THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, heavy rain, followed by slightly colder clearing weather, rising barometer and northerly to westerly winds.

A CORNER in oats is the next thing for western speculators.

ELSEWHERE we publish a chapter of George Eliot's life which possesses unusual interest because it is from her own pen.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, of Vermont, will most likely succeed Justice Ward Hunt on the supreme bench. He wants to.

"PARCIVAL," Wagner's last opera, is to be produced at Bayreuth shortly, with all possible splendor and completeness. It is said to be his best work.

GEORGE ELIOT'S services to the Hebrew race have been recognized, it is reported, by the Jews of London by the offering of prayers for the repose of her soul.

AT A MEETING of the St. Louis cotton exchange, held yesterday afternoon, a resolution protesting against the consolidation of the telegraph companies was adopted.

THE village of Wilton, New Hampshire, was nearly swept away by fire yesterday. Losses are estimated at $60,000, only a portion of which is secured by insurance.

INFORMATION has been received at the war department that Captain Thomas Byrne, of the Twelfth infantry, died on the 11th instant, at Fort Mojave, Arizona Territory.

BISHOP MUER (colored), of Atlanta, thinks the "nation" has not done its duty by the colored people because it has not furnished every head of a negro family with forty acres and a mule.

THE electric light is coming into general use in New York, Cleveland, Chicago and other cities, and it is confidently predicted, will supersede gas everywhere within the next two years.

JUDGE SWAYNE when he leaves the supreme bench, will not, as Judge Strong has done, become advisory counsel for a corporation. He thinks it would be indelicate and wrong. He is right.

A DISPATCH from Vienna says that the Porte has formally declined arbitration of the Greek question. France has not altogether abandoned the scheme of arbitration, but has allowed it to stand by.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mobile *Register* asks that paper "Shall we have a Spring Fair?" It would be just as well to wait and see if we have any spring. Vennor's forecasts point to a continuous winter.

FATHER HYACINTHE, the lease of whose chapel in the Rue Rochechouart is about to expire, has taken for three years, beginning with February, the Salles des Ecoles in the Rue d' Arras, Paris, where hitherto political meetings have been held.

FIVE ballots for senator were taken by the legislature yesterday. Bailey, Bate and Maynard are still in the lead. The eleventh ballot showed that Bailey had fallen off nearly one-half, dropping from twenty-three to fourteen, and Bate had more than doubled his vote of Wednesday, advancing from fourteen to thirty-one. Maynard, of all the candidates, seems to have a most positive vote, but the indications are plain that he cannot be elected. His highest vote on Wednesday was thirty-five; yesterday it was thirty-six. A conference between high and low-tax Democrats is to be held to-day, which may develop a candidate. We hope so. They have the power to end a contest that so far has only developed personal partisanship. There are a great many able Democrats, men who would be a credit to the State in the senate. A compromise upon any one of them who has not yet entered the race, and has therefore no present antagonism to overcome, would close this personal warfare and enable the legislature to devote itself wholly to needed legislation. Time presses. January has almost passed away and yet nothing has been done in the shape of definite and conclusive work. The Democrats will incur a very grave responsibility by any further delay. They can and they ought to unite upon a man to-day—upon a man of real, of high ability, of whom Harris would not be ashamed, whose views would command the respect of the nation and whose statesmanship would reflect credit upon the State.

MR. D. A. BROWER, for twenty-two years a member of the press of Memphis, severs his connection with it to-day, and surrenders the place he has occupied for the past twelve years upon the *Avalanche* to take the place of managing editor of the Little Rock *Gazette*. To say that it will be difficult to fill the place he thus vacates is to say what all his professional brethren will willingly admit. By them he is esteemed a journalist of exceptional ability, and to the public, whom to the best of that ability he has served so faithfully during the best years of his life, it is needless to say that, however individuals may have differed with him, he has always been characterized by independence in the discharge of his duties, and has sought the greatest good of the greatest number by the shortest and most direct road. The years of Mr. Brower's career in Memphis comprise the most momentous in the history of our hitherto fated city. His experience, has, therefore, been a varied one, yet looking back through it all—and the vista is blurred and blotted with the woes of war and pestilence—carefully reviewing it, his brethren can generously indorse him, and the public speak his praises without fear. A man of strong and resolute will, Mr. Brower is self-made. He advanced from the "case" to the desk without factitious or fictitious aid, and there has held his own with the best, always doing his work well, infusing all he wrote with the pungency of a wit that has many times tickled the ear of the town. Too independent to wear always with ease the livery of party, he has in politics generally preferred to wield a free lance, and with it has dealt many sturdy blow, blows that have had telling effect and achieved for him merited distinction as a political writer of the first class. To the ranks of the press of Arkansas he is an accession of which the brethren may well be proud. He possesses all the most desirable qualities for success—rare powers of endurance, knowledge and experience as to the value of news, unusual discrimination and thoroughness in the selection and arrangement and carefulness, amounting sometimes to extreme caution, in the use of it. To these he unites industry and conscientiousness, and a desire to be right. That he will make the *Gazette* a power in the trans-Mississippi country we can easily predict. To this end he and the *Gazette* have our best and warmest wishes.

