THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1882. VOL. XLII—NO. 104

THE cotton market yesterday opened steady and closed quiet, with moderate demand at quotations; middling quoted 12c. In New York spot middling was 12¼c, and quiet; futures closed dull; May 12.23@12.24. In New Orleans spots were quiet at 12c; futures closed very dull at 12.06@12.05 for May. In Liverpool middling uplands were 6 11-16d, and Orleans 6¾d, and easier, but not quotably lower; futures closed weak at 6 40-64d for April, and 6 52-64d for August-September.

A BILL before the United States Senate contemplates a radical change in the governmental policy toward Indians and provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to the individuals of the tribes now fed on reservations. Noticing this, the Vicksburg *Commercial* suggests that "if a very small tract of land—say six feet by two—could speedily be allotted to each of the redskins now on the warpath in Arizona and its permanent occupation promptly secured, it would be a decided improvement upon the methods of pacification heretofore in vogue."

DR. SUMMERS, the venerable and much-esteemed book editor of the Southern Methodist Church, in preparation for the General Conference shortly to meet at Nashville, has compiled the statistics of the church, from which we learn that there are now, of traveling preachers, 3704; superannuated preachers, 307; local preachers, 5865; white members, 844,367; colored members, 993; Indian members, 5451; total ministers and members, 860,687—being an increase last year of 12,984. Sunday-schools, 9310; teachers, 62,442; scholars, 402,321—increase last year, 21,767; for conference claimants, $77,049 88—increase, $3563 93; for missions, not including Woman's Missionary Society nor sporadic contributions, $164,486 70—increase, $11,724 68.

THE New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, in a letter on the unofficial cabinet of the President, says that Cameron, of Pennsylvania, stands closest to Arthur and has more influence with him than "any other man," and that next to him comes Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Logan, of Illinois. Senator Jones is not a "boss," and has no State organization to build up. He is not supposed to take much personal interest in appointments, but to hold rather an advisory relation to the President. He had a strong influence with President Grant, as a counselor and friend, and is thought to stand in much the same place with respect to President Arthur. General Logan, it need hardly be said, is a "boss," and, as the "boys" would say, a "bully one at that." His great object now is to control the election of the new United States senator from Illinois to his liking, and he has even been suspected of being a candidate for the presidency in 1884, but of course, that depends upon what his master "Arthur" says, and all the world now knows he wants to be his own successor. Logan will, therefore, have to be content with being part of the "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself."

THE anti-monopoly movement initiated by the Tammany Democracy at Albany, on Wednesday last, is significant as certifying to the permanent disruption of the Democratic party of that State. Such Democrats as John Kelly, Colonel Conkling and Mr. Henry Nichols are at the head of it, and Mr. W. Armstrong, past master of the State Grange, who called the convention to order by nominating L. E. Chittenden, president of the National Anti-Monopoly League, as temporary chairman of it, is among the Republicans who give it strength. Kelly in his letter to the convention, which he could not personally attend, arraigned the enormous wealth of the monopolies of to-day, which is being employed to debauch the executive, judicial and legislative branches of government, and by which it is proposed to ride roughshod over the rights and privileges of the toiling millions, which vast accumulations of capital are concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few millionaires—men who turn a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the commercial, mechanical and industrial classes. "They have," he says, "organized combinations, syndicates, pools, cliques and corners to finish production and force up prices of the actual necessaries of life which enter into daily consumption. They have grown purse-proud, arrogant, mercenary and defiant, and by steady and persistent advance, have become so strongly intrenched that only by a counter combination on the part of the people can their defilcatedness be accomplished. The history of the few men who are the leading spirits in this great conspiracy against the rights and privileges of the people, shows how little they are to be intrusted with power, as well as how, like despots, they wield it."

