THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1 a.m.

For the gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio valleys falling barometer, warmer southeast winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rains.

INDICATIONS are that there will be a lively time at the Louisiana statehouse to-day over the impeachment business. The talk among the Conservatives is that the house will, in a body, proceed to the senate and demand the impeachment of Kellogg.

IN Washington yesterday the President nominated S. W. Marshon, of Missouri, to be agent for the Indians of the consolidated agencies of Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. The nomination of William P. Ross for that position was withdrawn.

WE surrender a large proportion of our space this morning to the business of the carnival. So much of it—and that is most of it—as relates to the Memphi will be found on the second and fifth pages. The description of the street scenes and pageant of the Ulks will be found on the sixth page.

IT is creditable to our people and to the strangers who honored us with their presence yesterday, that neither accident nor trouble occurred to mar the fifth annual observance of Mardi Gras. The day was one fine, and everybody was in good temper, and strictly preserved the proprieties and amenities of life.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* of yesterday, as we learn by telegraph, says of the attempt to impeachment of Kellogg that it was a rare, "a brief and beautiful piece of low comedy in two acts, and as many scenes. The scene of the first act was laid in the lower house that of the second in the upper house of the general assembly." This we are also informed, fairly indicates the prevailing sentiment in the Crescent City regarding the impeachment proceedings against Governor Kellogg.

WE yield largely of our increased space to-day to a description of the fairy-like visions of the Memphi and the pageantry of the Ulks, and, in doing so, feel that we are but subserving a great public purpose, and doing justice to the spirit and intelligence which supports and perpetuates such generous and large-hearted organizations as these, which have earned for Memphis the name of the first among the carnival-observing cities of the United States.

THE Republicans of Connecticut held their State convention yesterday, during the session of which they passed resolutions indorsing Jewell (whom they regard a safe man for President) and Bristow, for their overthrow of their thieving fellow-officials. They, of course, arraigned the Democracy in a partisanly sectional spirit, and appointed the following delegates at large to the national convention: Joseph R Hawley, Stephen W. Kellogg, Joseph Sedgwick and Jason T. Rockwell.

THE United States senate consumed yesterday's session in the discussion of the military academy appropriation bill, without result. The house discussed at some length the message from President Grant urging the necessity of an appropriation to supply the deficiency at the Red Cloud Indian agency. The message was referred to the committee on appropriations. The bill appropriating four hundred thousand dollars for building the Memphis custom house passed. The remainder the day's business was on the judiciary.

WE are very proud, as all our citizens must be, of the display made yesterday by the Ulks and the Memphi. Both were in the highest degree creditable to the culture and taste of the gentlemen who presided over and directed the procession. The display of the Memphi was, as a spectacle, perhaps the finest thing of the kind ever witnessed on this continent, and the genius that conceived the successive tableaux, and the artists who, under his direction, compiled and gave them tone and color, all can rest content with the result. The purpose of spectacular display as a means, and an unfailing means of educating the masses, was never better illustrated than by the magnificent pageant which last night was a reality, and to-day is as a dream.

WE trust the general council, at its session to-night, will not permit itself to be cheated into the belief that the health of Memphis can be preserved by the repeal of the sixty-fifth section of the health ordinance, or that epidemics can be stayed or prevented by concessions to those who would have the interests of a whole people subordinated to their individual purposes. The health ordinance, as it stands, embodies the experience of all the larger and better governed cities of the Union, and we hope it will be allowed to remain as it is, an assurance to all within and without the city that we mean to maintain the public health at any expense of time or money. Let the ordinance stand; it is our safeguard in the hands of good officers.

A TELEGRAM from Washington yesterday announces that the conference of the Democratic caucus committee last night developed the fact of an impossibility of arriving at a unanimous agreement on the financial question. Eight of the thirteen members favor the amended proposition for an annual three per cent. coin reserve by the national banks and the secretary of the treasury, and for the repeal of so much of the specie resumption act, and fixes the time for that purpose on the first of January, 1879. The other five members of the committee present a single proposition for the repeal of the clause in question. Thus divided, two reports will be submitted to the caucus. We hope the caucus will be able to do better.

THE tableaux of the Memphi at the Theater last night were beyond any powers of description, save those of the colorist. Mere words prove barren, however skillfully grouped, to convey an idea of the perfection reached by the aid of living figures and stage illusions and accessions in the reproduction of what poetry and history have given us as the reality of the past. The audience, as the curtain rose on each successive tableau, fairly rose, so much was its enthusiasm aroused by the pictures that are indelibly imprinted on the hearts of those privileged to be present. Memphis owes the Memphi another debt of gratitude, not merely for the artistic and literary excellence of the work done, but for the conviction conveyed by it that our people have the culture to prompt, to second, and appreciate so perfect a consummation in art.

