THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1883. VOL. XLIII--NO. 19

TO-DAY at 2:30 o'clock an adjourned meeting of citizens will be held at the Green's Opera-house to consider the settlement of the debt of the city of Memphis. A majority of the committee appointed at the previous meeting held last June will, we have good reasons for believing, report and recommend—

(1.) In favor of the Taxing-District government assuming and compromising the debt of the city of Memphis and issuing its bonds therefor at fifty cents on the dollar and at six per cent. interest, (2) the coupons to be receivable for all District taxes.

The committee, if it should make these recommendations, will exceed its authority and do the very thing it was expressly prohibited from doing by the citizens' meeting by which it was appointed. We find upon reference to the resolutions thereat unanimously adopted, that the committee was very positively instructed—

"That in making the settlement the Taxing "District shall not be a party to it, nor our "present city government be held responsible for "said indebtedness."

"That we regard the preservation of our present "form of government as indispensable to our safety "and prosperity."

These were the conclusions and determinations of the citizens of the Taxing-District last June; they are their conclusions and determinations in this matter to-day.

The Taxing-District government was established not merely to avoid the complications and harrassments of the debt of the city of Memphis but to save the people from the extravagance of a form of government that in fifty-three years had expended $20,000,000 and produced only bankruptcy and municipal ruin; to relieve the people from an effete and cumbersome system of city government that had been fruitful only of debt and destruction; to secure them an honest result and return for every dollar of taxes collected; and to save them from the shaving sharks whose profit on the scrip paid to the firemen and policemen was for years all the way from ten to sixty-five per cent. The new government was, therefore, prohibited from *"issuing any bonds, notes, scrip, or other evi "dences of indebtedness," was "expressly prohibited "from levying any tax for any purpose, that power "being reserved to the Legislature;"* and was declared to be not *"liable for any debt created by said extinct corporation."* This is the saving clause of the charter, and to sweep it away by compelling the Taxing-District to issue compromise bonds for the debt of Memphis and thus become responsible for it, would be to invite ruin and the destruction of this, the best form of municipal government ever devised by the wisdom of man. To it we owe all the improvements we can boast of—a perfect sewer system, ten or twelve miles of streets paved with stone, the best levee in the West, all paid for, at the same time that all the employes have been paid promptly each month in cash. The government that accomplished this should not be ruined nor even impaired of its strength. It should stand. The people declared in mass-meeting last June, and unanimously and positively in these words that it should stand: "The Taxing-District shall not be a party "to the settlement, nor our present "city government be held responsible for "said indebtedness." A report contrary to this by the committee would, therefore, be null and void. The creature cannot rise above the creator. The committee cannot do what the meeting creating it positively prohibited it from doing.

But for fear the committee may pursue the extraordinary and unusual course of reporting against the positive and unanimous instructions of the citizens' meeting that originated it, the APPEAL thinks it well not only to recite the facts of the origin of the Taxing-District government but also to recall this other fact touching the recommendation that coupons be made receivable for taxes, that the Supreme Court of the State in the one-hundred-and-three case has declared that to be unconstitutional, and therefore impossible.

In view, then, of the positive and specific declaration of the people at the citizens' meeting of last June that the Taxing-District shall not be a party to the settlement of the debt of the city of Memphis, nor be held responsible for it; and in view of the declaration of the State Supreme Court that coupons cannot be made receivable for taxes, there is nothing left but to offer the bondholders a settlement through—

(1.) A fiscal agency composed of five responsible citizens of the Taxing-District at fifty-and-six; no doubtful bonds to be funded until passed upon by the courts; the Legislature to make the act of settlement as binding as possible upon the people of the District, and to give the bondholders all fair and reasonable guarantees.

(2.) Or such a settlement might be made by three trustees acting under the direction of the Chancery Court of Shelby county at seventy-five-and-three, thus saving the people one-half the taxes that would necessarily be imposed to pay the six per cent. interest under the fifty-cent proposition.

(3.) Or this settlement might be acceptable—that a commission or liquidating board of five responsible citizens be appointed by the Legislature to settle with the holders of the bonds of the city of Memphis at fifty-and-six, half the interest only to be paid twice each year, the other half to be funded at the end of ten years, and added to the principal of the debt.

These suggestions are offered for the consideration of the meeting to-day, presuming that its first duty will be to promptly lay the report of the committee on the table if it shall contain the recommendations it was positively and unanimously prohibited from even considering.

If the bondholders refuse to accept either of these propositions, then let the meeting instruct our representatives to have the act creating the present Liquidating Board so amended as to do away with all salaries and empower the commissioners at the end of each year to turn into the sinking fund all interest money remaining in their hands, that the bonds may thus be purchased and the debt be gradually lessened.

