THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881. VOL. XL--NO. 63

INDICATIONS.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, cloudy and rainy, followed generally by clearing weather, variable, shifting to colder northwesterly winds, with higher barometer.

THE citizens of, and the railroad companies doing business in Atlanta, have already subscribed sufficient money to insure the success of the cotton exhibition.

DR. CLARK, of the Nashville *Banner*, elsewhere tells why Killebrew should be retained in office. Nine men out of every ten in the State will agree with him.

THIS is St. Patrick's day. It is in order for all leal and loyal Irishmen to drown the shamrock, revive the stirring memories of auld lang syne and drink to the success of the poor and struggling masses who still "hold the fort."

A NEW railroad is being built this season twe'en Philadelphia and Baltimore, as a result of the success of the Pennsylvania company in its sharp struggle with the Baltimore and Ohio road for the possession of the existing line.

THE New York *Volkszitung*, a socialist and nihilist organ, says that "the Nemesis has at last arrived to the autocrat of all the Russias." "If we look at the rivers of blood and tears offered to this Moloch of a brute autocracy, we cannot but say that the sacrifice of this one life for thousands is not worth mentioning."

THE low-tax Democrats in caucus yesterday morning resolved to oppose the passage of the bill to settle the State debt on the basis submitted by the bondholders and recommended by the governor. The Republicans, however, will cast a full vote for the bill, and will no doubt find help enough among the State-credit Democrats to carry it by a handsome majority.

THERE is a growing public opinion against the expense, display and loss of time attending funerals, and it is beginning to be the fashion in some of the eastern cities to invite friends to the funeral service held in the evening, and have the interment next morning at the convenience of the family without display and the needless expense of a long train of carriages, etc.

WHILE Mr. John C. New, proprietor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, was absent in Washington recently, the editor he left in charge assailed Garfield and his cabinet in relentless, contemptible and vindictive fashion. Mr. New has been busy ever since making explanations. He feels exceedingly sensitive about it, because, as will be remembered, he was himself spoken of as a prominent member of the cabinet before the inauguration.

THE recently assassinated emperor of Russia lived longer than most of his predecessors, passing in safety that sixtieth year which used to be the *ne plus ultra* of a Romanoff, like the "years of Peter" with a pope. His father Nicholas died when he was 59 years old. Alexander I lived to be 48; Paul lived 47 years; Catherine II lived to be 68; Peter III died at 35; Elizabeth died at 53; Ivan VI was 24; Anna was 48; Peter II was 15; Catherine I was 38; Peter I died at 53.

HERR VIERECK, a member of the German parliament at present visiting Milwaukee, in the course of an interview with a newspaper correspondent on Tuesday expressed the belief that a war between Russia and Germany is likely to be one of the results of the murder of Emperor Alexander the Second, but he says the Fatherland would triumph as it did in the war with France, for he adds "there are plans and maps of Russia denoting every highway and every path, every river and every secluded spot, on file in the office of our secretary of war, and in our days they can be ready for the battle."

WE learn from the New York *World* that on Friday last six hundred German immigrants who reached that city on Friday last on board of the steamer Donau, from Bremen, and were landed at Hoboken, were taken, on Saturday morning, on board of the Mallory steamer Rio Grande, which went to Hoboken to receive them, and sailed for Galveston direct, without having been landed at Castle Garden. Texas has plenty of land to sell, is the theater of vast railroad operations, is prospering and growing more rapidly than any other State in the country, and is, therefore, most inviting to European immigrants.

REPRESENTATIVE CASSELS's bill, making the criminal cohabitation of a white man with a colored woman a felony, punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary, which was introduced early in the session, and is similarly known as the "coon bill," is soon to be brought up and forced to a conclusion. There is much outside opposition to it, but a count of both houses shows there is a majority in favor of it. Cassels very sensibly contends that as a marriage between whites and blacks is made infamous under the statutes and is visited with heavy penalties, the keeping of colored concubines by the dominant race should be put under equally severe prohibitions. The debate on this bill promises to be both salacious and interesting, for it is rumored that facts will be brought to light that will "make it lively for the boys."

WE publish in another column the full text of house bill 214, which might very well be entitled an act for the confiscation of about one-half the real estate within the Taxing-district. It is a summary and a sweeping measure, conceived in a tyrannical and overbearing temper; is utterly devoid of pity or sympathy for a long-suffering community, and is pervaded by a demon-like greed, a remorseless, grasping and mandatory spirit that would inflict wreck and ruin upon many worthy people without accomplishing much toward the liquidation of the debt of the city of Memphis. There is but little sale for real estate here now, and what is offered brings very low prices. If this bill were to become a law all the delinquent property would be put upon the market within ninety days, the result would be a general sacrifice of valuable real estate, that within the time granted by existing laws will be able to pay without any risk to the owners. The legislature will not, surely, pass such a bill. No man in either house, we are well persuaded, would willingly consent to the ruin of Memphis by voting for a measure the malignity of which is apparent at every line. Let the legislature pass the law settling with the creditors of Memphis at twenty-five cents on the dollar and the assets, and we shall be able to do the creditors and ourselves justice; to pass house bill 214 would be to bind us hand and foot and place all that we are and hope to be as a community at the mercy of creditors who by this very measure prove that they are without compassion or consideration.

