THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer, and partly cloudy weather with occasional rain, variable winds, mostly from southeast to southwest and generally lower barometer.

AND now it is made to appear that Judge Folger, and not Levi P. Morton, is Conkling's favorite for secretary of the treasury.

THE truth leaks out slowly. The negro immigrants around Oswego, Kansas, are dying off like sheep from the effects of a too rigorous climate, and Governor Lewis Wallace, of New Mexico, has written a letter to say that southern negroes should not be allowed to go there.

A CORRESPONDENT at Arkansas City writes the APPEAL: "Schroeder, who killed Osterhaut at Gaines Landing a few weeks ago, has been admitted to bail by the county judge of Chicot county. Considerable feeling exists among the people in the neighborhood where the killing took place at what they look upon as a stretch of judicial clemency."

BADEAU is about to issue the concluding volumes of his *Military Life of General Grant*. In the last, it is said, he defends Grant's treatment of Thomas, who was long under a cloud because of his southern birth. He acknowledges that Grant did relieve Thomas by sending that blatherskite political general, John A. Logan, to take command of the army which Thomas had hastily gathered for the defense of Nashville, and he says that Thomas was too slow, made too many complaints and apologies for delay, and that he would have been beaten if it had not been for the bad generalship of Hood. He quotes something from Grant to say that, while he proposed Thomas's nomination to high promotion in the regular army, he did not alter his conviction that he had been too slow in overwhelming Hood, who might have got to Louisville, when the rebels in lower Indiana would have risen and created havoc. Of course the friends of Thomas—and he has friends—will not allow this to pass unchallenged. It is therefore safe to conclude that "there is more to come."

MR. E. H. HOUSE, editor of the Tokio *Times*, in the course of a very full and interesting interview with the New York *World*, stated that Americans have great influence with the Japanese on account of our generally fair dealing with them, and that as a consequence we are likely to profit not only through a continually growing trade with them, but by any advances they may make on the Asiatic continent. He says the influence of Japan is already enormous on that continent, and it promises in a few years to be predominant. Intellectually she is far ahead of all her neighbors and is candidly acknowledged to be so. Her ideas are asserting themselves in the most unexpected places. She opened Corea with scarcely an effort and established diplomatic and commercial relations there, where the Europeans and Americans had met with the stiffest kind of repulse. China makes a stolid pretense of apathy, but in reality is stirred profoundly by Japan's spirited example. For the past ten years China has been penetrated in all directions by active and zealous Japanese agents, who have done far more than the world is aware toward reconciling that people to the introduction and diffusion of liberal ideas, in approved Japanese forms. It would not indeed be a matter for extravagant surprise if something more than Japanese ideas were seen planting themselves on China's soil at no distant date. There is more intrigue and complicated diplomacy going on each week between Japan and influential Chinese centers than the foreign legations can get wind of in a year. But the main point is that mercantile China is very fairly disposed to accept such extensions of foreign intercourse as might be pushed forward under Japanese auspices, and that this acquiescent disposition promises to grow with each coming year. The Chinese are themselves less inimical to alien business associations than at any previous period, and are more inclined to reciprocity. They are establishing steamship lines in every direction and are conjointly with the Japanese pushing the European merchant marine not only out of the Chinese seas, but out of the Indian Archipelago.

THE proceedings in the legislature yesterday, touching the disgraceful outrage against law and order perpetrated at Springfield on Thursday was timely and proper, and it is to be hoped will induce the governor to act promptly in the spirit of the resolutions passed by the house. Indeed, we have reason to believe that he will, since he responded so quickly in regard to this same matter when the lynching was first threatened, by sending two companies of troops to Springfield in the early part of the week. Had these companies been kept there the crime which stands with others of the same character against Springfield, might have been prevented. But since it has been committed the only thing to be done is to arrest the perpetrators, at least the ringleaders, and bring them to punishment, and this the governor should do no matter what the cost or trouble. It is useless to talk of immigration or attempt to prepare the way for settlement when it can be charged against the State that there is one town in it that in two years has lynched ten persons, two of them believed to be innocent. This does not sound like civilization, it is more like what we used to expect of Comanches or Modocs. It is a defiance of law all the more disgraceful in this latest instance that the unfortunate criminals were taken from under the very nose of justice and hanged within the call of the court. Prosperity cannot come where such outrages are tolerated, but only decay; and growth is impossible where death is meted out indiscriminately by an irresponsible mob. The governor should, as the legislature directs, call out the whole power of the State, if necessary, to arrest and make examples of men so lost to all sense of the duty devolving upon every citizen as a preserver of the peace and dignity of the State.

