MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY: : : : APRIL 14, 1885

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Better weather and war news caused some animation in business during the week ending April 4th, but the quiet the partial holiday of Good Friday caused kept figures lower than they otherwise would have been. The New York *Chronicle's* clearance table for that week shows a small decline from the preceding week, due to New York. Outside of that city there was an increase three times as large as New York's loss. Out of twenty-seven cities reporting, twenty-one showed an excess over the week before. Outside of New York the decline was 21.6 per cent. from 1884. Against a year ago Chicago lost 19.8 per cent., Cincinnati 8.0, St. Louis 22.6, New Orleans 32.9, Louisville 17.2, and Memphis 23.0; Kansas City had an increase of 17.0 per cent. The total decline from last year from the twenty-seven cities was 34.5 per cent., and 23.9 per cent from last week. During the month of March Memphis showed an increase of 12.2 per cent., and for the three months of the present year of 16.3 per cent. The Russian and English war news has caused sharp fluctuations in breadstuffs, with a considerable advance—an advance generally considered to be beyond what the circumstances will warrant. Speculation in wheat, it is judged, has been overdone. The discouraging accounts of winter wheat being frozen out are in many cases found to be beyond the mark, showers and moderate weather having brought up crops that were thought to be destroyed. The railroad receipt showed important increase, largely owing to movement in crops, and the prospect is in favor of a continuation of the improvement, all of which is favorable news. The *Chronicle*, notwithstanding the war news, says: "Even on the price of wheat the prevailing views appear to us extravagant," as last year's crop was excellent almost everywhere, and no producing country has been drained of its old stock. Russia, spite of war, may market the remnant of her crop through Austria and Germany, and Australia has a large yield. Our markets speedily discount the worst news received from Europe, and if we carry prices beyond reason we may repent the folly of 1883. The *Chronicle* remarks that "our people ought to be cured by this time of the notion that America can corner the world's wheat supply," and it must be remembered that though war with Russia appears to be imminent, it is not certain. The examination of Fish has brought matters to light not calculated to revive confidence, and Norfolk has had another bank failure, and the consequent locking up of depositors' money there is an extremely serious event in that cotton trade center, and in its results upon the railroads of that district, especially upon the Chesapeake and Ohio. The stock market at New York was much influenced by the war tidings, but the London market does not justify the confidence that has been expressed that parties there would invest to any great extent in American securities rather than in their own. There is much speculation as to what effect war, if it break out, will have upon trade. In England the best authorities expect large loans to be issued, and great activity in shipping, ship-building, and the iron and coal trades, which would lead to a general revival of business. This will be followed by relapse, for it would be stimulated, not by the introduction of increased wealth, but by a large destruction of existing wealth. It is probable that our Treasury bond calls will be much less frequent than they were under Secretary Folger, as Secretary Manning is anxious that the reserve shall be maintained, and will pursue a conservative course. The net holdings of gold in the United States Treasury, after deducting the sum of the gold certificates outstanding, are now about $125,000,000, which is $1,000,000 less than a year ago, when the total was $140,000,000, which in July had run down to $110,000,000. The present amount is a fair banking reserve. The Treasury sees no evidence of any unusual hoarding of gold. The *Bankers' Monthly* says the the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency gives statistics from 852 State bank and trust companies, an increase of 169 since 1881, but this does not include the whole, and they form a very large and increasing interest. There is growing anxiety in regard to the national bank system, and radical changes within a few years are looked for. Financiers cannot study the future of our banking system too closely. It is to be hoped that we shall not be put back upon the old State bank currency, but the country has learned much and would not endure the old swindling operations. In spite of the danger of war the open market rates for money are low all over the world, and the tendency in our own has been rather downward. The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its discount rate, fearing exports of gold. The Bank of France has an increase of specie, but the increase of silver has alarmed many financiers. There is some probability that the European troubles will lead to exports of gold from this country; but the trade balance is now heavily in our favor, and the Bank of England has $10,000,000 more specie in its vaults than it had a year ago. Those who are interested in silver are looking forward with anxiety to the approaching meeting of the Latin Union, but there is slight appearance of comfort for them. In Germany the Reichstag has rejected a motion in favor of a conference, and France seems afraid to take up the question, an excess of silver is troubling it.