CONFISCATION

Of the Delinquent Real Estate of Memphis Threatened by a Bill as Remorseless and Sweeping as One of Jeffreys's Sentences—A Vindictive Measure.

The Bondholders' Proposal for a Settlement of the State Debt to be Taken Up To-Day by the House and Debated Until Tuesday — Memphis Wharfage and Police.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 16—*Senate.*—The following committees introduced bills:

By the joint select committee: To revise the revenue laws, to provide more just and equitable laws for the assessment and collection of the revenues for State and county purposes, and to repeal all the laws now in force whereby the revenue is collected from the assessment of real estate, personal property, privileges and polls.

By the joint select committee on taxing-districts: To provide for the settlement of the indebtedness of extinct municipalities whose population did not exceed 30,000.

By the same committee: To create taxing-districts of the second class out of cities of less than 30,000 population whose charters have been repealed, and to provide for the government of the same, their officers and agents to be appointed by the chancery courts in the divisions of which said extinct corporations are respectively situated.

House bill to remit the wharfage fund to Memphis passed a second reading.

Senate bills on third reading: To construe the provisions of the act of April 1, 1879, relative to the salary of the commissioner of agriculture, statistics and mines, and to remit to the said officer the money appropriated for his expenses by the last general assembly, which was not paid, by reason of fraud or error in the items of the appropriations made by the said general assembly. Passed.

To pay the military police force for service during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1879, at Memphis. Passed.

House.—Mr. Cole's resolution instructing the comptroller to report as soon as possible what railroad companies in the State claim exemption from taxation under their charters, and for how long said exemptions are claimed; also to report what suits are pending and what suits have been determined between the State and railroads, and what companies are paying their taxes, and how much they pay per annum, was adopted.

Senate bill to compromise and settle the old city of Memphis debt at twenty-five cents on the dollar was reported for passage by a vote of 9 to 3 of the finance committee, and was afterward passed on second reading.

Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules to take up house bill No. 600, to settle the debt at 100-3, and to make it the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow, to be discussed until 3 p.m. next Monday, at which time a vote should be taken upon the bill.

Mr. Davis moved to strike out 3 p.m. Monday, and insert 3 p.m. Tuesday.

Mr. Owings moved to table the motion. Lost—yeas, 29; nays, 36.

Mr. Cole moved the adoption of the amendment. Carried.

The motion elicited much discussion, during which Mr. Beasley said that the low-tax party would agree to nothing on the face of the earth that would look to the passage by the legislature of one of the greatest outrages that could be perpetrated upon the people of Tennessee. For his part, he believed the question ought to be considered at a special session of the legislature.

[Mr. Beasley presided at the low-tax caucus this morning, at which it was determined to put every obstacle in the way of passing any bill on the State debt question not introduced by or containing the views of that wing of the Democratic party.—REP.]

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to take measures to have refunded to certain citizens of Fayette, Shelby and Hardin counties taxes paid to the United States in excess of their property.

Mr. Rhodes offered a house resolution that the speaker appoint a special committee of seven members to take into consideration the case of Judge Charles W. Tyler, charged with high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and that the committee report to the house as soon as practicable such action as they deem just and proper in the premises. The resolution was accompanied by a memorial on the subject from citizens of Montgomery county. The resolution and memorial went over under the rules. The memorial contains the following charges: First, habitual neglect of duty as a public officer; second, drunkenness in office; third, drunkenness in office materially interfering with the discharge of his public duties; fourth, misapplication of the revenues of the county for purposes not authorized by law; fifth, misappropriation of county funds; sixth, attempted assassination.

A Bill to Sell Out Memphis in Ninety Days.

House bill 214, prepared by William M. Randolph, is now being urged with great persistency by the attorneys of the bondholders at Nashville, and will likely pass unless the people wake up and protest in thunder tones against it.

HOUSE BILL 214.

