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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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We invite the attention of our members of Congress to a communication elsewhere published, in which the writer, who is a physician of repute and standing, regrets the very small appropriation of the present Congress for the maintenance of the Army Medical Museum and Library. The APPEAL agrees with Dr. Smith as to the usefulness of these institutions, and hopes Congress may be induced to reconsider its vote and increase the sum to an amount nearly equal to that asked for by the officers who conduct and manage them. The members from this State are respectfully asked to give the matter their attention.

The attention of the members of the Legislature is called to the proceedings of a meeting of the Memphis bar, held yesterday, at which a committee of some among its ablest members was appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature for enactment, providing that the governor appoint special judges so as to keep five on the Supreme bench permanently until the docket is cleared. Such a bill, we understand, has been prepared, and will, as the meeting directed, be placed in the hands of Col. Josiah Patterson, who will explain its necessity to his colleagues, and we hope be able to convince the House that it is the best measure yet devised for the relief of the overburdened docket of our highest court. Dr. Porter will take charge of the bill in the Senate.

We are very happy to be able to say that the call made by the APPEAL for subscriptions in aid of the widow of the murdered man, Winberg, has already been responded to by a few persons, leading us to hope that others will follow the good example until something handsome is realized. Mrs. Winberg is, we understand, in utterly destitute circumstances—she and her little children—so that prompt help is needed to keep the wolf from the door. Her bread-winner was taken from her so suddenly as to leave her without the means of living, hence this urgent appeal by the APPEAL, which has never appealed to the people of Memphis in vain. Subscriptions, no matter how small, will be received at our counting-room by Mr. White, business manager, and promptly forwarded to the broken-hearted mother.

We publish this morning as an answer to the croakers who are injuring the Taxing-District by denying its progress and growth, and asserting that capital is leaving it, a list of the manufacturing enterprises chartered since 1880, and which are among the most prosperous in the South. There are nineteen of them, with each a paid-up capital all the way from $50,000 to $150,000, aggregating perhaps $2,000,000. The Pioneer Cotton Mill, only two years in existence, makes of itself an exhibit that would sufficiently refute this statement of the desertion of capital, but the other eighteen companies reinforce the vigorous looking figures which it furnishes, an array that encourages others to embark in cotton manufactories as affording the very best promise of returns for capital. This list of nineteen manufacturing companies organized since January, 1880, speaks trumpet-tongued for the future of the city, and, coupled with the great elevator, the completion of the Chesapeake railroad and the rapid construction of the Kansas City, the Holly Springs and the New Orleans railroads, ought to prove that Memphis is making gigantic strides in spite of the croakers, and that her future does not demand the destruction of the Taxing-District government, to which this growth is mainly due.

The growth of the domestic manufactures of the United States since 1850 has been enormous. In that year the total of their value, including fisheries and the products of the mines, was, according to the census, $1,019,106,616. In 1870 the total value of products for all the establishments of manufacturing industry, gas excepted, in each of the States and Territories, was 4,232,325,442. In 1880 the value, as returned in census bulletin No. 302, is $5,369,967,706. The increase in the value of the manufactured products in ten years has reached the enormous sum of $1,137,312,264. The production of the immense aggregate above stated gave employment to 2,207,197 men and 551,753 women, or 2,758,950 persons. "Each of these, it is safe to assume," says the New York *Economist*, "is maintained on an average two and a half other individuals, making the whole number of persons supported by manufactures 9,586,325, or nearly one-fifth of the whole population. This was exclusive of the number engaged in the production of many of the raw materials, and of food for the manufacturers; in the distribution of their products, such as merchants, clerks, draymen, mariners, the employes of railroads, expresses and steamboats; of capitalists, various artistic and professional classes, as well as carpenters, bricklayers, painters and the members of other mechanical trades not classed as manufacturers. It is quite safe to assume that one-third of the whole population is supported, directly and indirectly, by manufacturing industry."

