PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : MARCH 5, 1884

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The month of February, compared with the preceding months, was quiet and uneventful as it respects business affairs. The past week, the New York *Chronicle* reports, was without essential change, but uncertainty, if not distrust, seems for the time to be widely prevalent. This was aggravated by exports of gold, indications that contingencies might arise which would force the Treasury, from scarcity of gold, to pay in silver. Still intelligent persons are aware that such an occurrence would at once bring forward, and a large part of the paper circulation, to a discount, such a possibility aroused a degree of anxiety that would exist but for the precarious position to which the continued coining of silver places our finances. A fire under ordinary circumstances may be controlled, but if there be gunpowder stored on the premises, then even a little blaze causes great consternation. So events that under the ordinary state of things would scarcely be known outside of financial circles become of importance, because of the present danger of silver circulating at 90 cents on the dollar, when it is well known that scarcity of gold or some occurrence tending to undermine public confidence, or bad policy at the public treasury might any week bring the dollar of silver and paper falling to a discount. Knowing that if the coining of $2,000,000 each month goes on, a great commercial calamity, sooner or later, will be the result, it is wonderful that the business public does not insist upon the cessation of minting dollars, public opinion forcing Congress to avert the danger, if it easily can. The *Chronicle* does not expect immediate disaster, but cautiously says there is no reason for anticipating that government will resort to silver payments, or, or until it is compelled to do so." Is everyone acquainted with currency law "knows that the event, if the coinage of silver continues, is as sure to happen as the sun is to rise, and the only question is this week only suggests how suddenly and in what shape it will come on the forces now in operation have worked out their legitimate results. Over $5,000,000 in gold have been withdrawn from the sub-treasury since February 21st, only a small portion of which is for shipment, the rest being now held in the bank vaults against checks which have been drawn in favor of customers, payable payable in gold and certified. This has been done from alarm caused by from a quarter to one-half of one per cent. paid for the privilege of calling gold at 101 for the remainder of the year. But this proceeding is premature, and the bidding for gold at a premium is sensational. The exchange market continues strong with an advance of the long rate, but the inquiry is sufficiently urgent to keep the sight rate close to the gold-exporting point, although at current figures a very small margin of profit is made by shipping gold. Money on call has not been affected by the unsettled feeling regarding gold, and the supply continues abundant. It should, however, the hoarding of gold continue, and that in the banks be held as special deposit and not counted as part of the reserve, the effect upon the market would be a contraction, and would be felt," so says the *Chronicle*. *Bradstreet's* points out that if the redemption of government issues be enlarged, gold will be exhausted and silver resorted to, which, in the form of a dollar, is rated at ninety-five cents. To approach that point would put gold at a premium; silver would be the standard, and would reduce fixed incomes, interest on bonds, except gold bonds and salaries and wages (15) per cent. The shipment of Saturday (Saturday) steamships, says *Bradstreet*, will be large; the supply of bankers' exchange is very limited; American securities are lower in London. The same authority reports the trade movement throughout the country as restricted less than the preceding three weeks. The army weather was, to some extent, the cause of this. The occurrence of the financial flurry that exists just when the spring trade is opening, is most unfortunate, but if we will continue to coin the objectionable silver dollars we must accept misfortunes, for they are of our own making.

SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING LIARS.

