which is followed by speaking, singing and dancing. The whole is to conclude with the great feature of the performance, being a grand transformation scene, embracing beautiful tableaux, sudden surprises, calcium lights, showers of gold, etc. etc.

Extensive Arrangements

Have just been completed by which we are enabled to supply the Compound Oxygen for home use to any extent, and to all parts of the country, giving at the same time the right of free consultation by letter during the whole time a patient may be using the treatment. Every case submitted to us will be, as we have said, carefully considered, and if we see a reasonable ground for anticipating the favorable action of Compound Oxygen, we will encourage the patient to give it a trial; but if we think the matter at all doubtful, we will frankly say so. Write for our treatise on Compound Oxygen. It will be sent free.

DRS STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capital in New York Scarce.

ALBANY, May 3.—The governor, this evening, gave a hearing in opposition to the bill taxing foreign capital in this State. Representatives of various Canadian banks addressed the governor in opposition to the bill, and presented amendments which would be satisfactory. The bill, which has passed both houses, will be called back from the governor, and the amendments offered.

The American Officers in Dublin.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Captain Potter and officers of the Constellation have arrived in Dublin. They attended the Gaiety theater to-night. There was an arch of flags on which the stars and stripes was thrown across the street in front of the Mansion house.

I. W. TIBBETTS, Dacota, Minnesota, says: "I am using Kidney-Wort Pills, and am having better health this spring than I have had in thirty years. I have suffered much with dyspepsia, but your pills have mastered it. I feel like a new man. Go on with your good work and may God bless you, which I know he will do."

Curbing a Railroad.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Mayor Harrison vetoed the ordinance to-night which allows the Western Indiana road to enter the city, and the veto was sustained by the council.

One Hundred Persons Injured.

BERLIN, May 3.—A Paris dispatch says a stand fell at the Neerac race-course, near Agin, to-day. It is also reported that over one hundred persons were injured.

Sequestrated.

ROME, May 3.—The *Quotidiano* has been sequestrated for an offense against the person of the king.

Democratic Executive Committee

THE members of the Democratic Executive Committee are requested to meet at the Courthouse, in Memphis, on SATURDAY, May 8, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., for organization.

O. J. BUSBY, W. F. TAYLOR,
JULIUS A. TAYLOR, R. H. WEAVER,
R. J. KIMBROUGH, JAMES SOHAN,
JOHN M BOURKE, M. F. KENNEDY.

OLD SLEUTH AMONG THE MOONSHINERS.

Startling Detective Story.

IRON BURGESS, THE GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE; OR,

WARM WORK AMONG THE MOONSHINERS.

By OLD SLEUTH.

Author of "The Lady Detective."

This story will shortly be commenced in THE FIRESIDE COMPANION. The reader may look out for startling events, and will not be surprised to find "Old Sleuth" in different disguises, but always looking out for the main chance. THE FIRESIDE COMPANION is for sale by all newsdealers.

THE TENNESSEE RADICALS

Assembling in Force at the State Capital for the Purpose of Selecting Delegates to the Chicago Convention—Speculations as to the Chances for

Grant, Blaine and Sherman—A Row Predicted—The Grant Men Strong, Aggressive and Confident—The Names of the Nominees for Governor.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 3.—An unusually large number of delegates to the State Republican convention, to be held here Wednesday, to select twenty-four delegates to the Chicago convention, arrived to-day and to-night. Any amount of wire-pulling has already been done. The East and West Tennessee delegations, as far as indicated, will be divided between General Grant, Blaine and Sherman, while the Middle Tennessee delegation will be pretty solid for Grant. The Blaine and Sherman men are opposed to instructing the Chicago delegation, and will use every measure within their power to defeat it. A general wrangle will ensue upon the introduction of the question, and the proceedings of the convention will be very exciting, if not boisterous in the extreme. Some of the more prominent Grant men assert that it will not be their policy to ask that the delegation be instructed, preferring to get the Grant delegates in through the district delegations, which will insist that the convention has no authority to instruct any other delegates than the four from the State-at-large. Other Grant men assert that they will have a corner on the convention, and that they will force the adoption of resolutions instructing the Chicago delegation for General Grant.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

L. C. Mugg, W. P. Gillenwaters, Thos. H. Caldwell, Wm. M. Smith, Alvin Hawkins, A. M. Hughes, and Wm. Rule will be put in nomination as candidates for governor.

Knights of Honor.

FOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 296. K. OF H.—Will meet TO NIGHT at usual place. Business of importance to each member. Members to be transacted. All must be present.

By order L. H. ESTES, JR., Dictator.
HOWELL SIGLER, Reporter.

MALT UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS TRADE MARK Hall Bitters Company MALT AND HOPS BITTERS

MALARIA

An Antidote which will cure every variety of Ague, Fever and Ague, and Chills and Fever, and leave no bad trace or disorder in the system, has been discovered by one of America's greatest Chemists. This preparation or principle