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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY : : : : : : MAY 15, 1885

THE NEED OF A REGISTRATION LAW.

The revolutionary expedients to which the Republicans of the last Tennessee Legislature resorted in order to defeat the registration bill has made this an important question in the politics of Tennessee, and there is no time more appropriate for its settlement than by the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will soon be called by Gov. Bate. The bitter war which the Republicans make against registration shows the importance of such a law. The Legislature of Tennessee, whether convened in regular or extraordinary session, could not be more profitably employed than in legislating for the parity of the ballot-box. There can be no reform in our judicial system or any of the evils that beset the people so long as elections are carried by fraud. The fountain must be cleansed before the stream can be made pure. Legislation introduced solely for the purpose of securing right and fairness in elections—to prevent repeaters from voting as often as they please, should command the support of every good citizen. There is no injustice or oppression in hedging in the ballot-box so as to allow men to vote but once—so as to allow qualified voters, and none others, to enjoy the privilege of voting. The Republican Legislature of Ohio only a few weeks since passed a registration law. The bill was introduced by the Republicans and made a Republican measure. It was opposed by a majority of Democrats, but they do not resort to revolutionary measures and break up the Legislature in anarchy and confusion and necessitate the calling of the Legislature in extra session in order to defeat the registration bill. The Democrats remained at their posts, and while a few Republicans voted against the registration bill, enough Democrats supported it to secure its passage, and for the future the election frauds which have so long been a disgrace to Ohio will be in part, if not entirely, prevented. In Tennessee, almost invariably, elections are held by white sheriffs, white clerks and white judges, who are unable to discriminate one negro from another, and as a consequence the colored voters travel from one ward to another, and at the close of the polls 100 repeaters will have cast 2000 votes in the ballot-box. The Republicans of the Tennessee Legislature, as smatter of course, were hostile to any measure looking to the prevention of the methods by which they succeed. An efficient registration law protects the purity of the ballot-box. It is no hindrance to lawful suffrage; but it is an impediment to fraud, and is only opposed by those whose success depends upon the amount of work the repeaters can get in on the day of election.

THE PRESIDENT AND TENURE-OF-OFFICE.

That the people of the United States generally had become disgusted with the manner of appointing to offices under government for political reasons regardless of the character of the person appointed or of his fitness to office, is indisputable. In accordance with the popular feeling the tenure-of-office law was enacted, and Mr. Cleveland in his appointments has aimed to carry out not only the letter but the spirit of the law. To ascertain the character and competence of applicants requires time, and the delay, however necessary, has aroused the ire of those who are greedy, not of an opportunity to serve their country, but of a chance to grasp what they consider as the "spoils" of the victors. The Washington correspondent of the Nash-*American* has pointed out that the President's removals and appointments have been made in accordance with the tenure-of-office law. There are many who assert that the President, when removing anyone from office, must state to the Senate his reasons for such removal. This is an error. The law leaves it to the discretion of the President to decide as to the reasons justifying such a removal. Section 1767 of the law of 1873 provides that a person holding civil office shall retain it for the appointed term "unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided." Section 1768 authorizes the President, during any recess of the Senate, to suspend any civil officer at his discretion, except United States judges, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to appoint some suitable person in his place, who shall be entitled to the salary, etc. Within thirty days after the beginning of any session of the Senate—except for any office which, in his opinion, ought not to be filled—the President shall nominate persons to fill all vacancies in office existing at the meeting of the Senate. If the Senate refuse to confirm, the President shall make another nomination at the same session of the Senate. Section 1760 authorizes the President to fill all vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. If no appointment be made and confirmed to a vacant or temporarily filled office during the next session of the Senate, the office shall remain in abeyance without salary, until filled by appointment and the Senate's confirmation. During such time the powers and duties of such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of vacancy. These regulations provide that, *while the Senate is in session*, no officer can be removed without its consent expressed by the confirmation of his successor. When the Senate is not in session the President can suspend an official without stating the cause, the provisions of the law of 1867 requiring a statement of reasons for suspension to the Senate, and the restoration of the suspended official in case his successor be not confirmed, are omitted in the act of 1869. It follows that the President suspends, at his discretion, and temporarily commissions a successor until the end of the next session of the Senate, to which session he must send his nomination, and the suspended person can never be restored, but the Senate may reject his successor and the President must nominate again. If the nominations are all rejected, the office remains in abeyance, the duties being discharged by some other legally appointed officer. The supervision of removals is excluded from the Senate; it has only power to confirm or reject nominated persons. As to the case of postmasters, except where they execute it when they are as many as fifty employes subordinate to them, the civil service law has no application to them. Although not required to give his reasons, President Cleveland has declared "offensive partizanship" a sufficient reason "in his discretion," for suspension. He thus made the relationship between the subordinate Federal service, which is under the civil service act, harmonious with the higher grades, deciding that Federal offices shall not be made a mean of party operations. Some eminent lawyers hold that the tenure-of-office acts are unconstitutional, but Mr. Cleveland is willing to comply with the law as it stands. The whole matter is expected to cause much discussion when the Senate is next in session.