The *Nation* for this week contains an article on the "Taxation of Personal Property" that cannot fail to arrest attention. It reviews the recent reports of the several State commissions on the subject and quotes from Mr. Isaac Sherman and Mr. David A. Wells, both of whom favored taxing real estate exclusively, because such a tax would ultimately diffuse itself through all the commodities produced or sold in the State, and concludes that "if any such change is ever to be brought about, it must be approached gradually, by such steps as have been taken by the State of Pennsylvania, and as recommended by the New Jersey commission, and by Mr. G. A. Andrews in New York State." And referring to one of the distinguished citizens of Memphis who early took ground in the same direction, the *Nation* says:

> They all recognize as the basis of reform the rule which Mr. Ensley, of Memphis, Tennessee, some years ago, in protesting against the inquisitorial taxing system of that city, said should be cut in stone on the State capitol: "Never tax anything that would be of value to your State and that could run away, or that could and would come to you." In other words, impose no taxes on property which the owners can readily carry off, and in searching for which you are likely to irritate them, and tempt them into perjury and fraud, but which, while within your boundaries, helps to stimulate your industry and increase the value of your land and make capital plentiful. Impose no tax, too, which either in its nature or mode of collection will make refugees in your State seem distasteful or unpeasonable to a stranger who is tempted by its natural advantages to settle in it and bring his capital with him. Give up, in fact, altogether the notion that persons are the proper subjects of your taxation, and devote all your attention to taxing things which can not be carried off and on. Tax everything the old people taxed, and tax also the stocks and bonds, but tax only those which are issued in your own State by corporations created by your own laws, the existence of which you can ascertain, and the tax on which you can collect by simply going to the company's office. Do not pursue private persons and swear them about the contents of their safes and their pockets, because it is both useless and productive of gross fraud and of a habit of falsehood for the law, than which nothing can be more unfortunate. In fine, do nothing to make any man think his taxes larger or more burdensome than they really are; for taxpayers are not simply producing machines, but human beings with weaknesses, prejudices, and fancies which the government, as well as their friends and neighbors, is bound to take into account.

We congratulate Mr. Ensley upon this recognition by so many high authorities, and trust that at no distant day Tennessee may take the initiative and embody his views in law.

WASHINGTON.

Visit of the Vice-President-Elect to the Senate Chamber—The Sugar Interest Gets a Hearing—The Duty on Wool—A Good Thing for the Grangers.

Synopsis of the Proceedings in the House and Senate—Lively Debate on the Cattle-Diseases Bill—No Apparent Necessity for an Extra Session—Free Ships.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—There were put into circulation the past week 93,995 standard silver dollars. For the corresponding week in 1880 there were 127,500.

FREE SHIPS.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Whithorne, reported back the bill for the registration and enrollment of any vessel built in a foreign country, to the committee on ways and means.

A HEALTHY MOVE.

Mr. Carlisle, from the ways and means committee, reported the house bill repealing all the laws imposing taxes on bank checks, drafts and orders, bank deposits, friction matches, medical preparations, perfumery, cosmetics, cologne and other articles.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

In a letter to the collector of customs in Boston, on the subject of the rate of duty on imported wools, the assistant secretary of the treasury classifies wool tops as scoured wool, and decides the rate of duty should be double that imposed on scoured wools, which will be thirty-six cents per pound.

A FEW MINUTES LATE.

Vice-President-elect Arthur visited the capitol this afternoon. It was intended to give him a quiet but friendly reception in the senate, but he reached the door of the chamber just a moment after the body had adjourned to attend the funeral of the late Fernando Wood. He was shown to Senator Conkling's committee-room, where the latter soon joined him.

SKARLES ON SUGAR.

The house committee on ways and means gave a hearing this morning on the sugar question. J. E. Searles, jr., of New York, for the sugar importers, made a lengthy review of the question. He having claimed that the term, "duties standard of color," having been defined by the courts to be a well understood commercial phrase, it became a contract between the government and the importers. Secretary Sherman defended the position of the department, and insisted upon its right under the law to test the commercial value of imported sugars in assessing duties, and to employ such tests as, in the judgment of the department, would protect the revenue from frauds. He should continue to enforce the enactments until congress altered or amended the present law. He was in favor of speedy legislation, however, to settle all points in dispute, and hoped that congress at the present session would pass some law to accomplish that result.

THE CATTLE-DISEASE BILL.

The bill to prevent the spead of cattle disease in this country, pending in the senate yesterday, met with opposition from numerous senators, who earnestly advocated a law for this purpose, but condemn the present bill as crude and full of imperfections. The debate indicated that the pending bill could not pass, the prevailing opinion being that it would be better to wait until the next congress for such a law than to put through a measure so imperfect. Senator Johnston, chairman of the select committee which reported the bill, states that he intends to get the committee together before noon Monday for the purpose of amending the bill so as to cover the defects complained of. It is not probable, however, that he can so change the bill as to make it acceptable. If the pending bill is rejected or recommitted it will put an end to the whole subject for this congress.