An act to be entitled an act to amend and in part repeal an act entitled "An act to collect and dispose of the taxes assessed for municipal corporations in this State whose charters have been or may be repealed, or which may surrender their charters, and to provide for the compromise and make settlement of the debts of such extinct municipal corporations respectively." Approved on the 11th March, 1879.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, SECTION 1. That the terms of office of each and every receiver and back-tax collector who has heretofore been appointed, or who hereafter may be appointed as provided in section 1, chapter 92, of the acts of the forty-first general assembly, be and the same is hereby limited to the period of two years from and after the date of his appointment, and that the governor on the expiration of the term of office of any such officer, and also whenever a vacancy may occur for any cause, shall appoint his successor, who shall qualify and perform the duties and hold his office for the period prescribed by law. And the governor shall have power at any time to remove such receiver and back-tax collector from office for misconduct, malfeasance, or a failure or refusal to perform the duties of his office, and in such case to appoint his successor in office as above provided.

Sec. 2. That the moneys collected, or to be collected, by the receiver and back-tax collector provided in chapter ninety-two (92) of the acts of the forty-first general assembly, and as herein provided, shall not be paid into the treasury of the State, as provided in the said first mentioned act, but all such money shall be deposited by the receiver and back-tax collector, from time to time as collected, in some good and solvent bank to be designated by the proper chancery court, to his credit as such receiver and back-tax collector, and there shall remain until paid out under the order and direction of such chancery court. And the said receiver and back-tax collector shall keep in his office a record showing all his receipts and collections, and the sources from which all the moneys he may receive are derived, distinguishing therein the amounts collected from taxes for general purposes, and likewise the amounts collected on account of taxes levied for special purposes, designating in each instance the particular or special purpose for or on account of which each and every collection is made, and also shall, in every instance, specify the currency or evidences of debt in which the same is received; and in making the statements to the chancery court required of him by section two (2), of chapter ninety two (92), of the acts of the forty-first general assembly, the receiver and back-tax collector shall show all the facts so required to be shown by the receiver so required to be kept by him, and any and all other facts that may necessary or proper to enable the chancery court to dispose correctly of the funds to be collected.

Sec. 3. That the said receiver and back-tax collector shall have all the powers and authority to distrain for any and all taxes to be collected by him that the collectors of the public revenue of the State now have or hereafter may have in the collection of the revenue of the State, and in case of distress, to dispose of the property distrained in the same manner that the collectors of the public revenue of the State might under similar circumstances. And the said receiver and back-tax collector may sue out and prosecute writs of replevin, and bring suits at law or in equity for the collection of all and any taxes to be collected by him, and exercise or pursue all other proper or appropriate remedies for the collection of the taxes to be collected by him, which now or hereafter may be provided by law for the collection of the taxes due the State, or any other taxes.

Sec. 4. That the said receiver and back-tax collector shall not be required to file a general creditor's bill, as provided in section 1 of chapter 92 of the acts of the forty-first general assembly, except as may be hereinafter described, as soon as he has entered upon the duties of his office the receiver and back-tax collector shall proceed to collect all the taxes to be collected by him, and shall give public notice to that effect. And all the taxdebtors shall have three months from and after such public notice to pay the taxes due or owing by them or on their property, without being subject to suit therefor, except as hereinafter provided. But within the said period of three months the receiver and back-tax collector—if he deems it necessary to do so in order to prevent the loss, total or partial, of any such taxes—may proceed forthwith to collect such taxes, and to accomplish that end may resort to any of the remedies given him by this act. If, at the end of three months given as above, any taxes remain unpaid, then it shall be the duty of the receiver and back-tax collector forthwith to file the general creditor's bill provided for in section 4 of chapter 92 of the acts of the forty-first general assembly, and may embrace in such bill all the persons owing or liable for any part of such taxes, and all the property on which any part of any such taxes is owing, or which is subject to a lien or charge for any part of any such taxes; *provided, however*, that it shall not affect the validity of the suit, or of any of the proceedings therein, if all such persons owing taxes, or all such property on which taxes are owing, or are a lien or charge are not embraced in such bill, or if any number of such persons, or any pieces or parcels of such property are omitted; and other and new parties, and other and additional pieces or parcels of property may be brought into the suit at any time by amendment. And the suit may proceed against any one or more defendants and against pieces or parcels of property in the absence or without the presence of any other defendant or defendants and without reference to any other pieces or parcels of property, and so much and so many orders and decrees, interlocutory and final, joint or several, and embracing any number of all the said defendants and any part of all the property proceeded against as may, in the opinion of the court, be necessary to attain the ends of justice may be pronounced and enforced. And the court shall have power, and it is hereby required in all cases where taxes are due the State or any county from any person or property proceeded against in such suit, to provide in the decrees for the collection and payment for such taxes, and to make and embrace any and all orders and decrees needful to that end and proper to vest in and assure to the purchaser at any sale it may direct to be made the complete and indefensible title to the property sold. And when the proceeds of the property so sold are not sufficient to pay all the taxes, state, county and municipal, due thereon or chargeable thereto, then such property shall be divided *pro rata* between the county, State and municipal corporation according to the amounts due them respectively, and the title of the purchaser at such sale shall be free and discharged from any and all liens and charges for or on account of any and all such taxes. And in all such cases the court shall have all the power and authority with reference to the taxes due the State or county and over the assessment on which said taxes have been levied that are conferred upon it by this act or the act to which this is an amendment or by any other law.

