State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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MR. JOHN MORLEY, it is said, is going to edit a series of "English Statesmen."

DANA, in the New York Sun, thinks the Democratic party has gone to the "demnition bow-wows." He wants to help clinch this condition by nominating Bayard.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD's lecture or essay on Emerson is to appear in print in the May number of *Macmillan*. It will, of course, be followed by a fresh outpouring of criticisms.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* denies that George W. Cable is personally unpopular in that city. It declares that the friends and admirers of the novelist in that city are "too numerous to mention."

IN illustration of a Scotchman's love of country, the late Duke of Buccleuch said: "I would rather die in a snow-wreath on the braes of Yarrow than on the softest bell on the shores of the Mediterranean."

THE total permanent railway investments and assets in the United States amount to $5,658,914,158. Of this the aggregate funded debt is $2,390,915,401. The number of persons owning an interest in our railways is 300,000.

THE morganatic marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse causes so much scandal that rumor says that it will be dissolved. His mother-in-law, Victoria, has brought him to time. She had a vigorous interview with him and he flopped.

IT is hinted that the great unknown is likely to be either Robert Todd Lincoln, of Illinois, or Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. Neither of these gentlemen have been mentioned for the Presidency in any Republican convention. They both run on the reputations of their daddies.

"OLD DICK" THOMPSON, late Secretary of the Navy under the fraud Hayes, who participated in the Log Cabin Harrison campaign of 1840, and was chairman of the Committee of Resolutions in the convention that nominated Grant sixteen years ago, will attend the Republican June Convention in Chicago.

IN view of the approaching Music Festival the announcement is quite apropos that Gounod's biographical and critical study of Wagner is nearly ready for publication. The German composer's artistic aims and methods, his place among musicians and the music of the future will all be discussed in this book.

HENRY IRVING considers the American method of seating audiences superior to the English plan, while the mode of lighting theaters is unusually good; but he thinks the Americans could learn from the English in regard to mounting and properties. The plays are not nearly so well put on as in England, although the theaters themselves are commodious. Henry is right.

THE *Railway Age* furnishes this example of the increase in value which results from building a railway into territory destitute of facilities for transportation. Three years ago a company bought over 6,000,000 feet of black walnut timber near Waynesville, N. C., for $3 per tree. The extension of the Western North Carolina railway will enable the purchasers to market their lumber during the present season at a profit of about $150 per tree.

RICHARD VATTA, a Past Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, thinks the Pope's recent denunciation of Masonry grows out of a misapprehension. "The Pope has no doubt got his ideas from things that have been told him about the Carbonari and other secret societies of Europe that are sometimes improperly spoken of as Masonic. They are nearly all political. We do not even recognize any of the Grand Orients of Europe, though they claim to be like us."

THE New York *Tribune* announces that within a few weeks the music publishing house of Edward Schuberth & Co. will issue a monograph on choral culture in New York City, with particular reference to the history of the Oratorio Society. The book, which is by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel for the author, will discuss the origin and growth of amateur singing societies in Europe and this country, and will serve, in a manner, as a first step in a hitherto neglected branch of musical history.

MR. ABRAM S. HEWITT, of New York, yesterday introduced in the House a bill to amend, simplify and make clearer the present tariff law, with a view of obviating some of the difficulties experienced by the Treasury Department in construing and carrying out its provisions, and to reduce the tariff by fifty $60,000,000. It places on the free list a number of articles in addition to those reported in the Morrison bill, and will no doubt be vigorously antagonized by Randall and his followers. Mr. Hewitt is one of the wealthiest manufacturers in the country, and understands the tariff question thoroughly.

THE monument to Chief-Justice Marshall set up opposite the west front of the national capitol and unveiled on Saturday last, is a tardy recognition of one of the greatest of the founders of the republic, a man whose life work was clearly and fairly stated by Judge Story, who said: "The constitution, since its adoption, owes more to him than to any other single mind for its true interpretation and vindication. Whether it lives or perishes, his exposition of its principles will be an enduring monument to his fame as long as solid reasoning, profound analysis and sober views of government shall invite the leisure or command the attention of statesmen and jurists."

VANDERBILT loaned Grant $150,000 two days before the Grant-Ward firm failed. On Wednesday last Mr. Vanderbilt had an interview with Gen. Grant, and asked him to explain the affair. The general had little to say. He had been asked to borrow the money for the firm, and did it in good faith. The failure was as much a surprise to him as to anybody. In order to make proper reparation he and Mrs. Grant assigned all their property to Vanderbilt, but the latter returned the deeds on Saturday, saying to the general he had no use for them. He also told him to pay him the $150,000 when he got good and ready. This was clever. But the devil is never as black as he is painted.