NO NECESSITY FOR AN EXTRA SESSION.

The important business before congress is now in such shape that it can be finally disposed of before the 4th of March, and there is no further apprehension of an extra session. There are no questions of serious difference between the two houses on any of the appropriation bills. The only item that will cause any delay in conference is an amendment by the senate to the legislative bill authorizing the employment of a number of additional clerks in the pension bureau. The sentiment of the house is against any such increase of the clerical force of the bureau, while the senate holds that the increase is necessary to facilitate the pension work. The senate will insist upon its amendment in the conference and the house will resist. On all the other appropriations the two houses are in accord upon all items of any importance. The senate amendments to the funding bill will be concurred in by the house. The declaration of a number of leading Republicans, men like Frye and Hawley, at the caucus last night, in favor of the passage of an apportionment bill, indicates that no time will be wasted on that measure, and even should the apportionment bill fail it would not necessitate an extra session.

CONGRESS CONDENSED.

The house took an early adjournment yesterday out of respect to the memory of Hon. Fernando Wood. The senate was invited to join the house in attending the funeral.

The house agreed to the conference committee's report on the army appropriation bill.

An amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill was adopted by the house, appropriating $80,000 for the purchase, propagation and distribution of seeds, etc; providing equal proportions (three fourths). All seeds shall, at their request, be supplied to senators and representatives for distribution among their agricultural constituents.

The credentials of Senators Camden, Jackson and Fair were presented.

A number of amendments to the river and harbor bill, now pending in the senate, were presented and referred.

Representative Oscar Turner made a personal explanation in reply to some remarks made by Mr. Reagan to a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, criticising his (Turner's) action in voting against the river and harbor appropriation bill, and attributing it to parsimony. It was not parsimony, but patriotism, that impelled him to vote against the bill.

Mr. Keenna thought the gentleman unnecessarily sensitive. Nobody ever head of his voting for any appropriation bill except one, and that was for the erection of a public building in his district.

After a short reply from Mr. Reagan, the matter was dropped.

THE POPE POUTS AT PARNELL

Because of His Robnobbing With Hugo, Rochefort and Other Sons of Belial in France.

A New Rule for the Government of the British House of Commons Under the Plea of Urgency.

DURBAN, February 19.—News from the front is anxiously awaited, as a decisive battle is expected to take place on Sunday or Monday. The British forces are massing at Mound Freepert, preparatory to attacking the Boers at Laings Nek.

THE VATICAN.

ROME, February 19.—The pope expressed great indignation at Parnell and the principal members of the Land League, whom the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland represented as the only sincere patriots, for having formed an alliance with Rochefort and other anti-clericals.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 19.—At a masked *fete* of students of the Academy of painting at Munich yesterday, the costumes of some of the students caught fire, and four students were burned to death and eight seriously injured. No Americans were hurt. The accident was due to one of the artists dressed in the costume of an Esquimaux setting fire to his dress in lighting a cigar, and rushing in terror among others similarly attired. Four of the girls were burned to death, four fatally and four slightly burned.

The synagogue at Neustettin, Pomerania, was destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have been incendiary. An anti-Jewish meeting was held in the building shortly before the fire broke out.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 19.—The importation into France of salted pork, bacon and ham from the United States is prohibited.

Germany has given its adherence to the plan for an international exhibition of electricity in Paris.

The village of Breveres, department of Savoy, has been completely destroyed by two avalanches. Fifteen persons were killed, and the damage done is estimated at 250,000 francs.

The municipality of Marseilles, by a vote of thirty-three to one, annulled the decision to grant a site for the erection of a statue to Thiers, on the ground that he was an enemy of radical ideas.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 19.—There will be a surplus revenue during the current year of about £3,000,000, compared with a deficit of nearly that amount in 1879 and 1880.

It is understood that the English cabinet and the Boer government are discussing the terms of peace proposed by the latter.

The *Economist* says of the stock market: "The buoyancy abroad and the reduction in the Bank of England rate are strong elements in favor of advancing prices. English, colonial and foreign governments show a decided improvement. American and other foreign railway and bank shares also meet with a good inquiry. In foreign governments, Virginia (new funded) advanced four per cent. on the week. In American railroads, New Jersey Central shares advanced seventeen per cent.; Central Pacific and California, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, St. Louis Bridge (preferred) and Erie (preferred), three per cent. each; Ohio and Mississippi and St. Louis and San Francisco, one per cent. each, and St. Louis and San Francisco (preferred), four per cent."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The speaker of the house of commons has framed a new rule in lieu of those announced Thursday, as follows: In committee on any urgent bill, or in the stage known as the consideration of a bill as amended, a minister can move the remaining clauses, and any amendments or new clauses standing on the notice paper shall, after a certain day or hour, be put forthwith, and such motion by a minister shall not be decided affirmatively unless voted by a three to one majority. This seems to meet the conservative objections. The Marquis of Hartington, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, gave the necessary notice of motion, such as here referred to, on Monday next in regard to the protection bill.