NO SENATOR YET.

Another Day of Bickering and Balloting at Nashville, and Nothing Looking Toward the Election of a United States Senator Accomplished Thereby.

Senator Bailey's Friends Offer the Low-Tax Men a Fair Chance, which, if Taken Advantage of, will Settle the Vexed Question in Short Order.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, January 20.—A stormy time was experienced at the convention to-day. It commenced with Mr. Butler moving to adjourn until 12 o'clock.

Mr. Beasley desired to know why Mr. Butler made the motion.

Mr. Butler said he made it because the senate and house had made a great mistake in the proceedings of yesterday. The two houses had to keep a record, and he wanted to see the mistake of taking a recess until this morning corrected. The taking of a recess from one day to another, and proposing to take a vote at 10 a.m., when the law fixed the time at 12 m., was something unheard of. He made the motion for the protection of the two houses and to make their proceedings intelligent.

Mt. Beasley said that Mr. Butler seemed to be of the opinion that the Democrats had proceeded in an unwarrantable manner.

Mr. Butler said that he had made no such insinuation. The Republicans had got their foot into it as bad as the Democrats. There was no politics in it. He did it for the good of both parties.

Mr. Beasley said that Mr. Butler had remarked that a mistake had been made in the proceedings. If they had acted in accordance with parliamentary law there had been no mistake. So far as a matter of policy was concerned, the Democrats had made no mistake. They had done precisely what it was their duty to have done. He thought it came in bad grace from Mr. Butler or any other man to call for such action as was proposed.

Mr. Brown raised the point of order that a motion to adjourn was not debatable.

The speaker ruled that a motion to adjourn to a certain time was debatable.

Mr. Beasley said that the Republicans of the house had determined to turn Mr. Stewart out of his seat in defiance of the laws of the country, and without giving him the opportunity to take proof in his case. They had determined to overrule all statute and parliamentary laws.

Mr. Butler said that when the gentleman [Mr. Beasley] said that the Republicans intended to violate the law or statutes, he stated that which was not true. When he said that they had acted contrary to all laws, he stated that which was not true. That had nothing to do with the question. Talk about the Stewart case! A greater piece of rascality was never attempted to be perpetrated than when the sheriff left Cleveland, put his returns in his pocket, went back to Polk county and got up the state of affairs that now existed in the Stewart case. He had made an appeal to the convention to get both sides out of trouble. Mr. Beasley had appealed to the Democrats not to violate parliamentary law. If the convention were to take a recess from day to day, the whole legislation required of the general assembly would be lost. No appropriation bill would be passed, and they would be in a condition of anarchy and revolution. He appealed to both sides not to continue further in an unparliamentary situation, but the majority might do as they pleased about it.

Mr. Higgins said that the convention had a right to take a recess until the next morning and take up any unfinished business and transact it; but the point which had been insisted upon had for its purpose the unseating of Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Manson said that the gentleman [Mr. Butler], from the other side, had talked about a recess being unparliamentary and without precedent. He read from the house journal of 1877 showing that upon the convention taking a recess both bodies were adjourned. Every man of the senate ought to know that the house and senate could not be in session when the convention was in session. The convention had a right to take a recess to whatever time it chose.

Mr. Watson desired to know whether that journal showed that the convention took a recess from day to day.

Mr. Manson—It does not.

Mr. Butler—Well, that takes you in.

Mr. Manson said that he did not want to be interrupted any more.

Mr. Butler—Mr. Speaker, one moment.

Mr. Manson—No, sir. The gentleman from Johnson and Carter will please be seated. [Laughter.] Mr. Manson said they had a right to sit in convention seventy-five days and nights if they felt it was necessary. The Democrats had the parliamentary law on their side. They are right. He hoped they would stand three until they elected a United States senator.

Mr. Hawkins said that the proceedings of yesterday were illegal, and a senator could not have been elected under them.

Mr. Eaton agreed with Mr. Butler in his position.

Mr. Butler said that there was no parliamentary or constitutional reason why they could not take a recess. They could continue throughout the year if so desired. The convention had a right to take a recess at any time it chose, and he dared any one to present proof to the contrary.

Mr. Beasley said they did not expect the convention to last a week.