Sec. 5. The said receiver and back-tax collector shall not be required to revive or continue any suits brought by or on behalf of any such extinct municipal corporations that were or may be pending at the repeal of the charter of such corporations, but may do so in proper cases, when so authorized by the order of the chancery court. And in determining whether any assessment for taxation is excessive, so as to justify the reduction of the same, as provided in section 4 of chapter 92 of the acts of the forty-first general assembly, the court shall consider the state of facts existing at the time such assessments were made, and shall fix the value of the property with reference to the value put upon other property in the same assessment, and shall make reduction only in cases where the valuation of any particular property is excessive as compared to the valuations of other property contained in the same assessment; and in no case shall the county court have power to reduce, or in any way to change the assessment or valuation on which any such taxes have been levied, but all such power shall be and remain in the chancery court, as provided in this act and the act to which this act is an amendment.

Sec. 6. That all the taxes levied at any time by any such extinct municipal corporation for the payment of any particular judgment or judgments rendered against such corporation, or in pursuance of the requirements of any writ or writs of mandamus issued from any court, state or Federal, of competent jurisdiction, shall be paid only in the lawful money of the United States, except in cases where the judgment or the writ of mandamus requires or permits a different payment, and in such cases payment shall be made according to the requirements of such judgment or writ of mandamus. And all the taxes at any time levied by any such extinct municipal corporation for the payment of any particular class of creditors, or for the payment of any certain designated indebtedness, or species of indebtedness, shall be paid only in the lawful money of the United States, or else, when any law heretofore enacted so provides, in the evidences of the particular indebtedness to which the proceeds of the particular taxes, when collected, would be applicable. And the taxes levied at any time by any such extinct municipal corporation for general purposes, and not by law appropriated to the payment of any particular creditor or class of creditors, or to any prescribed kind of indebtedness, shall be paid in the manner provided in section five (5) of chapter ninety two (92) of the acts of the forty-first general assembly, or else in lawful money of the United States, except that no bonds or other obligation of such extinct municipal corporation, not at the time due, shall in any case be received in payment of any such taxes; and all the taxes at any time levied for the support of the public schools shall be payable in money, and shall be paid over to the board of education, to be applied to the support of such schools.

Sec. 7. That the taxes levied by any such extinct municipal corporation shall be payable immediately to the receiver and back-tax collector as soon as he is qualified to receive the same; and it shall be the duty of such receiver and back-tax collector to proceed at once to collect the whole of such taxes. But where it is or becomes necessary to sell real estate for the payment of any such taxes, the chancery court may, in decreeing such sales, direct that the same be made entirely for cash, or for part cash and part on credit, and may prescribe the term of the credit, which in no instance shall extend beyond two years, and may prescribe the security to be given by the purchaser, and shall in all cases cut off and bar by the proper decrees all the right and equity of redemption by all persons whomsoever. And so much of section six (6) of chapter ninety-two (92) of the acts of the forty-first general assembly as is inconsistent with this section, or with any part of this act, is hereby repealed; and section 7 of chapter 92 of the acts of the forty-first general assembly is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. That every creditor of any such extinct municipal corporation shall be entitled to share in the assets and property of such corporation, including in such assets all the money on hand and money to be collected, and the proceeds of the unpaid taxes due the same at the date of extinction of such corporation according to his right as the same existed at such time or as declared by law. Provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to affect the right of any creditor or class of creditors for whom or whose benefit special taxes have been levied to the proceeds of such taxes. And the chancery court, in distributing the money that may be collected by the receiver and back-tax collector under this act and the act to which this act is an amendment, shall first ascertain by reference to the clerk and master, or in some other satisfactory way, the particular creditors who are entitled to such money and the proportions in which they are entitled to share the same, and shall, by proper decrees, direct the receiver and back-tax collector to pay the same to the parties entitled, or their attorneys, accordingly. And any and all creditors of such extinct corporations shall be parties to any and all proceedings in the chancery court affecting the assets or property of such corporations, including the collection and disposition of the taxes remaining unpaid, and the establishment of debts against such corporations, and the distribution of the moneys to be collected by the receiver and back-tax collector, and shall have the right to be heard by themselves or by their counsel upon any and all questions that may arise before such chancery court, and to prosecute and defend in all proper cases appeals from the decisions that may be made thereon. And the chancery court shall at least once in each month, if the money to be distributed justifies it, or oftener if deemed expedient, order and require the distribution by the receiver and back-tax collector of the money he may have on hand for distribution, among the creditors entitled according to their respective rights. And the receiver and back-tax collector shall also at the end of each month file in the office of the clerk and master of the chancery court a report showing the disposition of all the money that has come to his hands during the preceding month, including in such report the amounts of all the payments made by him, and the names of all the persons to whom paid, and the accounts on which paid. And such reports shall be subject to the rejection or confirmation of the court, and when confirmed shall be spread upon the minutes of the court.