OUR telegraphic news from Washington conveys to our readers the highly gratifying intelligence that Casey Young's bill for the commencement of the custom house of this city, on or before the twenty fifth of May next, has passed its final reading in the lower house of congress. It appropriates four hundred thousand dollars as a commencement. While this is, compared with appropriations of like character since the war, small, it will nevertheless erect a building which will be an ornament to Memphis, and an enduring monument of the faithful and efficient service rendered his constituents by Colonel Young. It will be the tribute from that gentleman to this congressional district of his gratitude for the high honor bestowed upon him; due, as it is, to his untiring energy, his marked ability, and his skillful management. We should do ourselves an injustice did we not join with all classes of our fellow-citizens in saying "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

SCHENCK.

His Part in the Emma-Mine Business—Morton's Share—Case Continued.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—The committee on foreign affairs to-day heard the testimony of James E. Lyon, of Racine, Wisconsin, concerning the Emma mine speculation. The witness originally owned one-third interest in the Monitor lode, which afterward became the Emma mine, and an interest in which was purchased by Henry H. Baxter and Trenoul W. Park. Suits arose, and the witness employed as counsel Ex Senator Stuart, of Nevada, and General Hidyer. Witness and Stuart visited Salt Lake City, where they met Senator Morton, to whom Stuart related the difficulty of obtaining a trial in the courts of that Territory. Morton said it was all wrong. Stuart replied that if Morton would assist he should have twenty thousand dollars. An effort was made to have Judge M'Kean removed, but without success. They objected to M'Kean because he was engaged in trying in his own court, a case in which he was interested, being president of and a large stockholder in a company engaged in litigation with a similar mining company. M'Kean was also interested to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars in the Funnel mining company, which was organized with a capital of a million dollars. The other jurors were joint partners in Emma interests, and adverse to him. The marshal of the territory was interested in Emma mine stock.

Lyon's testimony, continued through the whole of the first and part of the second day, clearly established Schenck's connection with the Emma mines, both in the purchase of stock and the payment to him of money for the use of his name and services as agent.

Senator Morton was sworn at his own request, and said that in 1871, after the adjournment of congress, Senator Stewart came to him and spoke about the case then pending in the court of Utah. Senator Stewart said that perhaps the parties might wish to employ him as counsel, and brought in a gentleman whom he presumed to be Mr. Lyon's witness now present. Senator Stewart informed him if he should engage in the case he would receive a large fee if successful. Senator Morton thought that the offer was for desired professional service, and of such a character as he could accept. Senator Stewart wanted to meet Senator Morton at Salt Lake City, and Morton told him he would meet him there if Stewart would notify him as to the time. Afterward, from what Stewart said, he wanted Morton to assist in having Judge M'Kean removed rather than to render professional service. Morton saw in a Salt Lake paper a statement that he and others had united in a request for the removal of Judge M'Kean, but Morton said he had nothing to do with that subject.

The committee decided to continue the investigation. They have summoned ex Senator Stewart, who is now in California, and T. W. Park, who is in South America. The committee will examine in a day or two the testimony of General Schenck, taken in England, concerning his Emma mine connection. The investigation will be thorough, and full opportunity will be given to General Schenck and his friends to be heard on the subject.

SCOTT'S SCHEME.

Representatives of Both Parties Doubt the Expediency of Reporting on the Texas Pacific.

New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, February 23.—A vote was expected to-day in the house committee on Pacific railroads on the Texas Pacific bill, but, after some discussion, it was postponed for one week. It would not be at all strange if the committee at its meeting next Wednesday should vote either to postpone the whole question until the next session of congress, or agree that it is inexpedient at this time to take further action on the subject.

The Atkins bill, as reported from the sub-committee, provides for the construction of a main trunk line westward from Fort Worth, and for four branches. One of them, which it is proposed to extend from Jefferson, Texas, to Memphis, is nearly a straight line, is opposed by representatives of the Iron Mountain railroad, the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, and other companies which have connections with them. Direct connections are already established, by way of Texarcana, from all points now reached by railroads, to Memphis, St. Louis, and other points on the Mississippi river. The southern link of this line is already in the hands of the Texas Pacific company, and no discriminations are made against the cities or towns situated on any of the connecting railroads. The Iron Mountain road is itself a land-grant road, and is just beginning to secure a large amount of Texas trade. The line proposed from Jefferson to Memphis is only a few miles shorter than the present line, and to an uninterested person would seem to be entirely unnecessary. Another of the branches proposed is to extend from Jefferson, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, to New Orleans; a third, from Vinita, in the Indian Territory, to a point on the main trunk at or near the one hundredth meridian of longitude, and a fourth from Shreveport east to Vicksburg. The opponents of these branches say that it is unnecessary to grant them government aid, since as soon as the trunk-line is completed private enterprize will insure its connections with the railway system of the country. The amount of bonds and interest which the company asks the government to guarantee for the construction of the trunk line is about seventy-nine million dollars, while the proposed branches call for about fifty million dollars more. Colonel Scott, it is understood, cares very little for the branch lines, and has only allowed them to be attached to the bill in order to secure the votes of representatives of the sections through which the branches are to extend.