WHERE THE ODIUM AND RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

The history of American legislation furnishes no parallel equal to the evils which the Republicans have entailed upon the people of Tennessee by their refractory and revolutionary methods. These filibustering Senators who have thwarted so much important legislation take the odium and responsibility of them. No good citizen cries them off either, for they will find that they have placed themselves upon a contrivance too rotten to carry them and that they are too heavy to be carried by it. The malignant partisans who broke up the Legislature because Democrats dared to propose legislation not sanctioned by them, will have much to answer for before the people. Every day serves to develop the enormity of their conduct. It now appears that the appropriation bill and many of the most important measures of the session will fail to become laws because not properly signed. After a bill passes the Senate on its third reading it does not become a law until it is enrolled and signed by the Speaker in the presence of the Senate. Members who have the bills in charge are always careful to see that this is done. In the last hours of the session, after a quorum had finally been secured to witness the signing of the bills, there was necessarily rush and confusion. As a consequence several important bills were overlooked and failed to receive the signature of the Speaker simply because the Senators who had them in charge were not present to see that they were signed. As it was the Republican Senators who were absent the responsibility falls on them. One of the bills which was thus lost in the last hour was the bill for a new charter for the city of Knoxville. Senator Logan, of Knox, had the bill in charge. He was absent, no one else thought to attend to it, and it failed to receive the signature of the Speaker. Many other bills in charge of Republican Senators failed in the same way." Information from Nashville shows that an extra session of the Legislature is unavoidable. All this inconvenience and expense have been entailed upon the people by the Republicans. And what is the reason for this strange, revolutionary action? Nothing more nor less than to prevent the passage of a bill requiring the registration of voters in all towns containing 1000 voters and upward—a bill in the interest of honest voting and nothing else, a bill which is enforced in nearly every Republican State in the Union. In discussing the necessity of registration, the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, the bitterest and most extreme partisan paper in the United States, says:

> It was a fortunate thing for the country that the Presidential election turned upon the vote of New York. Under the very effective registry law of that State, it was possible to make a guaranty of the vote and discover such errors as had been made. If the Cleveland majority had been less than 90 there would have been a quiet admission to it as there was when the actual result was announced; for, in the opinion of the most intelligent men of both parties, there had been a fair vote and an honest count in the Empire State. Had the result turned upon the vote in Ohio or Indiana, it is very doubtful whether there would have been the same general acquiescence. Neither State is provided by such a registry law as is enforced in New York, and the suspicion that the ballot-boxes had been stuffed or votes dishonestly counted would have served to embitter a controversy that might have had a very serious sequence. We need—indeed, every State and community, and especially the larger towns and cities, needs—a registry law, by which every qualified voter in a precinct or district can be identified, early and quietly, and his right to be so adjudged. If to this were added a further division of polling districts, so that no more than 400 or 500 voters be allowed to vote at a place in a district, we shall have a system as nearly perfect as the wit of man can devise. No honest man, no honest voter can object to such registration and division. It is fair to all, and it is a result that will be acquiesced in by all men, because whichever way it turns it is a fair expression of the popular will. The disgraceful proceedings at the Sixth Ward polls last Monday and in the last October election ought not to be repeated; and they could not be prevented if there were in force such a registry law as that of the State of New York.