Mr. Coulter said that if the convention held its session by reason of the recess for three days it would only be counted as a legislative day. The convention had a right to sit in continued session from 12 o'clock yesterday until 12 o'clock to-day, if it were desired. The convention had committed no blunder.

Mr. Cooper said that they had proposed to meet the tactics of the other side by parliamentary law.

Mr. Lester said that an attempt had been made to perpetrate a great wrong upon the house. The Republicans in their mad zeal for party supremacy, had attempted to do what never had been done, and he felt that the Democracy were justified in the course which had been taken.

Mr. Rhodes said that the difference between a legislative day and a recess from day to day was a distinction without a difference. The electoral commission sat for twenty-eight long days in 1876, and yet it was counted as one legislative day. In that case they took a recess from day to day.

Mr. Buchanan favored an adjournment. He said that he could not afford to remain at the rate of four dollars for one legislative day, if the convention decided to count twenty-six days as one day, when it cost him fifteen dollars per week for his board and lodging.

Mr. Cooper suggested that the law provided for a per diem and not a legislative day.

Mr. Buchanan—If the pay is per diem and the legislative day is from one adjournment to another, we only get four dollars for sitting for several weeks. It costs me fifteen or twenty dollars a week to live here. I cannot afford to stay here at that rate. Talk about party differences. I have not had an opportunity to examine into the rights of Mr. Stewart to a seat, and if I thought he had a right to a seat I would have my right arm cut off before I would vote to unseat him; if he has no right to a seat I would suffer the same sacrifice before I would vote to retain him. [Applause by the Republicans.]

Mr. Smith, of Shelby, raised the point of order that the debate on the motion to adjourn was out of order.

The chair said that the shape assumed by the debate was entirely out of order; that the discussion had been very latitudinous, not only running into the contested election case in this house, but also as to whether or not to take a recess from day to day, which, the chair considered, has nothing to do with the motion to adjourn. He had allowed the discussion to proceed because he thought that something good might come out of it. Some harsh language had been used by gentlemen in the debate. If he remembered correctly, one gentleman had reflected on the president of our convention and the speaker of the house, and one had characterized the actions of the other side as a "high-handed outrage." The chair thought such declarations were entirely out of order. In his rulings he had consulted with the speaker of the house, and they had concurred in this discussion, one being a member of one party and the other of another. He then declared that the debate was out of order, and that the motion to adjourn was in order.

The motion prevailed by a vote of 51 to 49.

Mr. Cooper rose to a question of privilege, and asked if the president had reference to him when he mentioned in his remarks about a high-handed outrage being committed, and the president replied that he did not intend his remarks to apply to him.

The convention dissolved, and the senators repaired to their chamber.

Mr. Wiltz offered a resolution that the committee on elections be instructed to investigate as to whether Duncan B. Cooper is entitled to his seat as the representative from Maury and Williamson, which was referred.

Mr. Cooper asked the unanimous consent of the house to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. He defied investigation.

The Republicans objected and the resolution lies over.

The contest is raised on the ground that he was chancery court clerk when a candidate for representative. It is generally regarded among Republicans as a matter of spite on account of the active part Mr. Cooper has taken in defeating every scheme the Republicans have brought forward.

Sixth Ballot.—Representatives voting for Mr. Maynard: Agee, Anderson, Austin, Boyd, Boyd, of Tipton, Butler, Bertram, Cassels, Dawson, Eaton, Grisham, Hill, Harrison, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kennedy, Murray, McAnally, McAndrew, McLemore, McTeer, Norris, Owings, Poston, Reeder, Rogers, Smith, Wilson and Wiltz—29. For Bate: Allen, Beasley, Brooks, Davis, Ezell, Gass, Hash, Haynes, Haynie, Head, Higgins, Houston, Jones, Manson, Means, Stewart, Steele, Thompson—18. For Bailey: Boswell, Buquo, Cochran, Cole, Cooper, Coulter, Jackson, James, Lester, Martin, Pillow, Plummer, Rhodes, Watkins, Wilkes and Woodward—16. For Wilson: Buchanan—1. For Smith: Lewis, McKenna, Vernon and Ramsey—4. For Harrison: Baker, Sykes and Trimble—3. For Taylor: Driver and Dulaney—2. For Muse: Neely—1. For Edwards: Warren—1.

Senators voting for Maynard: Barrett, Brown, Duggan, Gaston, Hill, Huddleston and Smith, of Shelby—7. For Bailey: Bell, Daniel, Perkins, Ragland and Rankin—5. For Bate: Alexander, Bibb, Barter, Matthews, McCullough, Smith, of Fentress; Tillman and Morgan—9. For Harrison: Cason—1. For Smith: Taylor—1. For Taylor: Coleman—1.

Mr. Driver moved to take a recess until 5:30 p.m. to-day.