THE BROWNSVILLE THIEVES

In Jail to Await the Next Session of the Haywood Circuit Court—A Cashman Sure Enough.

Interview Between Bailey and His Wife and Children—A Scene Not Desirable to Witness.

The Brownsville *States and Bee*, of the seventeenth, contains the following items of news as to the three burglars of the Bullefant safe robbery: "On Monday the sheriff served writs upon the prisoners, charging them with housebreaking and larceny. They waived a preliminary investigation before the magistrate's court, whereupon Esquire Ware proceeded to the jail and committed them, and bound them over to circuit court, which meets next Monday week. Large crowds surrounded the jail most of the day during Monday, anxious to catch a glimpse of the burglars, but only a few succeeded. Tuesday morning Cashman, one of the safe robbers, gave Mr. Nolen, the jailer, a small gold dollar with which to buy him a piece of tobacco, and some writing paper. This same fellow Cashman, has been searched from head to foot nine different times, and yet has money for anything he chooses to buy. The burglars have employed Haywood Rutledge to defend them before the circuit court. It is expected that the case will excite very great interest and attract people from all parts of the county. It is the sentiment of an indignant public that they be punished to the full extent of the law. Monday afternoon Bailey's wife arrived from Union City, where she has been living eight months, bringing her young baby and a five-year-old son who has been blind from his birth. Those who witnessed the meeting of the husband and wife at the jail describe the scene as touchingly sad. She fell upon him and wept until it seemed the fountain of her tears became dry, when she gave vent to the most bitter sorrow and indescribable grief. The husband was also deeply affected, and sobbing like a child and giving every indication of a proper sense of the terrible situation. Tears flowed from the eyeless sockets of the little boy like they would break his heart. A few moments together, the parties, including the husband to his cell and the mother and children to the hotel. Tuesday she applied again to see her husband, but being refused, asked permission to sit near his cell, which she did most of the day, with her two children by her side."

THE ABOLITION OF HELL

By the Bible Revision Commission Playing the Devil With the Morals of the Country.

Old Nick Knocked Around Promiscuously Yesterday and Set Everybody by the Ears.

PETERSBURG, VA., February 19.—The wife of Wilson Fowler, has been found guilty of the murder of her husband, has been sentenced to be hanged.

The Confession Did Not Save Them.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—It is reported that Duffy and Murphy, two of the LaPrade murderers who turned State's evidence, were found hanging on a tree near Guthrie, Kentucky, this morning.

Destroying Illicit Distilleries.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—Information has been received here that the revenue raiders destroyed two illicit distilleries in Giles and two in Van Buren county on the sixteenth instant.

Body-Snatching in Montreal.

MONTREAL, February 19.—Body-snatching from the village churchyards in the neighborhood of the city is extensively carried on. To-day the police recovered the remains of a woman in the dissecting-rooms of the Bishops college.

Wade Goes Up for Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 19.—Joseph H. Wade, on trial for the murder of Brown, plead guilty this afternoon, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. On a former trial Wade was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung, but the supreme court reversed the decision, and gave him a new trial.

A Charming Pair.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 19.—Mrs. Rebecca Corzilliias, wife of Herman Corzilliias, was arrested to-day, charged with murdering Samuel Armstrong, her first husband, at London, Ohio, two years ago. Mrs. Darety, the mother of the woman, has also been arrested for supposed complicity in the murder. Mrs. Corzilliias was married to her present husband two weeks ago.

Who Set the Mine Afire?

EUREKA, NEV., February 18.—A fire occurred night before last in one of the chambers in the Richmond mine, which was smothered before much damage was done. An effort is being made to create the belief that the fire was due to the act of some one connected with the Albion mine, which is in litigation with the Richmond, but the sympathy of the community rather tends to discredit that version of the affair, and some charge that the fire was set by the Richmond people, with a view of throwing suspicion on the Albion management. The matter will be investigated.

A St. Louis Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—F. T. Ogden was found dead in bed with a pistol-wound in his head, at the European hotel, No. 214 Market street, this morning. The suicide was committed some time last night, and was the result of long sickness and despondency. Ogden shot himself through the mouth, the bullet penetrating the head, and when found was lying across the bed, some of his brains smearing the quilt. From papers and photographs on his person, it is supposed that he came from Port Jefferson, Ohio. He had been sick ever since he came to this city, a year ago, and was out of money.

Letting the Wind off Their Stomachs.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—In the State senate this morning a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the action of the mob at Springfield in taking the prisoners from the custody of the court and putting them to death, and declaring that mobs must be suppressed if it takes the whole power of the State. The resolution calls upon the governor to use all means for the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators of this crime, and promising the active co-operation of the legislature.