As to the threats of peremptory mandamuses—there is not a court in the Union that can collect a cent by taxes from the Taxing-District, as the commissioners, as we have shown, are positively prohibited from levying taxes. But if it was so, if it was possible, then rather than consent to their own ruin we would advise the people of the Taxing-District to avail themselves of the terms of the bills recently introduced in the Senate by Dr. Porter. Blot out the district as they did the city and look to the County Court as a last harbor of refuge.

Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and with the example of the people of the whole State before them, those of the Taxing-District will be justified in any extreme to avoid the fresh distresses the bondholders seek to put upon them. The State of Tennessee, with $220,000,000 of realty and personalty to tax, was compelled by the necessities of the people to compromise a debt of $29,000,000 at fifty-and-three, whereas the Taxing-District with only $14,000,000 of taxable wealth is asked not only to compromise the $6,000,000 debt of the defunct city of Memphis at fifty cents on the dollar, but to tear down the only barrier which separates it people from the remorseless grasp of creditors of whom we have only this knowledge, that until that barrier was erected they were not content with less than cent for cent, even to the destruction of the merchants and mechanics and all their industrial and commercial interests.

The only guarantee the people have for the future lies in the Taxing-District government being perpetuated intact, just as it is, without addition or emendation. It has proven a positive blessing in our sorest hour of need. It guarantees us against any more debt; that the taxes collected shall be faithfully applied to the purposes for which they are levied and no other; and that the improvements so rapidly consummated the past three years shall be continued and keep pace with the necessities and growth of the city. To break down such a government would be the worst of crimes. For the people to consent to such a breaking down would be an act of inexcusable self destruction.

THE CIMBRIA DISASTER.

The Statement of Another Survivor—Breach Made by the Collision.

What the Captain of the Sultan Says—Hopeful Passengers.

HAMBURG, January 23.—According to the statement of another survivor of the disaster to the steamship Cimbria, as late as 2 o'clock Friday morning, Capt. Hanson received a report that the Cimbria's lights were all burning properly. The breach made by the collision was so great that the Cimbria immediately lay right over with a portion of her deck under water. The thirty-nine persons brought into Cuxhaven had been occupants of two boats. The other persons saved were brought in by the Theta.

NO MORE PASSENGERS YET LANDED.

No more persons have landed from the Cimbria. Sailing vessels passing westward may have picked up some. The four steamers have not yet returned.

DAMAGE TO THE SULTAN.

The most searching official inspection of the steamer Sultan shows the damage to be far more serious than was at first believed. According to the testimony of competent seafaring people, the crew of the Sultan displayed marvelous cleverness and rapidity in stopping the leak, and it is scarcely conceivable how the vessel ever reached Hamburg. Besides the smashed bow, and the holes in both sides of her, the keel for twelve or fifteen feet was completely split.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SULTAN'S STATEMENT.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says the captain of the Sultan, in his official statement, says that before he fog set in he had been going at the rate of nine knots an hour and during the fog reduced the speed to four knots, the lowest rate of speed consistent with keeping steerageway on the vessel. He neither heard nor saw any kind of signals until suddenly, at a distance of little more then two ships' length the Cimbria's green light appeared. He immediately, in accordance with the rules of the line, endeavored to give way. He thought he should be able to get clear, when some incorrect steering occurred aboard the Cimbria, and suddenly he saw the red light of another steamer. [It should be remembered here that probably the Cimbria's red light was displayed by the alteration of her course.] Almost simultaneously with the appearance of the red light he felt a shock. During the time the leak in his vessel was repairing he constantly gave signals by the light and blowing the steam-whistle. When the repairs had been effected he approached as nearly to the scene of the collision as he could without endangering his own vessel. Owing to the dense fog he saw nothing. He waited about until 8 o'clock Friday morning. As proof of the correctness of his statement, he points to the lateness of the time at which he arrived at Cuxhaven. It is considered that the great point in the official investigation will be to prove the accuracy of this statement.

BOTH GOOD MEN.

According to the statements of persons intimately acquainted with the captain of the Sultan, both he and his first officer are thoroughly competent and careful sailors, and specially noted for the maintenance of strict discipline.

HOPEFUL GIRLS.

Two sisters among the passengers rescued have written to relatives in a village near Berlin, lamenting that they lost everything, even to their shoes, but in spite of their sufferings, they add, they mean to try their luck in the next vessel, and hope soon to be able to send their photographs from Omaha.

What the Hamburg Papers Say.