THE letter of the Hon. Casey Young, in response to the resolutions of the Cotton Exchange in opposition to the Lowell bankrupt bill, which we publish in another column, is both courteous and considerate of that influential organization, but firm and temperate in its declaration to defer to the whole body of the people of the district, whom the APPEAL is well persuaded are for the bill, because, in its terms and scope, it is the best possible result of years of study of all the bankruptcy legislation of the English-speaking people. A national bankrupt law is necessary for the protection of the commercial classes of all the States. So thought the framers and expounders of the national constitution, and so think the ablest merchants, lawyers and judges of the great mercantile centers of the country. The Lowell bill, which has already passed the Senate, meets every possible contingency in bankruptcy proceedings, every exigency of interstate trade, and makes plain the way for an equitable settlement between the creditor and debtor, the cost and charges being reduced to the lowest possible amounts, and the officers of the court put on reasonable salaries, all fees being abolished. The APPEAL believes that Col. Young is right. The people of his district are for the Lowell bankrupt bill; they want it as a measure of safety to themselves, whether they are planters, merchants or professional men, and they hope it will be passed. The APPEAL hopes so, too, and urges upon the Representatives from Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee to speak and vote that way.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Meeting of Leading Democrats to Discuss Mr. Hewitt's Bill—What Morrison Says.

Mr. Randall Perfectly Satisfied With His Position, and Will Make No Explanations.

Adjournment of Congress—Gen. Swaim's Case—Grant's Proposed Pension—Congressional.

GRANT'S PENSION.

Congressmen Opposed to Placing Him on the Army Retired List.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds placing Gen. Grant on the retired list meets with little favor in Congress, even among Republicans. Mr. Edmunds distinctly intimated that the object was to extend this benefit to Grant on account of his recent financial reverses. It is generally objected that Grant, through munificent and generous private contributions, had been so fixed that it was not necessary for him to risk any part of his wealth in business enterprises, and that having done so he should bear the consequences like any other man. Besides, it has been shown that Grant has not been left a poor man by any means. The $300,000 trust fund raised for him several years ago is not transferable and is still intact. His homes at Long Branch and in New York are in his wife's name, and his wife has other property. Putting it all together, Grant is still worth near $500,000, and Congressmen are inclined to think that he ought to be able to struggle along without a salary as a retired army officer.

RANDALL'S POSITION.

The Pennsylvanian Perfectly Satisfied, and Will Make No Explanations.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A few days ago the Randall Democrats were talking of issuing an address in defense of their course in defeating the Morrison bill. Mr. Randall said to-day, however, that the idea was only slightly discussed and quickly abandoned. He maintained that the protection wing of the party occupies good Democratic ground, and it is willing to stand or fall on that claim. He said that he and his friends need no justification. Time would show that they had acted for the best interests of the party, as well as of the country at large. The majority of Democrats in Congress, however, persist in looking on Mr. Randall as the leader of a revolt for which there is neither defense nor extenuation, and for which the party will continue to hold both him and his followers responsible.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

A Disposition to Hurry Up Legislation and Get Through.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Since the defeat of the Morrison bill Congressmen, especially the tariff-reformers, are showing a disposition to hurry up things and adjourn. Representative Casey Young said to-day that he thought an adjournment might be secured by June 20th. The Committee on Appropriations reports that all the bills are nearly ready to submit, and the general impression is that they will require only a brief discussion. A great many members look upon the appropriation bills as the only real important business now before Congress, and they are in favor of adjourning as soon as they are disposed of. Mr. Randall thinks Congress can adjourn by June 15th.

THE TARIFF.

Meeting at Mr. Hewitt's House to Discuss His Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Five Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, Messrs. Morrison, Blackburn, Blount, Herbert and Hewitt, met at the house of the last-named gentleman, upon invitation, to consider the tariff bill which he intends to introduce in the House to-day. What this bill will propose has already been stated. Its principal features will be a series of provisions based upon recommendations by the Secretary of the Treasury and upon decisions rendered by the Treasury Department with respect to the construction of the present tariff law, which are designed to remove difficulties in the administration of law. Mr. Hewitt is chairman of the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee to which this matter was referred early in the session, and he has been at work upon it since. He has, however, added to these provisions others, which propose a reduction of the present tariff rate on some articles and the abolition of the tax on others, that will, in his opinion, reduce the revenue from customs duties about $60,000,000 per year. In this latter portion of his bill it is understood he will provide for the enlargement of the present free list to the extent of putting on that list all articles enumerated in the free list of the Morrison tariff bill as it was reported to the House, and a few others, and also that he adopts the limitation clause of the Morrison bill with respect to the extent to which duties shall be collected on articles enumerated in the cotton, wool and metal schedules of the present tariff law. The object of the meeting at Hewitt's house Saturday night was to secure the opinions of the members of the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee respecting the introduction of the proposed bill at this time. The matter was informally discussed, but nothing determined as to the consideration of the bill by the committee. Hewitt will, however, introduce it in the House to-day. Chairman Morrison, of the Ways and Means Committee, said last night, when asked about this matter, that the committee had never considered anything beyond the Morrison bill, and that since the defeat of that measure they had not had a meeting. He did not know how the committee or majority in the House would treat the proposed Hewitt bill, but the committee could have no objection to take action on the measure by Hewitt and its reference to them.