Died Before Discovery.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Investigation into the affairs of the late Matthew Kolb, who died a few days ago, brought to light forged bills of lading, which Kolb lately negotiated, to the extent of $125,000. He had been a member of the Philadelphia commercial exchange for the past twenty years, and his credit was good, though occasionally he was known to need money. The bills are all held by the Philadelphia Warehouse company, a solid financial institution. The forged bills are dated at Iowa Centre, Iowa, and purport to be signed by Lovejoy, a railway agent. It is rumored Lovejoy disappeared since the news of Kolb's death. Kolb dealt heavily in options and contracts for future delivery of grain. He also carried on the ordinary business of receiving and selling grain from the west.

A Sharp Countryman.

Yesterday a gentleman from the rural districts of Arkansas was in the city making purchases. Among the stores which he wished to patronize was the well-known Mammoth Clothing House. He inquired for the store, and was directed where to find the store. On his way there he was frequently stopped and importuned by several unprincipled clothing dealers, who tried to pull him in and sell him goods. No, he would not do anything of the kind. He ever he was determined to find the right place, and he did. He made his purchases at the Mammoth Clothing House, and a better pleased man would be hard to find anywhere.

Butterick's Delineators.

Fashion sheets and patterns for March now ready at 254 Second street.

ROUND walking-skirts, with and without bustles, at the Manufactory, 355 Main street. Ladies will please notice my trade mark on the waistbands; none are genuine without it. Louis Lange, sole manufacturer.

THE EMPIRE CITY.

Collision Between Sound Steamers, but Fortunately Without Loss of Life—The Buoyancy of the Stock Market Explained—Another Suit Against Consolidation.

No Demonstration to be Made at the Funeral of Hon Fernando Wood—Expansion on a Sound Basis—Meeting of the Western Union Stockholders.

NEW YORK, February 19.—A decided denial is given the report that Gould has purchased McAlmont's interest in the Reading road.

IN AID OF THE BOERS.

A society has been organized in this city for the pur; ose of furnishing aid to the Boers in the Transvaal. It is called "Transvaal Boers Sympathizers." A mass-meeting in the interest of the Boers will be held in Cooper Institute next week.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Weekly statement of the associated banks: Loans, increase, $3,658,200; specie, decrease, $1,951,200; legal-tenders, decrease, $653,800; deposits, decrease, $206,200; circulation, decrease, $92,800; reserve, decrease, $2,558,250. The banks now hold $3,809,275 in excess of legal requirements.

WESTERN UNION AFFAIRS.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph company to-day, 325,973 shares voted in favor of an increase in stock to 800,000 shares of $100 each, and 100 shares against the increase. The hundred shares which voted in opposition belong to Wm. S. Williams, who brought one of the suits against the consolidation.

CAUSE OF THE BUOYANCY.

The *Post* says: "The improved feeling in the stock market this afternoon is due to the Washington dispatch saying that the house committee on ways and means propose to take the tax off of bank deposits and bank note circulation. If this proves true and the house and senate approve it, it will do much to neutralize what are considered demoralizing tendencies in the market of the refunding bill agreed upon."

EXPANSION ON A SOUND BASIS.

The *Graphic* says a majority of the conservative stock exchange men in the street look for a much stronger and higher market next week after the funding bill is better understood. As soon as the government actually begins to buy the 3 per cent. bonds and issue $300,000,000 certificates a further improvement may be looked for, because the operation to a great extent will prove a virtual expansion on a sound basis. There is a very large share of interest in the general stock market.

WILL HAVE NO PUBLIC PARADE.

Mayor Grace has received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1881.

The family of Mr. Wood are positive in their adherence to the proposition that there be no public ceremonies or demonstration in New York, and that the remains be taken at once, upon arrival, to Fernando Wood's mansuvlle, there to be placed in receiving vaults. No objections to committee coming here to attend the funeral.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Serg't-at-Arms.

O'LEARY ON THE COMING MATCH.

O'Leary has not been able to secure his "unknown." Of the coming pedestrian contest he says: "I will wager $5000 that my unknown will, in the international six-day contest, beat any previous six-day record ever made. As several parties have stated that I have not selected my unknown, I will wager an additional $5000 that I have a contract made with my unknown, and signed by him and witnessed. The contract will be produced should this wager be accepted, and both wagers are to be made as one bet."

SAILED FOR PANAMA.

Commander Wyse, with his wife and child, sailed for Panama yesterday. He informed *Tribune* reporter that his visit there was made for the purpose of looking at the work on the Panama canal advanced. He would also assure the officials of the Colombian republic that the concessions obtained from it by Sim. Wyse, contrary to the original agreement, be turned over to De Lesseps. Commander Wyse expects to remain in Panama about a month, and will then return to Paris, where he will spend the spring and summer, returning to this country in the latter part of the year.