LONDON, January 23.—Proofs of the Hamburg papers received here show that the Cimbria was struck forty feet from her bow. After making the breach the Sultan scraped along the Cimbria and completely rolled up her iron plates. It is evident that the blow must have been a tremendous one. The papers also print a brief report of what transpired, of the statement made by the captain of the Sultan before the British consul, giving the part laying the blame on the Cimbria in large type, with none of the exclamation. One of the boats rescued by the Theta contained thirty persons, the other only nine. The latter had been tossing about for nine hours, and was waterlogged. All the occupants could do was to keep themselves from being washed away by grasping the halyards. The statement concerning the death of Capt. Hansen, who was seen on the bridge to the last, and the first officer, who was seen swimming after the Cimbria had sunk, concludes with the words: *"Tres bis zum tode* (faithful until death)."

THE FIRE RECORD.

Planing-Mill Destroyed.

ANDERSON, IND., January 23.—Nathan Armstrong's planing-mill burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

Rolling Mills Burned.

COSHOCTON, O., January 23.—Houston Hays's iron and steel works burned this morning. Loss, $80,000. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

A Costly Villa Burned.

NEWPORT, January 23.—John G. Weaver's villa burned this morning. Loss, $35,000, exclusive of silverware, diamonds and jewelry. Insurance, $20,000.

An Entire Block Consumed.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 23.—Ten houses, an entire block, except one house which was torn down to prevent the spread of the flames, burned. Insurance light.

Extensive Fire at Seligman.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—A fire at Seligman, Mo., yesterday afternoon destroyed the Exchange Hotel, the Wichita House, and fourteen other frame buildings. Loss not stated.

Quarrel Among the Pugilists.

CHICAGO, January 23.—The pugilists are not all here yet, but quarreling has already begun. James Elliott is looking for Harry Hill on account of some remarks made by the latter in an interview reflecting on Elliott's courage. Elliott also expresses the opinion that Richard K. Fox does not propose to match Slade against Sullivan for a square prize fight.

***Example is better than precept." It is well known that dyspepsia, bilious attacks, headache and many other ills can only be cured by removing their cause. Kidney-Wort has been proved to be the most efficacious remedy for these, and for habitual costiveness, which so afflicts millions of people.

New Orleans Races Postponed.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—On account of continued unfavorable weather, it has been decided to postpone the entire winter racing programme until next season.

Corn "Corned" in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 23.—A committee of members of the Board of Trade presented a petition to the Settlement Committee to-day, stating that January corn is "cornered" and requesting the committee to fix the marginal price. No action was taken.

FOR throat diseases and coughs, brown' Bronchial Troches, like all other *really good* things, are frequently imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

EUGENIE IN FRANCE

The Ex-Empress Defies the Republic, and Comes to Paris to Display Sympathy with Prince Jerome.

A Panic on the Bourse—Prince Charles's Funeral—A French Ministerial Crisis Imminent.

MONTREAL, January 23.—The ice carnival opened to-day with clear and cold weather, the thermometer being at zero. The festival commenced with a contractors' drive and dinner. Over 200 sleighs were in the line of procession. The American guests took part in the opening ceremonies. The influx of visitors is very large.

IRELAND.

PROTESTED THEIR INNOCENCE TO THE LAST.

TRALEE, January 23.—Poff and Barrett were hanged this morning for the murder of Thomas Brown, near Castle Island. They protested their innocence until the last.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

LONDON, January 23.—Reports reached Sligo of deaths by starvation in the Island of Inniscurray.

GERMANY.

BOOTH AS "KING LEAR."

BERLIN, January 23.—Edwin Booth appeared to-night as "King Lear." The performance was a splendid success. Booth was called before the curtain eighteen times.

PRINCE CHARLES'S FUNERAL.

The funeral service of Prince Charles was held in the marble hall of the palace this evening. The emperor and empress and the remainder of the royal family, and several foreign princes were present. Pastor Koegel to-day delivered the funeral oration in the cathedral, where choral service was performed. The staff officers of the artillery kept guard over the body. The prince's remains were removed this evening to the cathedral. The coffin was placed in the hearse, which was drawn by six horses. Royal equerries rode on either side, and the body-servants and footmen of the deceased escorted the hearse on foot. The State carriages followed, containing Prince Leopold, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Crown Prince Frederick William and other dignitaries. The procession passed silently through the dense crowds, which lined the streets. Pastor Koegel received the remains at the cathedral.

AUSTRALIA.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

MELBOURNE, December 18.—A railway collision at Hawthorn caused injuries to 100 persons; only one died. The station master was arrested. The disaster was the result of carelessness.

TERRIBLE MINE ACCIDENT.