This article appeared in the *Commercial-Gazette* on Tuesday last, and is a severe rebuke to the Republican revolutionists of the Tennessee Legislature, and a powerful argument in favor of the passage of the registration bill introduced by the Democrats in that body. The Republicans insist on "a free ballot and a fair count;" but it seems they mean by "a free ballot" the privilege of "voting early and often." They surround the polls with an army of election supervisors to prevent frauds and to secure an honest election. But when the Democrats of the Tennessee Legislature propose a registration law to prevent fraud, the Republicans of the Tennessee Legislature vacate their seats and force the Legislature to adjourn in anarchy and confusion, and the calling of an extra session, thus increasing the burden of a tax-ridden people. The Democracy of Tennessee does not fear to go before the people on this issue. The registration bill was inspired solely in the interest of honest voting. There is nothing monstrous or unusual in registration, as is shown by the above extract from the *Commercial-Gazette*. It is indeed true that no "honest man, no honest voter can object to registration." Here in Memphis it will be an injury to the Democratic party, as business men neglect to vote, because it requires time and trouble, and all such will fail to register, as it requires time and trouble to secure a certificate of registration, while the negroes and the rabble, who are proud of the elective franchise, and who make their votes a source of revenue, will register and induce others to do so. But the vote cast will be honest. If the Republicans defeat registration by abandoning their seats then a precedent will be adopted for the defeat of all legislation which may be obnoxious to them. They have made an issue between law and order on one side and anarchy and revolution on the other, and in such a contest the Democracy of Tennessee will present a united front. The chronic scolds, the Independents, may become the allies of the Republicans, but the combination will be powerless to defeat the people, who are determined that legislation in their interest shall not be defeated by the minority converting itself into a revolutionary mob.

NEWSPAPER SLUGGERS.

The muttering thunders of the dark war-cloud which overhangs Europe has diverted public attention from the awful and terribly-sublime war which has been raging between the American newspapers that have been blackguarding each other for several months. Indeed, these newspaper sluggers seem groggy and disposed to throw up the sponge. Having exhausted their supply of antiquated eggs, they are panting for breath and nursing their wounds from the knees of their trainers and bottleholders. The readers of the respective journals, edited by the dilapidated sluggers, are anxious for the fight to be called and the fight to go on, for they will be the gainers if the blackguards should repeat the tragedy so successfully played by the Kilkenny cats. A fierce war has been going on for some time between the Rochester *Herald* and a newspaper published at Buffalo, a city as proud of Grover Cleveland as the seven cities were of Homer. In a recent editorial the Rochester slugger sends his contemporary to grass in the following style: "It is useless to prolong a controversy with the Buffalo *Courier* which, begun in good-nature on our part, though somewhat testily on the part of the *Courier*, has degenerated into a mere wrangle over phrases and manners through the insolence and priggishness of our contemporary. It is necessary, however, for us to notice briefly a word or two in the *Courier's* last article. That paper says: 'We may lack that superstitious reverence for things Anglo-Saxon which the writer in the *Herald*, who is, we believe, an Englishman, feels.' It is not of much consequence in this case what 'the writer in the *Herald*' is, but in view of the above statement it may be well enough to say that he is not an Englishman but an American born and bred." There now, that settles it. The editor of the *Courier* is a priggish, insolent wrangler, and after all the editor of the *Herald* is "not an Englishman, but an American born and bred." The valuable information that one of the editors is a native American and the other an insolent, priggish wrangler is worth the money paid for these encyclopedias of useful knowledge. There is a lull in the newspaper war at Nashville. A strange gun is occasionally fired while sounds as lonely as the boom of a solitary cannon after a terrible battle. To show the desperate straits to which the belligerents have been forced we have only to refer to the fact that the "esteemed contemporary" turns his attention to the list of arrivals published by his neighbor, and there finding the name of "Jags Gibbletts," he is anxious to know if the public is so wanting in decency as to support a newspaper which outrages civilization by publishing in its hotel arrivals such an abominable name as "Jags Gibbletts." Artemus Ward, in burlesquing the controversies between newspapers, represents one of the contestants as giving a graphic account of the improvement to his premises. After describing the beauties of his water-closet, its comfortable seats and silver-plated knobs, he triumphantly asks: "What will the hellhound of the *Advertiser* think of *that?*" So soon as these pugnacious editors dispose of the "insolent wrangler," the places of their nativity and "Jags Gibbletts," they should commence inspecting each hell hound's water-closet. An irascible old gentleman, after sneezing in the most spasmodic manner, arrested the paroxysms for a moment, extracted his handkerchief and indignantly said to his nasal organ: "Oh, go on, go on! You'll blow your infernal brains out after awhile." Sooner or later these sluggers will blow their brains out, to the delight of their readers, as editorial blackguards are as offensive to the public as the pugilistic sluggers.