The New York *Post-Nation*, a newspaper of great influence and acknowledged ability, has for some time been discussing the question of Southern homicides much in the same Phariaical spirit as the English press discuss agrarian outrages in Ireland. The *Nation* takes on a top-loftical disposition and swells with the "I am holier-than-thou" spirit. It will not see that a murder at the South is a crime just as it would be at the North or the West, and that the motive does not lessen or increase it. Before a jury of twelve unprejudiced men the fact that one well-to-do man of intelligence kills another in a business dispute or for an attempt at his social degradation would weigh just as much evidence tending to his innocence or guilt—no more, no less. In the sight of God, the homicide thus charged would be no worse than that of similar crimes at the North prompted by revenge, or by a purpose to rob. Every such crime is to be deplored, and the more intelligent the murderer the more his crime is to be regretted. "Thou shalt not kill" cannot be too earnestly pressed upon the attention of the public. Behind these words lies the sacredness of life. Leaving the *Post-Nation* to the enjoyment of its position, let us say in all earnestness that there is a great deal of truth, as Prof. Hodge, of Virginia, admits, in what it says. Life is held too cheaply at the South, as it is at the West, and the tendency to kill is too strong. Here in Memphis it was at one time as bad; indeed, for a season after the war was worse than at most points at the South; but Recorder Pat Winters, Judge Flippin, and after these Judge Horrigan and Dr. Porter, by inflexibly enforcing the law against carrying concealed weapons, put a stop to it, and now homicides in Shelby county are few and far between, and nearly all of them might be classed among the lowest forms of deliberate crime by professional criminals. If the judges of the several counties throughout the South would as fearlessly and thoroughly enforce the law against carrying pistols, knives or other concealed weapons as Judge Horrigan does the homicidal mania would soon cease, and the press of the South would be able to turn back the tide of public opinion upon the North and West for the ease with which criminals there go unpunished and morality is defied in high places.

CHALMERS

And Chandler, the Man He Assists in Persecuting the People He Wants to Represent in Congress,

Knew from the First There Was No Case Against the Men They Summoned to the Federal Court at Oxford.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., January 27.—The grand jury of the recent term of the Federal Court, at Oxford, was composed of thirteen negroes and five white men, not one of whom at the last election voted for Manning. That which might have been inferred from its composition it verified by all its acts. It summoned before it and examined a vast number of witnesses concerning alleged election frauds on the part of Democrats, but not one witness was summoned or examined concerning alleged frauds on the part of either Greenbackers, Republicans or Independents. As an illustration of the manner in which they proceeded, a certain telegraph operator was summoned to appear before them, and was ordered by the court to bring with him all copies of the dispatches sent or received by him which related in any manner to the recent election. In compliance with this order he brought with him all the dispatches sent by either party during the campaign, but while the jury called for and carefully examined all those sent or received by Democrats, they neither called for nor examined a single dispatch of Chalmers, or of any of his supporters. We cite this fact as a single example only of the rule the jury adopted, and to which they strictly adhered from the beginning to the end of their investigations. Although Chalmers and his followers have been charged time and again by the press and the people with fraud, intimidation, and the open practice of all manner of corruption, both during the campaign and upon the day of election, yet the grand jury failed to investigate any of these charges. A large number of true bills were found, and many gentlemen were indicted for crimes against the election laws. But not one of these was indicted for a supporter of Chalmers; each and every man indicted was a Democrat—an avowed and active supporter of Manning.

Yet with all the machinery of the law in the hands of prosecutors predetermined to convict—with grand and petit juries which were the mere creatures of the district attorney, and this officer himself the most bitter and unscrupulous of partisans—with a marshal and a host of deputies zealous in the cause—with an assistant district attorney appointed by the Department of Justice for the purpose of prosecuting his own cases, and with a judge, who, though an honest and upright man, is a strong opponent of Democracy—with everything, in fact, that they could desire, the authors of these prosecutions have not been able to convict a single Democrat—not one of all these defendants has been found guilty of any offense whatever against either the State or Federal laws. Furthermore, not one of these defendants, in order to secure his acquittal, took refuge behind any legal technicality. The records of the court show that, in every instance, the government failed utterly to produce even the shadow of a *prima facie* case against the parties indicted.

Why, then, were these prosecutions ever instituted? Can Chalmers's inner sta be subserved by such a lamentable failure on his part to establish the charges he has so lavishly made, "with all the tawdry finery of his rhetorical extravagance," against his political opponents? A failure all the more disgraceful to him, as he controlled the machinery for conviction; and all the more triumphant to them, as their only armor was their naked innocence. Was Chandler and the thirteen negroes and five white Radicals, forming his grand jury, deceived by the witnesses which came before them? Is it possible that old criminal lawyers like Chalmers and Chandler would not know before they went to trial the nature and scope of the evidence which they had it in their power to produce?