GEN. SWAIM'S CASE.

His Dismissal from the Army More Than Probable.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The indications are that the military court of inquiry will recommend the dismissal of Judge Advocate-General Swaim from the army. A prominent member of the court was overheard to say to-day that Swaim's course as a grasping money-lender and his connection with fraudulent pay accounts seem to be established, without extenuating circumstances. Swaim is intensely unpopular in the War Office and in army circles, and his retirement would be gratifying to all concerned.

Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.]

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the Swaim court of inquiry this morning, Col. A. P. Morrow, of the Sixth Cavalry, was called by the defense. He testified to the circumstances attending his negotiation of the loan of $1500 from Bateman & Co. In March, 1883, he said, he had gone with Maj. McKibben to Gen. Swaim to ask for a loan of $8000; that Swaim said he was unable to loan him that sum, but referred him to bankers, who, he said, did that sort of business, and gave him a note of introduction to Bateman; that in company with McKibben he had gone to Bateman & Co., and asked for a loan of $8000, which was then refused him, and finally he had accepted from them $1500, depositing accounts for four months pay as security. He said he had not said anything to Swaim about his pay accounts at the time of their interview. On the cross-examination witness was asked if the accounts he deposited with Bateman & Co. as security were triplicates of his pay accounts.

Mr. Calkins objected, saying the witness should not be asked to criminate himself, and the Court sustained the objection.

Maj. McKibben was called, and testified to having gone with Morrow to see Gen. Swaim, and to the fact of their subsequent visit to the bank. Witness knew from Morrow the condition of his accounts, and his having duplicated and triplicated his vouchers. He did not tell Swaim about them, and did not know that Swaim knew anything about them. He had not mentioned the fact at Bateman's bank, because they had refused the loan of the entire amount, and he told Morrow not to take the $1500 offered. He did not want to make the fact known, except that a loan could be secured, and that was why he had not mentioned it to Gen. Swaim or at the bank.

Gen. Swaim was then called. He testified to his acquaintance with J. Stanley Brown, and to having loaned $5000 to increase his capital with Bateman & Co., substantially as already stated in Brown's testimony. He testified to having a speaking acquaintance with Col. Morrow, and narrated his visit to him with Maj. McKibben, and his application for a loan of $8000. McKibben told him that Morrow had been speculating in oil, had lost heavily, was embarrassed and in debt. Witness refused to loan the money, but told them they could undoubtedly get accommodations from some bankers in the city who did that kind of business. He referred them to Bateman & Co., and possibly had given Col. Morrow a note of introduction to Bateman. Nothing was said in the conversation about pay-vouchers, and witness had no knowledge of any duplicate vouchers issued by Col. Morrow, and since then had no knowledge of any, except by newspaper rumors and public talk. He had not learned that Bateman & Co. had loaned any money to Col. Morrow on his pay accounts until the matter was published in the newspapers. He denied ever having had a conversation on the subject with Bateman in the latter's *coupe*, as related by Bateman in his testimony. He denied having had any conversation with Bateman in the latter's office, as testified to by Bateman, in which the latter stated that he (Swaim) had told him of securing a bill of sale on Col. Morrow's piano, and had said the old man didn't get left. Bateman, he said, had told him, after Morrow's business became noised about, that he (Bateman) had been caught by Morrow, and witness had said he was sorry, and that was all there was about it.

Witness then testified that the only financial transaction he had ever had with Col. Morrow was loaning him $150 without security, without even a note for the amount. Some time after he had made the loan Col. Morrow wished to sell him his piano for the $150 and witness agreed to take it, but the next day after their conversation Col. Morrow told him his wife had sold the piano.

Witness's attention was called by counsel to the conversation testified to by Bateman, in which he (witness) was said to have threatened to squeeze Col. Morrow at the War Department so that the bankers could not get their money unless they contributed to help him (witness) out on his account against Morrow.

