THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1880. VOL. XXXIX—NUMBER 76

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28—1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional light rains, westerly winds, veering to northwesterly, rising barometer.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, SATURDAY, March 27, 1880 10:08 p. m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind Dir.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	29.69	59	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Galveston	30.09	67	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Indianola	30.14	68	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Louisville	29.45	56	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Memphis	29.85	59	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	29.60	58	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.99	65	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.04	59	W.	Light	Clear
Vicksburg	30.04	60	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Little Rock	29.91	56	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

D. T. FLANNERY, Corp'l Signal Corps, U. S. A.

KENTUCKY refuses to set up the whipping post.

GOVERNOR BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, is for Seymour for President.

OLD people say that a high-water year like the present is always a healthy one.

THE Easter bonnet is a reminder of coming summer. As such we welcome it.

"CHRIST, the Lord, has risen," is the song of every earnest christian heart to-day.

THE New Haven *Register* says there is an "unmistakable Hancock sentiment in the south."

There is reading matter on every page of this issue of the Appeal.

HON. W. S. GROSBECK, of Ohio, is the dark horse of the Kelly wing of the New York Democracy.

THE health authorities are hurrying up the sanitary work. There are not many more working days for them.

THERE is no asylum for the insane in Arkansas. The lunatics have so much State pride that they emigrate.

A CORRESPONDENT elsewhere asks, "Is anything too hard for God?" We are satisfied that God only knows.

"SIT up, Sal, and show your breastpin." That is the order of the day for all ladies who have Easter bonnets to wear to-day.

The Appeal to-day comprises six pages. Every purchaser should see that he gets them.

THE board of health of Chicago is so strict that even cases of measles are sent to the pesthouse. That sort of thing would excite a riot in Memphis.

GENERAL BUTLER thinks that Hayes put his foot in it when he issued his Monroe-doctrine message. The people don't agree with Butler.

THE German vote is essential to Republican victory in Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota and Illinois, and it cannot be brought out by Grant.

THE adulteration of food and medicine ought to have the attention of the board of health. It is quite as important as the question of impure water.

THE Church Home needs the aid of the good people of Memphis, and it is to be hoped will get it without any higgling or delay. Money, clothes and food are wanted.

THE remains of John C. Calhoun will be removed from Charleston, and the memory of the great statesman will be commemorated by a grand and beautiful monument.

THE profane and vulgar hack-drivers will no longer be allowed to crowd about Court square, to the ruin of its trees and the annoyance of the women and children visitors.

TILDEN has made a host of additional enemies by his attempt through Barnum, of Connecticut, to change the place of holding the national convention. It was a genuine sneak movement.

THE Alabama "young man" of seventeen who married an old critter of seventy-four, with rheumy eyes and without teeth to gum a lecture. He knows how it is himself and he wants to tell other people.

YOUR genuine "starer" regards a woman very much as a Kentucky mule-trader does his stock, and he prides himself upon the closeness with which he makes comparisons. And yet we boast of our civilization.

THE Cayou dam subject, which has for some time been a fruitful source of dams, is further treated of in a communication elsewhere published. All we have to say just now is that something ought to be done with the bayou.

CLARENCE E. DAVIS, of Chicago, has been indicted by the grand jury of Cook county, charged with marrying twenty-three women, all of whom are living. What ought to be done with such a rascal? is the question. Some say, turn him over to the women.

THE musical programmes of Calvary and St. Peter's churches to-day will attract large congregations. These, and all the other churches of the Episcopal and Catholic denominations, will be decorated with flowers, beautiful emblems and types of Christ's resurrection from the dead.

EDITORS APPEAL—Will you be kind enough to answer in your interesting paper the following questions, and satisfy a number of your subscribers? Which is correct: To-morrow will be Monday, or to-morrow is Monday?

A SUBSCRIBER.

"To-morrow will be" is right. It is in the future and not in the present tense.

THERE is a love which avoids collisions and clears all obstacles, as a bird threads, without touching, the boughs in the wood. So interior and ideal is it, that not even by the wandering of the eye on its object can it be caught. It is a simple sentiment, but not therefore less lasting or strong.

THE Canadians are a people slow to anger, but when they do get their dander up they are apt to do awful things. Such was the case with the discharged pressman of the Toronto *Globe*, who on Thursday tried to assassinate the venerable editor, Hon. George Brown. He found he could not stand the pressure any longer.