CARNIVAL, 1876.

A Brilliant and Glorious Day—Over One Hundred Thousand People on the Streets During the Day.

Thousands of Motley Comedians, with the City for a Stage and a Whole Population for an Audience.

Jibe and Jest—Quip and Crank—A Medley of Old and Young, Rich and Poor, White and Black, all Nations and all Times.

The Procession of the Ulks—Tableaux of Brilliant and Telling Effects—Their First Grand Success—Etc., Etc.

The weather yesterday was all that heart could desire. The sun rose on a cloudless sky, and, although afterward partially veiled by a silvery mist, the day became all the livelier. Perhaps the sun half hid its face in compliment to the occasion of masquerade; at any rate, the weather became fairer and warmer as the hours sped by, to the great delight of the people who seemed eagerly watching for the time when the masquerading would become general.

THE GREAT CROWDS.

Never in the history of Memphis was there such a crowd as that of yesterday. Early in the morning the people began to gather, and by ten o'clock there were thirty or forty thousand people upon the streets. We have upon previous Mardi-Gras carnivals seen the city alive with people, its hotels and restaurants crowded, the streets thronged and the sidewalks jammed, but never was the crowd so large as that which gathered yesterday. Over two thousand visitors arrived on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad and every train which came in was crowded with excursionists. The different steamboats were full of passengers, and it seems as if the whole country contributed its representatives to this occasion. The attendance was due in a great measure to the bright weather, and was composed of people from every State in the Union. Every hotel and boarding house was full by Monday night and how the vast number of visitors and strangers were accommodated is a perplexed question. Many persons last night found it impossible to secure rooms and considered themselves exceedingly fortunate if given but a place on which to rest their head. As the day grew the crowd increased, and while all were making for Main street, the different thoroughfares were also thronged. The crowd was not confined to any one locality, but spread over the entire city. Everyone except the masters seemed to be in a hurry and anxious to secure seat whence they could enjoy the occasion and witness the last grand procession of the *Ulks* and *Motley Krewe*. Hence the great and general desire to reach Main street, along which the processions were to pass. By one o'clock the streets were thronged, and yet the great crowd increased in number.

ALONG MAIN STREET,

from Exchange to Beale, a distance of one mile and a half, there was an unbroken mass of people, so closely wedged together that it was almost impossible to move in any direction. Vehicles, though not allowed on Main street, could not have made any headway, so thick and large was this concourse of people. Not only along Main street, but elsewhere were great crowds, and it is yet a wonder, when we think, how and where so many persons came from. It would be hard to solve this question, for it is not all in a life-time that any city in America can devise an entertainment which meets with such popular favor and attendance.

THE SPECTATORS.

The windows, doors, verandahs and even roofs of every building along Main street and the intersecting thoroughfares were crowded with spectators. Ladies and children, in some instances, had taken position on the top of fifth story buildings, whence a view was had almost as far along our great thoroughfare as the eye could reach. The doors were closed about one o'clock in the afternoon, while on Front street and the other wholesale business localities trade was entirely suspended. Many persons had erected temporary stands in front of their stores for the benefit of their families and friends. These stands were principally occupied by ladies and children, and added greatly to the picturesque beauty of the scene along the street. Space was so much in demand that even the shop-windows were full of ladies, whose beauty was more attractive than all the millinery, French flowers and silks that were ever exhibited.

AROUND COURT SQUARE

there was a perfect jam and blockade. Masqueraders men, women and children, were indiscriminately commingled in a great body which could scarcely move in any direction. The grand stand was occupied by two thousand spectators, who had an excellent view of Main street and the neighboring buildings. The stand of the Ulks, across West Court street, was also full of spectators, and afforded a very good view of the streets. The view from there was one of singular beauty, for opposite was the grand stand running the entire length of Court square. Main street, with its thousands of human beings dressed in all manner of costume and style, the tall buildings and verdandahs thronged with spectators. In vain would one attempt to reach, by sight, the terminus of the great crowd. As far as the eye could reach it rested upon a solid mass of people who were full of mirth, joy and hilarity. Yet, there was a marked absence of rowdyism and rudeness. A feeling of mirth, fun and frolic pervaded all, and the enthusiasm of the carnival was shared in alike by spectator and participant. No one was occupied with ideas of business, not in any way concerned about the duties of the day, but all were jovial, light-hearted and merry, and entered with zest into enjoyment of what was to many a most glorious spectacle and rare entertainment—one which never wearies or grows dull, even with those who have for years witnessed the Mardi-Gras carnival. Surely not one of the thousands who were present yesterday can ever forget the day with all its drollery, burlesque, sport, and amusing mirth.