Sec. 9. That the receiver and back-tax collector for the service he may perform under this act and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be entitled to a commission of two and one-half per cent. on the sums he may collect and pass over, to be paid him in money under the orders of the chancery court out of the specific funds to be realized from each of the particular taxes he may so collect, and to be charged to such funds respectively as expense of collection; but no such distribution is made thereof. But where the collection is made in any evidence of indebtedness of such extinct municipal corporation, the commission at the rate aforesaid shall be calculated and allowed only on the amount of money for which such indebtedness is received, and not in the nominal amount thereof. And the receiver and back-tax collector shall pay all the charges and expenses incident to his office and to the performance of the duties thereof, including the necessary clerk hire, and no allowance or payment shall under any circumstances be made out of the assets or property of such extinct municipal corporation, or out of the money in the hands of the receiver and back-tax collector for or on account of any such charges or expenses. And section 8 and section 9 of chapter 92 of the acts of the forty first general assembly are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. That the chancery court may direct the time and manner and the form of the publication for creditors required by section 10 of chapter 92 of the acts of the forty-first general assembly, and the clerk and master shall prepare and keep in some convenient form a list containing the names of all the creditors who may file claims as contemplated by the said section, and therein shall show the character and amount of such claims, and such lists shall at all times be open to public inspection. No appeal or writ of error prosecuted by any one or more creditors, or by any other person or persons, as contemplated by the said section ten (10) of the said chapter ninety-two (92), or by any other part of the said act, or by this act, shall in any way hinder or delay the progress of the proceedings authorized by this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, but the court may make any and all proper orders necessary for the protection of the rights of the parties to such appeal or writs of error, and enforce the same.

Sec. 11. That section eleven (11) and section thirteen (13) of chapter ninety-two (92) of the acts of the forty-first general assembly are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. That the chancery court at the expiration of the term of office of any receiver or back-tax collector, shall pass his accounts, and may order the payment by him of any money and the delivery of any books and papers or property to his successor in office or other person entitled and enforce the same by process of attachment as for contempt; and may also, and without any notice to the sureties on his official bond, pronounce judgments or decrees against them, as well as against such receiver or back-tax collector for any money found at any time to be in the hands of such receiver and back-tax collector not paid over according to the order of the court and issue execution therefor.

Sec. 13. That all the provisions of chapter ninety-two (92) of the acts of the forty-first general assembly, and all other laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

The World's Fair Project.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The executive committee of the World's Fair commission to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the commission and the finance committee agree to complete the first $1,000,000, either by personal subscriptions or by subscriptions which they may obtain from others by the 15th of April, on condition that the transportation companies subscribe to the capital stock $100,000, and that the citizens of New York not represented by the companies and not connected with the commission, and other than the subscribers now on the books, will subscribe $100,000.

If the amount specified is not raised by the 15th of April it is likely that the project will be abandoned. The total sum now subscribed amounts to $956,500.

Amendments Again Adopted.

INDIANOPOLIS, March 15.—The vote on the constitutional amendments yesterday was very light. Enough returns were received to-day from the State to insure the adoption of the amendments by over a two-third vote.

NO DISEASE is a severer test of one's patience or fortitude than piles or hemorrhoids, and there is none from which we more anxiously long for relief, which can be obtained by using Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment.

A BUDGET OF NEWS

Richly Worth Careful Overhauling—A Hodge-Podge Composed of Short and Meaty Ingredients, Fit Mental Pabulum for the Hungry and Hasty Reader,

Highly Seasoned Though It Be with Love, Murder, Suicide, Politics and Other Heating Condiments Culled from the Remotest Corners of the Country.

DALLAS, March 16.—Gould's new Pacific express commenced business throughout Texas today.

The Formal Declaration.

AUGUSTA, ME., March 16.—William P. Frye was to-day declared elected as United States senator.

A Hint to Memphis.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—A cotton-mill will be built here immediately, with a capital of $400,000.

They're a Barber Short at Abilene.

DALLAS, TEXAS, March 16.—A negro barber was stabbed in the neck and killed by a white cattle man, at Abilene, last night.

Auction Sale of Trotting Stock.

NEW YORK, March 16.—At the auction sale of trotting stock to-day there was a good attendance, yet the bidding lacked spirit and prices were low.