A YOUNG MAN of Canton, Ohio, claims to have constructed an apparatus which, using neither heat, excessive cold, weights nor springs, and requiring neither fuel, hot air, steam nor vapors, furnishes the power necessary to its own continual propulsion, with some little force left unexpended for the movement of other machinery.

WE make room for a letter from our learned friend, Mr. J. A. Dacus, on the subject of public libraries, that will, we are sure, be read with pleasure by all who see this day's APPEAL. It is an article worthy especially of the attention of the better classes of our people, those who, by their reading and general cultivation, are examples of what good books can effect in refining and civilizing human beings. We look to them to follow the advice and carry out the suggestions of Mr. Dacus, and by taking our present well-arranged and well-kept public library as a basis, build one that eventually shall vie with the best to which he refers. Let us have a large free library.

CHRISTIANS love their Lord, though they cannot touch, and only in imagination embrace his image. It is a lower greeting when crucifix or picture is handled or kissed by some devotee. It is no vanity for a worshiper to love his God, though he cannot locate or metaphysically define him or prove the personality he adores.

MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING, one of the most prolific, as well as one of the best known of modern writers of fiction, if literary fame be reckoned by a numerical count of readers, died recently, in her home in Lewis avenue in Brooklyn. Her disease was Bright's disease, and was of brief duration. She was born of Irish parents in St. John, Brunswick, on November 15, 1840.

IRISHMEN who want a home should make haste to accept the offer of Arkansas. The State commissioner of lands of that State has issued a circular announcing that "the State has three million acres of land, which she offers to donate to actual settlers in tracts not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to each person applying therefor." The conditions of the gift are, in brief, settlement on and improvement of the land.

THE conversation of the average "starer" has particular reference to the "shape" and "style," the "action," the "get up and go," of the young ladies. He regards women from the merely animal standpoint, and forgetting his mother, his sister, his cousins and his aunts, he indulges in remarks and comparisons often brutal to the last degree. That is what the average "starer" does on Sunday.

GRANT's friends in Washington have, by authority, made formal announcement of his candidacy for the Presidency. He desires to be President in order to correct certain mistakes and errors in his last administration. He saw in the latter part of his last term the errors he had made in regard to the government of the southern States, and as soon as he did see them he corrected them as far as possible, as in Arkansas and Mississippi in 1875, and South Carolina and Louisiana in 1876.

ABOUT ten years ago, when money was plentiful, the members of the First Baptist church (colored) undertook to build a large church which, when completed, would not be surpassed by any place of worship in the city. Owing to a series of misfortunes, they are compelled to make an appeal to the general public for aid, which, we think, deserves more than passing notice. The congregation is composed of some of our best colored citizens, and we fully indorse them as worthy the confidence of those who desire to aid them in so good a work. The congregation numbers about four thousand persons, and is the largest in this section. We ask for them, on the part of christian people everywhere, and of all colors and creeds, a prompt response to their appeal, which will be found in another part of this issue of the APPEAL.

MR. CONDON, of the New York *Tribune*, one of the ablest, clearest-headed, most experienced and sensible of American journalists, is just now giving the experiences of a long life in the pursuit of his profession, in a series of papers in the Sunday *Tribune*. In the course of the last he gives expression to the following, which every managing editor in the country will indorse: "Upon the Boston *Atlas* I had my last experience in managing a newspaper, and I never desire another one. One may be a pretty good writer and yet a bad manager; and the pangs of responsibility in my opinion are much greater than the pleasures. It is one thing to risk your own money or reputation; it is quite another to put the capital stock of other people in jeopardy. They will be sure to come and advise you."

IN ELECTING Mr. H. Victor Newcomb president of the Louisville railroad, the directors have paid a merited compliment to one of the ablest men of his age in this country, and one of the very first among the leading railroad magnates. Notwithstanding the opposition he has met with, and in spite of sometimes very severe and often unjust criticism by the press, Mr. Newcomb, having a purpose to conserve the interests of the great corporation whose management had been committed to him, has kept steady to the line he had marked out and which results have proven was the right one for him, for Louisville and the great railroad whose feeders extend for six thousand miles in every direction in the south. The APPEAL, which stoutly defends and works in behalf of Memphis, bears willing testimony to the fidelity of Mr. Newcomb, to his sagacity, his large outlook, his nerve and the statesmanlike methods by which he has accomplished within the past few months the subjection of whole States to the legitimate purposes of a railroad system that from the latest accounts as to its organization we are justified in believing will deal fairly and equitably by all the towns and cities which it enters.