THE CHICKASAW GUARDS,

headed by Arnold's brass band, gave a street parade at ten o'clock in the morning. The Chickasaws were in full dress, and never appeared to better advantage. Their drill was perfect, and elicited favorable comment from the spectators who lined the streets in every direction. Memphis should feel proud of this organization, for it is one that will compare favorably with any in the west or south, if not in the Union. The company was under command of Captain Duncan, Lieutenant Ward, and Third-Lieutenant Sam Carnes. A large crowd followed the Chickasaws, who, starting from their armory, on South Court street, pursued the following line of march: Second street, to Poplar; thence to Main, down Main to Beale, up Beale to Union; thence to Main; along Main to South Court and the armory.

By eight o'clock the streets were already crowded, persons of every nationality and from all parts of the country being in the vast throng.

THE MASQUERADERS.

were at first quite small in number, but by ten o'clock hundreds were to be seen upon the streets, in the stores and along the alleys. By eleven o'clock they could be seen by the thousands, and an hour later, the masking was so general, that only those in the more novel and absurd costumes attracted special attention. Every conceivable character and personage in history, picture and mythology were represented, the great majority of the maskers acting as burlesques. Here was seen the "Saratoga Minstrels," mounted in an old wagon drawn by four mules. These creatures had fiddles, banjos, bass and snare drums, from which they evoked the most fearful discord ever heard. Added to this was the general din and noise of the populace, extending as far as the eye could reach. Small boys and big men, women and girls, rigged in all manner of costume, were tooting horns, blowing police whistles, beating tin-pans, old coffee-pots, shouting, yelling and laughing. An enormous woman, dressed in red, yellow and green cambric, with a mountain-like panier and a Quaker's bonnet three feet in length, caricatured Mrs. Woodhull, by the placards upon her skirts. "Jack and Jill," in strange attire, were riding a jackass, but somehow had dispensed with their bucket of water, for which doubtless something stronger and more agreeable had been substituted. The Cowbellions were out in large force, each number of the troupe being as droll as possible in his or her attire. Skipping here and there were fairies, nymphs and sylphs, their raiment sparkling in the sunlight as if woven from the fibers of rainbows. Punchinellos, pantaloons, harlequins and dominoes, comically attired and actively funny in their gait, dashed around as if in a paradise of motley delight. Clowns of all sizes and both sexes, dressed as grotesquely as fancy itself could suggest, made fun and created amusement for the people. Among the mirth-provoking creatures was

A LARGE APE,

led by his keeper (in mask) through the crowd. The sportive animal caused little children and nervous ladies to shrink with fear from his approach. Occasionally the ape would seize some individual, and embrace him with unceremonious energy. A crowd of men, boys and negroes followed the animal and his keeper wherever they went, shouts and laughter being heard at every few steps. Another large ape rode behind his keeper on an ass, but not as contented as Sancho Panza was with the quadruped. He would leap off and engage in all manner of sport among the spectators. The more comic and uncouth figures, especially the monkeys and bears, had a partiality for the street-cars, into which they would leap, and never once think of fare, the enjoyment was so pleasant. A large number of mashers were in vehicles, which, with the street cars, were allowed upon the principal streets during the morning and noon. After one o'clock the street cars were suspended, and no vehicles or horses, except those actually engaged in the processions, were allowed upon Main street and other leading avenues.

THE EQUESTRIAN MASQUERADERS

excited a great deal of attention. Indians were riding about as unconcerned by the great crowd as if they were upon the wide rolling prairies of the west.

AN OLD WOMAN,

a centennialine, wearing a calico bonnet and faded dress, had a position on the steps of a yellow street car, whence she was annoyed not a little by the boys and other masqueraders. By means of a stout club the old woman, whose note was her most prominent characteristic, managed to maintain her seat and continued her ride, followed by a motley crowd of fun-loving people. Several comic characters, in a hack, amused themselves by scattering candy among the spectators, whose curiosity was aroused as to the name, sex, age, clime and country of the masked creatures. A clown drove a team of poor horses, the wagon being occupied by a couple of dilapidated looking creatures. It is impossible to enter at length into anything like a description of the innumerable and countless figures, costumes and caricatures which were seen in the great ocean of humanity which spread out for two miles in length and numbered over one hundred thousand persons. But among the waves of drollery and

THE BILLOWS OF BURLESQUE

were seen enough to interest and delight every spectator. A decrepid old woman, like unto that one which the nursery rhyme says lived in an "old shoe," rode a jenny, *alias* a female jackass, following which was a young ass. Pulling and twisting the tail of the young ass was a crowd of urchins, whose chief for fun was as potent as was the torture of the animal intense. A number of youths were driving up cows, their bells ringing and jingling in harmony with the discordant noise. A comic figure, three feet high, bore a placard inscribed "This is Babcock's Clown." A crowd of urchins, dressed in fantastic garb and soiled raiment, bore placards caricaturing Beecher and Tilton. A pretty little curly-headed blonde, in an elegant costume of black velvet, black silk stockings, personated the character of "Hamlet" very creditably, and attracted the admiration of all the young bloods. Two delegates from Forest's island, dressed in evening costume common to the *habitues* of that locality, each with a placard on his back, one saying "Boss Tweed; $10 000 Reward," and the other "John M'Donald, the Crooked-Whisky Hero," created a great deal of amusement.