The various committees appointed during the past sixteen years to investigate Southern outrages may be properly called schools for the development of the talent they show. These committees have been nothing but hothouses to warm into life the gang of perjurers. They were hired in the interest of party, and Southern heart was fired the manner of it not whether truth was laid under falsehood made triumphant. They accompanied these committees but the dirty work of hunting witnesses and preparing the answers questions asked. The United Marshals who were robbing the Government and arresting innocent citizens on fabricated charges made for the purpose of securing their fees, were hunting up the liars and training them in the school of perjury, hoping to perpetuate the power which put them to steal from the government and to enrich themselves by arrest and persecuting the best men of the South. Sixteen years ago a Congressional committee made its appearance for the purpose of investigating the Memphis riots. A monster appeared before this committee who gloried in the euphonious name of Frances Thompson. This thing swore that she was outraged a dozen times on the night of the riots, and the committee and the Republican pimps of Memphis, whose business it was to hunt up perjurers, built a fountain of tears crammed with every lie, with sad hearts, they heard the horrible story of outra ed virtue, and the report which the committee made in regard to Frances Thompson's wrongs was the pathetic wail of broken hearts. It was enough to draw tears from a cenotaph and the monument erected to the memory of John Brown. The Northern people pitied the wrongs of this female angel as they cursed the Southern barbarians who had despoiled a fine woman of her maidenly purity. But marvelous to say that in a short time the immaculate Frances was accused of dragging a girl, of being the father of a child, was arrested, examined by a committee of physicians and pronounced a virgin in every respect. The perjured villain who had sworn as directed, and to the satisfaction of the Congressional committee, exchanged his hoops and skirts for men's apparel was placed on a chain-gang, and from day to day scribed under the gaze of the indignant thousands who had assembled to satisfy their curiosity, to see the vilest creature, the most stupendous liar and perjurer of modern times. It seems that this knave had some sensibilities left, and was seized with remorse, for so soon as freed from the chain-gang he hid his shame by seeking obscurity, and he remains were found in the suburbs of the city where he had died alone like a dog. Eliza Pinkston was a worthy imitator of Frances Thompson. She was trained in the Republican school for learning the art of perjury, and she was an apt pupil, for she swore to the most monstrous falsehoods. All these investigating committees have been nurseries for training liars, and as a matter of course a new brood of perjurers have been developed by Sherman's school recently opened at Danville. The colored witnesses have rivaled each other in the art of lying. Much of the testimony is positively grotesque in its wild exaggeration. The inflamed imaginations of these colored witnesses, aided by their total lack of veracity, conjure up pictures of the most astonishing description. One old negro sees 3000 white men, each with three guns, shooting at the colored folks, and hears them decree the utter extermination of the black race from the soil of Virginia. Another witness says he saw two white men loading 125 double-barreled shotguns, and making other diabolical arrangements for the election. Still another raised the number of guns to 500, and had the white men practicing with them. Another one of Sherman's witnesses was admitted to a place where 200 loaded pistols were lying on a counter ready for use in thinning out the colored vote. If half this were true, the white men of Danville must have spent most of their time and all their money in buying guns. Judging from the number of deadly weapons seen by furtive negroes in the stores, the old aunty might very well have seen three guns in each white man's hands. The same amount of perjury has been developed by the committee investigating the Copiah riots. Good men in all sections of the Union will rejoice when sectional hatreds no longer exist, for they have encouraged and given respectability to perjury. While these investigations manufacture liars and perjurers, they are without any compensating advantages. The riot at Danville appears to have been without political significance, for it was unpremeditated, and resulted from a sudden outburst of passion, and the Southern people are no more responsible for the lawlessness of Copiah county than they are for what has recently occurred at Hot Springs and in Ohio. An end will be put to these investigating committees, the schools for training perjurers, so soon as the Democratic party ascends to power, for then there will be an end to sectional hatreds and the people of all sections united in a common brotherhood.

THE ENGLISH IN THE SOUDAN.