THOSE who have watched the course of recent events in connection with the Louisville railroad will indorse what the *Courier-Journal* says of Dr. Standiford, who took the presidency of it at a critical period of its history: "Its splendid position at this time," says that paper, "is due in a great measure to his great executive ability, his wonderful energy, his indomitable will and his untiring exertions. During his first year of service the change was like magic, the expenses of the road having been reduced several hundred thousand dollars, while more efficient results were at the same time secured, and there is not probably another road in the United States where the net earnings have increased as largely since the panic as the Louisville and Nashville under Dr. Standiford's management. It is a remarkable fact that during his entire presidency of the road until his late illness he never lost a day from his management, and stood at his post through the mobs, riots, strikes and pestilence which it had to encounter; and to-day it is regarded as one of the best organized and disciplined roads in the country. His services were handsomely recognized by the directory, and he has the heartiest wishes of his late associates and the entire public for his speedy and complete restoration to health and active life."

Official Health Report.

Mortuary report for the week ending Saturday, March 27th, at 6 p.m:

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Color	Disease.
Inf'nt Hauser	4 hrs	male.	white	apoplexy.
Jos M. Brown	20	female.	white	typho-mal. fr.
Chas Baynor	36	male.	col'ed	pyemia.
*Annie Biggs	19	female.	col'ed	nat. causes.
Frank Hunt	10	male.	col'ed	drowned.
Green Sykes	35	male.	col'ed	hydro thorax.
Kin Wilson	45	female.	col'ed	diptheria.
Augustus Davis	35	male.	col'ed	consumption.
Charles Rogan	35	male.	col'ed	consumption.
Eliza Pole	41	female	col'ed	typho malar.

*Coroner's Inquest.

Distribution of Deaths by Wards—First, 1; second, 0; third, 1; fourth, 2; fifth, 1; sixth, 1; seventh, 1; eighth, 1; ninth, 0; totals, 1. City hospital, 1. Still born, 2. White, 2. Colored, 8. Total, 10.

R. B. KING, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

Paid the Dread Penalty.

ATLANTA, GA., March 27.—George Jackson, colored, was hanged at Dallas to-day for the murder of Jack Moss, colored.

FINKS FUNK.

A Plan to Ruin the Cotton Trade of Memphis and Drive all the Foreign Buyers to Atlantic or Pacific Ports, and to Force the West and Southwest to

Become Altogether Subordinate to New York—The Merchants of Memphis Unite in Protesting Against a Scheme that Threatens Them with Utter Destruction.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon a meeting of the cotton exchange was held to take into consideration the proposition of the railroad trunk lines to take charge of the inland and foreign freight, as announced by Commissioner Fink, representing the four great trunk lines. Mr. D. P. Hadden, president of the exchange, explained the objects of the meeting. The trunk lines proposed to take charge of all freights from the west and south, and ship such by any railroad lines to any port and by such ocean routes as they saw fit. This was an invasion on the rights of the shippers, and it was necessary to take some action in the matter.

Secretary Gates read the communication from the St. Louis exchange, and other documents received here, which were published in the APPEAL a few days since. The following communication was read by Secretary Gates:

MEMPHIS COTTON EXCHANGE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., March 25, 1880.

David P. Hadden, Esq., President of the Cotton Exchange:

DEAR SIR—The attention of the undersigned members of the cotton exchange has been called to the circular issued by Commissioner Fink, and recommendations therein proposed to the railroad lines relative to the management of export freights, together with the action taken by the St. Louis merchants, exchange. We have given the matter careful consideration, and would beg to make the following suggestions for the consideration of the Memphis cotton exchange, and to which we would ask that you call to earnest attention.

First—The regulations proposed would unquestionably put an end to the great direct export trade of the west, and it is a matter of vital importance to every merchant and farmer in the west to look earnestly into this matter, and see just how far the power of these railroad corporations shall deprive the producers of their labor, of the benefits of competition in ocean freights, for the producers get the benefits of low rates of freight. All export orders being at a stipulated price laid down in the foreign market, the export buyer is enabled to pay more or less here, according as he has to pay a low or high rate of freight and insurance.