EDUCATION AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the World's Exposition at New Orleans, Wednesday last was set aside as "Education Day." The Exposition has been attended by a large number of the most prominent educators of the country. A large space is devoted to the educational systems of the various States, and the exhibit made is one of profound interest and includes a magnificent exhibit of the educational department of France. The exercises appropriate to the occasion were attended by many gentlemen prominent in educational and other progressive efforts. Director-General Burke explained that the South, impoverished by the gigantic losses of the war, had been unable to keep up with the North in education, but the spirit of improvement in this respect was strong, and the exhibit of the more fortunate States would help the progress of education in the South. The Hon. J. G. Hodgkins, of Toronto, Ont., declared that he had gained an immense appreciation of the merits of the American system of education by what he had seen and learned at the Exposition. He especially expressed admiration for what the South has done to promote education among the colored race. M. Buison, commissioner from France, said that his country had made great strides forward in education. In accomplishing its work France "has not preceded, but in many points has followed the example of her original, her brilliant and her powerful sister of the United States." Ichizo Hattory, of Japan, gave a most interesting statement respecting the progress of education in that country, and said: "We have already built about 30,000 elementary schools, 173 high schools, and seventy-six normal schools; every ward and village has its school committee." Brother Maurelian, of the Memphis Christian Brothers' schools, expressed himself as feeling honored by being called upon to represent the Catholic education of this country, the cordiality expressed by the educational department of the Exposition would never be forgotten. He proceeded to give a delightful sketch of the origin and progress, under the Christian Brothers, of the system of education that originated with the venerable French priest La Salle, and schools upon the method he introduced now exist in every part of the globe. Our children are the dearest possessions we have, and it is for statesmen, educators and parents to insist that the best and purest of men be selected to educate them. In conclusion he said: "I invite attention to the fact that in a few years the young men and boys whom we are now educating will take their places in the world to control all its great interests, whether in Church or State, commerce or the professions, arts or industries, and it devolves upon educators on this great day to emphasize the importance of the moral in education, that by the acquirement of every religious, moral and social virtue, they may be fully prepared for such responsibilities." The occasion was a most gratifying one to all lovers of educational progress, and it was especially pleasing to see men of widely differing ideas and of various nationalities associating so heartily in a cause so supereminent as that of education. Yesterday was education day at the Exposition of the the colored people. There is much kindly feeling expressed toward the object to which the day is dedicated, and several eminent gentlemen take part in the proceedings. Among the speakers on the occasion are William Preston Johnson, president of the Toulane University, and the Rev. Dr. Palmer, the distinguished Presbyterian clergyman. The New Orleans papers call upon employers to give their colored assistants a holiday, that all may have an opportunity to attend. The colored section of the fair has been an object of great attention, and has gained much commendation.

A Young Girl Brutally Outraged.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 14.—Eliza Siers, about sixteen years old, was found on the river bank above the city yesterday with scarcely any clothing on and in a dying condition. She says that three days ago she was met on the street in the evening and assaulted by Grant Jones, Frank Lee and Walter Kent, all negroes, and frightfully beaten and kicked by them. While dazed, she wandered to the place named, and lay down and remained there, without food, not knowing where she was. She was brought to the city and cared for. She is in a frightful condition from her maltreatment. The negroes deny having seen the girl on the occasion she speaks of. She has lodged complaint against the negroes. The chances for her recovery are not good.

Methodist Episcopal Bishops.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The Board of Methodist Episcopal Bishops met here this morning at Union church. There were present Bishop Thomas Bowman, of St. Louis, senior bishop, presiding, W. L. Harris, of New York; R. S. Foster, of Boston; S. M. Merrill, of Chicago; Ely Andrews, of Washington, D. C.; R. W. Warren, of Denver, Col.; Cyrus W. Foss, of Minneapolis, Minn.; William X. Winde, of Topeka, Ks.; John M. Walden, of Cincinnati; W. F. Mallalieu. Only the preliminary business of the session was transacted, and adjournment was had to prepare for a mass-meeting to-night, which was addressed by Bishop Foss.

The Plymouth Pestilence.