Roller-Skating and Prayer.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Rev. Edward Kelsey, of the Seventh Presbyterian church, runs a roller-skating rink next door to his church. A boy in his employ on Saturday charged Margaret Welsh, an eighteen-year-old miss, with having concealed a pair of skates under her skirts. The young woman was searched, and, although no skates were found, she was locked up all night. Police Justice Gorman this morning discharged the girl and said to the clergyman: "As I understand the prayer, it is least in its not into temptation. I do not think that roller-skating rinks carry out the sentiment of that prayer."

The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M.D., of Sigourney, Ia., says: "For several years I have been using a cough balsam, called Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky."

PEACE PROSPECTS

Materially Decreased by Russia's So-Called Explanation of the Battle in Afghanistan.

Gen. Komaroff Congratulated by the Russian War Minister—Gladstone's Statement in the Commons.

Turkey Undecided What Course to Pursue—Danger from a New Source—The Suez Canal.

LONDON, April 13.—The stock market is unusually quiet this morning. The Russian explanation of the late battle does not seem to increase the feeling that there will be no war. On the contrary, the general opinion upon the streets seem to be that the action of Russia since that battle has largely decreased the chances of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties. Consols, which closed Saturday night at 95¼, opened this morning at 95 and at this hour are still lower, 94⅞ for account. This is the lowest point touched in many years. Russian securities are quoted at 82½.

STRICT BY OFF. KOMAROFF'S STATEMENT.

The effect of Gen. Komaroff's detailed statement, which showed that the Afghans provoked the recent battle, has been weakened by reports received by way of the Austrian telegraph station on the Russian frontier that Penjdeh was occupied by Col. Alikhanoff on the 2d instant. Gen. Komaroff states that he was obliged to occupy Penjdeh in order to stop the pillaging of the district by Turcomans, and that the Afghans had threatened to resume offensive operations. The Russian Minister of War has sent a congratulatory message to Gen. Komaroff and has directed him to thank the troops in the name of the Czar, and announce to them that all who took part in the battle will be rewarded according to their rank.

PROBABLE EFFECT ON AMERICAN TRADE.

The *Bulletin* says, with perhaps the wish parent to the thought, the immunence of war will provoke a lively discussion as to the probable effect upon American trade. All American securities have advanced upon the assumption that grain shipments must immeasurably increase, and that otherwise an important stimulus must be given in various directions. Before following the movement too readily, it would be well to inquire into the relations of trade between the two countries, so far as wheat is concerned, which seems to form the main point on which the more hopeful feeling of the speculators is based, and it should be remembered that there are other important sources of supply. To say nothing of what can be drawn from Australia, the growth of wheat and corn in India has developed in a measure to make us almost careless of what America can do. The visible supply of grain in the United States is at the present time large, while its stocks in Great Britain are moderate. This, it may be said, favorable theory upon which all American securities have lately risen, but, as a set-off, the quality of the American grain is not exactly suitable to our requirements. What is principally wanted is red wheat, and it is perfectly well known that the bulk, say eight-tenths of the supply at least, consists of white. Under these circumstances, then, it is difficult to can growth is not exactly suitable to our requirements. What is principally wanted is red wheat, and it is perfectly well known that the bulk, say eight-tenths of the supply at least, consists of white. Under these circumstances, then, it is difficult to

GEN. KOMAROFF AS A HUMORIST.

The *Standard*, in an editorial, says that Gen. Komaroff's statement is an elaborate effort to justify his attack, but that not a syllable shows that he received instructions from St. Petersburg not to advance. Everything tends to indicate that he did not receive such orders. We anxiously wait Capt. Yate's version of Gen. Komaroff's innocent reconnoitering party. It is easy to disengage the facts from the mass of euphemistic insincerity. The Russians unquestionably advanced first, forcing the Afghans to take a better defensive position to maintain peace. Gen. Komaroff is certainly a humorist of the first quality. It is a fair inference that he never received orders to advance. The tenor of the whole article is to the effect that war is certain.