A Trifling Deficit.

WINCHESTER, N. H., March 16.—There is a deficit in the Ashuelot saving bank probably amounting to $100,000. Treasurer Elleroy Albee has assigned his property to the bank.

Steamer Canadian Put Back.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The steamer Canadian, from Baltimore for Liverpool, put into this port leaky. She will discharge her cargo and go on the dry docks.

Death of an Old Louisvillian.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—Colonel A. G. Hodges, aged seventy-nine, died at his residence in this city to-day. He was one of the oldest editors and Masons in the south.

Nominated by the Democrats.

DETROIT, March 16.—Cyrenius P. Black, of Tuscola, was nominated to-day by the Democrats of the seventh district to fill the vacancy occasioned by Conger's election to the senate.

Accident on a Texas Road.

DALLAS, March 16.—A freight train on the Texas Central broke through a bridge, nine miles north of Ennis to-day. Three men were severely injured and fourteen cars demolished.

Well, Let Him Come On.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Maurice Vignaux, the billiard champion, would like to come to this country and play matches in Chicago and New York. Slosson, Sexton and Schaeffer are ready to meet him.

Tragedy in a Penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—John Pfeiffer and John McBride were found locked in a cell in the Eastern penitentiary this morning. It is thought that Pfeiffer killed McBride and then hanged himself.

Settled with His Hired Man.

DETROIT, March 16.—A serious shooting affray occurred yesterday at Vermontville, in this state. Albert Morton, a farmer, shot Fred Foote, a hired man. Two shots took effect in Foote's head. He is still alive.

Hard Up for a Drink.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Jacob Everett, a drunken man, after a spree having been refused liquor, drank a large quantity of turpentine and died from its effects last Saturday evening. This happened in a remote corner of Fayette county, Ohio.

Weary of Life, He Quit It.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—An old German named August Fuerster, who has been in the Alexian Brothers hospital, in the extreme lower part of the city, some days suffering from disease, cut his throat with a penknife last night and bled to death.

Now Regulate the Regulators.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The Kentucky regulators on last Saturday night took William Diehl, a storekeeper of Princess Furnace, Boyd county, Kentucky, out of his bed, gave him fifteen lashes, ordered him to leave within five days, and went away.

Considering Cowley's Case.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Bishop Potter has appointed a commission who are likely to decide this week whether or not Rev. Mr. Cowley, who passed a year in the penitentiary for his cruelty to his children of the Shepherd's Fold, shall have an ecclesiastical trial.

At Liberty to Sell Their Elephant.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The enactment by the legislature of a law to authorize the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railroad to sell or lease the road was received here to-day with evidence of the liveliest satisfaction. The trustees will undoubtedly soon call for bids.

Nice Man for a Judge.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—A resolution has been introduced in the house with a memorial looking to the impeachment of Judge C. W. Tyler, of Montgomery county, on the alleged ground of neglect of office, drunkenness, misapropriation and attempted assassination.

Saved by a Runaway Team.

TOMBSTONE, NEV., March 16.—The stage-coach was fired at last night near Contention by two highwaymen, and the driver shot dead and one passenger badly wounded. R. H. Paul, Wells, Fargo & Co's agent, returned the fire, when the horses ran away, and saved the passengers and treasure from robbery.

Sought Solace for Her Troubles.

WILLIAMSTON, March 16.—Mrs. J. R. Scott, who lived five miles northeast of here, committed suicide by shooting yesterday. She has been having trouble over the estate left by her father, and that is supposed to be the cause. She leaves a husband and two children.

A Spanish Girl's Revenge.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 16.—T. P. Forster was shot dead on the street to-day by Lastanis Ahaira, a Spanish girl, who sued Forster some time ago for damages for breach of promise of marriage. Forster was connected with some of the oldest Spanish families in southern California.

New York Legislation.

ALBANY, March 16.—The assembly passed the canal bill—the bill adopted by the canal board. A bill to remove the restriction on suffrage in the State based on sex was reported in the assembly for the consideration of the house. This is to allow women to vote at all elections.

Cincinnati Republican Nominations.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—At the Republican city convention, held to-day, Charles Jacob, jr., was renominated for mayor, Phil H. Kumler was renominated for city solicitor, Warren Higley was nominated for judge of the police court, John A. Caldwell for prosecuting attorney of the police court, George E. Richards for clerk of the police court, and William Bettger for city treasurer.

A Panic Barely Averted.

NEW YORK, March 15.—An explosion in a toy torpedo and small fireworks factory, No. 288 South First street, Brooklyn, demolished a small frame storehouse, and injured severely but not fatally six young men and women who were working there. The noise of the explosion caused a panic in a neighboring public school, and the teachers with difficulty prevented the children from rushing pell mell down the stairs and jumping from the windows.