Seventh Ballot.—Maynard, 35; Bailey, 17; Bate, 28; Smith, 4; R. L. Taylor, 3; Harrison, 5; Wilson, 1; Edwards, 1; Bright, 3; Muse, 3.

Eighth Ballot.—Maynard, 33; Bailey, 15; Bate, 29; Harrison, 6; R. L. Taylor, 2; Smith, 4; Bright, 4; Edwards, 2; A. A. Taylor, 3; Wilson, 1.

Ninth Ballot.—Maynard, 35; Bailey, 15; Bate, 30; Harrison, 4; R. L. Taylor, 3; Smith, 5; Bright, 3; Edwards, 1; A. A. Taylor, 3; Wilson, 1; D. B. Thomas, 1; Ed Shaw, colored, of Shelby, 1.

From the eighth to the eleventh ballot, Perkins, Plumber, Martin, Woodward and Watkins, friends of Bailey, changed their votes to Bate, who got 31 on the last ballot.

Mr. Eaton moved to adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow. Carried—54 to 46, Ragland, Matthews and Jackson, friends of Bailey, voting in the affirmative.

When the house was called to order, Mr. Manson moved to adjourn until 10 to-morrow. Lost—38 to 57—a strict party vote. It was soon found that the Democrats had left the house without a quorum, and it adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Bailey's friends held a conference to-night at the Maxwell and appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Cole, Rhodes and Cooper, to confer with the Low-Tax Democrats and ascertain whether they shall meet in general caucus and decide by a two-thirds vote who they will nominate as a candidate for senator. This will probably postpone the election until Monday.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Discussing the Chinese Treaty in the California Legislature—A Test Vote.

The Six Companies Robbing Their Pig-Tailed Compatriots—Collared for Embezzlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—In the State senate at Sacramento to-day the concurrent resolutions protesting against the ratification of the Chinese treaties were reported from the committee—the first by Senator Glasscock, who said there was no method to determine who were the laborers or visitors from China. The resolution also held that the treaty should have been couched in language that would forever have settled the matter. The second resolution, by Senator Davis, alluded to the clause in the treaty allowing the Chinese the same privilege in the United States as the most favored of any other nation, thus conferring upon them the right of naturalization. The resolutions were debated all day, the contest being almost a strictly partisan one, the Republicans being against the adoption of the resolutions and the Democrats in favor. Finally, after several motions to amend, strike out and substitute had been voted down, a test vote to lay the whole matter on the table was taken, and the motion prevailed—20 to 17.

CHINESE BLACKMAILING SCHEME.

For years it has been the custom of the Chinese Six Companies here to allow no Chinaman to leave for China without a receipt from one of the companies that he was clear from debt, and had paid his dues. The system was really a blackmailing scheme, upon which the Six Companies thrived, as the companies had a contract with the Pacific Mail and Occidental steamship companies preventing any Chinamen sailing on their steamers. At the last session of the legislature a bill was passed making it a misdemeanor for any steamship company to refuse passage to any person who paid their fare. The law was taken advantage of by intelligent Chinamen, notwithstanding all kinds of intimidations used to prevent their leaving without paying the company their demands. Latterly, however, the Six Companies have been successful in levying their tax on outgoing Chinamen, especially those from the interior. To counteract this, Chief-of-Police Cromley, of this city, recently issued a circular in Chinese notifying intending passengers to China that they could go home by simply purchasing their tickets, and that the police could be depended upon to protect them from the company. These notices have been posted up in every Chinese camp on the coast. To-day it was discovered that the Six Companies had circulated a counter statement, stating that anyone attempting to leave without paying his dues would be arrested, and if he lost his money or baggage he would have only himself to blame. The Chinamen who printed the companies' circular have been arrested. The authorities are determined to break up the blackmailing practice.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Henry A. Hebard, chief clerk of the internal revenue department of this city, for the past two years, was arrested last night on a charge of embezzling moneys. The arrest was made at the instance of Revenue-Agent Somerville, who recently came to this coast from the eastern States. It is reported that Hobard turned over to the United States authorities all the money he had, and gave security for other sums. He gave bail in the sum of $50,000.

Not So Sure for Oliver.

HARRISBURG, January 20.—The third joint ballot for United States senator by the legislature was ineffective for an election. The only change from the former ballot was that Clarke and Huhn, of Philadelphia, the caucus Republicans who had previously voted for Oliver voted for A. Louden Snowden.

A fourth ballot was then taken, and resulted: Wallace, 92; Oliver, 88; Grow, 54; Snowden, 4: Hoyt, 2; McVeagh, 1; Agnew, 1; Brewster, 1; Baird, 1.