Second—The regulations go still further and propose such a form of bill of lading as would never be accepted by any exchange, Mississippi Valley or responsible insurance company, and it looks like a scheme to destroy the western export trade and build up the export trade of the east, for the buyer would pay force have to go to a port to carry on his operations, and could never do business with the uncertainty of time delivery, ecc., claimed by the railroads, to say nothing of the other objectionable features of the regulation proposed.

Third—It is only by taking advantage of the low ocean freights that merchants in the west are enabled to carry on a foreign business, and compete successfully with those where these advantages are always available; and we earnestly beg that prompt and decisive action be taken by your exchange, to use what influence you can to break down and effectually crush this monstrous and arrogant measure of the railroad pool lines.

Fourth—We recommend the hearty co-operation of our exchange with the merchants' exchange of St. Louis and other points, and the appointment of delegates to attend the next meeting of the executive committee of the trunk lines, as suggested by the president of the St. Louis merchants' exchange.

Very respectfully,

John J. Freeman,	C. P. Hunt,
Robert Wolfenden,	Geo. H. Latham,
W. F. Proudfit,	R. F. Phillips,
	John W. Dillard.

INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS.

Mr. Clarence Hunt stated that he thought the entire matter might be referred to the freight committee, to be considered by that committee and attended to.

Mr. J. R. Godwin, chairman of committee on transportation, said that if the matter was not of sufficient importance, and required a protest, it was unnecessary to refer it to his committee.

Mr. W. H. Brown thought that so one other action was necessary besides protest. He favored referring it to the freight committee for action.

Mr. Phillips—Protests will go from St. Louis, Chicago, and from all over the west from every leading city. These protests will no doubt have some effect.

REFERRED TO FREIGHT COMMITTEE.

Major J. J. Busby moved to refer the report of the committee to the committee on freights and transportation. The motion was adopted.

COMMUNICATION FROM ST. LOUIS.

The secretary read a communication from the secretary of the merchants' exchange, of St. Louis, stating that it may not be necessary to send delegates to the meeting of the executive committee of the trunk lines, but that the protests of the various cities will be sufficient to defeat the scheme proposed by the trunk lines through Commissioner Fink's circular.

THE FINK CIRCULAR.

From the following the scheme of the trunk railroad lines may be fully understood:

A few months ago the presidents of the trunk lines laid down the principle that rates from common points of shipment in the west to all European ports should be the same through all the seaports, and that they should be based upon such all-rail in-and rates as might be mutually agreed upon from time to time by the Chicago roads. This principle was reaffirmed by both the joint executive and trunk line executive committees. Commissioner Fink, in a report, notifies the managers that a plan has been adopted by which a committee representing the trunk lines is to establish rates from day to day, and to telegraph the same to all the roads in the west which issue a rough bills of lading over the trunk lines, to be the controlling rate until changed by the same authority. Roads issuing through bills of lading, to which the trunk lines are parties, will be required to appoint an agent at each place where such bills of lading are issued. It is recommended by Commissioner Fink that a joint agent be appointed at each point where there are a number of competing roads. The commissioner calls on the western managers to furnish him with the name of the agent who is authorized, either separately or jointly with other roads, to issue through bills of lading to foreign ports. The plan of establishing uniform through rates through the various North Atlantic ports is as follows:

First—That a committee shall be appointed by the trunk lille executive committee, which committee, when formed, shall be known and designated as the foreign freight rate committee.

Second—The committee shall be regularly organized by selecting from among its members one person to act as chairman. They shall, also, appoint one person to act as secretary, who shall not be a member of the committee, nor in direct employ of any of the roads in interest. They shall also have authority to employ such clerical help as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the organization.

Third—The committee shall meet at such times and places as may be agreed upon.

Fourth—The committee to have power to make through rates from common points of shipments to foreign ports or points, which rates shall become the uniform and established rates on all the seaboard ports of the trunk lines.

Fifth—The through rates shall be made from Chicago to the foreign point, and the rates from other common points shall be made by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom the difference between Chicago and said common points the tariff rates to New York.

Six h—The committee shall daily quote the rates from Chicago thus established to some one party at each of said common points, who may be appointed by the roads in interest to receive the rates, and who shall simultaneously report them to all road or line agents authorized to contract through rates.