Awhile ago the reader of the daily telegrams was informed that the English would not withdraw from Egypt at the time intended, in order that they might give it protection to keep it safe from invasion by El Mahdi. That formidable person was invading the Soudan, a possession of Egypt, but with him Egypt might pursue its own course, for with the Soudan the English would have nothing to do. Now we read of Chinese Gordon in the Soudan as agent for the English government, and the English under Gen. Graham taking cities from Egypt's enemies and fighting its battles. Many are asking how this great change of policy came about, and not fully understanding the reasons of the change, they do not fully apprehend the bearing of the Egyptian news that just now meets their eye every morning. A glance at the course of Egyptian affairs of late will make the matter understood by the readers of the APPEAL. England is not in the Soudan by her own wish; she has drifted there by circumstances, events have been more powerful than their own determinations. Before Arabi, who was fighting for his people's independence, was conquered at Tel-el-Kebir, El Mahdi had begun to seize territory in the Soudan; but amid the excitement of the war in Egypt little attention was paid to that land. The conquest of Egypt, and all that England had to do there would be lost, the debts due to Europe be lost also, and the Suez canal would be endangered. Other European nations began to reproach the English with inefficiency and want of spirit. In Parliament a proposition was made to pass a vote of censure upon Gladstone and his colleagues. The government was hedged in on every side; every civilized country was condemning their let-things-alone policy, and France desired to send troops to the Soudan if the English would not. To vain did the Ministry resist, their opponents in Parliament were goading and reproaching and condemning them every day. To withstand the feeling without and the pressure within the country was impossible. Troops were sent into the Soudan, and we see in the deliverance of El Teb and Tokar what the result is. Whether the English will now seek to vanquish El Mahdi as they did Arabi, or whether they will use diplomacy and allow him to reign Sultan of Kordofan, remains to be seen. To do the latter would be to give the prophet opportunity to spread his influence among the Arab tribes, and to arouse their religious fanaticism to the highest point. Thus he would give more trouble at a future day. He will have to be crushed and driven to hide himself in the far and impenetrable wilds of the desert, unless a vindicating bullet should strip him as once of his prophetical claims and of his life.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Contradictory Reports as to Gen. Graham's Future Movements—Causes of the Recent Crisis.

The Chief Events During the Past Five Years, Which Have Led to the Existing

Anomalous Condition of the Country—Lord Leitrim's Murderers—The British Parliament.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The Government's Egyptian Policy Discussed in the Commons.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Commons the Rt. Hon. Frederick Stanley, Conservative, gave notice of his intention to move that no supplies be granted the government until they made a full and explicit statement of their Egyptian policy. The Conservatives greeted this with loud cheers.

Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that no attempt would be made to relieve Kassalla, as it was believed the garrison could be withdrawn without difficulty.

LORD LEITRIM'S MURDERERS.

The Confession of Nellis, the Irish Informer.

LONDON, March 4.—Nellis, the Irish informer, who surrendered yesterday to the Greenock police, states that the murderers of the Earl of Leitrim were Patrick McLaughlin, a traveling Fenian, head center; Thomas Hunt and Michael McGenn. He says he heard McLaughlin confess that he had shot Lord Leitrim. The murder was planned in London. The last he knew of McLaughlin's movements was that he went to Dublin in 1882 and gave Carey two knives and £50 of the secret society's funds.

MINISTER HUNT'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services in the Presence of a Large Gathering.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The funeral services over the remains of Minister Hunt took place to-day at the American church in the presence of a large number of distinguished people, including the Russian Ministers, the diplomatic corps, court officials and many resident Americans. The services were conducted by an American clergyman and two assistants. The coffin, wrapped in the stars and stripes, was conveyed to the church in a hearse drawn by six horses. The services were very impressive. The coffin was laid in the vault of the church, where it will remain until arrangements are made for transporting it to the United States.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Gen. Graham Ordered to Return to Trinkitat to Await Orders.

LONDON, March 4.—Gen. Graham has been instructed to return to Trinkitat to wait further orders.

Not Ordered to Retire to Trinkitat.

LONDON, March 4.—The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of War, states that Gen. Graham has not been ordered to retire to Trinkitat as was rumored, nor been directed to attack Osman Digma.

The Egyptian Crisis.

For five years Egypt has been hurrying to the present anomalous condition of affairs. The causes are partly financial, partly religious and partly political. The following table shows the chief events that have occurred during this period in their chronological order:

February 26th—Dismissal of Nubar-Wilson Ministry.
June 26th—Deposition of Ismail.
September 8th—English and French Comptroller-General appointed.
1880.
April 4th—Appointment of Commission of Liquidation.
1881.
February 1st—Military riot at Cairo, headed by Arabi.
July—The False Prophet raises the standard of revolt in the Soudan.
September 9th—Arabi demands execution of political prisoners.
September 14th—Chef Pasha's Ministry formed.
September 16th—Colonel Arabi marches into the Square Abdin, demanding the dismissal of Cherif Pasha and the convening of the Notables.
December 23d—Meeting of notables.
1882.
February 24—New Ministry under Mahmoud Pasha Baroudi.
March 12th—M. de Blignieres, the French Comptroller-General, resigns.
May 13th—Sailing of British fleet for Alexandria.
May 26th—Resignation of Ministry.
June 11th—Riots at Alexandria.
June—The False Prophet captures and massacres 500 Egyptians under Yusuf Pasha.
July 11th—Bombardment of Alexandria.
July 30th—Dispatch of English troops to lower Egypt.
August 13th—Arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley.
September 13th—The False Prophet defeated at Tel-el-Kebir.
September 8th 14th—Town of El Obeid, capital of Kordofan, attacked three times by the False Prophet, who is finally repulsed with loss of 10,000 men.
September 13th—Defeat of Arabi at Tel-el-Kebir.
October 24th—Two battalions of Egyptian regulars and 500 Bashi-Bazouks, reinforcements sent to Kordofan, entirely destroyed.
October 31st—Lord Dufferin sent to Cairo to reorganize the government.
November 4th—One thousand Egyptians killed in a unsuccessful attempt to capture Suakim at Sara, in the Soudan.
December 2d—Arabi sentenced to exile.
December 31st—Lord Dufferin's reorganization scheme completed.
1883.
January 5th—Bara surrenders to the False Prophet.
January 15th—El Obeid surrenders unconditionally, and the False Prophet takes up his residence there.
February 26th—Abdel Kader enters Sennaar, after heavy fighting, with the False Prophet.
March 4th—Gen. Hicks arrives at Khartoum and takes command.
April 20th—Gen. Hicks defeats rebel force of 7000, in Sennaar, killing 500, including the False Prophet's Grand Vizier.
May 12th—The False Prophet defeated near Kashgil, and flies to Kordofan.
August 12th—Two thousand rebels attack Sinkat and are defeated.
September 8th—Gen. Hicks marches out of Khartoum with an army of 10,000 fighting men and 5000 camp followers.
September 9th—Gen. Hicks meeting out of Khartoum with an army of 10,000 fighting men and 5000 camp followers.
October 5th—Gen. Hicks starts from Duem for El Obeid.
November 3d-5th—The False Prophet defeats Gen. Hicks at Kashgasla, near El Obeid, and utterly destroys his army.
November 6th—Egyptians defeated at Tokar.
December 2d—Five hundred black troops and 200 Bashi-Bazouks sent out from Suakim to reconnoiter, and cut to pieces by the rebels, only fifty escaping.
December 18th—Baker Pasha leaves Cairo to take charge of Suakim.
1884.
January 9th—New Ministry formed under Nubar Pasha.
January 18th—Gen. "Chinese" Gordon dispatched to Egypt.
January 26th—Gen. Gordon leaves Cairo for Khartoum, as Governor-General of the Soudan.
February 9th—Baker Pasha defeated by rebels near Tokar, with a loss of 2000 men.
February 18th—Tewfik Bey endeavors to cut his way out of Sinkat with 600 followers, all of whom are killed by the rebels.
February 17th—Gen. Gordon arrives at Khartoum and assumes the direction of affairs.
February 21st—Tokar surrenders to the rebels, some of the native garrison escaping to Suakim.
February 29th—The rebels defeated Baker, near Trinkitat, by a force of 1000 British troops under Gen. Graham.

CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 4.—Princess Clotilde, the wife of Prince Napoleon, is dangerously ill.

THE HAGUE, March 4.—The lower house of the States-General has authorized the demonetization of 25,000,000 silver florins.

LONDON, March 4.—The steamer Bertha collided at Gibraltar with the Norwegian bark Amelia. Nine persons were drowned.

BERNE, March 4.—The Swiss police are searching the houses of Anarchists. The president of the Berne Anarchist Club has been arrested.

LONDON, March 4.—A great stagnation exists in the shipping interest on the Thames. Twenty-four vessels are idle and 1500 men are out of employment.

LONDON, March 4.—Extraordinary precautions are being taken to insure the safety of Buckingham Palace. The movements of persons found lurking about the neighborhood are closely watched.

LONDON, March 4.—In Tarragona, Spain, a shoemaker named Perez entered a cigar store for the purpose of robbing it. Meeting with resistance, he stabbed fatally an old woman and her two daughters and a servant.

LONDON, March 4.—Hong Kong advices of this date report that a collision had occurred between Chinese soldiers and Europeans at Shanghai. A small body of the former assaulted several of the latter, and wounded two with bayonets.