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Wants Money and Wants it Bad.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A Chilian paper says that a representative of Bolivia is on his way to the United States to negotiate a treaty of commerce and to raise a loan of £1,000,000 at any sacrifice.

To Succeed Blue Gown.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A special to the *Times* says that Mr. James R. Keene is searching for a first-class English sire to take the place of his unfortunate horse Blue Gown.

WHEN a man is seriously ill he should call on his doctor at once; but when his trouble is only a cough or sore throat he need only invest twenty-five cents in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

B. LOWENSTEIN AND BRO

REDUCTIONS STILL MORE SWEEPING

OUR PRICES AGAIN THE LOWEST

TO BE CONVINCED IS BUT TO SEE!

SILKS, VELVETS.

Evening Foulards and Silks, 50 cents.
Brocaded Satins, 65c.
Beautiful Black Gros-Grain Silk, 90c.
Elegant Lyon Silk, $1 50.
All Colors Silk Velvets, $1.

DRESS GOODS.

Beautiful 25c Fancy Plaids, 12 1-2c.
All-wool Double-width Colored Cashmere, 30c.
All-wool Double-width Black Cashmere, 40 cents.
All-wool Double-width Colored Shoodah, 40 cents.
Our $1 Black Cashmere, 60c.

CLOAKS, SUITS.

$15 Cloaks, $8.
$18 Dolmans, $9.
$20 Dolmans, $10.
$22 Dolmans, $11.
$10 Ulsters, $5.
$1 50 Felt Skirts, 75c.
$2 Felt Skirts, $1.

LINENS, FLANNELS.

All-linen Table Damask, 35c.
Turkey-red Table Damask, 50c.
Best Turkey-red Damask, 70c.
Good 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 25c.
Boys' Cassimere, 45c.
Very good $1 Waterproof, 50c.
Yard-wide White Shaker Flannel, 30

Ladies' BALBRIGGAN HOSE, full regular, $2 75 per dozen.
500 dozen $1 KID GLOVES, 25 cents per pair.
500 dozen HANDKERCHIEFS, half price.
GOWNS, CHEMISE, SKIRTS, DRAWERS, worth $1, for 50c.
GOWNS, CHEMISE, SKIRTS, DRAWERS, Trimmed and Ruffled, worth $1 50, for 75c.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BRO.

YESTERDAY IN EUROPE.

Continuation of Anti-Semitic Agitation in Germany—Disgraceful Scene at Berlin.

Trial of the Land-Leaguers Drawing to a Close—Holland and the Boer Republic.

THE HAGUE, January 20.—Six thousand and eighty-two persons have signed Prof. Harting's address to the English people in regard to the independence of the Transvaal.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 20.—A meeting of the Albanian League at Debia has adopted a scheme for the autonomy of Albania.

The Kurdish Chief Sheik Sadyk has offered to furnish the Porte with 5000 cavalry in the event of war with Greece.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 20.—In the cortes to-day an address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted—yeas, 209; nays, 65. This is regarded as a great triumph for the ministry.

The Guadalquiver has risen twenty-four feet.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 20.—It is semi-officially stated that the 800,000,000 francs worth of redeemable three per cent. rentes to complete the military material and great public works will not be issued until July next, and it may not be indispensable to issue them even then.

The chambers reassembled to-day. In the senate Leon Say was re-elected president.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 20.—A violent storm is reported to be raging on the Mediterranean.

By the explosion of a boiler at Dewsbury, York county, eleven persons were killed and sixteen injured.

The Bolton cotton masters who own nearly three-fourths of the spindles of that place, will close the mills if the demand for an advance of wages is not withdrawn before the end of next week. The dispute affects 15,000 operatives. The Blackburn and Bolton masters also refuse an advance of wages.

Lontaseghi, Pericles & Co., Manchester, failed. Liabilities, £80,000.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 20.—The rector of the university took advantage of the meeting of the students in honor of German unity to advocate the abandonment of the anti-Jewish agitation. Such an uproar followed that neither Dr. Mommsen nor the rector could make himself heard. A number of challenges to duels have passed between the advocates and opponents of the agitation.

The government has resolved to meet by a simple negative Windthorst's resolution in the lower house of the Prussian diet that the administration of the sacrament and celebration of mass are not subject to the penal clauses of the laws of 1873, 1874 and 1875. The ministry has already secured a majority on this question.

The proposed meeting of workmen to protest against the anti-Jewish agitation has been prohibited by the police in virtue of the provision of the anti-socialist law. The prohibition caused a considerable sensation, in view of the fact that the government had not interfered with any anti-Semitic meetings.