THE RUSSIAN ON INDIAN INDIA.

The *Times* congratulates the country upon having enormous defensive resources and upon the possession of loyal India.

AN EXCUSE FOR THE FRESH ADVANCE.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says: Gen. Komaroff makes no excuse for his fresh advance. He admits that he did not see the Afghans until near the bridge. This statement is not credible. It seems that the Afghans had not advanced is valuable. Gen. Komaroff deliberately went in search of the Afghan intrenchment, at his own in case shelling intervene, where on an advanced guard to seize any undisputed convenient position, and sent an ultimatum demanding that the Afghans evacuate their position. He then marched forward and made an attack.

RUSSIA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. Charles Merwin, the journalist and explorer, who is the author of several valuable works on Central Asia, delivered an important lecture on the Anglo-Russian imbroglio, at Sunderland last evening. He warned that government in case of a war Russia will probably attempt to block the Suez canal by sinking vessels in the channel or by blowing up the bank at certain points, which he specified, as there the banks are high and rocky and the canal narrow. The *Observer* states to-day that the Russian cruisers Nestromia and St. Petersburg have been passing to and fro in the canal for a week, and that their movements require watching.

RUSSIA TO YIELD AN INCH.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a dispatch from Berlin, which states that Russia refuses to yield an inch of the territory which she has occupied on the Afghan frontier, and that the Czar intends to expire his approval of Gen. Komaroff's action by appointing him commander-in-chief in Turkestan.

LUMSDEN'S POSITION.

Sir Peter Lumsden has occupied a strong position at Turpul. He is believed now to be able to prevent the Russians from attempting *coup de main* in the direction of Herat.

REGARDED AS INADEQUATE.

Gen. Komaroff's explanation is regarded as inadequate in official circles. Earl Granville, British Foreign Minister, immediately after the adjournment of today's Cabinet meeting, had interviews with Fehmi Pasha, special envoy from Turkey, and Count Karolyi, the Austrian Ambassador.

NOTHING TO AND TO OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

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The Indian Indigo Trade.

CALCUTTA, April 13.—The prospects of the indigo crop of India are bad, owing to the prevalence of serious droughts in Bengal and Bahar.

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MADRID, April 13.—There was an earthquake shock at Orihuela. Several houses shell but nobody was injured.

Unemployed Workingmen in London.

LONDON, April 13.—Twenty thousand unemployed workmen met in Hyde Park yesterday. Five platforms had been erected for the accommodation of speakers. Resolutions were adopted asking the government to reduce the working day to eight hours and to promote public works for the unemployed.

Lorian and Cunningham's Counsel.

QUEENSTOWN, April 13.—Stephen J. Meany, associate counsel for Cunningham and Burton, who are charged with causing the explosion of the Tower of London in January last, arrived here today on his return from New York. He says that his journey to the United States to secure evidence to exculpate his clients was crowned by great success. He says he has procured conclusive evidence to prove an *alibi* for Burton, and he expresses the opinion that the government has no direct evidence against Cunningham except that he was in the power at the time of the explosion.

The British Grain Trade

LONDON, April 13.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "A slight rainfall has brought spring grain well forward. The imminent war between England and Russia has caused the cereals to advance 3d to 5s. The actual business done has been small. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 42,890 quarters at 33s 2d, against 77,770 quarters at 32s 7d during the corresponding week last year. It is believed that from three-fourths to four-fifths of the English wheat crop of 1884 was sold before the new harvest, and that sellers hold but little stock. These conditions, together with the small reserves of foreign wheat, and the fact that half of the 3,000,000 quarters of foreign breadstuffs on passage are from 2 to 4 months off, would warrant the belief that the position is sufficiently elastic to bear a further advance of 20s per quarter within a week, should war be declared. Values are so low that that there is plenty of room for such an advance without making wheat dear. How long such an advance would be maintained would depend greatly upon the action of American speculators during the Russian crisis. At present trade is experiencing extreme tension, which deters both buyers and sellers from operating. Foreign trade is greatly crippled on account of the war rumors. The off-coast market is in a state of suspense. Ten cargoes arrived, 6 cargoes were sold, 5 were withdrawn and 11 remained unsold. There are 9 cargoes on sale. 9 sailing vessels with cargoes are out. To-day, in the absence of definite news regarding the possibilities of war, the tension of the market was extreme. English and foreign wheat has advanced fully 4s. Flour to-day was very firm. American corn sold at 24s cif, an advance of 1s 6d; round corn was scarce. Barleys were 1s 6d dearer. Oats were also advanced, over a fortnight ago of 2s. Beans and peas were 1s 6d@2s 6d dearer."