AT last light is breaking for Ireland. The Conservatives are pressing Mr. Smith's motion, and Mr. Gladstone has welcomed it as a move in the right direction, and in his usual manly way, admits that there is much that is good in the "Land-law-of-Ireland-act amendment bill," as drafted by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy. Mr. Smith's motion reads: "That, in the opinion of this House, further legislation is imperatively required to provide increased facilities to enable tenants to acquire the freehold of their land in their occupation on just and reasonable terms." That is to say, that, instead of the government advancing three-fourths of the purchase money to the tenant, it should advance the whole, to be paid, we suppose, by annuities at the rate of five per cent, having thirty years to run. Mr. Gladstone seems to have been caught by this move of the Conservatives, for refusing on Wednesday last to support the second reading of the Parnell-Healy bill he said that while the Land act might not be disturbed he would not promise that the purchase and arrears clauses of it would not be. "The latter clause certainly fell far short of its object and should be legislated upon early in the present session. The government would approach the question impartially, listening to the suggestions of all qualified persons and settling it effectually." He promised to discuss the purchase clause on Mr. Smith's motion, and praised the system for settling arrears sketched in the Parnell-Healy bill. He said he saw in this the "first gleam of hope on a dark subject, for, although he was confident of the power of the empire, compulsion, he declared, was completely alien to the spirit of the constitution." Mr. Gladstone said "he approved of the application of the Irish Church surplus fund for aiding tenants in arrear, but feared that the fund was not large enough for the purpose." Mr. Healy expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's statement and "believed that the intentions of the government as indicated by him were sincere." Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice (Liberal) maintained that any plan for dealing with arrears should be compulsory. "He declared that unless this question was dealt with and a state of things introduced enabling the parties affected to start afresh, there would never be peace and quiet in Ireland. He suggested that Griffith's valuation be established as the basis of rents until the Land Court should be able to fix them." Evidently Mr. Gladstone and his supporters mean to make of the Land act a stepping-stone to more radical measures, as the APPEAL has long believed and stated he would, and the Conservatives will find themselves in a trap of their own making out of which they can emerge with honor only by sustaining the most extreme and communistic measure of legislation since the sweeping decrees of the revolutionary government of France at the close of the last century. In 1879 and in 1881 the Conservatives protested against any State system for the conversion of tenants into proprietors. As the New York *Tribune* says: "If they have now abandoned their ground and taken an advanced position close to his own line of attack upon Irish disaffection, Mr. Gladstone can offer with good grace to join forces with them in practical legislation. The establishment of a peasant proprietary in Ireland is a Liberal idea twelve years old, and the provisions of the present Land act can be easily modified so as to facilitate the purchase of estates." Light begins to dawn for Ireland. The Conservatives and the Liberals are agreed upon the necessity for a peasant proprietary system, and Parnell, if he is wise, will indorse Healy's satisfaction with Gladstone's fairness and statesmanship, and with all the home-rulers come promptly to the assistance of the premier in his efforts to carry out his sweeping measure of reform.

THE BLACK WINS.

Lynch, by a Vote of 125 to 83, Declared Entitled to His Seat, and the Oath of

Office is Administered—That Alleged Whisky Ring Swindle—Startling Figures from Naval Bureaus.

WASHINGTON, April 29—*House.*—Mr. Page moved for a concurrence in the senate amendments to the anti-Chinese bill.

Mr. Hooker objected, and Mr. Page gave notice that he would ask for a consideration Monday.

A resolution was adopted to send a subcommittee to New York to take testimony in the Chili-Peru investigation.

The House then resumed consideration of the contested election case of Lynch against Chalmers. The previous question was ordered, and Mr. Calkins took the floor to close the debate.

Mr. Calkins spoke for nearly two hours, and was frequently applauded by his party friends. In conclusion he reviewed the benefits granted the colored people by the Republican party, and asserted that people the party would continue to educate them, and standing by them in each advancing step in civilization, would invoke God's blessing on them and their children.

The conclusion of the speech was greeted with loud and continued applause on the Republican side and in the galleries, in which a large number of colored men were assembled.

A vote was then taken on the resolution of the minority of the Committee on Elections, declaring Chalmers entitled to retain his seat. This was rejected—ayes, 104; nays, 125; a party vote. About thirty pairs were announced on this vote.

The question then recurred on the first resolution of the majority, declaring Mr. Chalmers not entitled to a seat. At first a disposition was shown on the Democratic side to refrain from voting, and on the first roll-call not more than twenty Democrats voted, among them Messrs. Randall, House, Tucker, Carlisle and Holman. This, however, was enough to make a quorum, and, upon a second roll-call, the remaining Democrats cast their votes in the negative. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 124; nays, 71.

The second resolution, declaring Mr. Lynch entitled to a seat, was agreed to—yeas, 125; nays, 83.

Mr. Lynch then appeared at the bar of the House, escorted by Mr. Calkins, and the oath of office was administered to him by the Speaker.

Mr. Caswell presented the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Without transacting any other important business the House adjourned.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Hallett-Kilbourne Verdict Set Aside.

Judge McArthur set aside the verdict for $100,000 damages, rendered in the Kilbourne case for false imprisonment, on the ground of excessive damages, and gave each side twenty days in which to make further motions.

A Relic of the Revolution.