WILKESBARRE, PA., May 14.—Miss Alice Fisher, head nurse of the Philadelphia Hospital, accompanied by Dr. Biddle, arrived here this morning, and have entered on the discharge of their duties at the Plymouth Hospital, on behalf of the Board of Poor Guardians of that city. There was one death since last night. No new cases are reported this morning, and there is reason to believe that there will be no fresh outbreak of the disease.

Collapse of Another Man-Trap.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 14.—The three-story brick building on Trade street, occupied by Hammond & Justice, hardware dealers, fell in a mass of ruins at 9 o'clock this morning. The disaster was caused by weakening of the foundation of the west wall by excavating a cellar for a new building. The cracking walls gave timely warning and everybody escaped. The fallen building was owned by Dr. J. H. McAden, whose loss is $7000. Hammond & Justice's loss on stock is $25,000. They are insured for $11,000. The ruins caught fire, but the flames were soon got under control.

Catholic Knights.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The convention of Catholic Knights met again to-day. The committee to whom was referred the matter of drafting resolutions for the establishment of a sinking fund offered the following constitutional amendment, which was adopted: That five per cent. of all assessments be set apart for a sinking fund, this fund to be looked after by five commissioners, to be composed of the Supreme President, Supreme Treasurer, and three Supreme Trustees.

GEN. MIDDLETON

Greatly Elated Over His Victory Over the Half Breeds Tuesday—Many of the Rebels

Shot While Swimming the River to Escape from the Canadian Troops.

Riel's Losses Very Heavy, Though They Have Not Been Yet Definitely Ascertained.

WINNIPEG, MAN., May 14.—A Battouche dispatch of the 12th gives the following account of Tuesday's fight: "The Grenadiers, Midland Battalion, Ninetieth Rifles, Boulton's Cavalry, the French scouts and the surveyor's corps advanced at 5 o'clock p.m. from camp in extended order, and at 6 o'clock p.m. had reached a point a mile beyond Battouche without any serious check. They were assisted by the nine-pounder gun of "A" Battery and two seven-pounders of the Winnipeg Battery, which shelled the rebels from bluff to bluff. The Gatling guns also did good service and cleared several ravines. The Midland Battalion formed the right and rear, the Grenadiers were in the center and the Ninetieth Rifles on the left. They cheered as they advanced, hardly waiting to fire. They advanced with a rush on the rebels' position, driving them from their rifle pits one after another. The rebel bullets fell like hail, but the men in their enthusiasm did not mind them, and pushed forward despite everything, sometimes being close up to the pits before the rebels fled. Many rebels swam the river, and many were shot while swimming. All of Riel's prisoners were released from cellars in the village, and were pale and weak. The force bivouacs in the village to-night, the zereba being left under a small guard. Gen. Middleton is delighted beyond measure. The rebel loss was very heavy. The correspondent riding about the field saw the bodies of nine half-breeds and Indians, and four seriously wounded are in camp. Squaws and papooses were found in the Indian camp. The losses of the troops were fully covered by previous dispatches.

LETTER FROM RIEL.

A Fort Qu'Appelle dispatch says: Yesterday your correspondent saw a letter written by Riel on the 30th of April to relatives and dear friends here, calling upon them to come up and help him to plunder the town of Battouche, and take everything in the way of prisoners. He tells them he has met the troops and has had great success.

The letter is couched in the most touching terms.

The Indians here are all on their reserves and appear quiet.

On the 12th the Twenty-fifth battalion received orders to proceed to the front. They leave here at 3 o'clock and will make forced marches. Col. Scott's battalion arrived here to-night and has gone into camp. The Winnipeg cavalry has been ordered to join the Quebec Cavalry at Touchwood.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE,

Morrison's Name Withdrawn by the Democrats.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 14.—In the joint assembly fifty Senators and 150 Representatives answered to the roll call. On the first ballot Morrison received ninety-nine votes. Streeter voted for Black, Haines for Merritt. For the first time this session Mulheran voted for Morrison, and his vote was cheered. On the second ballot Streeter and Haines voted for Morrison, making the vote 101. The third ballot was the same as the second, Streeter voting for Black. Black then took the floor and announced the withdrawal of Morrison from the contest.

In withdrawing Morrison's name, Mr. Duncan did no say that Mr. Morrison would not be brought up again, but said that in the interest of the Democratic party Mr. Morrison's name would be withdrawn for the present, at least. The announcement of withdrawal was received with silence on the Republican side, and a fourth ballot was ordered. On this the Democratic vote became scattered, the members being inclined to vote for their personal friends. Carter Harrison received a majority of the votes cast.

A number of ballots were taken without any result being reached, when the session adjourned.

SENSATIONAL DIVORCE SUIT.