Witness denied having made such a threat, but said that he had once said to Bateman, with some warmth, when the latter had been talking of his losses by army officers, that he thought it was too late for them (the bankers) to talk of fraud after they had seized on Morrow's assets and absorbed them to pay his indebtedness to them, they having been making money by him to the exclusion of bakers and butchers and grocers' bills, and such accommodation loans as his. Witness had asked him why, if they wished to act fairly, they did not include all of Col. Morrow's debts, as they had included all his assets. He had also, he said, told Bateman that a grocery-man had been to him (Swaim) to ask what he should do about a bill he had against Morrow, and he (witness) said that such class of claims might give the bankers trouble.

The remainder of the examination of Swaim was principally directed to showing his transactions in stocks and otherwise with Bateman & Co., and his reasons for dissatisfaction with their methods of keeping his accounts. He said Bateman had bought and sold stocks for his (Swaim's) account without orders.

He was questioned briefly as to the $5000 due-bill transaction. He testified on this point that, when J. Stanley Brown withdrew from the firm of Bateman & Co. Bateman asked him (witness) to allow the $5000 deposited by Brown to stay with him (Bateman) as investment on the same terms as he had loaned it to Brown, and that with this understanding he allowed it to remain. It was never considered a deposit.

Witness was still under examination when court adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Rules and Regulations Introduced—Proceedings in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—*House.*—A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them bills to place Gen. Grant on the retired list, by Mr. Cox [N. Y.]; to modify the existing laws relative to duties on imports and internal revenue taxes and to enlarge the free list, by Mr. Hewitt, and to prevent the sudden contraction of currency, which prohibits any solvent national bank from retiring more than ten per cent. yearly of its entire issue of notes, and provides that any bank violating this provision shall forfeit its charter, by Mr. Belford.

The Senate bill passed to prevent and punish counterfeiting within the United States of securities of foreign governments.

Several bills were reported from the committees and placed on the House calendar.

The House proceeded to the consideration of business in relation to the District of Columbia.

Consideration of the bill appropriating $500,000 to complete the sewerage system of the District was continued in Committee of the Whole.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it passed.

Bills also passed for increasing the water supply of the city of Washington, and for the protection of fish in the Potomac.

The next bill considered was one relating to police regulations of the District of Columbia. The sections prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets gave rise to some discussion, in which the Louisiana Lottery came in for severe denunciation. The bill finally passed.

Mr. O'Neill [Mo.] introduced the following bill:

WHEREAS, The existing tariff taxes on articles of food increase the cost of living to the people and produce a large surplus of money; therefore,

Be it enacted, That from and after July 1, 1884, the following named articles be exempt from duty, namely: Raw sugar, not refined, molasses, salt, rice, rye and barley, potatoes, oatmeal, currants and raisins, prunes, peas and beans, butter and cheese, and live animals.

Mr. O'Neill estimates that the bill will accomplish a reduction of $57,000,000 in revenue.

Adjourned.

The Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate the petition of the American Medical Association, praying that steps be taken to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases, and Senator Pendleton presented a petition of the Cincinnati Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, advocating increased efficiency of the navy and aid for the New Orleans Cotton Exposition.

Several bills were introduced and referred.

Senator Van Wyck moved to take up his resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold from the Northern Pacific railroad patents to certain land grants. Agreed to.

The bill was discussed, but without action went over, and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up and considered until within a short time of adjournment, when Senator Frye moved that the shipping bill be taken up in order to retain its place as unfinished business. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

CAPITAL POINTS.

Taken Charge of by Mr. Connor.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mr. Connor, Comptroller of Currency, formally entered upon his duties this afternoon.

Silver Dollars.

Issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending May 10th, 345,092; corresponding period last year, 165,500.

Wallace vs. McKinley.

The House Committee on Elections, by a vote of six to five, agreed to report in favor of seating Wallace, the contestant in the Ohio election case of Wallace vs. McKinley.

The Marine Bank Failure.

The Comptroller of Currency to-day read a letter from Scriba, examiner in charge of the Marine National Bank of New York, saying that the bank is insolvent and will have to be placed in the hands of receivers. The letter gives no figures or details. The examiner's report is expected to-morrow.

Interior Waterways.

The Secretaries of War and the Navy have appointed Gen. John Newton, chief engineer, United States army, and Col. G. A. Gilmore, corps of engineers, United States navy, members of the board created by the resolution of the House of Representatives to consider the expediency of the construction of a line of interior waterways for the protection of the Atlantic and Gulf States.

Republican National Convention.

A great number of letters are received daily by Senator Sabin, chairman of the Republican National Convention, making inquiries regarding the means of securing tickets of admission to the convention. To answer all inquiries, a circular was issued to-day, stating that delegates were the only ones from whom they could be obtained.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Three Lives Sacrificed—Wife, Child and Father.