On the 12th of December, in the Australian Gold Mine, at Creswick, a flood broke in the old workings, where forty-one miners were working. Fourteen escaped, and after two days strenuous efforts five more were rescued alive and twenty-two found dead.

The ship Lady Joselyn leaves Wallington next month with a cargo of meat for London.

TRANSIT OF VENUS A FAILURE.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., December 23.—Observations of the transit of Venus were a failure, owing to the weather. The British party in Queensland were equally unsuccessful.

THE WHEAT CROPS.

The wheat crops, now being reaped, are unusually heavy and of good quality. There is a great dearth of farm hands, and high wages are paid.

MEXICO.

TERRIFIC STORM.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 23.—Dispatches from Tampico state that a severe storm occurred there Saturday. The German bark Meta put to sea for safety. Yesterday the bodies of two of her crew were washed ashore. The vessel is supposed to be lost.

NEW COMET.

The Pueblo Observatory observed a new comet near Jupiter Sunday at 6:40 o'clock in the evening.

NEW RAILROAD.

The government has authorized the National Construction Company to open to the public the newly-completed line from Toluca to Meravado. The length of the new section is ninety-four miles.

A PAYING BANK.

The Mexican Mercantile Bank held its first annual meeting, declaring a dividend of eight per cent. on all paid-up capital in addition to the three per cent. declared last fall. The bank has been in operation nine months. Its profit for that period is $95,000; circulation, $3,900,000. Its transactions in exchange amounted to $7,000,000.

SPAIN.

EQUALIZING THE BUDGET.

MADRID, January 23.—The Cabinet decided to reduce the expenditures of the government in order to effect an equilibrium in the present budget.

A STRANGE DISEASE.

A letter from Manilla states that a disease, not contagious, has broken out in the Philippine Islands, but that all who are attacked with it succumb in a few hours.

SPANISH FINANCES.

LONDON, January 23.—The *Times* denies the accuracy of the report of the financial statement of Camacho, late Spanish Finance Minister, on leaving office, that he left in the treasury 30,000,000 pesetas, of which 50,000,000 was required to pay the January coupons and 22,000,000 for quarterly payment on account of sinking fund, and that there was 100,000,000 bonds at four per cent. interest in the hands of the government. What he actually said was that the cash in the central provincial treasuries and Bank of Spain and in the hands of financial commissions in Paris and London was £3,652,000. There was also in the banks of Spain a reserve to the account of coupons due January of £2,005,000, and a reserve for short bonds of £880,000. The treasury had also in hand £52,000 of four per cent. bonds.

FRANCE.

PANIC ON THE BOURSE.

PARIS, January 23.—There was a kind of panic on the Bourse yesterday. The events following Prince Napoleon's manifesto, the restlessness in the Deputies, the uncertainty of the government bills and news of denunciations disturbed the public mind and created disquietude among the propertied class. Holders of rentes and other securities have thrown them on the market for fear revolutionary measures may depreciate them.

AFFECTED BY THE SCARE.

Grevy seems to have been affected by the recent scare. A guard has been stationed at the garden entrance of the Elysee with their guns loaded with ball cartridges.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

Subscriptions have been opened in behalf of the families of the condemned anarchists.

IGNORES THE REPUBLIC.

The ex-Empress Eugenie announced that she ignores the Republic, and comes to Paris to display sympathy with Prince Jerome. Her presence is a topic almost as exciting as the arrest of the prince. It is said that Eugenie was cognizant of the manifesto. Her adherents claim that her presence means a demonstration in behalf of the name of the family of Napoleon.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Cabinet council reported that a member of the Cabinet tendered his resignation. None of the ministers attended the bureaux of the Deputies to-day.

THE VOTE IN THE BUREAU.

The result of the election in the bureau of the Chambers of Deputies for members of committee on bills dealing with pretenders to the throne is four in favor of the government bills with certain restrictions; six in favor of Floquet's bill, and one in favor of Ballue's. Eighty votes were given for members favoring the government bills, and 120 for those favoring the bills of Floquet. The report of a ministerial crisis was not confirmed. The ministers decided at the council to-day that to-morrow's sitting of the committee elected to-day, they would explain their policy in regard to the pretenders.

NOT CREDITED.

It is said that ex Empress Eugenie declares the object of her visit is to mark her sympathy with Prince Napoleon and approval of his manifesto as the real expression of Napoleonic principles. This, it is observed, is considered rather doubtful, owing to the well-known coolness between the ex-empress and the prince.

THE FRENCH VINTAGE.

The returns of the French vintage for 1882 show a decrease 3,250,000 hectolitres as compared with 1881, and 16,000,000 hectolitres compared with the average for the last ten years.

The ex-empress received a number of friends to-day and entertained the Princess Mathilde.