Seventh—The committee shall have the power to adopt a uniform through bill of lading, which form shall be so framed as to give to the carrier the right to forward the property by any road, line, route or port.

Eighth—No through bill of lading or through rates shall be recognized by the railroad companies in interest except those issued upon the through rates as are issued by their authorized representatives.

Ninth—All property consigned to or in the care of ocean lines or vessels, or to their agent or agents at the seaboard, under local bills of lading, shall be subject to all the conditions and regulations governing local shipments.

The trunk line executive committee has invited the Grand Trunk railway company to name its representative on the foreign freight-rate committee.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

By an Arkansas Merchant and Planter—A Pocket-Knife Blade Buried Deep in His Neck, but the Wound not Serious or Dangerous.

An Arkansian named Lewis W. Watson, a resident of Watson's Station, on the old Pine Bluff and Cincot railroad, where he has been dealing in merchandise for several years, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife, while in bed, at his room, at Gaston's hotel, South Court street. After cutting himself he rang the bell, when the attendants discovered him covered with blood from a wide gash in his neck. Wet towels were applied to the wound, and medical attendance was summoned. Dr. Mitchell appeared, and applied the necessary remedies to staunch the flow of the blood. The pocket-knife blade was very dull, so when he thrust it into his neck he was unable to cut it to any extent; and then the pain and flow of blood frightened him so he called for help. The wound while it presented an ugly appearance was neither severe or dangerous. When believing that he was going to die he said that pecuniary troubles caused him to kill himself. He gave directions as to the disposition of his personal effects, and later in the day he made his will, but he will be up and out in a day or two. He is about forty-five years of age, and has a family of four children at home, in Arkansas, where he has a large amount of real and personal property. The liabilities to which he referred as the cause of his attempting to commit suicide are said not to be very large, and he is amply able to meet them. It is stated that he had been drinking considerably of late, but not for several days since he has been in the city.

THE BEST GOODS

—FOR—

The Least Money!

LEUBRIE BROS.

Leaders in Low Prices!

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!

Offer this Week,

25 pcs bourette dress goods, 5c; cheap at 15c.
50 pcs plain and lace bunting, 12½c; worth 25c.
40 pcs spring poplins, 10c; worth 20c.
25 pcs all-wool cashmeres in all the latest shades, 45c; these are 75c goods.
All-wool bunting, black and colored, 25c; worth 40c.
50 pcs debrige, 17½c; cheap at 25c.
20 pcs trimming satin, all shades, 40c; worth 75c.
200 pcs choice novelties, comprising all the latest shades in Pekin stripes, silks, satins, Persian and cashmere effects, silk and satin grenadines, and all the highest novelties. We claim to have the largest variety ever shown in this city, which we are offering at our well-known popular prices.

LEUBRIE BROS.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

Ladies', misses' and children's in choice designs and exquisite patterns in silk, lisle and cotton, at popular prices.

Notions and Fancy Goods Department.

LEUBRIE BROS.

Beaded lace fringe, 25c; worth 65c.
6 button kid gloves, 75c; cheap at $1 25.
2-button kid gloves, 30c; worth 50c.
Pekin stripe ribbon, 15c; worth 25c.
Ruching from 5c per yard up to 75c. The nicest lines in this city.
20 dozen fun's embroidered ties, 10c and 25c, good.
10 dozen silk embroidered ties, 15c; worth 25c.
20 dozen latest style bourettes, 25c; worth 50c.
Torchon laces from 1½c up to 50c per yard.

☞ *We propose to make ours the cheapest store in the city.*

LEUBRIE BROS.

Ladies' Underwear!

Ladies' Underwear!

100 dozen corsets, 35c; these are 50c goods.
5 cases bleached domestic, 6c per yard; worth 10c.

☞ We will not be undersold, and propose to make our prices unapproachable.

LEUBRIE BROS.

House Furnishing Goods!

Bargains this week. LEUBRIE BROS.

Carpets, Rugs and Matt!

Cheapest in the city. LEUBRIE BROS.

Boys' Clothing!

Popular prices. LEUBRIE BROS.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Come and be surprised. LEUBRIE BROS.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes!

☞ *The largest assortment at lowest prices.*

LEUBRIE BROS.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT!

LEUBRIE BROS.