NEW YORK, May 12—Shortly before 9 o'clock to-night Isaac D. Edrehi, chemist, aged sixty years, living apart from his wife, aged forty-nine years, visited her at her lodgings on East Seventy-first street. Their son Charles, aged five years, was playing in the room. After some conversation with his wife, Edrehi asked her to live with him again. She answered no. Thereupon he drew a revolver and fired at her as she turned to flee from the room. The bullet struck her in the back, fracturing the spine, and causing a wound which will undoubtedly prove fatal. He then shot his little son, killing him instantly. The father fled the house. While running up Seventy-first street, between Lexington and Third avenues, he placed the pistol against his right temple and fired, falling dead upon the sidewalk.

LUNDBORG'S Perfume, Edenia.

Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.

Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.

Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Death of a Veteran Editor.

DAYTON, May 12.—Henry D. Stout, aged seventy-six, a pioneer editor and publisher of Ohio, died to-day.

APPEAL SPECIALS.

The Trial of E. B. Wheeler for the Murder of Print Matthews Continued at Hazlehurst.

Decisions of the Supreme Court of Mississippi—The Railroad Supervision Injunction Cases.

Attorney-General Turner's Sentence Confirmed by the Supreme Court—The Averett Killing.

JACKSON, TENN.

Judge Greer's Decision in the Turner Case Confirmed Yesterday.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, May 12.—The case of the State against G. P. M. Turner, attorney-general of Shelby county, charged with having committed an assault and battery upon Frankie Martin, inmate of the Mansion House, was heard by the Supreme Court to-day. Col. George Gantt argued for the defense and Attorney-General Lea for the State. The hearing of the case occupied about half an hour and the decision of Judge Greer, sentencing defendent to fine and imprisonment, was affirmed.

CANTON, MISS.

Death of the Negro Shot by Young Averitt.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CANTON, May 12.—Allen Price, the negro who assaulted young Averitt last Monday and was shot, has died.

The social event of the season here was the marriage to-day of Mr. John J. Craig, of Helena, Ark., to Miss Lucy Cage.

The trial of J. B. Averitt, for killing Price, was held to-day. The testimony showed justifiable homicide, and Averitt was honorably acquitted.

JACKSON, MISS.

Supreme Court Decisions—The Railroad Case—Press Convention.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, MISS., May 12.—Decisions of the Supreme Court. Cases affirmed: Sam Hardy *vs.* the State of Mississippi (Hardy was sentenced to be hung on the 20th of June next); Easter Fleming *vs.* Nunn & Anderson; Tim E. Cooper *et al. vs.* S. H. Cooper, administratrix; Wm. E. Dowell *vs.* Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company; F. Kelly, treasurer, *vs.* R. E. Wimberly; Wm. Black *et al. vs.* Rule Wimberly; Wm. Black *et al. vs.* Anna H. Pattison; Sigh Nettles *vs.* the State of Mississippi; James Tippen *et al. vs.* Geo. C. Coleman; Goodbar & Co. *vs.* B. R. Dunn.

Cases reversed and remanded: W. J. Conwell *et al. vs.* J. B. Livingston *et al.*; New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company *vs.* F. E. Reese; Cornelia West *vs.* West and East Railroad Company; Chris Hauser *vs.* S. D. Robbins; Samuel Hawthorn *vs.* State of Mississippi; Jack McKenna *vs.* State of Mississippi; Elizabeth C. Crum *vs.* Benjamin W. Brown *et al.*; Jones & Deporas *vs.* R. C. Patty, commissioner, reversed and bills dismissed.

Mrs. Sallie H. Cooper, widow of the late Joseph W. Cooper, of this place, and sister of the Rev. Dr. C. G. Andrews, of the Methodist church, died here to-day. She was a most estimable lady. She leaves four children and a host of friends.

Judge Pardee arrived to-day, and in conjunction with Judge Hill will hear argument to-morrow in the railroad supervision injunction cases.

Great preparations are being made for the approaching Press Convention. Grand programmes for each day have been arranged. Miss Bettie Clay, of Noxubee county, a talented and justly celebrated amateur in his historic *roles*, has arrived; also Miss Cecilia Cohen, of Meridian, another noted amateur in the same line. These ladies will give recitations for the edification of the press.

Maj. Jones, of the Aberdeen *Examiner*, has arrived, and is busy as the commissioner of the State in looking after the interest of the World's Exposition.

HAZLEHURST, MISS.

Taking of Testimony for the Defense in the Wheeler Case.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HAZLEHURST, May 12.—The trial of E. B. Wheeler, for the killing of Print Matthews, was resumed this morning. Dr. A. B. Pitts, the witness who escaped from the sheriff on Saturday while being taken to jail for contempt of court in refusing to testify, has not been captured.