Representative Dezendorf will next week introduce a bill appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of the Moore house, on the Yorktown battlefield. This house, which has borne the name by which it is now known since the revolutionary siege, is the one in which the treaty of capitulation was prepared which was afterward signed by General Cornwallis. It stands in a plot of 500 acres, including the first and second parallels thrown up by the allied American and French forces. Tradition says that Lafayette, Rochambeau and De Grasse occupied the building for a time during or after the investment of Yorktown. The land and building were bought by the Yorktown Centennial Association for $15,000—$10,000 of which was paid on account. About $3000 was spent in repairing the house and fencing and otherwise improving the neighborhood. To shelter the visitors to the centennial celebration $10,000 was spent in the erection of a building. The property was held in trust by Mr. Reuben Foster for the Centennial Association. The visiting French officers, the descendants of the commanders of the allies of the American, express great interest in the proposed purchase, and have written to Colonel Payton since their return to France to say that they trust the property will be preserved as a valuable relic of a time full of concern for the American nation. The marquis de Chambrun, the grandson of Lafayette, is to visit the Moore house with a party on the 10th of May.

An Alleged Whisky Ring Swindle.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Washington, says: A highly sensational article was printed here to-day on the subject of an alleged whisky ring, embracing Kentucky speculators and others, including the commissioner of internal revenue, by which it is claimed that $50,000,000 is to be stolen from the treasury. The means through which this is to be accomplished is the bill introduced by Mr. Dunnell for the extension of the bonded period for spirits in a distillery warehouse, and the special act of bidding is described as follows: Half of the goods are to be sold in bond to outside small buyers at a profit, sufficient to cover the cost of the whole lot, and then by premeditated default in renewal of the bonds the tax becomes due, and the government, by forced sales of the spirits, attempts to recover the sum, when these sly individuals slip around and bid in the whisky for next to nothing, and leave the government out in the cold, so far as its taxes are concerned, and then they can reap their harvest by having protection equal to the amount of the tax against other manufacturers. The astute author of this article has overlooked one material provision of law, section 3934 of the Revised Statutes, provides that all spirits sold under distraint (for taxes) shall be sold subject to the tax, and that the purchaser shall immediately before he takes possession of said spirits pay the tax thereon. The argument was based upon false premises, and so had led the author into an absurdity. The friends of the bill claim that if it was the intention of any whisky ring to make money they would kill the bill, allow the bonded period to expire on the 1st of May, and so force the whisky on the market, then buy it up at a song, pay the tax, and thus hold all the fine whiskies at a price less than the highwine producers could make them.

Star Route Figures from Naval Bureaus.

Some information in response to Mr. Hewitt's resolution of inquiry has been received from the navy department by the House of Representatives. The chiefs of the bureaus of equipment and of engineering have made reports concerning the amount of money expended in their divisions upon the vessels of the navy, and these reports contain some interesting matter. The bureau of equipment supplies sails, rigging, anchors and fuel. Upon thirty vessels this bureau has expended, since 1865, about $7,000,000. The bureau of steam engineering directs the designing, fitting out, running and repairing of the engines and boilers. Upon forty vessels this bureau has expended, since 1862, more than $10,000,000, or an average of a little more than $250,000 for each. The expenses for new machinery seem to have been extraordinarily large. For example, the Alaska, a wooden screw steamer, now in the Pacific squadron, built in 1857, has cost the government $295,841 in the equipment bureau and $309,383 in the engineering bureau. For new machinery $48,000 was paid in 1869 and $33,000 more in 1870. The bill for repairs is $41,000. New boilers were put in in 1875 at a cost of almost $100,000, and about $48,000 was spent in 1877 for "repairs with new boilers." Upon the Tennessee the equipment bureau has spent $475,156 since the war, and the engineering bureau $631,731. Her engines, built in 1864, cost $764,000. Repairs of machinery, the most of which have been made since 1870, have cost $320,000. New boilers cost $52,000 in 1874 in addition, and in 1876 and 1877 there was an expenditure of $140,000 under the same head. The Pensacola's machinery cost $405,000 in 1866, and in repairs and for boilers about $260,000 have been expended. The hulls of the Minnesota, Colorado, Wabash and Franklin, the first used as a gunnery ship and the remaining three as receiving ships, can be repaired, but, it is said, at great cost. They are of obsolete type, and their boilers are worn out. Upon these four vessels, which would be of no use for active service, the bureau of equipment has expended $1,362,000 and the bureau of engineering $1,218,000, with the bureau of construction and repairs and ordnance to hear from. The new boilers built for three of them in 1873 have not been put in, according to the report. The Minnesota's boilers cost nearly $200,000 in 1866, and are not worth repairing. The Colosus, Massachusetts and Oregon are described as not worth finishing. They are now on the stocks, and the machinery in them, cost $1,665,000. The figures seem to indicate extravagance in furnishing and repairing machinery.

Capital Brief.

The presidential party returned this morning.

The estimated reduction of the public debt for April is about $14,000,000.

The secretary of war had a long conference with the President this afternoon in reference to the Indian outbreak in Arizona.

Representatives Kasson, Dunnell, Watson and Belmont will constitute the sub-committee to take testimony in New York in the Chili-Peru investigation.