Fashionable Circles in Baltimore Exercised Over the Belt Case.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Eugene N. Belt, a prominent merchant of this city, to-day filed his answer to the divorce suit recently entered by his wife, Mary Alice Belt. He admits his marriage to her on October 15, 1884, at Morristown, N. J., and also that he left her on January 31st last and has since refused to live with her, but denies being guilty of any vicious conduct or unkind treatment. He avers that he met her at a seaside resort, among people of character and responsibility, and never imagined that she was other than a pure and virtuous woman. The answer goes on to relate how he discovered that his wife was connected with the famous scandal in which Congressman Ackles, of New Orleans, figured so prominently, and how his lady friends declined to recognize him and her. On investigation he learned that the complainant, before her marriage with him, had led a life of infamy, and that he had been made the victim of an abandoned adventuress. Mr. Belt further avers that since his separation with his wife he has discovered that his wife's case was but a small part of the scandalous conduct complainant had been guilty of before marriage, and that he was about to institute divorce proceedings when served with process in this suit. The case is the topic of considerable gossip in social circles and has attracted widespread attention because of Mr. Belt's high social standing.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

A New York Bank Clerk Short in His Accounts.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Eugene Walton, the collection clerk of the First National Bank, was arrested to-day and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged by Ebenezer Schofield, the bank cashier, with having violated the United States banking laws by making, on April 24 last, a false entry of $7000 in the books of the bank. This was done, as alleged, to cover up a deficit which exists in the funds of the bank. The amount of the deficit is not known, nor is it know how long the irregularities have continued. The position of collection clerk is a responsible one, and great reliance was necessarily placed in Walton, who received and accounted for incoming notes and drafts. It is alleged that he accounted for the deficiency at the time, explaining that a check received from the City National Bank of Denver through the Importers and Traders' of New York had been returned to Denver for the purpose of correcting an error in the indorsement. As the Importers and Traders' Bank had been already credited with the $7000 this would leave an apparent deficiency temporarily of the above amount. It is not stated in what way, if any, the fund obtained by Walton was used. The commissioner fixed the prisoner's bail at $10,000.

The defalcations are stated by the bank authorities to amount to $15,200. Walton denies the embezzlement, and says he had nothing to do with the books. In default of bail he was lodged in Ludlow street jail for the night.

Bad, but Not Dangerous.

When you have pain in your bone, lameness in your side, distress in your back, shortness of breath and frequent spells of coughing, it seems pretty bad, does it not? Many physicians would give up such a case as beyond restoration. But Miss Nettie Hastings, of Cambridgeport, Mass., who was thus afflicted, took Brown's Iron Bitters and gratefully writes that the prince of tonics completely restored her to health. It will restore you, too.

Express Companies' Profits.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Adams Express Company has declared a dividend of $200 per share, payable June 1st, and the United States Express Company a dividend of one per cent., payable on the 15th instant.

Military Service Institute.

NEW YORK, May 14.—At the meeting of the Military Service Institute of the United States at Governor's Island to-day, Lieut. Eugene Griffin, of the Engineer Corps, United States army, read a paper on "Our Seacoast Defenses," wherein he showed that the coasts of this country were almost without protection and urged the necessity for prompt action by the Federal powers in this respect. Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Seacoast Defences, was present, and promised to aid all legitimate schemes in Congress, whereby the utmost protection could be afforded the United States coasts and harbors.

A FIRST-CLASS FRAUD.

The Rise and Fall of Lieut. Count Zacharoff—His Career

As a Newspaper Man and Railroader in New York.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Among the habitual promenaders on upper Broadway on pleasant days, for two years or more past, was a man just turned thirty, with a *distingue* air, and apparently well known to the better class of pedestrians, for he nodded familiarly to prominent society people who drove by him in their carriages. His walk usually ended at the Rossmore Hotel, where he lived. There were eccentricities in his dress that caused him to be noticed and talked about. The collar and hat he wore had a peculiar cut, and shape. There was something just a little odd about his coat and trousers, and although he observed good taste he attracted attention. In summer he sometimes wore a shaggy plush hat. His manners were those of a courtier, and he was always at the theater or opera. He was all the more conspicuous because it was understood that he was a Russian noble. His card read: "Lieut. Count Zacharoff, Garde Imperiale, Aide-de-Camp de sa Majeste l'Empereur." His reported acquaintance with Mme. Adelina Patti had given him some prominence, and the luster of her name had been reflected on him. Occasional accounts were published of celebrated dinners given by the count in her honor, and by the *diva* in honor of the count, during the last two visits of the *prima donna*. Count Zacharoff was not altogether a gentleman of leisure. For some time he held a responsible position with the Mann Boudoir Car Company as assistant to the president, which was regarded as something of a sinecure. He lost this nice place one fine day last week, and his yearly salary of $7500, and fell into disgrace at what he regarded as a joke. This was no less than his attempt to pass off