The testimony for the State this morning does not differ materially from that heretofore given. Joe Purser, who is a relative of Wheeler's, testified that he wrote the note of warning to Matthews on the day the procession was in Hazlehurst; that Wheeler commanded the procession, and was present when the note was written and sent.

The following is the contents of the note offered in the testimony:

WHEREAS, It is thought that the public interests will be subserved by Print Matthews absenting himself from the polls on election day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Print Matthews be ordered to keep within his own inclosures to-morrow.

Adopted by the citizens of Copiah county this 5th day of November, 1883.

The witness justified the writing and sending of the note on the ground that it was rumored and declared that Matthews and his crowd had banded the negroes, and contemplated bringing them to town on election day to make a row.

The judge here expressed regrets that politics should have been brought into the examination, and desired that the case should be tried on its merits.

The State having closed for the present, a number of witnesses were examined for the defense, and J. L. Maginnis testified that he was at the polls the day of the election. He was the first to go to the deceased after he was shot. He saw him falling. He had a pistol in his right hand which fell on the floor. Witness picked it up.

On the cross-examination, witness said he had not been placed at the polls to keep Matthews away, neither did he ever say that Matthews was killed sooner than he expected.

Joe Scott is now on the stand, and the attorneys are discussing the admissibility of his testimony, which is to the effect that Matthews had made threats in Scate's presence against the life of Wheeler.

SPORTING NEWS.

Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, May 12.—The races to-day were well attended. Weather warm and track fast.

First Race.—Purse of $350, three-quarter mile heats. Kilmeny won; Charley Lucas second, Princess third. Time—1:16¾, 1:17¼, 1:19¼.

Second Race.—Clay stakes, for three-year-olds who won a race prior to January 1, 1884; mile and a quarter. Strickland won; Guitar second, Bennett third. Time—1:55. French mutuals paid $130. Hannibal ran a mile in 1:45¾.

Third Race.—Purse of $250, for maiden two-year-olds, five furlongs. Bootblack won; Orlando second, Miss Ida third. Time—1:09.

Fourth Race.—Purse of $350, one and one-fourth miles. Imogene won; Barnum second, Brunswick third. Time—2:08¾.

The Mitchell-Edwards Glove-Fight.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Probably 6000 people gathered in the Madison Square Garden to-night to witness the glove-fight between Charley Mitchell and Billy Edwards. The match was preceded by several sparring bouts and a wrestling-match. Edwards was the first to appear, and he was loudly cheered as he sprinted through the ropes. He appeared over trained. He was accompanied by Arthur Chambers and his brother, Harry Edwards. Mitchell was the picture of health, and was in perfect condition. His second was Billy Madden. J. B. McCormick, of Cincinnati, was chosen time-keeper, and Bob Smith acted referee. Mitchell is twenty-three years old, weighs 154 pounds and stands five feet eight and one-half inches. Billy Edwards is forty years old, five feet four and one-half inches high and weighs 136 pounds. The men had never seen each other before, and when time was called faced each other like true scientists. After preliminary sparring Edwards led with a blow at Mitchell's body, which did not pass. It set the people howling, however. Edwards hit again with his left, but was neatly stopped, and received a counter on his nose that made him turn. He danced off with Mitchell after him, and finally fell under the ropes in his corner. While he was on his knees Mitchell hit him in the face.

The crowd yelled "foul" loudly and persistently. Capt. Williams appeared on the scene and told Mitchell to go to his corner, which Mitchell was disinclined to do, and Edwards came up to him. Both put up their hands, but Capt. Williams insisted on a rest. During the parley time was called.

At the opening of the second round Edwards hit short with his left, and Mitchell gave him a right-hander, which made Billy wince. Mitchell followed this up with a counter with his right, and Edwards went down under it. Edwards received a couple of additional taps, going down each time, but getting in one good one on Mitchell's forehead. After this Edwards seemed to lose his grip, and Mitchell went for him right and left, knocking him down four times within as many minutes. After the fourth knockdown Capt. Williams again interposed and separated the men, in spite of the unwillingness of Mitchell and others.

When time was called for the third round Edwards came up smiling, but was very groggy. He was promptly floored by Mitchell with a right-hander. Mitchell was preparing for another onslaught when Edwards got up on his feet, when Capt. Williams stopped the fight.

The match was declared a draw. Edwards was completely used up, and could scarcely stand. Mitchell showed great improvement in style since his last exhibition in New York, and is anxious to meet Sullivan again.

Baseball.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Baltimores, 5; Athletics, 3.

PROVIDENCE, May 12.—Chicagos, 5; Providence, 0.