The solution of the problem raised by these questions becomes plainer the more these cases in all their bearings are studied and understood. Both Chalmers and Chandler knew from the beginning that no evidence whatever existed against any of the defendants; they did not institute these prosecutions with the hope of obtaining a single conviction upon the merits of any of the cases tried; their object was twofold, and was one which the guilt or innocence of the parties did not affect in the least. This object was, first—to carry out the plan of Chalmers, plainly implied in every speech he made during the canvass. This threat was to indict in the Federal Court all those who had taken part in the election, and then by put them to all the expense and trouble in his power. The effect of this attempt at intimidation was that a large number of voters, who, in times past, had been maliciously dragged before this court, and nearly ruined in consequence, absolutely refused to have anything to do with the election—not even deigning to go to the polls to vote. And, second—to influence the result of the Manning-Chalmers contest in the Forty-eighth Congress, mainly by manufacturing public opinion based upon a false premise of extended facts, which it is hoped will in fluence that body to admit Chalmers. As a part of this scheme, the Radical organs throughout the country, which supported Chalmers in the late campaign, are all publishing highly sensational reports of the action of the Federal grand jury, which are calculated in the highest degree to deceive and mislead the public. As an illustration of these reports, the Washington *Republican*, the organ of the Star-route thieves, published on the 17th instant a communication from Oxford, entitled, "A Whole Batch of Mississippi Statesmen Indicted," and it is remarkable that in a space so small such an amount of misrepresentation and falsehood could be contained. Among other statements of a like character, it represents that in Tallahatchie county, on election day, a number of mounted men, armed with Winchester rifles, rode up to the polling-places, and by "force of this kind of ballot" prevented a legal election "in the entire western part of this county." The very day after this communication was published in the *Republican* a dispatch from Oxford to Col. Manning was received in Washington, and published in the *Post*, which stated that all the defendants from Tallahatchie county had been acquitted.

The following abstract of the evidence in this Tallahatchie case—the United States vs. E. L. Sturtevant, *et al*—will reveal the amount of truth contained in the above statement of the *Republican's* correspondent. Some time before the 7th of November last, the smallpox became epidemic at Graball and vicinity in this county, and Dr. Hyer, one of the members of the State Board of Health, visited this precinct and placed it under quarantine. A meeting of the citizens of the place was held, to discuss the situation and institute all possible measures to prevent the spread of the disease. This meeting was composed of persons of all shades of political opinion, and no one thought for a moment of the political effect of any action they might take. At this meeting, both white and black—Democrat, Republican, and Greenbacker—resolved without a dissenting voice to maintain strictly the quarantine, and not to allow a public meeting or gathering of any kind to be held until the danger was passed and the quarantine ended. A committee, composed of men of all parties, was appointed to carry out and enforce, if necessary, this resolution. So far there had been no trouble whatever; but on the day of election a scheming Radical by the name of Turner, who lived two miles distant and altogether outside of the precinct, collected a band of negroes and attempted to enter the quarantined territory for the purpose, as he said, of holding an election there. Turner and his party were met by the Graball committee, which refused to allow them to enter. Turner and his band of negroes then left, and no more was thought of the affair until the grand jury at Oxford indicted all the Democrats on the committee which refused to allow Turner to break the quarantine, and summoned all the Republicans and Greenbackers on the same committee to appear as witnesses for the government. And this, be it remembered, was done at the instigation of a district attorney, "who, if he knows his own heart, is incapable of persecuting any man on account of his politics!" E. L. Sturtevant and his five co-defendants were charged with preventing the holding of an election at the Graball box. The case was tried by jury and all the defendants were acquitted. Yet this, and the other cases of which we have given an account, are all the foundation in existence for scores of highly-wrought tales of election outrages, such as that of the Washington *Republican's* Oxford correspondent. It is difficult to treat with calmness such falsehoods as these; yet we are consoled by a firm belief in the truth of the old metaphor, that a lie, though it has wings and can fly far and wide, has no legs and cannot stand.

ZORAS.

STARKVILLE, MISS.

Failure of One of the Best Citizens Who Could Not Make an Assignment.

Special to the Appeal.]

STARKVILLE, January 29.—T. J. Price, dealer in general merchandise, had his entire stock attached yesterday. His liabilities have not as yet been fully ascertained, though enough has been learned to know that the stock of goods will not pay anything like his indebtedness. Mr. Price, for several days past, had been trying to make an assignment, but from some cause could not make satisfactory arrangements. He is one of our best citizens, and his failure is greatly regretted by the whole community. His largest creditors, we are informed, are Louisville merchants.

JUDITH ELLEN FOSTER,

Author of the "Constitutional Amendment Manual," Coming to Lecture in Memphis.

The expression, "all interested in the cause of temperance," we would naturally suppose included all interested in good order, decency, respectability and the general welfare of mankind, which few will be found so reckless as to assert is not largely dependent upon the suppression of the great and growing evil of drunkenness. To all such, then, be they who they may, it is our pleasant duty to announce the near prospect of a visit from one of those rare women who, as organizers and lecturers, have infused such a spirit of vitality in the temperance movement North as to send terror and dismay into the ranks of the enemy.