A CHINESE JUGGLER

amused the people by spinning saucers on the end of a pole balanced on his chin. A negro man and negress sang old plantation melodies, and were followed by interested auditors, especially among the real negroes, thousands of whom were upon the streets and participating in the enjoyment of the occasion. A large clown with a gong was followed by a crew of fantastic creatures tooting horns and ringing bells. Marching in single file were six characters, dressed in gunny-bags and tall brown paper foolscaps which served as masks, personating Grant, Babcock, Bowen, Beecis Turner, Woodhull, Tilton and Beecher, the latter bringing up the rear, while the President was at the head of the troops. They were all happy, as to appearance, and bore an identical resemblance in countenance, gait and form. A "walking skeleton" bore on his red gown a placard which read, "Health Officer." "Buffalo Bill, the scout of the Plains," was burlesqued by a rough specimen of the male sex, who wore a rough coat and had hair falling down on his shoulders, on which rested a long rifle. A merry fellow, with a long nose and a strong voice, turned somersaults and danced jigs, during which he laughed with immoderate vigor. Had his ears been as long as his nose, he might have carried out his role with better propriety, for his braying was perfect. A large man, wearing a flannel suit, which fitted close and smooth, created a great deal of merriment. On his breast was the word *Dad*, and the inscription being on his back. He was quite athletic and muscular, to the great dismay of a nice young man whose new stove pipe hat he seized and retained for a short while, much to the satisfaction of the spectators, who laughed and applauded the nimble prize-fighter. A very ridiculous variety was a curiosity-stricken countryman, who, with a live baby in his arms, was perambulating the streets. Two gentlemen, with opera glasses, stood in the middle of the street, and by means of the glasses caused the cheeks of the ladies on the grand stand to blush with roses in admiration of this oglering. At the Peabody hotel, and other places, Harry Robinson's "original" minstrels sang several plantation and comic songs. They attracted much attention, and won immense applause. The Empress Josephine, of France, was on the streets, and declared that no event during the reign of her famous husband ever created as much excitement and drew forth as many spectators as did this Mardi-Gras festival. She was highly pleased with the grand spectacle, both by day and at night.

The irrepressible organ-grinder was out in full bloom, and went through the streets in a wagon drawn by two diminutive mules. The wagon, upon which was the inscription "Run by the Two Orphans—the Only Two in the World," was followed by a large number of negroes and small boys, all anxious to hear "the band play." Some little excitement was created early in the morning by a pet

BEAR BREAKING LOOSE

from his keeper, and taking after a crowd of negroes. He was finally captured, and the negroes again beheld the spectacle without fear or constraint.

A great deal of mirth was created among the ladies by the appearance of a young lady who was "plumed back" so much that she resembled a pin itself. A veritable granger, with wide brim straw hat, appeared several times, and received the "grip" from many who are seeking political favors from that direction. One masker bore the following inscription: "Count de Noses of This Mighty Multitude if You Can; I Can't." We could not, nor could any one else. A female lecturer, at many places, drew large audiences by her eloquent lectures, and she would invariably disperse them by clubbing them with a huge club which she always carried. Her auditors often became indignant at such conduct, but were unable to do anything. A Humboldt man and his wife were so anxious to attend the Mardi Gras that, on account of the train being too full to secure seats, he brought her down on the engine. Three old maids, dressed in pink and blue cambric, were enormous bonnets cut in Quaker style and profusely trimmed with magnolia leaves. The above gives a faint outline of the character of the masks, yet no one could form any adequate idea of the scene witnessed yesterday in Memphis.

The grand-stand, Ulks's stand, and all the private stands, verandahs and buildings along Main street were filled with people, anxiously awaiting the approach of the afternoon procession. About half-past three o'clock, music was heard, and in a few minutes the

PROCESSION OF THE ULKS

came up Adams street into Main. This was an artistic production, the subject of the illustration being the return of Louis IX of France from the Crusades, in 1254. The following was the order of the procession:

1. Chief of Police Athy, Captain Braun, Captain Wentworth, Sergeant Arnaita and Sergeant M'Elroy, on horse.
2. New Orleans band, of St. Louis, sixteen pieces.
3. *Group.*—Three mounted Heralds, with trumpets at the mouth, riding abreast.
4. *Group.*—Armed knights, bearing the Oriflamme of France (mounted).
5. *Group.*—Two squires on foot, bearing a rich cushion, on which lay the arms of King Louis.
6. *Group.*—Esquerry leading the King's mailed steed.
7. *Group.*—Count de Poiters, Count d'Argon (brothers to the King), and Count de Meson, in full armor, riding abreast and bearing royal guidons and banners (cars across the front).
8. *Group.*—King Louis IX of France and his Queen, Marguerite of Provence, in royal robes in their carriage of state, drawn by four white horses, led by squerries; groom and footman to the carriage.
9. *Group.*—Three maids to the Queen, riding abreast, mounted on richly caparisoned palfreys led by three pages.
10. *Group.*—Four Pages to the King, mounted and bearing rich colors, with the many colored pendant streamers, riding abreast.
11. *Group.*—Four mounted men-at-arms, abreast, armed with shields and battle axes. Four men-at-arms, abreast, armed with lances. Four men-at arms, abreast, armed with lances.
12. *Group.*—Cavalier, mounted, bearing the banner of St. Dennis; three cavaliers, abreast, mounted, bearing pennons; three cavaliers, ab east mounted and bearing pennons.
13. *Group.*—The Cardinal St Cecile, seated under a baldecline, or canopy of rich silk, drawn by four black horses, led by squerries.
14. *Group.*—Priests, on foot, bearing grand banner of the Virgin; four priests, on foot, abreast; four cavaliers, abreast; four pilgrims, with scrip and staff.
15. *Group.*—Four Saracens, abreast, in chains; four squires, mounted, bearing lance and pennon—all riding abreast.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PROCESSION

was most excellent. The heralds were clad in rich purple, gold and silver, and their steeds pranced about as if inspired by the strains of martial music. The knight who bore the oriflame of France was clad in gold armor, and following him came the royal charger, led by an esquiry. The next group was that of Count de Poiters, Count D'Angue, and Count de Melon, in full armor, and bearing royal guidons and banners. The next feature of the procession was the royal chariot containing Louis IX and Queen Marguerite of France, who sat upon a golden throne, as it were, covered with a rich canopy of red velvet, trimmed with heavy gold lace. At the front of the chariot was the driver, while the attendant was sitting upon the stoop at the rear end. The King and the Queen were gorgeously attired, their costumes being in full keeping with their state and power. Riding on steeds were two maids of honor, their caparisoned palfreys being led by three pages. Four pages on horse, and bearing colored banners embroidered with gold and silver, followed next, and behind were four mounted men-at arms, who bore heavy battle-axes. The cavaliers who followed were handsomely costumed, one bearing the banner of St. Dennis and the rest banners of different colors. A handsome float bore the Cardinal St. Cecile, seated in a canopied chariot, at the back of which were two priests. The gray-haired cardinal wore the insignia of his power, the canopy of the chariot being supported by four golden posts. After this float, which was drawn by four horses which squerries led, came four priests on foot, four gay cavaliers, four pilgrims with scrip and staff, four Saracens in chains, and mounted squires. Next to this procession came that of

THE MOTLEY KREWE,

in the following order:

Arnold's Brass Band.
Rex Carnivall and Staff (float).
Don Quijote de la Mancha and Sancho Panza.
Monster Mermaidkes.
American Eagle and Goddess of Liberty (float).
Comanche Indians (mounted).
Group of Yankees (on foot).
Koehn's Band (sixteen pieces).
Third Term (float).
Centennial.
Four Burlesque Women.
Four Quakers.
Eight Grotesque Heralds.
The Whisky Ring Cremation float.
Captain and his guard (third), mounted.
Neptune float.
Sea Monsters, Marines, etc.
Cavaliers, with pennons.

DESCRIPTION OF THIS PROCESSION.

The "King's Heralds" were mounted on spirited steeds and dressed in very appropriate costume, consisting of vari-colored silk, with gold and silver lace. Their grotesque appearance elicited laughter from every one. The Captain and his Guard, who were also mounted, represented large birds and were a burlesque upon the police. Next was Don Quijote de la Mancha, mounted on his Rosinante, and from a book of chivalry reading the extravagant accounts of Almadea. He was followed by Sancho Panza, who seemed larger in size than the small ass he rode, and which at times was stubbornly awkward. The float of *Rex* was drawn by four mules, and as before stated, bore an enormous bucking goat, on which the king was mounted. Rex was elegantly attired in a red silk coat of royal pattern, handsomely embroidered and braided with gold, and ornamented with green and white puffs, green and red puffed knee pants, white silk stockings and gold shoes. He had a very large (and doubtless very intelligent) head, on which rested the golden crown of authority. Pantaloons and Punchinello, who were clinging to the goat, and now and then dancing on the stage, were gorgeously attired, and the very emblem of harmless mirth and frolicsome mischief. Harlequin and Lester, elsewhere designated by local and more familiar epithets, were peculiarly interesting, and completed the picture.

THE WHISKY CREMATION.