ANOTHER DEATH

In the Illinois Legislature Further Complicates Matters.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 13.—Death has claimed another member of the Illinois Legislature. This time the victim is J. Henry Shaw, of Beardstown, Cass county. About 12:45 o'clock, the clerk of the House announced Representative Shaw at dinner, and not having seen him during the day, went to his room to call him. Receiving no answer, he looked over the transom and saw him lying as though dead. The door was broken open, and upon examination Dr. Kerr, who had been called, gave it his opinion that the Representative had been dead several hours. The deceased has been ailing through the whole session, but not so that his condition attracted to his duties most of the time. Mr. Shaw was over sixty years of age, and served in the Thirty-second General Assembly, this being his second term. He has been an unswerving Democrat, and thus there occurs another break in the ranks of that party. This makes the third death during the session. It was anticipated that upon Senator Davis assuming office something tangible would be done in relation to the Senatorship question, but this unexpected occurrence will again throw a cloud of uncertainty over the Senate. What makes the situation still worse, it leaves the House at its upon any question which will be construed into a party issue, and thus retard business. Members here who wished business to progress are very much disheartened. The city of Springfield has been telegraphed the occurrence, and the Governor will be requested to issue a writ for a new election to day, which will doubtless be done, and a election could take place before twenty days after the call. The appearances of the body when found indicated that Mr. Shaw died without a struggle. He complained of indigestion, and the coroner held an inquest this afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to them.

In the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 13.—In the House this morning only a few members were present. Suitable joint resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Representative Shaw, and a committee, consisting of Senator Darnell and Snyder and Representatives Longford, Gray and Humphrey, was appointed from the Senate. The House then took a recess till 11:55 o'clock. No business was done in the Senate, except to concur in the joint resolutions relative to the death of Representative Shaw. In the joint Assembly thirteen Senators and forty-eight Representatives answered to their names. Morton received 19 votes; D. R. Robins, of Quincy, 2; John C. Black, 1. The session then adjourned.

Horsewhipped by Women.

NEW YORK, April 13.—John Vonderdank, editor of the *Independent Advertiser*, was publicly assaulted with horsewhips yesterday by the wives of two police constables for publishing offensive articles about their husbands.

A Lady Fainting.

Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies? They should be carried out, and parents should not have their children that would never suffer them to be without that cough and croup cure, Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

Moody and Sankey at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The Christian Convention, under the direction of the Evangelists Moody and Sankey, closed last night. It is estimated that over 500 people attended the meeting. The convention number 1000.

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Lorian and Cunningham's Counsel.

QUEENSTOWN, April 13.—Stephen J. Meany, associate counsel for Cunningham and Burton, who are charged with causing the explosion of the Tower of London in January last, arrived here today on his return from New York. He says that his journey to the United States to secure evidence to exculpate his clients was crowned by great success. He says he has procured conclusive evidence to prove an *alibi* for Burton, and he expresses the opinion that the government has no direct evidence against Cunningham except that he was in the power at the time of the explosion.