CORK, March 4.—Peter Jones, *alias* Burke, and Thomas McGinnies, arrested on suspicion, are unable to account for themselves, and it is thought probable they may be implicated in the recent dynamite outrages. Their photographs have been sent to the London police.

PARIS, March 4.—Paul de Cassagnac, Bonapartist, writes in *Le Motin* urging that Bonapartists and Royalists should unite with a view of effecting the downfall of the republic. Orleanists, and Orleanism, he says, are only different labels for the same sort of cordial.

LONDON, March 4.—The Craydon March meeting began to-day. The grand international hurdle race handicap was won by W. Gregory's gelding Cheerard by four lengths; Cannon's (formerly Lorillard's) Sachem second, and Lord Howe's Frenzy third. There were eleven starters.

LONDON, March 4.—Seventeen members of the crew of the Spanish bark Trinidad have landed at Liverpool. They report that the Trinidad, from Pensacola December 27th, for Gloucester, was abandoned by them, water-logged, February 28th. The captain and the remainder of the crew refused to quit the vessel.

LONDON, March 4.—An important meeting of British ship-owners was held to-day to consider proposed legislation affecting their interests. Members of Parliament deprecated hasty legislation in regard to merchant shipping. The sentiment of the meeting was embodied in a resolution which says: "The enormous interests involved demand that the proposed bill be referred to a select committee."

The Western Union Bounced in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The forcible taking possession yesterday of the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company by the Baltimore and Ohio, during which the fixtures and instruments of the Western Union were flung into the street under the direction of Howell Bros., tenants of the office, resulted in the arrest this morning of the assistant superintendent and an operator of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and Charles Howell, broker, upon warrants charging them with forcible entry and detainer.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* gives this straight pointer to the monopolists who are bolstering up their tottering hopes with talk of a protective tariff in the South: "The Southern States, with the exception of Louisiana, will instruct their delegates to Chicago on the tariff question. They will tell them in language that cannot be misunderstood that taxation must be reduced and that they will vote against any man for President who is not an earnest revenue reformer."

CINCINNATI *News Journal*: "They will not nominate Blaine. When the charge of the Mulligan letters is considered, when it is reflected that Mr. Blaine is liable to sunstroke, when it is pondered that Mr. Blaine could not engage in a bit of foreign negotiation between belligerents friendly to the United States without making disturbed borders and getting both friends into a state of war, when it is remembered that without getting the whole business involved in jobbery and scandal, and leaving, when it is remembered that Mr. Blaine has written a book, his party will go further and perhaps fare worse trying to fare better."

BROOKLYN *Eagle*: "'Pardon me, dear-est,' pleaded the fair-haired girl, as she stood on tiptoe to kiss her lover is rising young statesman of Colorado, 'promise me that you will not seek the nomination for President this year.' A shadow of pain and disappointment fell upon his Alpine brow, but he banished it with a smile and said pleasantly: 'I am an Ohio man. Marcurka McMullen, and my love for you is greater than my ambition. I promise you—provided John Sherman wants it.' Her face was radiant with joy, and as she withdrew her lips from his the sound was like the explosion of a ripe tomato against a board fence."

BOSTON *Advertiser*: "Mr. Green, a negro member of the Virginia Legislature, declares that he is never visited at his home by white men, and that he does not expect to visit him in either ladies or gentlemen's parlors. Mr. Green, he says, is like all other white people—he has no use for negroes except politically. This is presumably what Mr. Wise himself told Mr. Sherman's committee. The only question on which we need light is as to how and on what nights intelligent enough to be elected to the Legislature naturally confer with the white men of their party in the kitchen, as Mr. Wise says some do with him. What are Mr. Green's social relations, for example, with Senator Mahone, whose town he represents in the Legislature?"

BOSTON *Advertiser*: "Utah Democrats are reported to be in a state of mind because Fred. T. Caine, the Delegate to Congress from that Territory, has been made a member of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. The anti-Mormon Democrats in Utah protest that they regard with aversion Mr. Caine's politics, character and all its works. It will not prove to be a proof positive that a Democratic committee is given a place on the committee which is to manage in part the Democratic canvass. The resistance made by Democratic members of Congress to anti-polygamy legislation is a familiar part of the record by which Democrats stand or fall, and this latest exhibition of sympathy will disgust conservative Democrats and perhaps open the eyes of the country."