Bismarck has again introduced in the federal council a bill to establish biennial budgets and quadrennial parliaments. This bill remained in abeyance last year, owing to the press of other business.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, January 20.—In the court of the queen's bench, at the trial of the traversers, Richard Adams, of the counsel for the defense, spoke on behalf of Sullivan and Sheridan. He ridiculed their prosecution as a failure, Mr. Law, the attorney-general, having withdrawn the principal count of the indictment. L. P. Dillon, of the counsel for the traversers, in speaking on behalf of Gordon and Boyton, asked the jury to acquit them and thus rejoice the greater portion of Ireland beyond the seas. A. M. Sullivan, member of parliament, also of the counsel for the defense, followed on behalf of P. Egan. He drew a picture of the harsh laws passed since the union, and of the sufferings from famine. Some of the audience wept. He called upon the jury to acquit the traversers and thereby condemn the so-called liberal ministers, who have been hounded on by the Loudon press. The court-room was crowded with spectators. Sullivan appealed to the jury not to incur the obloquy that Gladstone asked them to at the time when he was preparing measures of land reform to obtain for himself fresh glory and power. At the close of the speech the audience cheered loudly, and a lady threw a bouquet to Sullivan. Heron, replying for the crown, said the jury had to decide that socialism should not obtain a footing in western Europe, and asserted that the traversers had preached sedition and murder. The court adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY POINTS.

In the house of commons this evening Sir Wilfred Lawson, replying to the inquiry of Gorst, stated that formalities precluded him from moving his amendment relative to the Basuto war on the address, but unless satisfactory assurances were given as to steps to stop bloodshed he would move it on the report of the address.

Sir Charles Dilke, under foreign secretary, replying to a question from Bourke, stated that the powers were still in active communication with a view to insuring a pacific settlement of the Greek question. The proposed arbitration, he said, had been abandoned. A dispatch had been received from the Porte, dated the seventeenth instant. He could not yet state what steps the powers intended to take.

When the debate on the address was resumed to-night, Mr. Rogers pointed out the irregularity of Mr. Dawson's amendment praying for the assimilation of the English and Irish borough franchises. The speaker coincided in this opinion and the amendment was then withdrawn, but was brought up by Mr. Sexton in another form. After some debate Mr. Sexton's amendment was rejected by a vote of 36 to 274.

Mr. O'Kelly a home-ruler, moved a further amendment asking the queen to guarantee the Irish people their constitutional rights.

A debate followed, at the close of which O'Kelly's amendment was rejected by a vote of 34 to 173.

Sir Wilfred Lawson moved, but after some debate withdrew, his amendment with reference to Basuto, and the report of the address was then agreed to. The *Standard* says: "We understand one of the results between the naval and military commanders in Ireland is a request that a large number of steam launches and pinnaces be sent over for the purpose of watching the coast, and for the speedy transportation of detachments of police and troops."

The *Daily News* denies the report that the government and the opposition are communicating in regard to the means for the suppression of obstruction in the house of commons, and says that the government have not yet determined what measure to adopt, but are agreed on the necessity of bringing the subject before the house.

It is stated that a section of the liberals will not vote on the coercion bills unless the government discloses the nature of the land bill.

Parnell will not go to Dublin to be present at the conclusion of the Irish state trials.

Rowland P. Blennerhasset, member for Kerry, has completely severed his connection with the home-rulers.

ECHOES FROM WASHINGTON.

Session of the House Committee on Ways and Means—Fitzsimmons's Defense.

Springer's Resolution as to Postal Telegraphy—Edmunds After the Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The house committee on ways and means referred the Hurd tariff resolutions to a sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Felton, Morrison and Dunnell. Representative Kelly presented a favorable report to repeal section 2501 of the revised statutes, which imposes a discriminating duty upon goods from east of the Cape of Good Hope. No action.

FITZSIMMONS'S DEFENSE.

Colonel Fitzsimmons, United States marshal for Georgia, was given a hearing to-day by the attorney-general and the President in defense of himself against the statements made by the special agent who recently visited his office.

TELEGRAPHIC POSTAL SYSTEM.

The Springer resolution was ordered by the committee on postoffices and postroads, the vote being 7 to 1, to be favorably reported to the house at the earliest opportunity. The following is a text of the resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on postoffices and postroads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law a telegraphic postal system under the government of the United States, and also the cost of reproducing facilities for transmitting telegraphic messages equal to those now possessed by existing corporations, and as to the expense of operating the same, with the power to send for persons and papers and report at any time by bill or otherwise.

HIS EYEBROW IS DOWN AGAIN.

The senate, in executive session, directed its committee on privileges and elections to investigate by what means the full text of the Chinese treaties and accompanying documents (printed in confidence for the use of all the members of the senate) became public last week in twelve or fifteen newspapers throughout the country. The resolution ordering this investigation was presented by Mr. Edmunds, who supported it in a speech, in the course of which he expressed the hope that the senate will subject any correspondent who refuses to disclose the source from which he obtained the documents to imprisonment in jail for as long a time as he may continue to refuse to answer the committee's questions. The resolution as adopted empowers the committee to send for persons and papers.