A NOTORIOUS WOMAN OF ST. LOUIS,

known as Pearl Clifford, with whom he became intimated, as the daughter of J. W. Morse, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific railroad. While on a business visit in the South he drove about with the woman in Louisville, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, where the general offices of the company are located, and introduced her to his associates. This was the direct cause of his dismissal, but it would have come had this escapade not happened. He has had an eventful career in America. Although he represents himself as a Russian noble of great fortune and a nephew of the late Prince Gortschakoff, neither the Russian Consul-General in New York nor the Russian Ambassador in Washington know anything to his credit. During the Russo-Turkish war according to his verbal autobiography which he has extensively circulated, he was the aid-de-camp and boon companion of the late Gen. Skobeleff. In fact, the general died at the house of his mother, the countess, who he claims was the sister of the late Prime Minister of the Czar. His explanation of his sojourn in America is quite thrilling. He traveled with Skobeleff and was present at the student dinner in Paris, when Skobeleff made his famous anti-German speech. The general was recalled to St. Petersburg, and the count with him.

The Czar would liked to have punished both of them, but as the general was the hero of the hour he vented his wrath upon Zacharoff, exiling him for two years, and he came to America. That was three years ago. He tells of marvelous feats of valor performed by him at the siege of Plevna, and presents papers in proof of the assertion. Counteas Zacharoff is rich, but her son quarreled with her, and on one occasion returned a remittance of 40,000 francs she sent him. This, too, at a time when he was

ACTUALLY IN NEED.

A communication displayed by him and purporting to come through the American Exchange, stating that his mother would pay his debts, is repudiated by the Exchange. He claims intimate acquaintance with the great personages of Europe. Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, he spoken of as "dear old chum," but the former says he met him first on business after he came to America, and through an introduction from a resident of New York. He speaks several languages fluently, but doubt as to his ability to speak his alleged mother tongue has been created by his shrewdness in avoiding its use in conversation with Russians and in other instances when it has been desired to test it. He came to this city he was in poor circumstances, and lived the life of a Bohemian. Through his acquaintance with an opera singer, whom he instructed in Italian, he was introduced to a widow of influence and wealth, whose *protege* he became. On her credit he was clothed and boarded. He became attached to a morning newspaper, where he represented himself as a native of Egypt, calling himself Zahar El Zahan. After that he was engaged as an agent by Love & Alden, the tourist agents of 207 Broadway, on a weekly salary of $25. In the summer of 1883 Col. Mann was superintending the construction of several boudoir cars, preparatory to their introduction in this country. Love & Alden, who had similar plans, have having cars built at the same works. Zacharoff, who had just been engaged by them, suggested the idea of having a representative of the company accompany Col. Mann, and was delegated to do what he could in that direction. He represented himself as a member of the firm, but as this was not true the scheme fell through, but Zacharoff ingratiated himself into the favor of Col. Mann, who engaged him to promote his new enterprise. He remained with the company until

FELL INTO DISGRACE.

In the meantime they had discovered he had appropriated to his own use shares of stock given him for other and specific purposes. He was fond of telling fairy tales and made so many false statements that his word could not always be relied on. Still, as he made himself indispensable to them, they kept him, and were charitable enough to imagine that with him exaggeration was a weakness or a disease. It was discovered by them that instead of being an old personal friend of Mme. Patti, he made her acquaintance while in the employ of the Mann Company. He made a great ado over a duel which he proposed to fight with a Prussian prince, because of an insult to his mother. The story was worked up with great dramatic effect. Numerous communications purporting to come by cable passed between the principals. Count Orloff was to be Zacharoff's second, as he said, and the time for his departure for Berlin was announced as the discharge of a filial duty was decided on. The carriage that was to take him to a steamer drove up to his boardinghouse, but Zacharoff did not go. Just at that moment a messenger brought him an alleged cablegram conveying an apology. This correspondence was said to have come through the American Exchange. Inquiry there proved the whole duel story was a farce. The *ruse* to magnify his importance was not discovered till months afterward. A cabinet picture of a lady in Zacharoff's room was exhibited as the portrait of his mother. Underneath, in pencil characters, was the legend, "Countess Zacharoff." No one doubted that it was other than it was represented to be till one day a gentleman interested in the portrait, minus the name, among a collection of pictures of celebrities, bought it, and was told that it was a likeness of the late Empress of Russia. This was attested by the Consul-General of Russia in this city. Those who had examined

THE ALLEGED PICTURE OF ZACHAROFF'S MOTHER

were convinced it was printed from the same negative as that of the Empress. Then people began to consider seriously whether Zacharoff was a Russian at all. There were numerous things to cause them to ask the question.