THE EFFECT ON THE BANKS.

The passage of the funding bill in the senate led to prompt action by some of the city banks. The Market National bank proceeded to retire its circulation Friday, and yesterday there was deposited at the sub-treasury $2,110,000 to withdraw bonds to secure bank circulation. The principal banks making deposits were: First National bank, about $400,000; American Exchange National bank, $500,000, and Third National bank, $750,000. The banks withdrew their entire circulation. Their action will be followed, it is intended, by many other national banks which were unable to secure full meetings of their directors yesterday.

A COLLISION IN THE SOUND.

A collision occurred this morning above Hart's island, in the Long Island sound, between the City of Boston, of the Norwich line, and the Elm City, of Hartford. A dense fog hung over the water. At the time the Elm City was eastward bound, while the City of Boston was making for her dock in this city. There appeared to be some misunderstanding regarding signals. The bow of the Elm City struck the port side of the Norwich boat abreast of the forward gangway, tearing away twenty or thirty feet of her guard timbers. The bow of the Hartford boat was also somewhat damaged, but not enough to prevent the vessel from continuing on her journey. The City of Boston kept on to her dock and will return to Norwich this evening. No lives were lost.

OBSEQUIES OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

The funeral of Hon. Fernando Wood took place this afternoon from his late residence. Nearly all the members of congress and many prominent officials of the government were present. The services were conducted by Dr. Parlet with the regular services of the Protestant Episcopal church. The pallbearers were Senators Thurman and Pendleton, Speaker Randall, Representatives Morton, Lorihg, Judge Swayne, Ex-Mayor Barrett and W. W. Corcoran. Aldermen McAven, Fink, Murphy, Bernard, Kenny and Hilliard, the committee appointed by the board of aldermen of New York, were present. The remains will leave here to-night for New York, accompanied by Representatives Tucker, Frye, Phelps, Bunnell, Mills, McKinley, Chittenden and Hutchinson and the New York aldermen.

WATERING WESTERN UNION.

In the county clerk's office to-day a certificate increasing the stock of the Western Union Telegraph company to $80,000,000 was filed. It is signed by Norvin Green, E. D. Morgan, Augustus Schell, A. Durkee, Samuel F. Barger, Joseph Harker, A. B. Cornell, Russell Sage, John VanNorne, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William C. Hunt, E. S. Sanford, Thomas T. Eckert, D. C. Mills, O. H. Palmer, Samuel A. Munson, Jay Gould, Anson Sluger, E. D. Worcester, and William D. Bishop. The certificate is filed because of questions that have been made as to whether the articles of association under which said company is organized have provided for the increase aforesaid, and to exclude all possible pretext for doubt respecting the same. But the company also claims that the said articles do provide for such increase, and that it has already been authorized and made. A messenger was sent by a special train to Albany this afternoon to file a copy of the certificate in the office of the secretary of state.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST CONSOLIDATION.

The French Cable company has filed a bill in the United States circuit court against the Western Union, American Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph companies to prevent the same from carrying out provisions of consolidation. The French Cable company has a contract with the American Union company for the exclusive use of their cables in all their transatlantic telegraph business, which, it is claimed, will be impaired by this consolidation. The French company prays that the agreement or amalgamation that has been made between the Western Union and the other companies be declared against public policy and of no effect. Judgee Blatchford granted a temporary injunction on which the argument will be heard February 24th. Referring to the suit, President Green, of the Western Union, said: "The suits are the durndest sham I ever saw. The cable companies practically are one company as much as we are. They have a working arrangement under which the business is divided, and, in fact, it can make no possible difference to them if the land lines are consolidated. The reasons for the suits do not appear in the legal papers. The chief reasons are the interest of stock speculators in opposing the union for pecuniary purposes, and fear on the part of the companies of the playing of two new cables by the American Telegraph Cable company. Jay Gould, who is the originator of that company, has not said one word about these cables to this company, and no arrangement whatever between the two corporations having been made, I do not know that he has indicated his purposes to any one, but the present cable companies stand in great dread of the scheme.

A Decree which Strikes Chicago White with Horror.

CHICAGO, February 19.—The receipt of a cablegram from London announcing the action of the French government, which will practically prevent American hog product from entering the French market, created almost a panic on the broad of trade and in provision circles, and pork which yesterday sold up to $15 70 sold steadily down to $14 92½ and closed weak. The market was ripe for such a movement, as the heavy advance of the last few weeks had met with few reverses in its steady march, and added to the materially weakening tendency which always followed a powerful upward movement. The startling news of the protective measures against American trade created much more than ordinary excitement. The prices of hogs, however, are so high as to warrant the current rates, and the demand from other European countries seems likely to take up all the provisions that can be marketed from here at fairly remunerative prices.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE

At Monroe, La.—Burning of the Steamer Fairplay and Wharfboat Katie, With 1300 Bales Cotton.