BOSTON *Globe*: "John Sherman and his party want a free vote and a fair count—but only in the South. Any thing like an interference with honest elections in the South arouses John Sherman to the highest pitch of virtuous indignation. It also deeply grieves that holy man, G. Frisbie Hoar, but we do not hear that Senator Hoar intends to visit New Jersey or Connecticut, to the talk came about me as about the only man in sight with a good word for the cause of honest and free ballots. The mention of my name has been so favorably received that I am pleased with it, though I am not crazy on the subject, nor have I ever been, especially since I spoke it. Still, I am not without reasons for believing that with the cordial and earnest support of our State something may come of it. Now that the thing has been so well talked up, I want the vote of the State delegation, and I think, under the circumstances, that it is fair to ask for it, and I ought to have it. If you think it is the proper thing to do, I want your assistance and co-operation in securing it. Please do what you can to make our matter sure, and let me know what you have to offer and what you can do. Write to your friends as I write you, and expect their help in the matter."

A PROMINENT politician, "just arrived in Washington from New York," says he interviewed Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, who intimated that he ought to have been nominated at Cincinnati in 1880, and that he would be acceptable to the nomination in 1884 would be acceptable to a majority of the Democratic party, including the rebels near Tokar, with a loss of 2000 men.

February 18th—Tewfik Bey endeavors to cut his way out of Sinkat with 600 followers, all of whom are killed by the rebels.

February 17th—Gen. Gordon arrives at Khartoum and assumes the direction of affairs.

February 21st—Tokar surrenders to the rebels, some of the native garrison escaping to Suakim.

February 29th—The rebels defeated general Baker, near Trinkitat, by a force of 1000 British troops under Gen. Graham.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

A Jealous Husband Murders His Wife and Three Small Children, and Finishes His

Bloody Work by Putting a Bullet Through His Own Heart—The Dwelling Fired

To Conceal the Evidence of the Horrible Deed—Two Wife-Murders—Shot and Killed.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Husband Murders His Wife and Three Small Children—Suicide of the Murderer.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 4.—A special from Delaplaine, Fauquier county, Va., says that on Sunday morning John Glascock, while in a fit of passion supposed to have been caused by jealousy, murdered his wife and three small children. After setting fire to his house he proceeded to the woods, half a mile distant, and shot himself through the heart. The fire in the house was discovered and extinguished before the bodies were consumed or much damage resulted.

Additional Particulars.

WARRENTON, VA., March 4.—News has been received of a terrible tragedy near Delaplaine, this county, Sunday. It seems the attention of the neighbors was called to the residence of John Glascock by the appearance of his house being on fire. When entered and the fire extinguished the body of his wife, son, aged seven years, a baby and a child between, were found dead and weltering in blood from pistol shots, one each in the wife and second and third child, and three in the oldest boy. Shortly afterward a shot was heard in the woods, a short distance off, and the body of John Glascock himself was recovered. The deduction is that he murdered his family, reloaded his revolver, fired his house to conceal the crime, and then killed himself as soon as its extinguishment told him his crime was revealed. He was a son of Thomas Glascock, who lives beyond the Fauquier lines in Loudon, but own more land in Fauquier, and pays more taxes in this county than any other one man. The wife of John Glascock was Miss Frazier, of Loudon, and of most respectable family. Glascock was given to drink, and it is believed was crazed by liquor.