Torture at a Hanging.

New York *Dispatch*: "There was altogether too much gush at the hanging of Reinhardt last Friday in some of the papers. From what we hear from his keepers, he was in every way bad, and was a ruffian in language to the very last. But while we depreciate any gush about such a worthless fellow, we cannot but condemn the torture to which he was subjected in being compelled to listen to the long-winded prayer of the attending clergyman. We want to see such criminals as Reinhardt punished, but not tortured."

Nothing Done in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, January 20.—The legislature in joint convention took five ballots for senator to-day, with no material change from yesterday's balloting. Paddock, the present incumbent, runs from 38 to 40 votes, Van Dyck, Dundy and Weaver, 13 to 15 each, with 58 necessary to a choice. There is some strong talk to-night of a compromise by the field, but it is hardly thought it will be done for a day or two.

New Aspirant for Histrionic Fame.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—Louisville is in a blaze of enthusiasm to-night over the discovery of another Mary Anderson, in Miss Seline Felter, who made her *debut* at Macauley's theater as "Mariana," in Sheridan Knowles's play of *The Wife*. Miss Felter is eighteen, very beautiful and very rich, a member of one of the most aristocratic families in Kentucky, and has pursued the bent of her genius and inclination in going on the stage. Throughout the piece she carried the house by storm.

The Savannah Races.

SAVANNAH, January 20.—The second day's races over the Tenbroeck course were well attended. The Bonaventure stake, mile heats, was won by Colonel Sprague; Emily F second, Vinita third. Time—1:50, 1:48¼.

The one and a quarter mile dash was won by Ella Warfield; Redman second, Lottery third. Time—2:18¾.

The third race, mile heats, was won by Long Taw; Bonny Castle second, Flit third. Time—1:49¼, 1:50.

An Indiana Village Burned.

RUSSELLVILLE, IND., January 20.—A fire here last night, supposed incendiary, caused the loss of $25,000. The principal losers are Griffith & Evans, hardware; C. S. Baldwin, grocer; Bishop & McCann, dry goods and groceries; Allison & Mass, grocery; John Gunnebeck, postmaster and undertaker; B. R. Richard, saddlery, and the weekly *Standard* newspaper. Total insurance only $6000.

Cincinnati Suffers.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—A steady rain has been falling during a greater part of the afternoon, and continues into the night, causing flooded gutters in all the low parts of the city. Many cellars will be filled with water. The streets are in an almost impassable condition in many places on account of the accumulation of ice.

UNCLE RUFUS HATCH

Has Obtained an Injunction Against the Proposed Telegraphic Consolidation.

The Solid Grounds Upon Which the Old Gentleman's Complaints Are Based.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Rufus Hatch has begun suit in the supreme court against the Western Union, Atlantic and Pacific, and American Union telegraph companies, to prevent the proposed consolidation. He has obtained an injunction restraining the defendant companies from entering into any agreement of consolidation, and from increasing their capital stock, and other matters.

The *Times* says: "The plaintiff in the case, Mr. Rufus Hatch, is the owner of 100 shares of the American Union company's stock, and the suit is in behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the American Union company who came in to claim the benefit sought to be procured by its means—that is, the prevention of the consolidation of the three telegraph companies. Mr. Hatch says in his complaint that 'the American Union Telegraph company was started to overcome the monopoly which was created when the Western Union Telegraph company obtained control of Atlantic and Pacific company and to bring about a healthy competition which inures to the benefit of the commercial public.' He says that when he became a stockholder in the American Union he 'expected to make large profits from the patronage which the public generally would give it as the advocate of cheap telegraphing,' and that the American Union has now, by the expenditure of about $10,000,000, procured as complete a system of telegraph lines and equipments as that which is possessed by the Western Union company, whose capital stock of $40,000,000 represents the value of its lines and equipments, with its capital of $10,000,000. Mr. Hatch says the American Union can earn as much as the Western Union with its $40,000,000 capital, and the dividends of the American Union would, therefore, be four times as large as those of the Western Union. He alleges that a combination or conspiracy has been entered into between the directors of his company and of other companies for the purpose of their own gain and emoluments and not for the benefit of the stockholders of these companies, to consolidate all the lines and companies and to reerect a monopoly in the telegraph business in the United States. For that purpose, he says, those directors propose to issue an additional capital of $40,000,000, to be added to the existing capital of $40,000,000 of the Western Union Telegraph company, which $40,000,000 additional capital is to be distributed in shares, without any cash being paid for such shares. The additional capital of $40,000,000, he says, is to represent materials that cost only $10,000,000. Mr. Hatch alleges that this is contrary to the interests of trade and commerce and is against the policy of law, and that the board of directors of the American company have no power to sell out that company. He asks the court upon these grounds to intervene and prevent by injunction the threatened irreparable damage to him and other stockholders standing as he does. The affidavit made by Mr. Hatch in support of his application for a temporary injunction, which he has obtained, is voluminous, and recites more in detail the circumstances related in the complaint. In the injunction order is a provision directing the defendants to show cause, in the supreme court chambers, Monday next, why the injunction should not be continued until the determination of the suit.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