Augustus M. Soledo was arraigned to-day and pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering his brother, and assault with intent to kill Barton. He was remanded for trial.

First Comptroller Lawrence has signed a warrant to pay to the administrator of the late President Garfield $2672, being the balance of his salary due up to the day of his death.

Judge Wylie quashed the indictments against Miss Armstrong in the straw bond cases, on the ground of a misnomer. The prosecution gave notice of their intention to reindict her. The argument is now being heard on the motion to quash the indictment against Boone. The court adjourned until Tuesday without deciding the cases.

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS

At Little Rock—Stockholders' Meeting to be Held Monday.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 29.—Joseph H. Converse and Elisha Atkins, of Boston, presidents of the Little Rock and Fort Smith and Memphis and Little Rock railways respectively, are in the city. The stockholders of both roads will hold meetings Monday. Your representative has authoritative information that no consolidation is contemplated at present, and in fact no changes of any kind as to the terminal points in this city will take place before next fall.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Man Sues a Woman for Money Advanced While Engaged to Her.

John F. Broderick, through his attorneys, General Gordon and Mr. Moss, brought suit recently before Squire Fleming against W. H. Black and his wife to recover some $250. The case is in progress now. The circumstances are peculiar. Broderick and Miss Jessie Quinn (now Mrs. Black) were engaged to be married, and in the exuberance of his affection Broderick made her presents, according to his statements, to the amount of $250. A short time ago she threw him over, so to speak, and married Black, very much to Broderick's discomfiture. He did not fancy being "sold," so he brought suit to recover the money of Black and his wife. This is the first case of the kind that has been brought in this city.

A NOBLE RECORD.

Report of the Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, etc.

Mr. J. H. Lane, inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, reports that: "During the month of April, 1882, I have given relief to sixty-eight cases, among which were forty-nine overloaded vehicles, three cases of cruel beating, twelve sore, lame, poor and diseased animals, protected three children, made eleven arrests, nine of whom were fined, and two represented to the grand jury. The burned buffalo had my attention until his death. Besides the above cases, I was engaged more than a half a day to prevent about fifty cruel draymen from driving pell-mell through a narrow space on the levee to load corn, and were driving the mules on the drays in front of them in a most unmerciful manner, but the strong arm of the law intervened and protected them. One of the most touching incidents of the month was little Willie French rushing into my office with a half dead sparrow in his handkerchief, and with his five-year-old black eyes filled with tears, exclaiming: 'See what a cruel man did with his umbrella on Poplar street. I am more encouraged than ever by the progress of our society and my work, and am pleased to say that the police executed many a humane act, and besides the citizens, male and female, regardless of color, have reported to me freely."

MEMPHIS AND SELMA ROAD.

The Work to Begin at Once and Not to Stop at Holly Springs.

Yesterday an APPEAL reporter called on Messrs. Busby & Toof to ascertain any additional points they might have concerning the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick road. Major Busby said it was a mistake to suppose that the road would be built by Holly Springs. It would be built as rapidly as possible to that point, and an engineer corps will begin at Holly Springs and extend to Pontotoc. The route between here and Holly Springs, except two miles, is graded, as well as from Pontotoc to Okolona. Major Busby said that instead of advertising the full thirty days they would advertise only twenty, so as to put everything in order as soon as possible. By the 1st of October the work will be done. The arrangements are nearly all made, and Mr. Wolfe has a lot of iron at Chattanooga. Mr. Busby says there is no trouble about the money, and that Mr. Wolfe is in earnest.

Mr. Toof said the interview of the day before with him was calculated to be wrongly construed. He did not say that the road would be built only to Holly Springs, but that this section would be immediately built. The advertisement for bids is in course of preparation, and will be published in a few days.

CORNERS AND FUTURES.

Meeting of the Special Committee of the New York Senate.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The special Senate Committee on Corners and Futures continued its session to-day.

Isaac H. Reed said that he could not see why the Legislature should interfere in the legitimate business of dealers in options; any legislation that would limit speculation in corners and futures would result in a decrease of the volume of business in the Produce Exchange unless the members in some way evaded the law, and it would certainly affect the pecuniary interest of members. Witness could not see how a law could be framed which would correct the existing abuses without effecting legitimate speculation.

Charles Partridge, the next witness, showed that the sales in wheat alone at the exchange from July, 1879, to April 20, 1882, for spot cash, amounted to $234,737,000, while the sales of options, puts and calls, futures and straddle, amounted to $1,154,267,000. He was strongly opposed to the latter way of doing business, as it was demoralizing, and the business will so many financial wrecks be found as among grain speculators. The system was contrary not only to sound public policy, but to the best interests of the people. He thought there should be a law making it a penalty, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to engage in sales, the products of which they never see or handle.