"There is no doubt about his being a bold adventurer," said a gentleman connected with a company from whose employ he has been discharged, and who had known him intimately. "Not long ago he led me into a trap, and, had I not discovered his game in season, he would have let me in for $100,000. He is a libertine of the worst stamp. While traveling with a party of prominent railway men on their way to New Orleans he insulted the wife of them and barely escaped chastisement."

RUSSIAN TRICKERY.

Do Giers Still Scheming to Get the Advantage of England on the Frontier Question.

Negotiations Said to be Making Satisfactory Progress, Though Some Further

Explanations are Necessary on Both Sides—Prof. Vambery on the Situation—A Turk Talks.

LONDON, May 14.—Earl Granville is communicating with M. de Giers in regard to keeping order on the new Russo-Afghan frontier. It is reported that M. de Giers has asked whether England will accept responsibility for the acts of the frontier tribes nominally under the control of the Ameer. It is the intention of M. de Giers to leave Russio free to extend the frontier on the first excuse of tribal disorders.

WHAT THE AFGHANS EXPECT.

A dispatch from Tirpul to the *Daily Telegraph* says that the people of Afghanistan expect that England will avenge the defeat of the Afghans by the Russians, or indemnify the Ameer for his losses. The dispatch also says that Yulatani Sarik is head man and represents Russian rule in Penjdeh.

A NEW DIFFICULTY RAISED.

The *Standard* says: It is rumored that the Russian reply raises a difficulty in regard to the basis of delimitation. It is expected that a commission of officers will be appointed to examine the northwest frontier of India, with a view of taking into consideration measures of defense. Afghan merchants residing at Merv have petitioned Russia to allow an Afghan agency there.

BASIS OF THE AGREEMENT.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Political Correspondence*, at Vienna, says: The basis of the Anglo-Russian agreement appears to consist in the abolition of the neutral zone in favor of a direct boundary between Russia and Afghanistan. Russian government circles think this will secure lasting peace, the neutral zone having been a constant cause of discussion.

THE NEW FRONTIER LINE.

The new Afghan frontier line starts at a point north of Zulfikar and runs thence eastward to Chamari Bhid. From the latter place the line extends northward, down the Kushk river to Gamik-Khan, and proceeds thence eastward and south of Penjdeh to Khoja Saleh.

MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The negotiations which have been resumed in London between Russia and England respecting the Afghan question are making satisfactory progress. Some further explanations are still necessary from both sides before the ratification of the general agreement already reached can be secured, but it is not believed that these will delay a final adjustment. It seems the chief of the Russian commission on the Afghan frontier question, expects to be at my moment instructed to proceed forthwith to Asia to assist in the work of delimiting the frontier.

IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone stated that he did not know whether Russia's answer continuing the Afghan frontier negotiations reached by Lord Granville, the Earl of Kimberly, Baron de Staal and M. Lessar, and submitted to the Czar for approval, had yet arrived in London. The negotiations between the two governments continue, Mr. Gladstone said, and the government were unaware of any further Russian advance, the last telegrams received making no mention of any advance.

Mr. Gladstone then moved, and Sir Stafford Northcote seconded, the granting of an annuity of £6000 to Princess Beatrice, on the occasion of her forthcoming marriage.

Mr. Labouchere opposed the motion. He thought the Queen should provide the annuity.

The annuity was voted—yeas, 337; nays, 38.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the annuity, urged the House to bear in mind that Princess Beatrice was the last of the Queen's children for whom a "demand of this kind" could be made. "The marriage of Princess Beatrice," continued the Prime Minister, "like all the previous marriages of her majesty's family, is based upon genuine attachment." The government proposed, Mr. Gladstone said, to submit later on a schedule of so-called civil lists and future grants to royalty to a Parliamentary committee at the next session.

A Turk Talks on Politics.

It is not often one can get Turks to talk politics. They know not where their observations may be carried, and, mindful of the proverb about silence being golden, nothing more than "I know not," or "Yes," or "No," can be got from them in answer to an inquiry about the prospects of war or an Anglo-Turkish alliance. The other day, however, a correspondent met a personal friend holding a high position in the service of the Sultan in a less taciturn mood than usual. He was anxious for news, which led to a long conversation. He observed:

"Whatever others may think, England need not fear Russia if she turns her foreign policy in the right direction. England can not afford to be powerful in Central Asia that not only Russia will never be able to advance in that direction, but she can be deprived of power to do much mischief elsewhere. In Afghanistan England has another Caucasus, which, worked properly, could never be occupied by a Russian army. If the Circassians of the Western Caucasus, with the little help we were able to afford, could keep Russia so long at bay, what may the Afghans not be able to do against the Muscovite invaders, with a wealthy government behind them like England?