We are daily opening all the very latest novelties in fine Paris pattern hats, straw goods, ornaments, artificial flowers, ostrich feathers, school and boys' hats. We have determined to sell choice goods cheap, and this being one of our many branches we are prepared to offer greater bargains than any other house in the city.

LEUBRIE BROS.

TELEGRAMS

Uncalled for and that may be had To-Day by Calling at the Office at the Hours Mentioned.

List of undelivered telegrams remaining at the Western Union telegraph office. Office hours from eight to ten o'clock in the morning, and from six to nine in the evening:

Lou Leubrie,	J. J. Porter.
E. F. Pallitze & Co.,	O Cranston & Co.,
Frey & Schilling,	G W. Jones & Co.,
R. G. Latting, jr.,	J. C Johnson & Co.,
J. C. Griffing,	T. Foltz
S. T. Carnes & Co.,	Cheth & Kettman,
Jared Chittenden,	E R. Hart,
Mrs. Mollie Lewallen,	E. M. Apperson & Co.,
E. Easley,	Law Speed.
Mrs R. H Vance,	L. W. Nestell,
H G Hollenberg,	Henry Courts,
C F Hunt & Co.,	W. H. Burton,
Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co.,	John S Jones,
Mrs Sarah Schloss,	W. H Furbush,
Napoleon Hill,	A. G. Theobold,
John L. Norton,	C. G. Debruler,
W. H. Cogbill,	Panola Oil Co.,
W. A. Farries (2),	J. A. Forrest & Co.,

Rose & Prince.

Inverary.

The refurnishing and renovations at the duke of Argyll's castle, Inverary, made necessary by the late fire, are now almost completed. All the old arms, with the more relics carried by the Campbells at Culloden, have been replaced in the hall, and the fine collection of pictures, including a number of portraits of great interest, has been rearranged. The Gobelin and Beauvais tapestries have been cleaned at Windsor, and are now refixing in their old places. Most of the old furniture escaped damage in the fire.

Princeton's Graduates.

Of the 4700 graduates of Princeton college it has been ascertained that more than 1000 have been or are clergymen, about 500 have been physicians, 200 lawyers, 27 governors, 160 representatives in congress, 7 State officers, 136 judges, 135 professors, 42 college presidents, 13 cabinet officers, 1 President and 2 Vice Presidents of the United States. At present four-fifths of every senior class study law.

Fact, not Law.

A Bridgeport attorney recently took strong exception to the ruling of the court that certain evidence was inadmissible. "I know, your honor," said he warmly, "that it is proper evidence. Here I have been practicing at the bar for forty years, and now I want to know if I am a fool or not." "That," replied the court, "is a question of fact and not of law, and so I shall not pass upon it, but let the jury decide."

A SHIPWRECKED sailor waiting for a sail is like a business man sitting at home and nursing a cough or cold. Get Dr. Bull's cough syrup and be cured. Only 25c a bottle.

"THE LORD IS RISEN."

The Most Joyous Festival of the Christian Year, Easter Day, has Come Again, Bringing with it Memories of the Event which Seals the Christian Faith.

The Churches Decorated with the Flowers of Spring, Typical of the Resurrection and the New Birth—Musical Programmes of Episcopal and Catholic Churches.

Easter day has come. The glad festival, first of all of the christian year, bringing with it the hope of the new birth of the redemption from the dead to life everlasting. Emerging from the profound sorrow of Holy week, during which the sorrows and sublime endurances of the cross and passion and bloody sweat are kept in view, christian people abandon themselves to the joy they feel at the triumph over death and hell achieved by the risen Lord. All the services of the church to-day express that joy. The music is full of glad notes, and the altars are decorated with beautiful flowers, types of the resurrection and the life to come. Spring's first openings are called in to gentify the holy place, and increase the brightness and enhance the effects of the joyous scene. All the Episcopal and Catholic churches of the city have been decorated most elaborately. St. Peter's especially, and the "Services of Song" selected for the occasion are elaborate and yet appropriate. Below we give those of the leading churches of the Anglican and Roman faiths:

Services at Calvary Church.

Opening Piece. Violin Solo—Sacred Arias....Rode
Mr. A. F. Gusson, from Baltimore.
Introit—Honor and Glory.....Costa Wilson
Venite—Easter Anthem.....Willard
Gloria.....Mozart's Twelfth
Festival—Te Deum Laudamus.....Dudy Buck
Jubilate Deo—Stabat Mater.....Rossini
Psalm.....Selected
Hymn.....Selected
Offertory - Lord God Almighty.....Verdi
The choir consists of Miss Jennie Jones, Miss Lizzie M'Leiland, Mr. W. A Gage, Mr. George L. Castner, Mr. James Kirkland, the kind assistance of Mr. A. F. Gusson, a fine violinist from Baltimore, and Emile Levy, organist of the church.