Gustave Dore.

PARIS, January 23.—Gustave Dore, the famous French painter and designer, is dead. Dore caught cold Friday, while returning home from a soiree. On Saturday inflammation of the throat set in, and, despite every effort, it was impossible to arrest its progress. He expired at 12:30 o'clock p.m. to-day.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Paul Gustave Dore was born at Strasburg, in January, 1832. In boyhood he accompanied his father to Paris, where he completed his education. At an early age he contributed comic sketches to the *Journal pour Rire*. He exhibited "Les Pins Sauvages," "Le Lendemain de l'Orage," "Les Deux Merre," and "La Bataille d'Alma," in 1855; and "La Bataille d'Inkermann," in 1857. He is the most German in style of French artists, and is well known as the illustrator of Balzac, for his still more delightful pictorial commentaries upon Balzac's wild *Contes Didactiques*, and his illustrations of the legend of the *Wandering Jew*, in a series of grotesque yet epical pictures, which bear the stamp of Holbein and A. Durer, combined with the racy humor of Hogarth. This book in English, translated by Mr. Walter Thornbury, appeared in 1857. M. Dore, who has illustrated a book of travels in every part of the world, in 1861 published seventy-six large drawings illustrative of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, accompanied by a blank-verse translation of the text by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, and a series of wonderful folio illustrations to *Don Quixote*, which are all careful studies from Spanish life, in 1863. His illustrations of the holy Bible, and of *Milton*, published in this country in 1866, are of the highest excellence. He also illustrated Shakespeare's and many other works, all of his drawings being remarkable for their freedom and breadth. Last year, and for some time previous, many of his best paintings were on exhibition in London, in a gallery known as the Dore Gallery. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor August 15, 1861.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Three Loaded Coal Trains Thrown Down a High Embankment.

Not One of the Train-Hands Left Alive to Tell the Terrible Tale.

KEYSER, W. VA., January 23.—News has come here that one of the most terrible and fatal railroad accidents that ever occurred in this part of the country happened on the Georges Creek and Cumberland railroad, running from Cumberland to Lonaconing, to-day. It seems that three coal trains, consisting of three locomotives, fifty-two hoppers and seventeen gondolas, all loaded, started from Cumberland about 2 o'clock this afternoon, all coupled together, one engine in front, another in the middle, and one in the rear, this being the safest way to get down the grades this bad weather. In going down one of the steep grades about ten miles from Cumberland the train started down the steep incline at a fearful rate of speed. The train kept the track until they got on to a trestle work having a reverse curve. The front engine flew the track, carrying all the engineers, sixty-nine cars and locomotives after it, all rolling and tumbling down a steep hill, which was between eighty and 100 feet high, the track being on the side of the Eckhart branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. The loss of life is fearful, seven dead bodies being found in the wreck and more missing. Each train consisted of a conductor, two brakemen, fireman and engineer—in all fifteen human beings—not one of whom can be found alive to tell the fearful tale. It is supposed the other bodies are either among the wreck or have jumped to save their lives and are lying down the mountain somewhere, either dead or badly hurt, and, exposed to a night like this, will surely freeze to death. The loss will fall heavy on this road, it being recently built.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Supposed Human Remains Turn Out to be Beef and Mutton.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., January 23.—Yesterday afternoon the doctors commenced the work of carefully examining, for the first time, the bodies which had been picked up at the wreck. The word bodies, as here used, signifies portions of the human form—in many instances a handful of whitened bits of bones being all that remained of what had been a form. The doctors made the following discovery: Some of the boxes in which were placed what was supposed to be human remains contained charred and cooked flesh, either of beef or mutton. After a careful examination they concluded that six of the boxes possibly contained no human remains, and of one more they were in such doubt that this evening an examination was made of all the supposed human remains, which resulted in pronouncing absolutely that seven more boxes did not contain human flesh. The duplicate chart of the passenger sleeper shows that everyone who took passage is accounted for. Four bodies—those of C. R. Pierson, Wright, porter, Ferdinand Brumford and Thomas Keegan, ex-soldiers—were without any disfiguring or mutilation, and hence readily identified. The remains of Col. Lerabia have been positively identified as have also those of Miss M. E. Squires, Mrs. Downey and Lawrence, porter of the through sleeper. Enough has been brought to light to identify the remains of L. Weberet and those of H. A. Oliver. These, added to the recognized remains of Mr. Schlinghyde, who boarded the doomed train at Fresno, make the number of dead accounted for twelve. Two bodies still remain unrecognized, and the clews for their identification are so slight that it is possible they will never be known. The remains may have been those of tramps stealing a ride; at all events, every passenger on the chart of the sleeper has been accounted for as living or dead. The supposed bodies of seven persons have been pronounced the burned flesh and bones of non-human animals, and what strengthens the position taken by the medical men is the fact that those pronounced human were taken from the ruins of the express and baggage cars.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The Opening Ballot at Detroit.