Another Account.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following account of the Delaplaine county tragedy was obtained by a special reporter of the Associated Press: On Sunday last Jno. Glascock, a well-known and influential farmer of Delaplaine, Fauquier county, living near Delaplane Station, on the Virginia Midland railway, murdered his entire family, consisting of his wife and three children, and then committed suicide. The first intimation the neighbors had of anything wrong at Glascock's house was the appearance of flames and smoke through the windows Sunday morning. A number of people came to the house with the intention of rendering assistance, but were surprised to find the doors and windows securely bolted and barred on the inside, and the building, to all appearance, deserted. As the flames were making rapid progress it was necessary to force an entrance in some way, and the first comers soon succeeded in battering down one of the doors and eventually in putting out the fire. No living person was found in the house, but in the bed in the family bedroom, over which coal oil had been poured and then ignited, were found the dead bodies of the wife and three children, the son, the latter greatly disfigured by the flames. Both were shot through the head with a revolver, and the murderer, to conceal the evidence of his crime, had cock a second and third time through the body. On the floor near the burning bed lay the dead bodies of two other children, Rodney and Sally, both shot through the head and the former shot, also, through the body. In a piece of woods overlooking the farmhouse was found the dead body of John Glascock, the husband and father, who, after having murdered his entire family and setting fire to his house, had gone to this place to commit suicide, accomplishing it by shooting with the same revolver used in killing his wife and children. It now appears that Glascock, while laboring under some hallucination or a fit of temporary insanity, drove away the servant early Sunday morning, murdered his family, poured coal oil over the bed and set fire to it, fastened up the house and then went to the cabin of a neighbor and pretended that he needed a servant to cook breakfast for himself and family. He then returned, as his tracks in the snow indicate, to the vicinity of his house, and finding that the tragedy had not yet been discovered, proceeded to the edge of the piece of woods overlooking the farm, and, as he seems to have watched his burning house until it was entered and the fire extinguished by neighbors. He then retired a few paces further into the woods and shot himself through the heart. The murderer and suicide was a son of wealthy parents and had a very large and influential family connection. His young wife, Mary Frazier, was the daughter of Herod Frazier, formerly of Loudon county, Va., and now a citizen of Missouri. The father, mother and three children were buried from his late home in the cemetery near Middleburg, Va.

SHOT AND KILLED.

A Tough Citizen of Hickory Valley, Tenn., Killed.

[From an Appeal Correspondent.]

BOLIVAR, TENN., March 1.—Sam Byard was killed yesterday evening at Hickory Valley by William Scott, a merchant at that place. Scott is known as a quiet, good citizen, while Byard is on the dime novel order of citizens. Although young he has been in several scrapes. He was too brave. BOLIVAR.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Hanged for the Murder of His Mother-in-Law.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—John McGinnis was hanged in the county prison at 10:35 o'clock this morning for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Reid.

Shot and Killed His Wife and Himself.

DES MOINES, IA., March 4.—Peter Johnson, a teamster, killed his wife in his farmhouse with a revolver, and afterward shot and killed himself. No cause is assigned.

No Clew to Tiller's Whereabouts.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Up to noon the police had discovered no clew as to the whereabouts of Tiller, the Pacific Express robber. Detectives are prosecuting clues search vigorously, but are very reticent. No new developments.

Horrible Wife-Murder.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Early Sunday morning Peter Schmitz, a well-to-do carpenter and builder, choked his pregnant wife to death and went away wandering hopelessly and aimlessly about the city. He left three children by a former wife, the oldest, a daughter of fourteen years, in the house. He was captured to-day and appears insane.

Went Wrong on Wheat Speculation.

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Land Suits in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 4.—A suit will be commenced to-morrow in the District Court by W. S. King and wife *vs.* Philo Remington and others to recover possession of certain valuable lands within the limits of this city. The amount involved is between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

ALL kinds of stained glass work at 236 Third. Embossed doorlights and transoms.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

A Jealous Husband Murders His Wife and Three Small Children, and Finishes His Bloody Work by Putting a Bullet Through His Own Heart—The Dwelling Fired

To Conceal the Evidence of the Horrible Deed—Two Wife-Murders—Shot and Killed.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Husband Murders His Wife and Three Small Children—Suicide of the Murderer.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 4.—A special from Delaplaine, Fauquier county, Va., says that on Sunday morning John Glascock, while in a fit of passion supposed to have been caused by jealousy, murdered his wife and three small children. After setting fire to his house he proceeded to the woods, half a mile distant, and shot himself through the heart. The fire in the house was discovered and extinguished before the bodies were consumed or much damage resulted.

Additional Particulars.