A large float, twenty feet high and twenty feet long, represented a furnace, on the top of which was an immense figure, in a prostrate condition, which represented a United States general in full uniform. At the rear of the float was a worm and still, and between it and the furnace stood a devil, holding a bottle of whisky in his hand, and evidently rejoiced because of the fate of the whisky fraud officer, who was being cremated in undeniable style. Two honest sons of the republic, old-fashioned in attire, but vigorous in action as they fanned the fire which consumed the fraud. The smoke curled up around the prostrate form, and the entire crowd cheered with delight and approbation.

THE CENTENNIAL FLOAT

was a mammoth eagle, fifteen feet from tail to beak, its wings half spread, as if in the act of plunging from the summit of a mountain on which the bird rested. Mounted on the eagle's back was the "Goddess of Liberty," holding the flag of the Union in her hand, and pointing to the national coat-of-arms, which rested on a cliff in front of the proud bird.

NO THIRD TERM.

A large float, representing "No Third Term," bore a scraggy tree, growing on poor land, and under its withered, desolate branches stood three female wretches, or old hags, pointing scornfully and deridingly at three Shots who stood at the front end of the float.

NEPTUNE.

This float was a reproduction of that of the previous day. Neptune, clad in scaly armor of silver, studded with diamond drops, held a golden trident in his hand and stood erect in a pearly shell, which reflected all the soft opal tints of this valuable jewel. This was carried by an enormous dolphin, twenty-five feet in length. The water surged around the monster fish, and at its head was a bunch of silvery spray. This float was one of the most elegant that was ever paraded in Memphis by the Ulks, and elicited the applause of the spectators as it passed by.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION.

Following this float came a number of heralds, and a brass band of sixteen pieces, led by Prof. Offmeister. Next in order were two great lobsters and one turtle of wonderful size. Next there were four grotesque sailors, dressed in "navy blue," contrasting strangely enough with the slight huge and grotesque sea monsters which followed. Among his suite were noticeable four centennial characters, whose garb dated back to times almost unknown, and served as an excellent burlesque. Four Yankees, wearing for their coats blue bunting, with white stars for buttons, and striped pantaloons, preceded four burlesque Quakers, who were dressed in lead-colored suits. After these came four caricatures upon the female fashions. Green, blue and yellow calico served for the dresses of these girls of fashion, whose awkward gait was considerably hightened by the huge bustles or panniers. A merry, careless country girl, robed in a yellow riding-hood, and mounted on an ass, finished the procession, which created mirth and joy wherever it passed.

GENERAL FEATURES.

In the make up of this procession, and extending for a mile, came ludicrous and absurd characters on foot, mounted and in vehicles. There were Comanche Indians, soldiers, baboons, children in all manner of costumes, noblemen, princes, kings, devils, angels, etc. A noticeable feature, a burlesque upon *The Two Orphans*. In a spring wagon, drawn by a mule and driven by a negro, were *The Two Orphans*, male and female, one playing on an organ and the other on the tambourine and bones. On the wagon was the placard, "The Two Orphans, Led Astray" Ragamuffins, fools and clowns, asses and asslinies, were out in large numbers, and dressed in the most absurd manner imaginable.

GENERAL NOTES.

What was said of the Mardi Gras of 1875 can be repeated of that yesterday, for almost every conceivable character was represented, from the ape, with his ludicrous actions and ill-shaped body, to the renowned gods of the heavens in their richest and most beautiful robes. Ancient mythology was robbed of its loveliest forms as well as its most uncouth characters. Jupiter Tonans, with mein of gravity, and handling redhot thunderbolts readily as a cannibal would his bow and arrows, was aptly represented, and that, too, in the costumes of at least half a dozen persons. From the awkward bows made and the ill-attempted gallantry of the Jupiters, we thought it not improbable that another intrigue, and one more in accordance with the usages and customs of modern society, would be engaged in. As each Jupiter seemed to be a strong person and perfectly fearless, it was more than probable that some other Vulcan's mechanical gift would be called into requisition for the purpose of forging thunderbolts. But there was a Venus French Jupiter on the streets, and as to beauty of person, rotundity of form and ease of motion, they would be no unworthy representative of her who caused Troy's destruction. Following a Venus was an Indian maid, not so pretty as Minnehaha, but evidently equally as fascinating to a crowd of Hiawathas and a band of Modocs. A laughable feature was

A SET OF COUNTRY LADS

suitably attired, and recalling the *antebellum* days, when nickels were unknown and a five cent piece to the eye of a barefooted school-boy looked as big as a new October moon in the fulsome splendor of its silvery rotundity. They laughed, and, what is most unusual, they asked questions about everything they saw. To them street-cars were objects of curiosity, while the get up-and-get of a woman's dress was incomprehensible as the wit of a circus-clown. The boys certainly enjoyed themselves, and never missed an opportunity to have a little fun.