DETROIT, January 23.—The opening ballot in the Legislature for senator stood: Ferry, 43; Stout, 42; scattering, 24, for fourteen different candidates.

Unanimous for Plumb.

TOPEKA, KS., January 23.—The vote for United States senator was taken in the Senate about noon. It resulted in all but one senator voting for Preston B. Plumb. The vote in the House was: Plumb, 89; Martin, 20; Bayne, 11.

McPherson Returned.

TRENTON, N. J., January 23.—The House and Senate voted separately to-day for United States senator. McPherson received one more vote than was necessary to secure his election.

No Result in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, NEB., January 23.—The eighth ballot for United States senator resulted as follows: Boyd, 32; Connor, 23; Millard, 16; Thayer, 14; Saunders, 13; Manderson, 8; Morton, 4; Crounse, 2; Lake, 2; Dorsey, 2; Stickel, 1; scattering, 5.

One Ballot Taken at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 23.—One ballot was taken for United States senator today, resulting as follows: Windom, 51; Wilson, 34; Cole, 18; Dunnell, 10; Hubbard, 11; Kindred, 5; Farmer, 3; Sjarke, 4; Davis, 5; Gilman, 1; Boyer, 1; Case, 1. Total, 147.

Kenna Elected in West Virginia.

WHEELING, January 23.—The election for United States senator took place in the two houses of the Legislature this forenoon, with the following result: Senate—John E. Kenna, Democrat, 17; George E. Loomis, Republican, 7; John T. Janney, Greenback, 2. House—Kenna, 36; Loomis, 21; Janney, 2. The result will be declared in joint session to-morrow at noon.

Pension for the Children of Christopher Carson.

A bill for granting a pension to the children of Christopher Carson, late lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier general of the United States army, was introduced yesterday by Delegate Luna, of New Mexico. It is for the relief of the sons and daughters of the once famous "Kit Carson," who are poor and now live in Las Vegas. The mother is dead, and the oldest daughter, Teresina Carson Allen, is a widow. The petition for a pension bears the signature of the most prominent citizens of Las Vegas.

Mills Shutting Down.

CHATTANOOGA, January 23.—The Rome Iron Works have shut down for two weeks, and a reduction of wages of from ten to twenty-five per cent. is announced. The union is now negotiating a compromise.

SENATOR PORTER

Putting in Good Work for the Taxing-District—Three Bills Introduced Relative to the

Establishment of Local Improvement and Governing Districts Throughout the State—Polk's Bond.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, January 23.—The bill to repeal the sixty-three-four-and five enactment was passed to-day.

A resolution to pay the $10,000 reward for the capture of Polk was discussed at length in the Senate, but no definite action taken toward the payment of the amount.

It is thought that Polk will not give bond.

The Legislature adjourned for two weeks.

Getting Ready for the City Bondholders

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, January 23.—The following are copies of the bills introduced by Senator D. T. Porter relative to the establishment of local improvement and governing districts in the several counties of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That whenever a majority of the taxpayers resident within any local territory, in any of the counties of this State, shall desire to establish a local improvement and governing district, (over which there is no municipal government), for the purpose of securing a police force to execute order and preserve the peace, a fire force and the means of extinguishing fires, sanitation and the means of preserving health, and the prevention and spread of epidemic diseases, the securing of needful public lights, a supply of water, and needful ways, roads and bridges, and the repair thereof, and shall set forth such, their purpose, in writing, in which they shall select a name by which said local territory shall be known, and declare and define the boundaries of such local territory; and file, or cause the same to be filed with the clerk of the County Court in which such territory is situated; then such territory, from the time of filing such declaration, shall be and constitute a local improvement and governing district.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the County Court to record such declaration of the purpose to organize a local improvement and governing district upon the minutes of the County Court, and file and preserve the original with the public records of the county, for which services the clerk shall receive a fee of $10, to be paid by the petitioners before such declaration is received and filed.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the district shall then be a body corporate and politic.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the taxpayers of such district, a majority concurring, shall have power to adopt rules and regulations, for the said district, and prescribe the punishment for the violation of the same, not inconsistent with the laws of the land. And the justices of the peace, sitting within such district, shall have power to hear and determine all causes arising under such rules and regulations, with the right of appeal to the Circuit Court, as in other cases tried by justices of the peace; provided, there shall be a properly authenticated record of every rule and regulation for such local territory, in a well-bound book provided for that purpose, in such manner as the taxpayers shall direct, and no rule or regulation shall be in force until ten days after its adoption and publication.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be chosen annually by the majority of the taxpayers, by ballot or otherwise, two bodies to aid in carrying on the affairs of said district. Each body shall consist of three resident taxpayers of said district, of known probity, of experience, and capacity for public affairs, and at least twenty-five years of age. One of said bodies shall be known as "The Committee of Public Safety," and which shall look after and have in charge all matters pertaining to sanitation, lights, water, and police and fire forces. The other body shall be known as "The Committee for Improvements," and shall look after and have in charge all matters pertaining to streets, roads, bridges and other ways. These bodies shall advise with the chairman of the County Court, and aid the county authorities in making all contracts for the benefit of the district. Said committees shall receive no compensation for their services; and each member of them, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take oath before some officer of the State empowered to administer oaths, to act solely with the view to the welfare of the district in all matters pertaining to the district, and that they will not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any contract, sale, bargain or purchase made by the county authorities for the benefit of the district; and a violation of such oath shall constitute the crime of perjury, and, on conviction, shall be punished accordingly. Vacancies in said committees shall be filled by the committee in which the vacancy occurs.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the governing bodies contemplated by this act are not to succeed to the rights, property, or powers, of any preexisting agent for government; or be in any way responsible for the debts and obligations of any prior but extinct local government over the same territory and people.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