"One of the greatest factors in Central Asian politics is the undoubted discontent of the Mussulman populations that Russia has subjugated, but, let me tell you, not entirely subdued. England's government should hasten to avail herself of this feeling. Let her send Mussulman emissaries to Khiva, Bokhara, Khokand and to the Turcoman tribes with promises of help, and such a storm will be raised as will sweep away all vestiges of Muscovite power from those regions."

Prof. Vambery on the Situation.

London letter: Yesterday Prof. Arminius Vambery favored me with his views on the latest developments of the Afghan situation. "Peace is now assured, I think, for the present. That Russia will sooner or later take Herat is absolutely certain, notwithstanding promises. On two main points you know my opinion. First, that Herat is the key to India, and Penjdeh, both morally and strategically, is the key to Herat. From Penjdeh, and from there only, the valley of the Murghab can be passed at Bala Murghab, thence the way is open to Herat. On this question," said the professor, "I am the only European whose information is authentic. Secondly, Gladstone is pulling down the state English. The Liberals are coming round to my side. The Duke of Argyll, formerly a strong opponent, is about to put the question in the Lords regarding Gortschakoff's promise in the diplomatic circular of 1864, that Russia would never advance beyond Tashkend. Already the German press is attacking me bitterly for my English lectures. People are saying I am expressing these views for money. It is not true. We journalists have souls like other people. England is the friend of the world and I am a friend of England."

In reply to the question whether the Tories here are not using him as a stalking horse, the professor exclaimed with a bitter laugh: "I a Conservative! How can a self-made man be a Conservative. I am the son of a servant, and am not ashamed of my origin. I am a believer in free thought, and am no Conservative. The meeting of the three Emperors is a league to restore mediæval institutions, and to the war." I asked why it not better to fight Russia from the frontier of India?

Vambery replied: "Because one should never fight a battle near a powder mill. Every expressed nation likes a change in fifty years. The loyalty of the masses in India will be immovable, but is not now. The Ameer will be faithful to England because he is a cunning fellow. I know him well. He knows Russian success means the absorption of his territory, and English success means his support. Afghanistan is not serving as a buffer now, but as a curtain to hide Russia."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The New Irish Crimes Act.

LONDON, May 14.—It is believed that the new Irish crimes act will abolish the right of night search of domiciles, and the special law against newspapers and public meetings. These concessions, together with the principal retained provisions of the old act—namely those granting the power to summon special juries to try crimes within the scope of the act of liberty, the power of changing venue, and the power of inquiry into crimes without a personal accusation, form the basis of a compromise on this question. Messrs. Childers and Chamberlain, and a majority of the Cabinet, are opposed to renewing the act, while Sir William Harcourt and Lord Spencer insist on its renewal. Sir William Harcourt will pilot the crime bill through Parliament.

The Dynamiter's Trial.

LONDON, May 14.—The trial of Cunningham and Burton was resumed this morning. Inspector Jarvis testified that when the brown trunk which was removed from Cunningham's lodgings in Great Prescott street, and found in Burton's possession at the time the latter was arrested, was first searched in Burton's room, no detonator was found in it. The trunk, as witness said, was searched the second time at the police station several days afterward, and the second investigation revealed a detonator stowed away in the trunk. The inspector further testified that, as far as he knew, the trunk had remained securely locked between the time of the first and second search. He could not clearly say why the first examination failed to disclose the detonator, merely stating that it was only a cursory investigation.

Col. Majendie, chief inspector of explosives, on being closely questioned by counsel for the prisoners, admitted that the detonator found in the brown trunk was not like the detonator found at the Charing Cross railway station and elsewhere. Evidence in regard to the explosion at Westminster Hall then followed, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Why Dr. Walsh Failed to Succeed Archbishop McCabe.

DUBLIN, May 14.—*United Ireland* attributes the failure at Rome of the nomination of Dr. Walsh to the Archbishopric of Dublin as successor of the late Cardinal McCabe to the influence which Mr. Errington, the special British agent, has exerted at the Vatican. Dr. Walsh's political sympathies are with the Parnellites, who are much vexed over the election by the Holy See, especially as they believe it has been accomplished by British intrigue. "The Archbishopric of Dublin," says *United Ireland*, "has apparently become the hereditary gift of Dublin Castle."

The American Exhibition in London.