NEW YORK, May 12.—New Yorks, 4; Clevelands, 0.

BITTER ON BLISS.

The Star-Route Attorney Denounced by Walsh as a

Dishonest Man Before the Springer Committee—Brady's Methods.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—E. S. Hutchinson, foreman of the Star-route juries, testified before the Springer committee today that George Bliss said before the grand jury, in connection with the Kellogg case, that it was a serious thing to indict a United States Senator.

John A. Walsh then took the stand, and, after relating the story of how he became a Star-route contractor, said: "I was to get $18,500 for my route. A man named Hines said he wanted money, and said if I didn't pay he would get left. 'Well,' I replied, 'I'll get left anyhow.' He wanted $20,000, and he proposed to have the pay on the route increased. I asked him how to get more pay. He said it would be easy enough. I agreed to pay Hines the money, and almost immediately the pay on the route was increased to $135,000 annually for the next three years. But the increase did not last long. A regular whirlwind was raised, and an investigation was begun. The newspapers claimed that there was fraud, and that I was in cahoots. I was called before an investigating committee, with Blackburn as chairman. I told the committee it was making a mistake, but the committee went on. Nothing came of it, however. After the investigation I was approached by Charles Andrews, a nice young man, devoting his energies and talent to the Fifth Auditor's office. He handed me a list. I was glad to see any list. He had me down for $8000. 'What for?' I asked. 'That Congressional investigation,' he said. 'Well, I don't have any money for Congressional investigation.' Then Andrews said the old man wanted to see me. Brady was the old man. I went to see him. He asked me about the money. I said Andrews was not in earnest. 'Yes, indeed,' he replied. 'My God,' I said, 'I haven't any $8000.' Shortly after the route was cut down one trip. Witness told how Brady asked for ginger. He said he was not increasing routes for amusement, and wanted $8000 for the Congressional investigation. I tried to make Brady feel bad," said Walsh, "and told him I thought he would be indicted. He said there was no danger; that he had a corner in the grand jury." Shortly afterward Brady declared Walsh a failing contractor.

Walsh began to review Bliss's testimony before the committee, and contradicted the attorney's statement that the Prescott and Stanhope case depended on his testimony. He said there were other witnesses that could have been called. Witness said: "Bliss puts me in the attitude of committing perjury to convict myself." He continued: "I had a talk with Merrick at one time, and told him what testimony I had given to the grand jury relative to the Kellogg case. Merrick replied that Bliss had not informed him of the nature of the testimony. He said: 'Geo. Bliss is a—I scoundrel,' and I replied that there was no difference of opinion between us. When before the Hutchinson grand jury I got into a most hostile atmosphere. The case against Kellogg was so strong counsel is unnecessary. That was the time Bliss said it was a serious thing to indict a United States Senator. I recognized that the defendants were well represented before the jury. One juryman named Tinsdale was very impertinent, and resorted to a rigid cross-examination. I think the effort on the part of the grand jury was to discredit me before the petit jury and the country. I had my papers there, but the jury did not seem to want them, when Bliss remarked it was a serious thing to indict a Senator. I thought these men knew their business. There was enough evidence before that jury to make 100 indictments. If the government in the future treats its witnesses as they did me they will have to be extraordinary men."

Walsh said he was afterward invited by Merritt to appear before the grand jury. He continued: "I refused, if the government was to be represented in the grand jury room by Bliss. He was not an honest man any more than any of the defendants at the bar. I have been pilloried on Broadway. From what I have learned I am satisfied I have treated him unfairly, in fact and in part, and have not done him justice. I am willing to publicly do so. I admit I wrangled, and George Bliss is responsible for entangling him."

Walsh will appear again to-morrow.

THE WEEK'S CLEARINGS.

Reports from Twenty-Seven Leading Business Centers.

BOSTON, May 12.—The *Post* says: "The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of twenty-seven clearinghouses of the United States gives clearances for the week ended May 10th, with corresponding date last year, decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1883:

New York, $812,754,000; increase, 10.3.
Boston, $89,864,000; decrease, 3.7.
Philadelphia, $55,885,630; increase, 11.8.
Chicago, $60,082,501; increase, 2.8.
St. Louis, $17,565,229; decrease, 5.6.
Baltimore, $11,988,708; decrease, 2.6.
New Orleans, $6,196,000; decrease, 33.4.
Providence, $4,048,600; decrease, 9.5.
Louisville, $4,011,820; increase, 27.9.
Kansas City, $3,224,757; increase, 19.2.
Detroit, $3,487,242; decrease, 5.4.
Milwaukee, $5,460,000; increase, 19.4.
Cleveland, $2,312,671; increase, 21.3.
Hartford, $1,647,947; decrease, 3.4.
Indianapolis, $1,375,368; decrease, 17.9.
Columbus, $1,466,300; increase, 5.3.
New Haven, $1,114,200; decrease, 6.9.
Peoria, $910,042; decrease, 19.1.
Portland, $771,747; decrease, 25.6.
Worcester, $794,939; increase, 4.8.
Springfield, $772,836; increase, 17.9.
Memphis, $938,921; increase, 29.5.
Total, $1,000,000,000; increase, 5.7.
Syracuse, $598,573; decrease, 30.0.
Total, $1,001,598,028; increase, 4.9
Outside New York, $248,947,068; increase, 4.9.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

While at Work Upon a Loaded Elevator.