THE GIRLS LEFT BEHIND ME

put in an appearance, and was frisking about like a spring lamb, and did not seem at all sad; more joyous than otherwise, as she laughed, and was as merry as a North Carolina possum in a persimmon tree. And if she was merry, light-hearted and gay, how much more staid and precise was "The Girl of the Period," with her lavender-colored silk and faded parasol, but high-laced boots and false teeth. She was very much admired by an "Old Monk," whose quaint attire made him at least noticeable, and the subject of no little remark by children, darkeys and rural individuals.

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER,

with his "fiddle and his bow," made music *enough* for half a dozen country dances; but then the strains were not the most harmonious, and tin-pans would have been no less discordant. Mercy! his noise was melody compared to the fuss made by a Scotchman on an infernal bagpipe, every note of which would have done credit to an orchestra of Sir Thomas cats at the lone hour of midnight. A jovial creature indeed was a fat old country squire, while Indians, Turks and Chinese gave a somewhat warlike appearance to the scene.

AN OLD WOMAN

of ninety-odd or more, moved about with the sprightliness or a girl of sweet sixteen. Wherever a person looked there was some comic character to afford merriment, and if one became a little serious at the near approach of a flaming, blear-eyed devil, the feeling was quickly allayed by the sight of a lovely sylph gliding gracefully along, casting soft glances here and there, but not caring for any one, however noble or princely. Dido, the Sidonian Dido, of whom Virgil sang and at whose shrine Æneas worshipped, but only to betray, was also among the vast concourse of heterogeneous people. She went in the direction of the bluff, and perhaps there looked across the vast expanse of waters, longing for her loved Æneas, for whom the fabled Queen of Carthage eventually burnt herself on a funeral pyre. Since she died of a broken heart it has not been of rare occurrence that young ladies, when disappointed in love, committed suicide. However, of late, the tendency has been to fall in love again and marry some other individual, especially a person who is not a seafaring man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Last night Rex Carnivali and suite occupied the Ulks' stand, whence they viewed the gorgeous pageant of the Memphi in its matchless splendor. The front of the stand was brilliantly lit with an archway of gas jets, which had been handsomely arranged by Mr. J. W. X. Browne, whose enterprise and genius it was that made the fountain near the grand stand, where the people were supplied with water.

LAST NIGHT

the grand stand, the Ulks' stand and other places whence a view could be had of the Memphi pageant, were occupied with spectators. The crowd was great as it was during the day, extending all along Main, Adams and many other streets.

MARDI GRAS ELSEWHERE.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 29.—Mardi Gras being a legal holiday there was no market. The King of the Carnival appeared in a grand pageant to-day, marching through the principal streets. The King's body-guard was the feature of the display. The streets were thronged with spectators. The Mystic Krewe of Comus made their appearance this evening in a grand procession. The subject represented was "Sacred History, from the Creation to the Birth of Christ." There were twenty-three tableaux of the most noticeable events. The streets along the line of the procession were thronged with people. Balls are held to-night in every available hall and theater, and all largely attended. The weather is clear and pleasant. The King's reception this evening was attended by thousands.

AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, February 29.—Mardi Gras was celebrated here to-day in grand style. There were about one thousand masks in the procession, besides numerous floats representing various scenes. The number of visitors was largely in excess of any attendance of the kind heretofore. Business houses and the State, county and city departments were generally closed.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 29.—The Mardi-Gras festivities to-day passed off without any serious disturbance. The streets were thronged with people, and during the afternoon business was generally suspended. The pageant in the evening represented scenes in the history of America, and were exhibited on sixteen floats. The chariot of the king was an immense bear's head, eight feet high and thirteen feet long; garnished with huge lemon slices and crowned with a head of lettuce, in the midst of which the king was seated; two pages sitting on each ear of the boar, and the court jester astride the nose. The chariot was drawn by four elephants. The festivities closed with a grand masquerade ball at the exposition building.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 29.—Mardi Gras was celebrated here to-day. The procession in the day consisted of floats portraying historical scenes and characters. Men and women were arrayed in grotesque, gorgeous and brilliant costumes. Comus, King of the Carnival, with his prime minister, retinue and a guard of honor presided and directed the operations of the fete. Entire Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville and Indianapolis participated. The Sixteenth United States infantry, Evansville, Crescent City, Louisville and other bands were present and furnished music. At night the Mystic Circle conducted another parade, at the conclusion of which, the people flocked to a dozen balls, where all was ready for a dance, in which they engaged or looked on. At the exposition Comus and retinue appeared during the evening, amid great applause of the assembled multitude.

AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, February 29.—The Mardi-Gras festivities today was a complete surprise to all spectators. The pageant was gorgeous, and beyond all expectations. The procession was one mile in length. The business houses and banks closed. Delegations and visitors from Steubenville, Belairville, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Clairington, Bellaire, and in fact from every quarter within the circle of fifty miles, were present. It is estimated that there is from ten to fifteen thousand strangers in the city. The festivities end with a grand ball to the governor of the State, county and city officials