Prove the Accident on the St. Paul Railroad to Have been Serious.

MILWAUKEE, January 20.—Additional particulars of the railroad collision cannot be obtained from the St. Paul railway officials. A *Republican* reporter has interviewed Mr. Kauffman, one of the passengers on the train which ran into the other. He says that he was seated in the rear car of the train when he felt a shock. The brakeman came in and told him the train had run into another train and asked his help. Mr. Kauffman got out and helped to rescue the passengers in the wrecked coach. He says that Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Libertyville, were badly hurt. The former's back was broken, and his body badly scalded about the head. Mr. Miller will probably die. Mr. Singer, of Deerfield, near Milwaukee, was cut badly about the head and face. The baby of an emigrant woman, on her way to Milwaukee, was also severely hurt. The injuries of Mrs. A. B. Cook, of Chicago, were thought to be fatal. A wrecking-train came with a surgeon, and the wounded were cared for. Mr. Kauffman was unable to fix the blame on any particular person. The railway officers are very reticent over the matter. They claim the reports to be much exaggerated.

Don't Like It, but Can't Help It.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—The members of the cotton exchange held a meeting this afternoon, at which the consolidation of the telegraph companies was freely discussed. After a pretty general expression of opinion that a protest against consolidation would avail nothing, in view of the fact that the amalgamation was already practically accomplished, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the New York cotton exchange, with a view to having the telegraph service performed by a company so organized as to prevent its being absorbed or consolidated with any other existing company or companies. A resolution favoring government control of telegraph lines was defeated.

The Expressman.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—The Expressmen's Mutual Benefit association finished business and adjourned to-day. An amendment to the rules was adopted providing that a member bringing a new member into the society shall receive two dollars, or upon the recommendation of two members, and upon the decision of the secretary new members may be admitted free. S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, was re-elected president; S. G. Seaton, of Chicago, vice-president; W. G. Yates, of Cleveland, A. Punnell, of New York, A. Wygant, of Chicago, and T. T. Wallace, of Elmira, New York, were elected an executive committee; Sutherland DeWitt, of Elmira, New York, was re-elected grand secretary and treasurer. The next biennial meeting will be held at Baltimore.

A Louisville Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—Andrew Mader, aged twenty-eight, formerly organist at St. Peter's church, shot himself through the heart in the suburbs to-day. He had been a hard student, preparing to teach, and it is supposed that his mind was affected.

MARRIED.

BRYAN—ALLEN—At the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Court street, January 20, 1881, by Rev. H. A. Jones, Dr. THOMAS C. BRYAN and Mrs. MARY C. ALLEN.

PETERS—JOYCE—On the evening of January 19, 1881, by Rev. T. J. Rowan, Mr. RICHARD R. PETERS and Mrs. OLIVIA V. JOYCE, both of Memphis.

DIED.

ADAMS—At the residence of his parents, January 20th, LEWIS J. ADAMS, the only son of Mathias and Emma Adams, in the eighth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence No. 39 Poplar street, Saturday morning, January 22d, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend

PILLICAN—Thursday morning, January 20, 1881, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. JOHN PILLICAN, in the 66th year of her age. Nashville papers please copy.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 85 Front street, this (FRIDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

EBERHARDT—On Thursday evening, January 20, 1881, at the residence of Charles Berton, 179 Linden street, C. H. EBERHARDT.

Funeral will take place this (FRIDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from 179 Linden street.

DESOTO LODGE, No. 299, F. & A. M.—Will hold its stated communication for the month of January, 1881, this (FRIDAY) evening, the 21st instant, at 7:30 o'clock. All M. M.'s in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order BUN. F. PRICE, W. M.
Attest: R. C. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

A CHANCE for an INVESTMENT

I HAVE A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE at one of the best business points in Arkansas which I wish to sell; will also sell the Store-house in which I am doing business, if desired, or will rent the same to the parties purchasing the goods. Cash capital required, eight or ten thousand dollars. Address W., care Appeal office.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having bills against the TAXING DISTRICT will please file them with the Secretary, at his office, in Courthouse