One Man Perished in the Flames—Officers of the Boats Escape in Their Night-Clothes.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—The *Democrat* special from Monroe, La., says the steamer Fairplay, with 800 bales of cotton and the wharfboat Katie, with 500 bales of cotton and a large lot of merchandise, were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire is supposed to be incendiary. The loss is estimated at $80,000; insurance $40,000. The officers of the Fairplay barely escaped with their lives. Most of them had to leave the boat in their night-clothes. Captain Rathun and Thomas Aber, clerk, had their faces and hands badly burned. Eddie Hancock, a printer, perished in the flames.

A NICE NEIGHBORHOOD,

And One of Which Tennesseans Should All be Proud of—Winchester and Springfield.

The Last of the LaPrade Murderers—One of the Scoundrels Who Wanted to Pray.

[Special to the Appeal.]

WINCHESTER, February 19.—The prisoners Cicero and John Poe waived further examination this morning, but, at the request of Judge Williams, who was retained for the prisoners, the *mittimus* was sent to the jailer of Davidson county.

The Porter Rifles and Rock City Guards left this morning for Nashville with the prisoners. They were followed to the depot by an indignant crowd of about 250 strong. The citizens are quite indignant at their being taken away. About fifty county people remained in Winchester last night about the saloons. This morning others commenced arriving. The attorneys for the defense, in order to more surely protect the prisoners from the infuriated and outraged citizens, determined to waive a further examination and have them bound over and sent to Nashville. Judge Williams was consulted and instructed the sheriff what to do. Accordingly, this morning the examination was waived, and the mittimus made out before the crowd knew what was up. The prisoners, accompanied by the sheriff, and the soldiers as a posse, started to the depot. There it was that the ugly feeling broke forth. Two or three hundred people followed them to the depot, threatening vengeance, and urging Baker, the jailer of the murdered man, to make the start. Appeals were made to a rush, to go ahead, to kill them, and other such expressions. The sheriff was cool and the boys behaved admirably. They were firm and undaunted, and kept the mob back in the rear. At the depot a line was formed around the platform and no one was permitted to come on it. In the meantime Mr. Baker, the father of the deceased, was reasoned and expostulated with, and invited to accompany the men to Nashville. He made the excited crowd a speech and assured them that he was satisfied. This had a tendency to calm the excitement. After having broken down this side of Fayetteville, the boys had to foot it to this place. Two hundred men followed them to the big bridge, and there kept gradually dropping off, and only about fifty followed the soldiers to Decherd. There is a large crowd here but no demonstrations of violence.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, February 19.—The two Poes, in chambers of Baker, waived an examination at Winchester this morning, and a *mittimus* was issued to commit the prisoners to the Nashville jail. They were brought here by detachments of the Porter Rifles and Rock City Guards this evening. The crowd followed from Winchester to the depot by a large crowd, who were indignant at their being taken away, but did not dare to attempt to take them from the military escort.

The Last of the LaPrade Murderers.

[Special to the Appeal.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 19.—Just before the lynching of the five LaPrade murderers last night Jim Elder asked for time to pray, when one of the mob asked him: "Did you give Lafayette time to pray?" Elder responded, "No, I didn't!" when he was swung over the railing of the verandah of the courthouse.

The scene of the five dead men dangling from the railing of the courthouse this morning was one of the most sickening character, the eyes of the murderers seeming ready to pop out, while the tongues of several of them hung from their mouths. They were not cut down until 8 o'clock this morning, and an inquest held over the bodies. Of course a verdict of death from hands unknown was returned. The mob would not permit a match to be lighted last night, and extinguished all the lights in the courthouse after they had secured the prisoners.

It is reported that the mob also lynched Duffy, who turned State's evidence, last night. On his and Murphy's release, on a *nolle prosequi* the evening previous, they went to a ball in the neighborhood in which the murder of LaPrade was committed.

NOT LIABLE.

The Taxing-District Government Cannot be Compelled to Levy a Tax to Pay Interest on Compromise Bonds.

At the Shelby county circuit court yesterday a victory was scored for the Taxing-District against a bondholder. The order or decree entered in the case is as follows:

H. W. James vs. George B. Fleece.

In this case a mandamus was applied for to Judge Pierce of the circuit court for the purpose—

1. Of compelling the District government to levy taxes to pay interest on compromise bonds of the old city.

2. Or, if that could not be done, to compel the new government—the Taxing-District—to receive in payment of all taxes due it the compromise coupons and bonds.

Judge Pierce delivered an oral opinion this morning, holding that the mandamus could not issue in either case, because there was no law compelling or authorizing the Taxing-District to levy taxes, nor was there any law under which the court could compel the District to receive the compromise coupons and bonds in payment of taxes due.