LONDON, May 14.—The Executive Council of the American Exhibition, to be held here in 1886, have, after examining the merits of various sites for the Exhibition, to day decided to preference to that at Earl's Court, Kensington, in close proximity to the site of the South Kensington Animal Exhibition, and of equal area, about twenty-seven acres. The American Exhibition will have its own company railway station in its own grounds, and be in direct communication with all the railway systems of the United Kingdom. The visitors will be enabled by the arrangement to see both the British Colonial and the American Exhibitions without going from under cover.

The English in Egypt.

LONDON, May 14.—Negotiations are proceeding with Turkey for the latter's occupation of Suakim and the Soudan on the following basis: The Porte engages to assist in suppressing the slave trade and in developing external commercial relations. Besides the formal proposals made through Fehmi Pasha, if the Porte accepts, an English commission will obtain the option of securing a concession to construct a railway to Berber, and will receive other trading rights. Earl Granville is also negotiating with the Italian government concerning an alternative scheme for the occupation of the Red Sea littoral in the event of a failure to come to an agreement with the Porte. The *Reforma* and *Riscorgimento*, of Rome, and other liberal Italian papers, are opposed to an Italian occupation of Egypt unless England promises an armed support in the event of Italy becoming involved in a European quarrel. The Italian military journal, *Esercito*, approves the occupation of Egypt by Italy.

A Royal Visit.

BERLIN, May 14.—The *Gazette* announces that King Leopold, of Belgium, will visit the Court of Berlin at the end of the month.

The Suez Canal.

PARIS, May 14.—The sub-committee have agreed to leave the plenary Suez Canal Commission to deal with the question of the supervision of the canal.

Trouble Brewing in Limerick.

LIMERICK, May 14.—Because of the frequency of the assaults committed upon the soldiers in the streets of this city the military patrols have been armed with rifles. This has intensified the hostility of the people against the soldiers, and the mayor and magistrates will petition the government to rescind the order arming the patrols.

Mr. Morton's Farewell.

PARIS, May 14.—Mr. Morton, the retiring United States Minister, to-day presented his letters of farewell to President Grevy. Mr. Morton and M. Grevy then lunched together. Afterward Mr. McLean presented his credentials to the President, and delivered an address, to which M. Grevy replied, welcoming the new Minister and thanking him for the sentiments expressed in his address. M. Grevy assured Mr. McLean that he would always find in France the most sympathetic co-operation in everything calculated to promote the welfare of the American republic.

Excitement in Galway and Roscommon Counties.

DUBLIN, May 14.—Much excitement has been caused throughout Galway and Roscommon counties by the action of an evicted farmer of Ballinasloe, which is situated in both counties. The farmer had been put off his holding under circumstances which increased his rage the more he thought about it. Finally he became desperate and decided upon revenge. He visited the bailiff who had performed the act of eviction and plied him with liquor until the official was drunk. The farmer then took the helpless bailiff and held him over the fire until the man was fatally burned. Despite the barbarity of the farmer's revenge he has the sympathy of a large number of the poor farmers in both counties.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Sixty-Ninth Annual Meeting at New York.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held to-day. A Board of Managers was elected and the annual reports read. These showed that the issues during the year, of Bibles, Testaments and portions were 1,568,175, of which 508,719 were circulated in foreign lands. The total issues were 45,440,206. Forty-eight new auxiliaries were recognized. The receipts for the year were $567,914 34, and the expenditures $619,482 58. For the foreign work of the society, to be expended during the year, $172,550 has been appropriated. The sum of $142,292 58 was paid to the society's agents and correspondents to meet expenses incurred in translating, publishing and distributing the Scriptures in foreign lands. The Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen has been elected president of the society, and William Cammell, LL.D., and the Hon. John Jay its vice-presidents. The prayers of the society were asked for the recovery of Mr. Frelinghuysen from his illness.

A BAD DAY FOR GEN. GRANT.

His Condition Much Worse Than for Some Days.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Yesterday was acknowledged to be a "bad day" for Gen. Grant. He suffered with his throat and could only speak with difficulty. The afternoon brought him no relief, even though it brought Dr. Douglas, and it was not until early this morning that he fell into a slumber superinduced by an extra quantity of morphine. This morning he awoke feeling a little easier, but not at all improved in his general condition. Dr. Douglas's statements mean simply that the general is not progressing in the same ratio as hitherto. The weather has a very depressing effect on the general's condition.

Iowa Liquor Case.

MUSCATINE, IA., May 14.—The trial affecting $6000 worth of whisky seized by the county temperance alliance was concluded before Justice Shipman at Wilton Liberty last night. The liquor was condemned and ordered destroyed. There were two