As a gifted woman and a power in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the name of Judith Ellen Foster, of Iowa, is familiar to every one in that section of the country fortunate enough to claim her as its own unique production, and the temperance workers of Tennessee have cause to felicitate themselves upon the good fortune that has turned her steps in this direction.

Mrs. Foster will lecture in Memphis between the 14th and 19th of February. It is to be hoped that her audiences will be of a character to show our own appreciation of intellectual superiority combined with a womanly zeal in a cause that appeals direct to the heart of every true woman in the land.

This gifted woman has been lecturing in Philadelphia to crowded audiences, and will in the near future fill engagements in all the Southern States. Her husband (the law partner of his most remarkable spouse) will accompany her to Memphis. Mrs. Foster is the author of the *Constitutional Amendment Manual*, and as the dedication thereof epitomizes her own career to a certain extent, we venture to quote it entire: "To the dear husband, at whose suggestion I began my work in the study and practice of the law, on the platform and in association with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and whose hearty co-operation and approval have been a source of encouragement and support, and to my beloved sons, who, to the measure of their opportunity, have shared with me the privations and joys; to these three, who minister at our blessed home altar, do I dedicate these thoughts of my brain, with the prayer that, always as now, their shibboleth may be for God and home and native land."

It is to be hoped that a visit and lecture from this earnest and successful worker in the good cause may have permanent results in inspiring those among us, who (with all the desire in the world to do good) are accomplishing so little, for lack of organized effort, with a full appreciation of the value of system and unity in the tremendous undertaking to which they have committed themselves.

Further notice of the time, place and subject of Mrs. Foster's lecture will be given in due season, to insure a full attendance upon what we can safely predict will prove an intellectual feast of a very high order.

THE CORN SQUEEZE

On January Options at Chicago Given Up by the Manipulators.

CHICAGO, January 29.—The case of J. B. Lyon & Co. against the alleged manipulators of the corner in January corn came up today on a motion to dissolve the injunction. After argument the case went over. It is stated that one element in the heavy drop in the price of January corn this afternoon was the settlement of long line shorts by David Dows & Co. at 66@66½c. The *Times* will say: "The squeeze on January corn allowed by those engineering it culminated today. January options opened at 65c, and during the regular session of the Board of Trade sales and settlements were made at 66@66½c. On the afternoon call, however, the first sales were made at 65c. From this figure prices dropped, under large sales amid considerable excitement, to 58c, and closed at 57⅞@58c. Having succeeded in forcing a settlement, all short trades outstanding except contracts affected by the Lyon injunctions, the clique concluded it was unnecessary to continue longer the manipulation and decided to unload. On call its brokers managed to sell 285,000 January corn, and also, it is believed, a large amount of February, March and May, which it had been forced to purchase from time to time. Transactions in corn on call reached an unusual aggregate. Based on Saturday's closing figures, the decline amounted to 10½c January, 2½c February, 1½c March, ½c May. It is stated this evening that the clique has its cash corn, to the amount over 2,000,000, already sold for February, and will deliver to buyers the first of the month."

New Rule of the Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, January 29.—The Board of Trade has adopted a rule which prohibits members from trading outside the regular hours, or outside the board trade and call board. The object is to prevent them from trading in bucket shops or on curbstone.

UNDER THE BAN.

A Letter of Condemnation of the German Catholic Society of St. John.

WHEELING, January 29.—A letter of condemnation from the Rt. Rev. John J. Kain, bishop of Wheeling, against the Knights of St. John, a German Catholic society, was read in all the Catholic churches yesterday, ordering all Catholics to withdraw from the society before March 1st, under ban of ex-communication. Last September the diocesian synod at its meeting in this city, passed a statute forbidding round dances and the sale of beer at entertainments by Catholic societies, and a pastoral letter was issued ordering all Catholic societies to enroll themselves as such and submit their constitution for approval by January 1st; all not doing so to be denied privileges accorded regular Catholic societies. The Knights of St. John did not obey the order, and on last Tuesday night gave a ball at which beer was sold and round dancing indulged in to test the matter. As much excitement had been created among German Catholics, the reading of the letter to-day was the result. Whether members of the order will withdraw or defy the episcopal authority is a mooted question. Many of them talk defiantly now, and the German press characterizes the action of the bishop as an outrage upon the freedom of the German members of his church.