Adjourned.

THE GREENBACKERS

Of Shelby County Come to the Front Again and Announce their Programme.

At a meeting of National Greenbackers of Shelby county, held yesterday, Henry Reichmann chairman, and J. B. Bingham secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That every person in Shelby county who voted for Weaver in 1880 be requested to attend the National Greenback convention to be held at Nashville on the 10th of May; and that James A. Stewart, R. M. Mason, W. H. Sawyer, D. Somers, Alfred Clarke, William A. Fields and A. Ward be requested to be present in person at said convention, and to make known the wishes of Shelby county Greenbackers.

Resolved, That the basis of representation of said proposed convention be so modified in this, that all, and not a few, should have been invited to participate therein; and that, unless there shall be a full representation of all the Greenback sentiment of the State, we deem it best that those present shall make a formal call for a fuller representation of Greenbackers at a future day.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with General Weaver and Colonel Jesse Harper, with the view of having them present on the day appointed for the reassembling of said convention to address the same; and that General Weaver, Jesse Harper and other speakers be also secured for a series of addresses at all the most accessible points in the State, to insure that a most thorough and effective organization of our party shall be made with the least avoidable delay.

Resolved, That we recommend that a committee be known as the State Central Committee, be appointed, to be composed of not less than three from each grand division of the State, whose duty it shall be to reorganize the Greenback party without delay, by the appointment of suitable assistants in the several counties and congressional districts where no organization now exists, and to do all else that may be deemed necessary to promote the success of our common cause.

Resolved, That we reindorse the Chicago platform, together with the platform of our last Greenback State Convention on the Chinese question, and invite all men who love their country more than party to co-operate with us in securing financial reform and industrial emancipation, as therein proposed, for the benefit of all classes and conditions of people.

On motion the chairman and secretary were unanimously added to the delegation to the Nashville convention.

On motion the secretary was requested to furnish the foregoing resolutions to the city press and request their publication.

Weekly Mortality Report.

Mortality report for the week ending Saturday, April 29th, at 6 p.m.:

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Cause of de'th
James Sleehan	6 m	male.	white	meningitis.
T. G. Tucker	78	male.	white	senile-debility
S. K. Odell	46	male.	white	pneumonia
Edwin Jones	22	male.	white	epilepsy
T. W. Powell	45	male.	white	diabetes
J. O. Steadman	70	male.	white	paralysis
W. W. Mallory	1	male.	white	premature birth
A. Schultz	27	male.	white	smallpox
Mat. Cannon	51	male.	white	dropsy
Robt Flaherty	49	male.	white	diarrhea
T. Fitzpatrick	28	male.	white	consumption.
Louisa Todd	8	female.	white	meningitis.
Hannah Elliott	42	female.	white	paralysis
E. Tyrman	47	female.	white	erysipelas.
Jane Fergason	45	female.	white	consumption.
Willie Williams	2	male.	col'ed	wasting bowels
Tom Johnson	21	male.	col'ed	hem lungs
Sidney Wilson	27	male.	col'ed	consumption.
Jennie Burke	39	female.	col'ed	consumption.
E. M Kettle	50	female.	col'ed	heart disease
Lilly Brown	6	female.	col'ed	chronic
M. Blakeman	19	female.	col'ed	dropsy
Celia Rawls	3	female.	col'ed	smallpox.
L. Huntington	45	female.	col'ed	heart disease

"Coroner's inquest. †From Hospital.

Distribution of deaths by wards—First, 4; second, 1; third, 0; fourth, 2; fifth, 4; sixth, 1; seventh, 0; eighth, 1; ninth, 2; tenth, 2. City hospital, 6. Still-born, 1. Total in city, 18—white, 11; colored, 7. Total, 22.

J. H. PURNELL, M.D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

BEWARE of imitations. German Corn Remover is the only genuine. A magical cure; 25c.;

VICTORIA'S LIFE

Threatened by a Crank, Who Wants Money or Blood—American Intervention for Russian Jews.

Extraordinary Measures for Public Safety in Russia—General Skobeleff Severely Rebuked.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Times* says: "In appealing to the czar on behalf of the Jews in Russia, the American legation at St. Petersburg will speak for the heart of Europe as well as for the United States."

THE SEARCH FOR LEIGH SMITH.

Sir Allen Young has chartered the steamer Hope to search for Leigh Smith's Arctic expedition.

THREATENING THE LIFE OF THE QUEEN.

DONCASTER, April 29.—A railway employe named Albert Young has been arrested for threatening the life of the queen. He will be taken to London. It is believed that the threat was bravado.

Young wrote to General Sir Henry Ponsonby, private secretary to the queen, demanding money and threatening the lives of her majesty and Prince Leopold. He is apparently crazy.