Services at Grace Church.

Easter Anthem.....Danks
Te Deum.....Thomas
Jubilate.....Bellini
Hymn: "Christ, the Lord".....
Offertory, Re's and solo.....Messiah
Miss Susie Greenwood and Miss Lulu Quigley, soprano; Miss Emma Peake, alto; Mr. V. Newton, tenor; Miss Botto, organist; V. Newton, musical director.

Easter Mass at St. Peter's Church.

The mass was composed by Signor Paola Giorza, and will be rendered by twenty four voices and ten instrumental performers.

FIRST DIVISION.

"The Kyrie," tenor solo—Mr J. O. M'Clintock.

SECOND DIVISION—"THE GLORIA."

"Et in Terra Pax" duo for alto and tenor—Miss Mollie Blessing and Mr D. Hutton.

"Trio," soprano, Miss Jennie Barry; alto, Mrs. Mansford; tenor, Mr. S. Skillett.

"Laudamus te"—bass solo with chorus—Mr. James C. Carney.

"Domine Deus"—duet for soprano and alto—Miss Jennie Barry, soprano, Mrs. Mansford, alto.

"Qui tollis peccata mundi"—tenor solo—Mr. W. J. Steele.

"Qui sedes et quaniam"—duo for soprano and bass—Mrs. Mansford and Mr. Carey.

CREDO.

"Et ex Patre notum"—duo for tenor and bass—Messrs. D. Hutton and S. Skillett.

Same duo, for soprano and alto—Mrs. E. Hancock and Mrs. R. Danheiser.

"Genitum non Factum"—Basso solo, repeated by chorus.

"Et Incarnatus," soprano—Mrs L. Myles.

"Crucifixus," soprano solo—Miss E. Etheridge; repeated in grand chorus.

"Et in Spiritum Sanctum," duo for tenor and bass—Dr. Quinby and Mr. Skillett.

Same as duo, for soprano and alto—Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Danheiser.

"Qui cum Patre," tenor solo—Dr Quinby.

"Et unum sanctum," bass solo—Mr. Carey.

"Confiteor," soprano solo—Miss Jennie Barry.

Grand chorus, "Et expecto resurrectionem."

Sanctus, duo for soprano and bass—Miss Jennie Barry and Mr. Joe P. Carey.

Benedictus, duo for soprano and bass—Mrs. Hancock and Mr. Carey.

Agnus Dei, soprano solo—Miss E. Etheridge.

Agnus Dei, alto—Mrs. Mansford.

Duo, for mezzo-soprano and tenor, Miss Sallie Woodward and Dr. Quinby.

Final solo, Miss Woodward, with grand chorus.

The choir will consist of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Soprano.—Mesdames Mansford, Doolittle, Miles and Hancock; Misses Jenny Barry, Emma Etheridge, S. Woodward, Mamie Lightbune, C. Specht and T. Patterson.

Alto.—Mesdames Dunbar and Walters, Misses Mollie Blessing and Maude Dyer.

Tenors—Messrs. M'Clintock, Hutton, Dr. Quinby and W. J. Steele.

Basses.—Messrs. Casey, Skillett, Hollenberg and Leopold.

The offertory chorus is an arrangement of Prof. Winkler's for tenor solo, with chorus.

The orchestra will consist of the following gentlemen:

G Handwerker, leader.....1st violin
G. Brush.....2d violin
J Taylor.....Viola
Holmeister.....Contrebasse
O. Brush.....Flute
J. S. Wilkins, jr.....Oboe
H Meineke.....Clarionet
Astrain.....Trombone

Several ladies and gentlemen whose names are not mentioned have promised to assist if circumstances permit.

CAN'T STAND THE RACKET.

Ex-Judge James A. Anderson Files His Affidavit Supported by those of Many Citizens Asking for a Change of Venue.