Changes in Chairs.

COLUMBUS, O., March 16.—Prof. M. Levy was elected president of the Capital university to-night. A. Stellhorn, of Fort Wayne, was elected to the chair of exegesis. The chair of practical theology was consolidated with that of mathematics, with Prof. Scheutte in charge of both. The resignation of A. Frank as professor of languages was accepted, and Dr. Schodde was elected to fill the vacancy.

After the Four Per Cents.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A number of prominent bankers left for Washington to-day for the purpose of conferring with President Garfield and Secretary Windom in relation to the general financial affairs of the country, and more especially concerning the disposal of the balance of the $104,000,000 four per cent bonds which the treasury is authorized to issue under the refunding acts.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

Many Officers in New York of Opinion That General Upton was Foully Assassinated.

A Brother-in-Law in Brooklyn Thinks He was Driven to Self-Murder by an Incurable Disease.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Many army officers here are of the opinion that General Upton has been the victim of a cowardly assassination. General Hancock said to a *Times* reporter that he had been greatly startled by the news; that the suicide of no officer in the service could have amazed him more. He and General Upton were close friends. He came out of the rebellion with a most enviable record, and at the time of his death, having lineal rank as a full colonel of artillery, he was the youngest officer in age, as well as term of service in the United States army holding that rank, and, said General Hancock, judging from his acknowledged abilities, his energy, his worthy ambitions, and the known good will and appreciation of his superior officers, great honors for his future were certain. To the suggestion that General Upton may have been prompted to commit suicide by anticipations of failing in the recently authorized version of his tactics, General Hancock declared that unreasonable fear of failure was not one of the characteristics of General Upton in any regard, much less should it be so in the revision of his tactics; to those tactics General Upton had given many years of close study, and he was thoroughly their master, and had reduced their elements to such simplicity that the manner of failure in their presentation was rather absurd. The tactics had been introduced by the war department, and the same authority had been promulgated for use in the United States army. There was no opposition to his tactics in any quarter, and the theory of depression of spirits in such connection was not to be credited. Dr. Hanford, of Brooklyn, whose wife is General Upton's sister, said to the *Sun* reporter that the general's suicide could only be traced to his suffering from malignant and incurable catarrh.

The Inquest Says Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—An inquest was held on the remains of General Upton to-day. The testimony of Captain Hasbrook, of the fourth artillery, and letters written by the deceased to his sister, and to his adjutant-general of the United States army, confirm the previous impression that his suicide was due to depression of mind consequent upon his inability to adapt his system of tactics to the movements of companies of two hundred men or more.

CINCINNATI

Actively Preparing to Properly Receive and Entertain Expected Guests.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The fourteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held here April 6th and 7th, and is engaging much attention on the part of the local executive committee and others engaged in making preparations. Pike's operahouse has been engaged as the place of meeting, but owing to the evidences of a very large attendance, the committee has been considering the propriety of holding the meeting in Music Hall. A pleasing feature of the reunion will be the unveiling of a statute to General McPherson, the beloved commander of the Army of the Tennessee, who was killed July 22, 1864, before Atlanta. The statue is by the same artist who made the equestrian statue now in Washington. It is to be placed over the grave of General McPherson at Clyde, Ohio. General Sherman, president of the society, will be present and preside. General Grant has been invited. It is estimated that fully 4000 persons will attend the banquet to be given on the evening of April 7th.

A TERRIBLE CRIME

Which Came of the Insane Theory of Spiritualism.

STILLWATER, MINN., March 16.—A singular and horrible uxoricide is exciting the people of this county. Late Monday night John Tolan, accompanying the barber of Williams' hotel, at Marine, a little town ten miles from here, and finding his wife sitting on a sofa with her babe in her arms and two other children by her side, leveled a Winchester rifle at her, and, remarking that she had "gone back on him," fired. The first shot missed, but before John Hackerson and John Faust, with whom she had been conversing, could interfere, he fired again, lodging a ball in his wife's breast, which penetrated her heart, killing her instantly. Tolan is a muscular man of fifty, and about five feet six. No one dared to interfere with him, as he was evidently insane, and when the officers arrived he was in full possession, swearing with maniac ferocity that he would shoot any one who interfered. His wife lay on a lounge rigid, her eyes starting from their sockets, and her children by her side. The officers secured him and he was brought here to the jail, and it is yet a question whether he shall be treated as a maniac or a murderer. For some months he has ceased drinking, but had become possessed of the hallucination that one of his best friends had conspired to kill him, and he now says that his wife was in the plot. His sister, who is a spiritualist, has undoubtedly aided him in his strange notions.