A fatal accident occurred about 6 o'clock last evening at the establishment of the Pratt Gin Company, on Poplar street. At that hour the elevator, loaded with machinery to be carried down to the lower floor, broke and fell, throwing a darky named Slater, who stood upon it holding the machinery to the floor. He fell with his neck across a beam, and was so badly injured that there was no hope of his recovery from the first. He died in a short while, and an inquest was held by Justice Egnew. The remains were taken to the residence of the deceased, 62 Bradford street.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

New York, May 12.—Mayor's brewery burned. Loss, $50,000.

New Orleans, May 12.—Four buildings on Magazine street burned. Loss, $20,000.

Greencastle, Ind., May 12.—George W. Corrin failed. Liabilities, $20,000; assets, about the same.

Nashville, May 12.—The three days sale of lots in the new town of Sheffield, Ala., which closed Saturday, netted over $300,000.

Key West, May 12.—Castro has positively left here, possibly for Nassau, where he will be joined by the balance of the filibusters now here. This party will include all that are ready to leave.

New Orleans, May 12.—The steamship New Orleans, from New York, towed to the nasse this morning by the steamship Raleigh, with her cross-head, piston-rod and cylinder-head broken, is being towed to this city.

Kansas City, May 12.—W. G. Case, of Santa Marca, Cal., *en route* to Saratoga as delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, was seized with apoplexy on the train. He arrived here yesterday morning, and died at a hotel in the afternoon.

New York, May 12.—Wayland Trask, an intimate friend of Senator Sabin, says: "No one in the East will be hurt by the failure of the Minnesota firm, and that there are no failures here to justify the heavy decline in wheat reported in the Chicago dispatches."

Fatal Affray.

CHATTANOOGA, May 12.—At a social gathering last night near Madison, a quarrel arose between old man Allsted and young Tucker. Friends of the two began firing on Tuckett's brothers, instantly killing one and fatally wounding another. Allsted received a mortal wound and his son was dangerously hurt.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A Treaty Finally Concluded Between the Two Powers in Regard to Anam and Tonquin.

No Improvement in Egyptian Affairs—The Situation at Cairo Becoming Very Critical.

Scandal in English High Life—The Grand Duke Louis's Morganatic Marriage—Disgraceful Affair.

FRANCE.

Portevin to be Recalled for Unpatriotic Language.

PARIS, May 12.—The decision of the Foreign Affairs Disciplinary Committee in the case of Portevin, summoned before them to answer charges of unpatriotic language, is unfavorable to Portevin, who will be recalled from his office of secretary of the French consulate in New York. The committee reported to Ferry, Minister of Foreign Affairs, recommending the temporary suspension of Portevin. He will not be permitted to return to New York, but when allowed to resume office in the consular department, will be sent to Dantzic. The Radical papers seize upon this incident to make an attack upon the system of appointments as a legacy of the empire. Consul E. La Favre is denounced as having been a consul at Montreal under the empire.

The French in China.

PARIS, May 12.—A series of skirmishes lasting ten days has taken place between the French and Annamite forces and Chinese pirates at Quang Yen. The engagements resulted in the French capturing guns, losing one man killed and five wounded.

The Franco-Chinese Treaty.

LONDON, May 12.—Advices from Tientsin say Capt. Fournier, acting on behalf of the French government, and Li Hung Chang, for China, have concluded a treaty, under which China recognizes a French protectorate over Tonquin and Anam, with the existing frontiers. It is stipulated that the contracting parties shall together regulate the customs and police on the frontier. The provinces of Quang Tung, Kuong Hi and Yunan will be opened to general trade. No indemnity will be paid France.

Later.—Dispatches confirm the report of the signing of the Franco-Chinese treaty. It is stipulated in one clause that the Chinese shall at once withdraw their troops from Tonquin. The treaty had already been ratified at Pekin before the signatures were affixed. After the signing of the treaty by Li Hung Chang and Capt. Fournier, the former gave a grand banquet in honor of the latter. Li Hung Chang dined to-night at the French