A BILL FOR THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL TAXES.

Senate Bill No. 95, by Senator Porter. Passed first reading January 16th.

A BILL to be entitled "An act to authorize the several county courts of this State, in addition to from the local territory, to impose and collect county tax, to be expended within the district from which such special tax may be raised."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That whenever a majority of the resident taxpayers within the local territory of any of the extinct municipalities in this State, or within any local improvement and governing district, shall petition, in writing, to the Quarterly Court of the county in which such local territory or improvement district may be situated for the imposition and collection of a tax from all taxable objects and subjects within the specified locality, naming the amount, giving the bounds of the locality to be thus specially taxed and the purposes to which such tax is to be applied; *Provided*, Such purposes are to supply water, lights, roads, bridges, streets or other ways, or repair the same, in such local territory, or a force for purposes of police or to provide the means and a force to extinguish fires, or for purposes of sanitation within such district or territory; then and in such case it shall be lawful for the Quarterly Court to levy such special local tax to be applied to all or such of the uses as shall be certified in the taxpayers' petition.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such special tax shall be collected as other county taxes, but applied only to the uses for which it is raised, which shall be done, however, by the same authorities and agents, and in the same manner that general county taxes are applied to the uses for which they are levied.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the County Court in the exercise of the power which authorizes it to contract on behalf of the county for general county purposes, may in like manner enter into all proper contracts and expenditure of the special tax for the uses for which it is designed; but all contracts and arrangements for the local territory shall be entitled to satisfaction only out of the special tax, and no liability shall thereby be imposed on the county at large, nor shall any liability on the particular locality beyond the faithful applications of the special tax to the uses for which it is raised.

Sec 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the special county taxes provided for in this act shall be embraced in and covered by the trustee's bond, and in the collection and disbursement of such special tax the liabilities and responsibilities, civil and criminal, in regard to the general county taxes shall attach and apply just as they do in regard to general county taxes, so that a breach, civilly or criminally, as to the one shall be such as to the other with like consequences, civilly and criminally.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

CHALMERS VS. MYERS.

The Jury Return a Verdict for the Plaintiff—An Appeal to be Taken.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, January 23.—The mandamus case of Chalmers vs. Myers was finally submitted to the jury to-day, who, under instructions from the Court, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. All of the numerous points raised on by counsel for the secretary of state had been previously disposed of on the demurrer except the naked fact of whether the secretary had refused to count the vote for Chalmers before the restraining suit of mandamus issued. To this point no evidence was directed, and although there were conflicting statements about the refusal by the secretary in so many words of denial, the Court held that there was a clear refusal in the meaning of the statute, and to hold otherwise would make the writ of mandamus a nullity and the people without remedy. Judge Wharton's opinion in the ruling on instructions taking the case virtually from the discretion of the jury was an earnest and able presentation of law as governing admitted facts, and has met with general approval. The secretary will appeal at once to the Supreme Court, where it is thought the case can be reached and disposed of before the 4th of March.