The writ is therefore refused.

A Conservative Business Step.

The management of the Tennessee Brokerage association having received, during the thirteen months of its existence, the most positive and satisfactory assurance of the attractiveness of their methods as compared with the system formerly in vogue, of sending orders direct to New York and Chicago brokers, as evinced by its large and increasing volumes of business, and being desirous of showing their appreciation of the generous action of the trading public by furnishing them every reasonable security for their investments through this association, did, on the 1st of February, add to their previous *paid up capital of* $25,000 a surplus fund of $15,000 in United States four per cent. bonds, which, by resolution of the board of directors, is to be held sacredly for the *protection and repayment of margins* deposited with them by operators. These securities are deposited in a reputable bank under such conditions as will not permit of their withdrawal, or application to any other purpose than the one mentioned above and specifically set out in the resolution creating this surplus fund. It will be seen that this makes the total paid up capital and surplus of the Tennessee Brokerage association in *excess of* $40,000, counting the premium on their bonds. This increase of capital, and the creation of a *specific fund for the protection of margins*, ought to, and the management confidently believe, will secure them a large and new line of desirable business correspondents who have hitherto hesitated to favor the association with their orders, in consequence of the absence of just those features now advertised.

A Leading Hotel.

The Peabody Hotel has become one of the best known and most popular houses in the south, and commands the attention of the traveling public. Under the management of Mr. C. B. Galloway, who has had charge of it for six years, it has grown into great favor. His attention to his guests is well known and receives them at the door. "Never" she exclaims, in answer to the father's appeal to her to abandon her lover, "Do you know that I have neither friends, nor parents nor family, that when he pardoned me, he swore to be all these, and that I have lost my life in his!" Do you know, too, that I have suffered from a fatal malady and have but a few years to live? If I am to leave 'Armand', you may as well kill me." And yet from this position she relents; not because she is weak enough to go back to her palace of shame and degradation, but because she is strong enough to make the sacrifice for the man she loves. Nothing ever surpassed the art of the Memphis stage equaled Bernhardt's passionate refusal as "Camille" to abandon herself again to sin, or the subsequent pathetic surrender of herself for the one man who had enough to her the touch of a real and saving love. It took the audience away from itself and compelled loud and prolonged applause. It thrilled every one present and awoke responsive chords in all parts of the house. The transitions in the scene between "Camille" and "Armand's" father were superb. They lay all the way between her frightened and despairing expression when the parent solicitous for his son discloses himself, terror at the thought of parting from the serenity of a soul-felt passion, and joy at the father's confession of faith in the purity of her love, and her pleadings to be allowed to remain with the man who had taken her out from the life she now loathed. Then came the sublime resignation to a rueful fate—her determination to sacrifice herself to save "Armand" and his family from the disgrace of a marriage with her, the parting so touching in its tenderness, yet so deftly managed—by the heart-broken woman, true to her promise—as to deceive "Armand" until solitude apprised him that he was indeed alone—she had gone. Then there ensued the scene in the bagnio, where "Armand" strikes her, impelled by jealous rage. After that there remained only the death scene, so wondrously, vividly real. It would be impossible to surpass the approaches to this climax. There was no affectation of the distressing details of consumption, but an avoidance of them. There was rather a display of that other phase of the disease so deceptive, the belief in life, and when "Armand" returns to her the hope and struggle for it. It was a fitting close to a magnificent personation. Mlle. Bernhardt's "Camille" must stand forever as a great, among the greatest efforts in a great art. From first to last she covered it with the glamour of a better nature and tinged it with the hue of hope. Even when she returned to the life so horrible to her and where she expected to find death she did not surrender herself altogether to despair. Her love for "Armand" was constantly appealing to her against the abandonment to sin and shame which society, speaking through his father, made her only alternative. In this she realized for her auditors a character of which, let us hope, there are many among those women who, every day, are sacrificed for the safety of their sisters.

Sarah Bernhardt as "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

A house quite as full, and composed of much the same people as attended the first two performances, was last night the parting compliment of Memphis to Sarah Bernhardt. The play, *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, was better mounted than *Camille* or *Frou-Frou*, and the picturesque costumes of the seventeenth century enhanced the successive pictures which formed the setting for Bernhardt. As we predicted yesterday morning, the audience got closer to the artist, were more near *en rapport* with her, and, as a consequence, gave her a heartier reception and more frequent applause. Our readers already know the story of the play, the heroine of which was immortalized by Voltaire. It is a story as pathetic as any in the whole range of French literature, embodying the noble ambition of a great artist and the pure, exalted love of a good woman. The opening acts reveal the gratification of the ambition and the budding of the passion that was to culminate so disastrously, and in the third we have the beginning of the plot which thick