PRESS COMMENTS ON EMERSON'S DEATH.

The *Times* says: "With Ralph Waldo Emerson's death a great break has occurred. The present generation has lost the strongest and the most sane of the school that included Boston or Concord of Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, Alcott, Channing and Theodore Parker."

The *Standard* says: "More genial and more delicate than Carlyle, Emerson nevertheless had much in common with him. His loss will be keenly felt on both sides of the Atlantic."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "Emerson, alike in his eloquent prose and thoughtful poetry, has been the most genuine American among all that brilliant New England company to which he belonged."

RUSSIA.

MEASURES FOR PUBLIC SAFETY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—An imperial order has been promulgated directing extraordinary measures to be taken for the public safety in the government of Nicolaeff and the city of Sebastopol. Details are settled of a plan for the construction of new forts at Warsaw, Konow and Gonronds. The forts are to be completed by 1892, and will cost 60,000,000 roubles. The work of constructing new forts at Warsaw will be commenced the present year; 10,000,000 roubles have already been assigned for work on them.

ANOTHER MINE DISCOVERED.

Another mine has been discovered on the Moscow railway, and one is reported discovered under the imperial pavilion of the Moscow exhibition building.

A SEVERE REBUKE FROM COUNT KUTOUSOFF.

Count Peter Kutousoff, a grandson of the illustrious soldier who defeated Napoleon I in 1812, has administered a severe rebuke to General Skobeleff on the issue of a pamphlet published at Berlin, in the French language under the title, *Les Vrais Interets du Monde Slave et la Russie Europeenne*. In this brochure, which is addressed directly to the "Victor of Geok-Tepe," Count Kutousoff pronounces condemnation, in the plainest and most uncompromising terms, upon the bellicose and dishonest policy of the Panslavists, and calls their self-elected mouthpiece, General Skobeleff, to a heavy reckoning for his incendiary and unpatriotic utterances. "I myself," writes the distinguished noble, "am a Slav and the true friend of all Slavs; but Slav patriots, unfortunately, form the most formidable band of propagandists. To the former category belong the adopts of insurrection, of warlike enterprise, of every description of violent and convulsive transformation; to the latter enlightened men, devoted to science and peaceful progress, politicians and literati, men who steadfastly toil with the objects of augmenting the people's material well-being and of advancing intellectual and moral developments." Stigmatizing Skobeleff as the unprincipled leader of the faction now striving to commit Russia to a course of bloodguiltiness and greed, the count proceeds to attack him thus: "Your efforts to stimulate a hostile feeling against Austria in Russian society have brought you into diametrical opposition to the policy of the Russian government and caused you to contradict yourself to boot. Any Russian interference between Austria and the insurgents would be at the present moment totally incompatible with the principles of international policy, and be on an exact par with the meddlesomeness of certain European powers on behalf of Poland in the year 1863. The Slav element is the youngest of all, historically considered, the least advanced in its developments, and still subjected to the tutelage, too often injudiciously exercised, of foreign elements of a totally different civilization. Does it follow that the lot of the Slav cannot be ameliorated by other methods than insurrection? Are the Slavs of Turkey, and those who devote themselves in Bosnia and Herzegovina to organizing schools for the instruction of the people, and who disseminate knowledge concerning the essential principles as agriculture, commerce, manufactures and public works, contribute to the prosperity of those provinces in a less degree than commanders of regiments and batteries?"

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Undecided as to Whether to Go to New York or Not.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—It is not yet decided whether the Legislative Committee will go to New York or whether the bondholders will send a representative here. If the committee goes it will leave Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE ELOPING COUPLE

From St. Louis Supposed to be in Memphis—Tracked by a Scribe.

Yesterday afternoon an APPEAL reporter got information that the eloping couple from St. Louis, young Curtis and Mrs. Harriet Dixon, would arrive in Memphis on the Louisville road at 6:30 o'clock. The reporter accordingly posted himself to catch them and interview the scribe. When the train came in the scribe interviewed the sleeping-car conductor, who pointed out a young couple as the suspected parties. The girl seemed very handsome, apparently eighteen years old, and the young man was of rusty stature. Everybody on the train regarded them peculiarly, and they were said to be the talk of the young couple under discussion. The APPEAL'S sleuth-hound was not satisfied of it, however, and resolved to follow them. Everybody at the depot watched them curiously as they walked away. Their baggage was checked for the Peabody, but as they had only a valise and a bundle they took it with them to the hotel to walk down Main. The young man stopped at Deiss's saloon and got a glass of beer, and, rejoining his companion, went through to Second street and quietly put up at a house, which the reporter ascertained to be one of ill-fame. Rumors in the meantime spread all over the town that the eloping couple were in town, and the APPEAL'S scribe, who takes an æsthetic interest in such matters, was dispatched to the place where the young girl was putting up. She was found and interviewed.