A NEW RAILROAD

From Brinkley, on the Little Rock Road, to Helena.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 23.—Articles of association of the Brinkley and Helena railroad will to-morrow be filed in the office of the secretary of state. The proposed road is forty-five miles in length, and will run through the counties of Monroe, Lee and Phillips. The capital stock is $450,000. The directors will be Wm. Black, Louis Salinger, John Gunn, of Brinkley; R. W. Martin, of Little Rock; and J. T. Henderson, of Newport.

THE MILWAUKEE HOLOCAUST.

Taking of Testimony Commenced Before the Coroner's Jury.

MILWAUKEE, January 23.—The inquest in the Newhall House case commenced this morning. The first testimony read was that of Bleeker, manager of the Tom Thumb Company, who escaped from the burning building, and had set up a theory of arson, to which, however, there no light upon the cause of fire or condition of the building. Landlord Antsedel was also examined, but could give no explanation of the cause but that the fire was the work of an incendiary. When aroused the fire had got such headway that all he could do was to save himself and family. When the latter were safe he wanted to return into the building, but was prevented by his sons. He noticed a very strong smell of gas and unbearable heat. This leads him to believe that the person who set fire to the hotel had turned on the gas, and that the explosion of the latter spread the fire with lightning rapidity through all parts of the building.

NECROLOGICAL.

Lord Castleton.

LONDON, January 23.—Lord Castleton is dead.

Gen. Sir Richard England.

LONDON, January 23.—Gen. Sir Richard England is dead.

Wolfgang Goethe.

BERLIN, January 23.—Wolfgang Goethe, a grandson of the poet, is dead.

Anna Eliza Bray.

LONDON, January 23.—Anna Eliza Bray the distinguished authoress, is dead.

Charles Delano.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 23.—Ex-Member of Congress Charles Delano is dead.

Dr. Edward H. Knight.

CHICAGO, January 23.—Dr. Edward H. Knight, author of *Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary* and other literary works, died last night at Bellefontaine, O.

Cashiered Cadets.

CHESTER, PA., January 23.—The cadets of the Pennsylvania Military Academy were refused permission to attend a theatrical performance last night, which caused thirty-seven at the call to prayers ran into town in undress uniform and without overcoats. The adjutant, with two officers, was sent to the theater with an official order, which was read there. It dismisses the cadets to their homes.

Miss Mary Anderson.

Miss Mary Anderson made her appearance at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, Thursday evening as "Berthe, the Daughter of Roland," before a very large and delighted assembly. Her action and vocal ires ment when describing the combat between Gerald and the Saracen aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and the *Tribune* declares that this exacting passage "was wrought up with tumultuous feeling, that never once broke out of the restraints of art, to a splendid and satisfying climax."

Agricultural Convention.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Agricultural Convention was formally opened to-day with an address by Commissioner Loring. Dr. T. C. Abbott, of the Michigan Agricultural College, was elected temporary president. The permanent organization was as follows: President, Hon. George B. Loring, and vice-presidents from all the States represented. Prof. Wiley, of the Indiana State College, read a paper on "The Relation Between Science and Industry and Art." The entire afternoon was devoted to discussing this paper.

PERSONS prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty, by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. The best article in the market.

Freshets in Virginia.

PETERSBURG, January 23.—Freshets prevail in the Appomattox and Roanoke rivers and are causing considerable damage to property.

FOR five cents, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., will send colored samples of all colors of Diamond Dyes, with directions.

THE COTTON SHOW.

Senator Garland's Bill to Encourage the Holding of the Great Exposition in 1884.

War Claims Favorably Reported—In the Committee Rooms—Proceedings in Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—When the Senate was called to order to-day, Senator Butler [S. C.] was the only senator present. The Vice-President said: "The senator from South Carolina will come to order." After prayer, Senator Butler moved a call of the Senate.

COTTON EXPOSITION.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL INTRODUCED TODAY BY SENATOR GARLAND.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Senator Garland's bill to encourage the holding of a cotton exposition in 1884 provides that the exposition be held at the time and place to be designated by the executive committee of the National Cotton Growers' Association, under the management of a board of thirteen persons, to be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the association and subscribers to the expenses of the exposition, who are to co-operate with the board of commissioners, consisting of one from each State and Territory, to be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the governor of the State or Territory. The title of the exhibition is to be "The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition."

IN THE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

WAR CLAIMS—THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—POLYGAMY—ADULTERATED TEA.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The House Committee on War Claims to-day authorized Mr. Houk to report the bill authorizing the payment of claims reported by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department under the Fourth of July claims act. The bill includes 1447 claims, representing in round numbers $298,000, of which Tennessee will receive about $190,000, Kentucky $33,000, Indiana nearly $20,000, West Virginia nearly $19,000 and Maryland about $14,000.

John Harmon, the veteran lobbyist, testified this morning before the Bailey investigating committee that he