The British Grain Trade

LONDON, April 13.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "A slight rainfall has brought spring grain well forward. The imminent war between England and Russia has caused the cereals to advance 3d to 5s. The actual business done has been small. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 42,890 quarters at 33s 2d, against 77,770 quarters at 32s 7d during the corresponding week last year. It is believed that from three-fourths to four-fifths of the English wheat crop of 1884 was sold before the new harvest, and that sellers hold but little stock. These conditions, together with the small reserves of foreign wheat, and the fact that half of the 3,000,000 quarters of foreign breadstuffs on passage are from 2 to 4 months off, would warrant the belief that the position is sufficiently elastic to bear a further advance of 20s per quarter within a week, should war be declared. Values are so low that that there is plenty of room for such an advance without making wheat dear. How long such an advance would be maintained would depend greatly upon the action of American speculators during the Russian crisis. At present trade is experiencing extreme tension, which deters both buyers and sellers from operating. Foreign trade is greatly crippled on account of the war rumors. The off-coast market is in a state of suspense. Ten cargoes arrived, 6 cargoes were sold, 5 were withdrawn and 11 remained unsold. There are 9 cargoes on sale. 9 sailing vessels with cargoes are out. To-day, in the absence of definite news regarding the possibilities of war, the tension of the market was extreme. The English and foreign wheat has advanced fully 4s. Flour to-day was very firm. American corn sold at 24s cif, an advance of 1s 6d; round corn was scarce. Barleys were 1s 6d dearer. Oats were also advanced over a fortnight ago of 2s. Beans and peas were 1s 6d@2s 6d dearer."

ANOTHER DEATH

In the Illinois Legislature Further Complicates Matters.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 13.—Death has claimed another member of the Illinois Legislature. This time the victim is J. Henry Shaw, of Beardstown, Cass county. About 12:45 o'clock, the clerk of the House announced Representative Shaw at dinner, and not having seen him during the day, went to his room to call him. Receiving no answer, he looked over the transom and saw him lying as though dead. The door was broken open, and upon examination Dr. Kerr, who had been called, gave it his opinion that the Representative had been dead several hours. The deceased has been ailing through the whole session, but not so that his condition attracted to his duties most of the time. Mr. Shaw was over sixty years of age, and served in the Thirty-second General Assembly, this being his second term. He has been an unswerving Democrat, and thus there occurs another break in the ranks of that party. This makes the third death during the session. It was anticipated that upon Senator Davis assuming office something tangible would be done in relation to the Senatorship question, but this unexpected occurrence will again throw a cloud of uncertainty over the Senate. What makes the situation still worse, it leaves the House at its upon any question which will be construed into a party issue, and thus retard business. Members here who wished business to progress are very much disheartened. The city of Springfield has been telegraphed the occurrence, and the Governor will be requested to issue a writ for a new election to day, which will doubtless be done, and a election could take place before twenty days after the call. The appearances of the body when found indicated that Mr. Shaw died without a struggle. He complained of indigestion, and the coroner held an inquest this afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to them.

In the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 13.—In the House this morning only a few members were present. Suitable joint resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Representative Shaw, and a committee, consisting of Senator Darnell and Snyder and Representatives Longford, Gray and Humphrey, was appointed from the Senate. The House then took a recess till 11:55 o'clock. No business was done in the Senate, except to concur in the joint resolutions relative to the death of Representative Shaw. In the joint Assembly thirteen Senators and forty-eight Representatives answered to their names. Morton received 19 votes; D. R. Robins, of Quincy, 2; John C. Black, 1. The session then adjourned.

Horsewhipped by Women.

NEW YORK, April 13.—John Vonderdank, editor of the *Independent Advertiser*, was publicly assaulted with horsewhips yesterday by the wives of two police constables for publishing offensive articles about their husbands.

A Lady Fainting.

Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies? They should be carried out, and parents should not have their children that would never suffer them to be without that cough and croup cure, Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