PRAIRIE FIRES

Doing Great Damage in West and Northwest Texas.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Advices from Colorado City, Tex., say: Prairie fires are doing great damage in West and Northwest Texas. The stock range and slaughter range especially suffering. A large amount of stacked hay, for feeding, has also been destroyed. One of the fires was started by sparks from a locomotive, while the others are said to have been set by malicious persons.

A Word to Mothers.

You will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the child is suffering during the teething period from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it. Price 25 cents a bottle. For sale everywhere.

THE TENTH CENSUS.

Gen. Walker's Plan for Bringing the Work to a Close—Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Yet

Needed to Complete the Job—The Debate on the Tariff Continued in Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Marquis of Lorne attended St. John's Episcopal church yesterday morning. He was subsequently entertained at dinner by Gen. Sherman.

THE ARMY.

PROVISIONS OF SENATOR LOGAN'S BILL—PAY INCREASED.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Senator Logan's army bill provides, among other things, that the number of enlisted men in the army, including the engineer battalion (520 men) hospital stewards, and 1000 Indians scouts, shall not exceed 30,000; increases the pay of privates from $13 to $16 per month, and non commissioned officers and subalterns in proportion; allows commissioned officers to employ privates as servants, first obtaining their consent and the consent of the commanding officer, and provides that the pay of a private in such a case shall be deducted from the pay of the officer.

THE CENSUS.

GEN. WALKER'S PLAN FOR CLOSING UP THE WORK.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The plan of Gen. Walker to complete the tenth census contemplates the reduction of the volume of reports upon special topics from 11,000 to 8000 pages. Gen. Walker adds: "All reports not already printed are in a fair state of progress. Acting-Superintendent Seaton and his third chief clerk are prostrated, one is dead, another gone South and a third upon the verge of most distressing disability." Gen. Walker resumes charge of the census, and if granted the necessary money, says he will bring the whole business to a close the current calendar year. The expense of this census will be about nine and a half cents per head of population, against nine cents in the ninth census. An appropriation of $200,000 will be enough to complete the work.

SUPREME COURT.

A COUPLE OF IMPORTANT DECISIONS RENDERED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court to-day in which the question of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Kentucky, moved to quash an indictment of murder against his client for the reason that the grand jury which found it was selected from a list of a State law from white exclusively, in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal constitution. The State Court of Appeals sustained the ruling, but to-day's decision reverses it, holding that the motion to quash should have been granted, for the reason that the State twice enacted laws inconsistent with the fourteenth amendment. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

The Supreme Court also rendered a decision to-day in which it is held that the law of Alabama, prohibiting miscegenation, is not in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the constitution or with the civil rights legislation founded on it, for the reason that it applies the same punishment to both offenders, white and black, without discrimination.

CONGRESSIONAL

BELMONT'S REMARKS ON THE TREATY—BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—*House.*—Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred; also a number of privilege reports submitted, among the latter one by Mr. Belmont [N. Y.] from the Foreign Affairs Committee, being his own minority opinion regarding the resolution recently reported to the House by the committee providing conditionally for the termination of the treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian government. Mr. Belmont submits a resolution that there are grave objections to interference by Congress with the treaty making power. He reviews the proceedings before the House committee and shows that the exiles complained of in connection with the treaty are not due to the fact that the consular and customs officers administering the law have been incompetent or corrupt. He says that evidence goes to show that the reason this treaty there has been perpetrated some of the most colossal frauds against the revenue of the United States government. In conclusion, Mr. Belmont submits a resolution authorizing the President to institute an immediate inquiry respecting the alleged frauds, and report the result to Congress, and suggests that notice to King of the Hawaiian Islands respecting the wish of the United States to terminate the treaty be withheld until the President responds to the resolution of inquiry.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the Buchanan-Manning contested case from Mississippi, declaring neither one entitled to the seat. Mr. Collins submitted the views of the minority, granting the contestant leave to withdraw papers without prejudice. Laid over. Mr. Deering, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the sale of timber on the Menomee lands of Wisconsin. House calendar.

At 12:10 o'clock the House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the tariff bill.

A number of amendments were offered, but none of importance adopted. A lively debate ensued on an amendment offered by Mr. White [Ky.] in regard to the whisky interests, which, however, was rejected, and the House adjourned shortly afterward.

Senate.—Senator Ingalls presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas asking for the establishment of a soldiers' home on the Fort Riley military reservation.

Senator Walker [Ark] presented Senator Garland's credentials of re-election. Filed. A brief executive session was held, during which a large number of nominations were confirmed.

The doors were reopened shortly after 12 o'clock, when consideration of the tariff was resumed.

The debate was continued up to 9:30 p. m., when a vote disclosed the fact that there was not a quorum present and the Senate adjourned.