WARRENTON, VA., March 4.—News has been received of a terrible tragedy near Delaplaine, this county, Sunday. It seems the attention of the neighbors was called to the residence of John Glascock by the appearance of his house being on fire. When entered and the fire extinguished the body of his wife, son, aged seven years, a baby and a child between, were found dead and weltering in blood from pistol shots, one each in the wife and second and third child, and three in the oldest boy. Shortly afterward a shot was heard in the woods, a short distance off, and the body of John Glascock himself was recovered. The deduction is that he murdered his family, reloaded his revolver, fired his house to conceal the crime, and then killed himself as soon as its extinguishment told him his crime was revealed. He was a son of Thomas Glascock, who lives beyond the Fauquier lines in Loudon, but own more land in Fauquier, and pays more taxes in this county than any other one man. The wife of John Glascock was Miss Frazier, of Loudon, and of most respectable family. Glascock was given to drink, and it is believed was crazed by liquor.

Another Account.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following account of the Delaplaine county tragedy was obtained by a special reporter of the Associated Press: On Sunday last Jno. Glascock, a well-known and influential farmer of Delaplaine, Fauquier county, living near Delaplane Station, on the Virginia Midland railway, murdered his entire family, consisting of his wife and three children, and then committed suicide. The first intimation the neighbors had of anything wrong at Glascock's house was the appearance of flames and smoke through the windows Sunday morning. A number of people came to the house with the intention of rendering assistance, but were surprised to find the doors and windows securely bolted and barred on the inside, and the building, to all appearance, deserted. As the flames were making rapid progress it was necessary to force an entrance in some way, and the first comers soon succeeded in battering down one of the doors and eventually in putting out the fire. No living person was found in the house, but in the bed in the family bedroom, over which coal oil had been poured and then ignited, were found the dead bodies of the wife and three children, the son, the latter greatly disfigured by the flames. Both were shot through the head with a revolver, and the murderer, to conceal the evidence of his crime, had cock a second and third time through the body. On the floor near the burning bed lay the dead bodies of two other children, Rodney and Sally, both shot through the head and the former shot, also, through the body. In a piece of woods overlooking the farmhouse was found the dead body of John Glascock, the husband and father, who, after having murdered his entire family and setting fire to his house, had gone to this place to commit suicide, accomplishing it by shooting with the same revolver used in killing his wife and children. It now appears that Glascock, while laboring under some hallucination or a fit of temporary insanity, drove away the servant early Sunday morning, murdered his family, poured coal oil over the bed and set fire to it, fastened up the house and then went to the cabin of a neighbor and pretended that he needed a servant to cook breakfast for himself and family. He then returned, as his tracks in the snow indicate, to the vicinity of his house, and finding that the tragedy had not yet been discovered, proceeded to the edge of the piece of woods overlooking the farm, and, as he seems to have watched his burning house until it was entered and the fire extinguished by neighbors. He then retired a few paces further into the woods and shot himself through the heart. The murderer and suicide was a son of wealthy parents and had a very large and influential family connection. His young wife, Mary Glascock, was the daughter of Herod Frazier, formerly of Loudon county, Va., and now a citizen of Missouri. The father, mother and three children were buried from his late home in the cemetery near Middleburg, Va.

SHOT AND KILLED.

A Tough Citizen of Hickory Valley, Tenn., Killed.

[From an Appeal Correspondent.]

BOLIVAR, TENN., March 1.—Sam Byard was killed yesterday evening at Hickory Valley by William Scott, a merchant at that place. Scott is known as a quiet, good citizen, while Byard is on the dime novel order of citizens. Although young he has been in several scrapes. He was too brave. BOLIVAR.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Hanged for the Murder of His Mother-in-Law.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—John McGinnis was hanged in the county prison at 10:35 o'clock this morning for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Reid.

Shot and Kill ed His Wife and Himself.

DES MOINES, IA., March 4.—Peter Johnson, a teamster, killed his wife in his farmhouse with a revolver, and afterward shot and killed himself. No cause is assigned.

No Clew to Tiller's Whereabouts.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Up to noon the police had discovered no clew as to the whereabouts of Tiller, the Pacific Express robber. Detectives are prosecuting clues search vigorously, but are very reticent. No new developments.

Horrible Wife-Murder.

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