Moody and Sankey at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The Christian Convention, under the direction of the Evangelists Moody and Sankey, closed last night. It is estimated that over 500 people attended the meeting. The convention number 1000.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Turkey Undecided as to Which Way to Turn.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—Afghan news has greatly excited all classes. Two days ago war was looked upon as certain and the Ulemas and other influential natives and foreigners that Russia might be expected to make a dash for the Bosphorus and at any moment the British fleet might appear in the Dardanelles. Nothing more is talked about but the prospects of the Anglo-Turkish alliance. The Sultan hesitates, however, to officially compromise his attitude, being unwilling to fearlessly trust England without some proof of the reality of British friendship before incurring the enmity of Russia. Press agents consequently received instructions to spread the idea in foreign journals that Turkey will preserve neutrality in case of war. Nevertheless, your correspondent is assured in a strong quarter that Turkey will join England should war occur, being compelled to do so by force of circumstances. Gen. Komaroff's raid not being followed by an English declaration of war, the present opinion among foreign diplomatists is that matters may be arranged for the present with the usual (Gladstone) timidity. But all think that the struggle can only be deferred. Turkish feeling generally is in favor of an alliance with England. The Turkish army and navy are longing for war. Indeed, Turkish officers and men of either service are burning for greater distinction than they achieved by the last struggle. Circassian officers are particularly excited at the prospect of another campaign. On the Armenian frontier there is talk about the recapture of Batoum, at which place Russia is very busy. A ship-master just arrived from Batoum reports the continued arrival of military stores and the construction of new redoubts. Speaking generally, the average Turkish idea is that without an alliance with England they are lost. Yet, a priori, shaken has their faith been in England on account of the Egyptian business, that they cannot bring themselves to credit the British government with any good intentions on their behalf.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Treaty of Peace Between Honduras and San Salvador.

LA LIBERTAD, VIA GALVESTON, April 13.—A treaty of peace has been signed between the government of San Salvador and Honduras, and the latter republic has joined the alliance against Guatemala. The armies of San Salvador and her allies are advancing on the city of Guatemala from various points, and are everywhere welcomed by the populace. Many of the disbanded Guatemala troops are joining the allied forces.

WALES IN IRELAND.

The Prince More Than Pleased With His Reception.

DUBLIN, April 13.—The Prince of Wales was entertained as a guest at the State Hall at Dublin Castle Friday night last that he has never been so highly gratified at any public receptions as at those tendered him in Ireland since the first entrance of the Princess Alexandra when she came to London as his bride.

A scene of great excitement attended the departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales to-day for the South of Ireland. On their route to the King's Town railway station their royal highnesses passed the Dublin City Hall. An immense crowd assembled about the building to witness the departure of the royal visitors. Lord Mayor John O'Connor happened to drive past the City Hall a few minutes before the royal carriage appeared. The crowd recognized him and blessed him savagely. Mr. O'Connor, at this date into a violent passion. His display of ire only made the crowd more demonstrative in their derisive greetings. The lord mayor, unable to withstand the storm any longer, stopped his carriage, and mounting the City Hall steps, called for cheers for Mr. Parnell. The response was not great, and did not indicate that Mr. O'Connor had any great number of sympathisers in the assemblage. He then addressed the gathering and told them they would be sorry for having hissed him. He said he would telegraph Mr. Parnell at Cork and at Mallow on account of what had occurred in Dublin, and they would see what the result would be. Soon after this the Prince and Princess of Wales were driven past the City Hall on their way to the railway station. They were greeted with tumultuous and prolonged cheering.

Anti-Wales Meeting at Cork.

CORK, April 13.—At a mass-meeting here yesterday resolutions were adopted declaring that the addresses presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales do not express the feelings of the people. Very little enthusiasm was manifested at the meeting.

Mr. O'Brien Will Organize Counter Demonstrations.

MALLOW, April 13.—Mr. O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, in an address to a meeting of Nationalists yesterday, expressed his intention upon the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales of organizing a movement for the purpose of showing that the people disagreed with the views of certain Opposition newspapers construed the effect of the visit. The meeting groaned at the mention of Earl Spencer's name, and sang "God Save Ireland."

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The French in Tonquin Ordered to Cease Hostilities.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch from Hanoi says: The Chinese forces in Tonquin have received orders to cease hostilities.

French Reinforcements Still Embarking for China.

PARIS, April 13.—Orders to cease hostilities were sent to Admiral Courbet and Gen. de Lisle on the 10th instant. French troops, however, are still embarking for Tonquin. A dispatch from Hai Phong says that Gen. de Lisle, in an order of the day to the French troops, attributes the recent events to the transfer of the command, in