MORE ARRESTS

In Connection with the Land Frauds in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Hermann E. Schuster, a notary, Charles Vasel and Charles Newman were arrested to-day by government officers on the general charge of perjury; but the two former are believed to be in some way connected with the land frauds brought to light yesterday, and will be held as witnesses. Robert L. Lindsay failed to furnish bonds for $10,000 this morning, and was lodged in jail. He claims that his arrest is due to political persecution, brought about by Hon. Carl Schurz, the ex secretary of the interior, who, he says, removed his father, James Lindsay, from the position of register of lands at Ironton without cause. He also denies being connected with or knowing anything about a land swindle. He has examined a great many land titles, that being his business, but he had no knowledge of any of them being fraudulent. On the other hand, Detective Terrell says that Lindsay's statement about political persecution is all bosh. Mr. Schurz had nothing to do with the arrest, and that he (Terrill) first discovered the fraud, and has been working it up for a year. There is a regular ring, he says, and Lindsay is the head of it, as will be abundantly proven at the trial. Thomas B. English and Charles A. Davis were registers of the land office at the Jackson, Missouri, office from 1856 to 1860, but there seems to be no evidence that they were connected with the frauds. James Lindsay, father of Robert L. Lindsay, was register from 1861 to 1866, and again from 1877 to 1879. During this time, it is said, a large number of patents for land disappeared from the office, but it is not known that James Lindsay is in any way responsible for their disappearance. The government officials here will not give out the evidence on which these arrests have been made, but they claim to have a very strong case against Lindsay and his confederates.

Arrested in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—Addison C. Burns, of Edinburg, Clarion county, and H. R. McClelland, a notary of this city, have been arrested by United States Marshal Hall at the instance of United States Land Commissioner Terrell, of St. Louis, for the forgery of land titles in Missouri. Bail was entered for a hearing the twenty-fifth instant.

"PEACE AND REST"

For Russia Declared to be the Motto of the New Emperor—Surely no Country More Needs the Internal Reforms He Proposes to Commence at Once.

Another Outbreak Reported in Ireland, this Time in a District Near Dublin—Two Hundred Policemen Sent to Quell the Disturbance—General Summary.

ROME, March 16.—The pope sent a letter of condolence to the czar.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 16.—An order is published here prohibiting the importation into Austria of swine, pork, bacon or sausages from the United States.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 16.—It is stated that, in view of the opposition of the ambassadors to the line of frontier proposed by Turkey, the Porte has altered the terms of its proposition, and now offers to cede Crete, ceding, on the other hand, considerably less territory in Thessaly.

THE TRANSVAAL.

NEWCASTLE, March 16.—Paul Kruger in his letter to Sir Bartle Brand, of the Orange Free State, expresses great desire for honorable peace, but says: "We cannot cut our own throat by declaring ourselves rebels. We hold to the offer of a republic under British protectorate."

Operations have been resumed. The British troops crossed the river during the day, a pontoon-bridge having been constructed.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 16.—Justice Fitzgerald, on opening the Kerry assizes, said that 463 crimes had been reported the last seven months, seven fold of the records for the same period of the previous year. There was, however, some decrease in the record of the last week.

Two hundred policemen have been dispatched in all haste to the Clifden district, where a disturbance has arisen between the Catholics and the Fleming relief expedition. One man is reported killed. There is bitter feeling in the district, because of the large number of processes served.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 16.—There were £75,000 withdrawn to-day for shipment to America.

In the third stage of the shooting match Carver beat Graham by a score of 40 to 36, and Scott beat Gordon 40 to 39, deciding the heat at one hundred birds each. They then shot in for stages. At the beginning of the match the favorite in betting. The scores stood: Carver, 21, 18, 21, 19—total, 79; Scott, 15, 19, 24, 16—total, 74. Dr. Carver thus wins the title champion cup and £650 stakes. Scott challenged Carver to a match for the cup and £200 a side, the contest to be within two months. A gentleman offered to bet £500 that Scott would win.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the house of commons Mr. Gladstone in committee of supply moved to vote £500,000 for the Afghan war. The debate will probably last all day, though Mr. Gladstone explained that the vote does not involve any Afghan policy.

At Worcester to-day Minister Lowell, in an address opening the new free library, specially alluded to Presidents Lincoln and Garfield as conspicuously successful Americans.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 16.—The exports from France for the first two months of the current year decreased 47,500,000 francs compared with the corresponding months of last year, and the imports have decreased 29,000,000 francs, the latter consisting wholly of food.

Rochefort and Oliver Paine left for Geneva yesterday to obtain authentic details of the assassination from their nihilist correspondent. A fresh communication from this person is published to-day in the *Intransigeant*, which warns the public against attaching too much credence to the telegrams from St. Petersburg, and declares positively that the young man Roussakoff cannot have thrown the first bomb. The real criminals, according