CAPITAL BRIEFS.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Senate Appropriations committee completed the army bill to-day, adding $800,000 to the amount appropriated by the House bill.

The hearing in the Star-route cases was continued to-day.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the names of a number of Western postmasters.

The State Department made a formal request on the Canadian authorities for the return of Hall, of New Jersey, a fugitive.

The President will give a state dinner to the justices of the Supreme Court Thursday, and his first public reception to-morrow evening.

Mr. Butterworth expects to have a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow on the bonded warehouse extension bill, now on the Speaker's table.

The First National Bank of Wellington, O., with a capital of $100,000, and the First National Bank of Coney Grove, Tex., with a capital of $50,000, have been authorized to commence business.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day to give the widow of DeLong a pension of $50 a month. Mr. Morrison also introduced a bill providing a penalty of $50 for defacing the marks upon barrels.

The court *en banc* heard the application of John J. Key for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to pay him a share of the moneys received from Mexico under the award by the Mexican Mixed Claims Commission.

Mr. De Motte, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to-day reported to the House adversely the Folger letter and other communications relative to the Brickwell dock property at Chicago. This virtually disposes of the question. The report went to the private calendar.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that under the law regulating the allotment of lands to the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, every Indian woman married to an alien white man, and having children by him, must be regarded as the head of the family, and is therefore entitled to an allotment of eighty acres of land.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city have baggage express and carts go him, and stop at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot. Four hundred and fifty elegant rooms, fitted up at an expense of $1,000,000, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse-cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

WEEKLY CLEARINGS.

The Exhibit the Most Unfavorable Yet Presented.

BOSTON, January 27.—The *Post* says: The following table shows the total gross exchanges at the twenty-five leading clearing-houses of the United States for the week ending January 27th:

New York	$726,041,941	Kansas City	$4,577,709
Boston	68,837,941	Cleveland	2,155,862
Philadelphia	67,757,302	Indianapolis	1,761,400
Chicago	38,067,400	Hartford	1,673,200
Cincinnati	18,100,000	Memphis	1,377,150
St. Louis	16,237,700	New Haven	1,155,745
New Orleans	13,005,568	Portland	908,748
Baltimore	12,066,577	Peoria	859,525
San Francisco	9,459,859	Worcester	778,318
Pittsburg	9,978,030	Springfield	746,963
Milwaukee	7,205,000	Lowell	605,076
Louisville	7,388,757	Syracuse	434,167
Providence	4,625,100		
Total			$1,012,367,951
Outside of New York			274,305,010

The exhibit, if anything, is more unfavorable than any we have presented for some time past, the figures showing a falling off both as compared with those of last week and with those of the corresponding week last year. Trade throughout the country is dull, and doubts as to the action of Congress with respect to tariff legislation is having a retarding influence nearly everywhere upon the movement of business.

Curcilable Substitutes.

The unparalled success of Simmons Liver Regulator has stimulated unscrupulous individuals to issue imitations and substitutes, which, being totally unlike the genuine in their effect and composition, are calculated to injure the well-earned remedial reputation of Simons Liver Regulator—a purely vegetable medicine, containing no mineral poison, manufactured by a chemical process and by improved apparatus originated and only used by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

Caught in a Snow Slide.

DENVER, January 29.—The *Tribune's* Gunnison special says: "Yesterday two miners, Lawler and Owen, were caught in a snow slide near Irwin, and carried several hundred yards down the side of the mountain. Owen, who had a long pole used in snowshoeing, succeeded in making a hole through the snow, thus enabling him to breathe until his comrade was dug out. A large party of miners late at night found Lawler dead.

NOAH NABBED.

Smith, the Absconding Deputy Collector of Customs at Memphis, Captured at Chicago—His Story.

Murdered by His Wife—A Swindler Brought to Grief—A Girl Shoots Her Brother-in-Law.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Noah D. Smith, special deputy surveyor of United States customs at the port of Memphis, Tenn., was arrested here charged with embezzling funds to the amount of $5000 or $6000. It is alleged that he collected dues from seamen for the Marine Hospital Fund and converted it to his own uses. Smith says he is but $325 short, and that this sum was not embezzled, but simply overdrawn, he intending to make it good.

Attacked by a Convict.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 29.—Will Ward, son of Zeb Ward, lessee of the Arkansas penitentiary, while bringing in a train load of convicts Sunday from the penitentiary farm, was attacked by a convict named Green, who struck him two blows on the head with a singletree. To-night Ward is in a precarious condition.

Died by His Own Hand.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Stewart Dallas, the forger who cut his throat, died to-day.