"Are you Mrs. Dixon?" asked the D. H.

"No; but the people in the car thought I was. I am a Kentucky girl, and ran away from my home some months ago and went to St. Louis, where I remained for some weeks at No. 103 North Tenth street, with Mrs. Harris. My parents heard I was there and took me home. Then I ran away with my present companion."

"Who is he?"

"A Kentucky printer. He paid my way here."

"What is your name?"

"Effie; that's all you'll get out of me."

The Deck Hand could not find what town she came from, but she spoke of Paducah. She is afraid her father will find her out. She said she was seventeen, and she is strikingly handsome. She played some music on the piano for the D. H., and he left.

THE GOLDEN CITY DISASTER.

Final Result of the Investigation by the Local Inspector—The Officers Blameless.

The local inspectors forwarded the report of the investigation of the disaster to the steamer Golden City, to the supervising inspector-general April 15th. The following is a synopsis of the report: "At the time of the accident the vessel was provided with a full complement of licensed officers, and a crew sufficient at all times to manage the vessel, including the proper number of watchmen. She was fully equipped with the fire apparatus and life-saving appliances required by law, and the same was in good condition and ready for immediate use. Her cargo consisted of baled cotton, baled jute, junk, iron clippings, etc. The bales of jute were not covered with bagging or sianolin fabric, and were held together with rope; it was stored in the deck-room, and not thoroughly protected by covering as it should have been. Section 4472, Revised Statutes, provides that baled cotton and baled hemp shall not be carried on passenger steamers unless covered with bagging or similar fabric. The inspectors find that jute is a substance resembling hemp, a vegetable fibrous production of an inflammable nature, and in the opinion of the inspectors it cannot be carried upon passenger steamers unless covered and protected in the same manner as baled cotton and hemp. They say it was the duty of the mate to have refused to receive the jute without bagging, and that in receiving and failing to have the same properly protected, he was guilty of negligence in the discharge of his duty as a licensed officer, and under the provisions of section 4450, Revised Statutes, they have revoked the license of J. N. Bondurant as mate. The fire originated in the deck-room, and was caused by a lighted lantern coming in contact with the jute. The lantern was in the hands of one Wash Smith, captain of the watch, but whether by carelessness or unavoidable accident the inspectors are unable to determine. The officers of the boat used every exertion to save the lives of the passengers, and no blame attaches to them for any failure to perform their duty after the boat took fire. The carrying of jute, in violation of section 4472, Revised Statutes, is reported to the United States attorney for this district for such action as he may think proper to take."

THE WEEK

As "Mother Goose" Experienced It—Her Many Wonders Over the Meet-and-Too Business.

The Drill of the Chicks, of the Broom Guards, and of the "Red-and-White" Porter Guards.

One scarcely knows until one undertakes it how much of fun and pleasurable activity can be crowded into the space of one little week. For instance, every day of the past week has borne evidence to the fact that Memphis is a go-ahead, wide-awake, sure-enough live place, and after one has made a selection of entertainments for each day in the week, one is left lamenting that he is not ubiquitous in order to take in concerts, lectures and walking matches simultaneously.

Monday.—Spent the morning wrestling with a fashion plate and materials for a new dress; builded a new dress in the sweat of my brow and at the cost of a vast expenditure of mental labor; completed a doubtful success in time to moralize over the agonizing necessity for trying to keep pace with the rapid march of style; went to the Fitts-Pierce concert; saw plenty of handsome faces and dresses in the church; heard some very sweet parlor music; regretted that amateur performers should find it necessary to adopt any stage tricks or mannerisms; wondered where the young man behind my back, who was entertaining his lady companions with an account of some "fellows" who had "fit well" and how he "done" it himself, had gotten his sensational information; saw the sleep dreaming of tired little cherubs toting a big wreath.

Tuesday.—Knocked about generally. Bought a huge parasol and practiced the art of knocking off people's hats or punching them in the ribs to gauge their powers of endurance; indulged in a Turkish bath with the intention of acquiring the most recent accomplishments; failed ignominiously. Concluded woman was not by nature a swimmer and never would be able to vie successfully with the strong sex in the exquisite art of "chawing."

Wednesday.—A lively day in every sense but the natural one. Spent the morning in a quiver of expectation over the promised delights of the afternoon. (This goose is so recently imported from the rural districts that it has not forgotten how to quiver.) Afternoon came (as it generally does.) Lovely temperature, lovely crowds, lovely costumes, lovely everything except the sense of Memphis out *en masse*, gay, brilliant, bustling, progressive! The scene on the bluffs here this afternoon should have excited such a glowing picture of animated nature. The sunset, flushing and gilding the Mississippi as it flowed by with a majestic, placid sweep, lacking no incident to the picture, the surging, bright-hued, restless throng; the military companies; the superb Chickasaws, proudly vindicating their well-earned reputation by the best drilled company out of the regular army, added to which the inspiring strains of the bands made one feel, with Mr. Guppy, that "there is chords."