Killed Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 29.—Chas. E. Vinton, a well-known hotel clerk, killed himself yesterday.

Arrested for Disturbing the Salvation Army.

PITTSBURG, January 29.—Thirty-two persons were arrested last night for disturbing a meeting of the Salvation Army, in progress in Alleghany City.

Killed Her Brother-in-Law.

BOSTON, January 29.—Elizabeth Wessells, aged fourteen, killed her brother-in-law, Henry Fasshauer, a dissipated fellow separated from his wife. Fasshauer visited his wife and quarrelled with her little brother, and while abusing him was shot dead.

Jewelry Store Burglarized.

SEDALIA, MO., January 29.—Burglars, about 6 o'clock last night, entered Addor's jewelry store while the proprietor was at supper. The safe had been left unlocked and the robbers got away with jewelry and watches valued at $500, and about the same amount in cash. Entrance was made through the rear of the store.

Murdered by His Son.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Robert Williams, an old negro who had a fine farm well stocked, was murdered by his son, sixteen years old, near Chapel Hill, Tex., two or three nights ago. The boy confessed to the act, and said he was urged to commit it by his stepmother, in order that they might get possession of the property. The son and step-mother are in jail.

A Boxing-Match Off.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Chief-of Police Walling this afternoon issued orders to the force to prevent the sparring match between Mace and Slade, set down for to-night.

Later.—Mace and Slade did not box to-night. They were arrested at the hotel under a warrant charging them with "about engaging in a prize fight." As they were to meet for gate-money a great crowd gathered about the Madison Square Garden, but the police permitted no one to enter. Harry Hill gave bail for the pugilists, and they passed the evening at his place, denouncing the authorities.

Murdered by His Wife.

ATHENS, MICH, January 29.—In Bath township, Chester county, Friday night, Daniel McCarthy, a farmer, was shot and instantly killed by his wife. The parties have lived unhappily for some years, often coming to blows. The disagreement of Friday arose from the wife's determination to administer medicine other than that prescribed by the attending physician to one of her children. The child's illness continued to grow worse until she was supposed to be dying. While Clark was endeavoring to restore her to consciousness his wife got a revolver from an adjoining room and deliberately shot her husband through the back. The murderess was arrested immediately afterward.

A Swindler Brought to Grief.

CHICAGO, January 29.—A man giving his name as W. G. Dickey, claiming to have escaped from the Newhall House fire with severe injuries, was arrested here yesterday. It appears that he bought a number of bills of goods, to the value of several thousand dollars, from wholesale houses Saturday, and in payment presented checks on the First National Bank of Crookston, Minn. It is discovered that he is not the man whom he represented himself to be, and who has a store in Minneapolis. He is held without a definite charge pending the discovery as to the value of the checks given. A telegram was received from Milwaukee asking the police to hold him, as it is believed that he is the man who fraudulently collected money there as a Newhall House sufferer. The prisoner says he did not intend to take the goods, but played the merchant in order to get drunmers to take him around the city and show him the sights.

THE FAT BOY

Gives His Views on Langtry—A St. Louis Critic Gets Huffy.

The "Phat Boy" called at the APPEAL office last night. He has been for the past ten years "The Guide of the St. Lawrence," and is that capacity has made a few pleasant for everyone. The "Phat Boy's" real name is E. F. Babbage. He has just arrived from St. Louis, and the local man of the APPEAL "quizzed" him a bit about Gebhardt and Langtry. He said that Freddie had decidedly the best of it in St. Louis; that he was a very handsome, unobtrusive fellow, who was cultivating an elder down manner. The "Phat Boy" said that the *Globe-Democrat* had decided to "make it heavy" for Mrs. Langtry, and accordingly Cunningham was turned loose. The regular critic of the paper wrote a decent article about the Jersey Lily, treating her as a lady. It was suppressed and Cunningham's put in. The result was the resignation of the regular critic and his immediate employment on one of the other papers. The "Phat Boy's" explanation of Freddie's relation with Mrs. Langtry was that "he is simply a fool, who is lured on to make an ass of himself by Mr. Abbey in order to advertise the English beauty. Abbey tried to get young Gould infatuated at first. Finally he hooked on to Gebhardt. It was simply a clever trick to boom business. The newspapers fell in with it. It goes, and if I were running her I would do the same thing." The "Phat Boy" then bowed his way out.

SMALLPOX IS CHATTANOOGA.

The Disease Now Thought to be Under Control.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., January 29.—Dr. J. P. Park, of the Knoxville Board of Health, returned yesterday from Chattanooga, where he succeeded in effecting mutual quarantine regulations between that town and Knoxville. All persons leaving either city for the other, must procure health certificates from the secretary of the Board of Health.