Thursday.—Went to Lenbrie's again to see the Broom Guards and Porters drill; sat in front of the drop-curtain for one full hour spread out in a magnificent view of performance to begin; studied the "Sunset on the Nile" picture by somebody long enough for it to have merged into sunrise on the Nile; studied the fate of the Nile, wondering if the aforesaid somebody, until confidently assured of my ability to deliver botanical lectures on the subject, to some admiring professional and amateur virtues; came to the conclusion that punctuality was not an amateur virtue; did not know whether the Bayonet exercise was intended for music or not, but taking the sense of the crowd as gathered from audible comments, discovered that the Brooms were getting the credit for it, because "music hath charms to soothe the ferocious" and therefore cannot be arrested.

INFERNAL MACHINES

Dastardly Attempt Upon the Lives of Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field by Means of

Explosive Packages Sent Through the Mails—Horrible Story of Brutality from South America.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A dastardly attempt was made to-day by some miscreants on the lives of Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field by sending them explosives through the mails. Fortunately the dangerous character of the packages was discovered *en route* to the postoffice station, and so a probable loss of life was prevented. The circumstances of the case are, as related by Postmaster Pearson, as follows: Two missives came into the postoffice about 4:30 o'clock in the evening. One was posted in the office and the other was brought in by a collector a few minutes afterward. The last one was addressed to Wm. H. Vanderbilt, 459 Fifth avenue, and the first one was addressed to Cyrus W. Field, Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street. The packets were placed in a mail-bag along with other mail matter for the uptown district, put in the mail wagon and taken to the Third avenue elevated railroad station at the head of Chatham street, and then deposited on the front platform of one of the cars. The train started up town, and before reaching the station at Ninth street and Third avenue an explosion was heard from the mail-bag and fire and smoke was observed to issue from it. When the train stopped at the station the burning bag was hastily transferred to the platform, as the railroad people were afraid to transport it any further on the train. It was taken down stairs and placed on a wagon and taken to the postoffice at Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue. Superintendent Mosher, who is in charge there, dispatched a messenger in haste for Postmaster Pearson, and when that official arrived the half-burned mail-bag and its contents were examined. The package addressed to Cyrus W. Field was plunged into a bucket of water, for fear it might also explode, and when thoroughly soaked it was examined carefully. It was found to consist of a pasteboard box, covered with gaudy flowers and pictures, and had a small drawer in it from which depended a string, as is supposed for the purpose of drawing it open and causing an explosion. Inside of the box was found a tin canister containing about half a pound of powder and a glass jar containing a white powder and a liquid believed to be some kind of explosive, but what it was none of the postoffice officials could say. It will be sent to a chemist for analysis. On the packages were ten five-cent stamps. It was Mr. Vanderbilt's package that exploded, which was probably caused by a jolt of the cars when rounding the curve out of the Bowery into Third avenue, and but for which occurrence the packages might have reached their destinations and exploded in the hands of the parties to whom they were addressed. The contents of the mail-bag were pretty well scorched by the explosion. The postoffice officials are making vigorous efforts to trace the parties who put the packages in the mail, and no stone will be left unturned, Postmaster Pearson says, to hunt down the ruffians who made these nihilistic attempts.

Famous Brigand Chief Killed.

LAREDO, April 29.—Valentine Maucro, the famous brigand chieftain, was to-day enticed into Cl.ya, Mexico, and surrounded by soldiers. He fought bravely and fell dead, pierced by twenty-six bullets.

Brutal Rape.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—Several hundred men are scouring the vicinity of Galion searching for a negro named Jerry Myers, who yesterday brutally ravished a thirteen-year-old girl named Barbara Rettig, whom he found on the roadside alone and dragged into the woods. The outrage committed upon her should vote against paying the debt because they did not create it. The *World* especially compliments Carter Harris, of Shelby. It says "he made a singular speech for a Democrat and State credit," and that "he was frequently interrupted by terrific applause." The fact is, Harris made one of the best and strongest Democratic speeches ever heard in the State capital. This much for the sake of truth and justice.† W. J. SMITH.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Baseball.

CLEVELAND, O., April 29.—Cleveland, 7; Allegheny, 2.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—Eclipse, 3; Buckeye, of Cincinnati, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 1. Ten innings.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Chicagos, 9; Metropolitans, 6. Tight innings.

Little Rock Races.

LITTLE ROCK, April