Dr. Park reports the smallpox in Chattanooga under control. There are now only sixty cases in the pesthouse in that town and no cases within the corporate limits. Only seven of these are dangerous cases, the others are either mild or convalescent. There has not been a case of smallpox reported in Chattanooga for four days.

We learn that during the epidemic there have been about 1000 cases of smallpox in Chattanooga and about 350 deaths. It has cost the city about $20,000. This statement is not given as official.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Robert H. May & Co.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 29.—Robert H. May & Co., carriages, harness and leather, have assigned. Assets and liabilities each $100,000.

Meyer Myers, Elberton, Ga.

AUGUSTA GA., January 29.—Meyer Meyers, of Elberton, general store, has assigned. Liabilities, $20,000; nominal assets, $28,000.

W. H. Dudley & Co.

NEW YORK, January 29.—W. H. Dudley & Co. give their liabilities at $134,000; actual assets, $82,000. The firm has branch houses in St. Louis and Baltimore.

Walker & Co., Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—Walker & Co., whisky dealers, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $35,000 to $40,000; assets unknown at present. The failure was in consequence of congressional agitation on the bonded period.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Manufacturing Establishment Burned.

ELKHART, IND., January 29.—Conn's band manufacturing establishment was burned to-day. Loss $50,000; insurance $22,000.

Shoe Factory Destroyed.

TAPLEYVILLE, MASS., January 29.—The shoe factory of Martin, Clapp & French and three residence were burned. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $80,000.

Piano Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Hazelton Bros.' piano manufactory, University Place, burned this morning. Loss, $110,000; insured.

ANOTHER ONE.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Behr Bros. & Co.'s piano factory was damaged by fire. Loss, $75,000.

THE GOAT AND THE BOY.

The goat stood by the bill-board
And he tore a yard or so
From the gay-p-colored bills which were
To advertise the show.
And as he chewed reflectively,
With a quiet, soulful joy,
Another person there appeared—
An unsuspecting boy.

He did not see the animal,
Which rampant doth appear
With fore feet on the oaken keg
Which holds the springtide beer;
But he gazed upon the posters
And his young heart filled with glee.
For his means would gain him entrance
To the upper gallery.

The caricorn, however,
Saw the boy and straightway he
Left his meal and hied him thitherward
With great velocity.
The boy went through the bill-board,
But the goat unmoved by that,
With placid mien stood still and ate
The boy's abandoned hat.

Meeting of Tennessee Bondholders in New York.

NEW YORK, January 29.—A large meeting of Tennessee bondholders adopted resolutions declaring that the people of the States demand the repeal of the eleventh article of the constitution as the best way to restore their good name and credit; that this meeting approves of the resolution introduced in Congress by Mr. Moore, of Tennessee, making provision for the repeal of article 11 and for the enforcement of the obligation of contracts; that the Senate be requested to act upon the resolutions, and the various exchanges be invited to co-operate in urging their passage.

Distressing Accident.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 29.—A distressing accident occurred this afternoon at the residence of Sandy Hopkins, a young man of respectability, near Westport. While Hopkins was engaged in cleaning a gun the weapon was accidentally discharged, and his wife, who was seated near him, was mortally wounded, the full force of the load striking her in the side, scattering her blood and brains upon the floor. Hopkins is a wealthy real estate owner, and belongs to one of the oldest families in the city.

A Couple of Incendiary Fires.

LITTLE ROCK, January 29.—Information has been received that the college building, in Evening Shade, Sharp county, was burned by an incendiary Thursday night. During the fire the postoffice in the town was robbed of several registered letters. Loss to the college, $6000. The same night, in Richmond, Little River county, Mills's Hotel and contents were destroyed. Loss, $5000.

The Fifteenth Senatorial Ballot in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, NEB., January 29.—The fifteenth ballot for United States senator today resulted: Tanyer, 22; Boyd, 18; Millard, 16; Saunders, 13; Cowin, 10; Manderson, 7; Stickel, 5; Carnes, 4; Morton, 3; Brown, 3; Crounse, 2; Lake, 2; Butler, 2; scattering, 5.

FARMERS wishing to be successful with sheep should guard them against exposure. But if in sheltering his sheep the farmer exposes himself and catches cold he must use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Terrific Wind-Storm at Denver.

DENVER, January 29.—A terrific wind-storm again visited the city at an early hour this morning. A dozen or more buildings were demolished, while many roofs were torn off and in some instances carried 250 feet.

No Smelting on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Quincy Herald.

John