At the criminal court yesterday before Judge Horrigan an application for change of venue was made in the cases of the State vs. James A. Anderson, late public administrator, by his attorneys, General John E. Wright and Judge T. W. Brown. The following affidavit was read, and in addition the names of one hundred and nineteen citizens were filed as making affidavits, alleging that owing to prejudice, etc., prevailing the said James A. Anderson could not have a fair and impartial trial in Shelby county:

State of Tennessee vs. James A. Anderson:

The affiant, James A. Anderson, who is the defendant in the foregoing indictment, states that he feels himself innocent of criminality in the various matters of offenses charged against him in the foregoing several indictments, and if he can procure a fair trial from an impartial court and an impartial jury, free from all outside pressure and influence hostile to him, he is satisfied that verdicts of not guilty will be awarded for him on all and each of the aforesaid indictments. He says that so persistent have been the efforts of his enemies and others who have formed opinions unfavorable to him in regard to the transactions out of which the said indictments have grown, to poison the public mind against him and his cause, it is impossible, as he believes, for him to get from the body of Shelby county a jury that will have that impartiality which the law recognizes and which is guaranteed to every one accused. He says that the clamor raised against him by those interested in the prosecutions, by others not interested directly in the matters embraced in the indictments, but inspired by one motive or another, and by the press of Memphis, has reached every part of Shelby county. He feels safe in saying that there are few instances of criminal accusation, of persons who were accused in this or any other State, where the minds of the local community or of the venue, have been so completely reached in hostility to the accused, or where the minds of the people, from whom a jury must be selected, have ever been so generally and individually poisoned against the accused and his cause as in the instance of this affiant concerning the matters of these indictments. There is no quarter of the county, however obscure, that has not been penetrated by the not-truly of the charges covered by these indictments, and where the most vehement insistance of the guilt of the affiant has not been pressed and obtained general credence and belief. Your morning and daily public journals, among the ablest and most influential in the State, and having a general circulation in every part of the county, have constantly stimulated public attention to the charges made against affiant in these indictments; have fulminated the bitterest diatribes against him, and have sought in every possible way to influence the people and the courts against him and his cause. These efforts have been ingeniously, maliciously and plausibly made, and beyond all question have been successful in raising against affiant and his cause an intense bitterness in the people of this county. He further says that he does not believe that a legally qualified jury, for the reasons above set forth, can be obtained in Shelby county; even if by possibility such a jury could be empanneled, such jury would sit on his trial in the midst of a community bitterly hostile to him and his cause; that his trial will draw to the court room and the precincts a large concourse, and that it would be almost impossible to exclude from the jury the adverse influence of the universally hostile sentiment existing in the county against him and his cause. Affiant submits that he ought not to be subjected to this danger, and that to subject him would not be a fair trial such as the law in its humanity guarantees to the accused. Affiant appends to this affidavit some of the various and many publications made against him by the journals. Defendant and affiant says that he verily believes that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial in Shelby county, owing to the undue prejudice existing in the said county against him and his cause, and owing to the undue excitement against him. He therefore asks for a change of venue. He seeks not delay, and this application is not made for that purpose, but in order that justice may be done. He asks the change to Fayette county, the courthouse of said county.

J. A. ANDERSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this twenty-seventh day of March, 1880.

A. J. VAUGHN, Clerk.

By R. S. CAPERS, Deputy Clerk.

The attorney general requested further time to summon and examine witnesses in the case as to the application for a change of venue. Judge Horrigan continued the hearing over to Tuesday next, when the question will be further heard on argument, etc.

THE CODE ON CHANGE OF VENUE.

The section of the code providing for a change is as follows:

Section 5195. In criminal prosecutions the venue may be changed in the following cases:

First—When upon an application of a defendant in a felony case it is made to appear satisfactorily to the court that from undue excitement against the prisoner in the county where the offense was committed, or any other cause, a fair trial could not probably be had.

JONES AND HIS FEATHERS

Bounced Out of Chattanooga—Details of Preparations for the Nashville Centennial.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 27.—The classification committee of the centennial exposition have received applications for the exhibition of agricultural implements that, if granted, would cover the entire floor space of the building. The committee were instructed to-night to decide upon the maximum amount of space that can be awarded to the respective industries. The Columbia Helicon band is engaged to play the first, fourth and fifth and the Nashville orchestra the second and the third weeks of the exposition. The shafting is ready for hanging a boiler to make steam to run the machinery already delivered at the building. The work of erecting foundations for heavy machinery will begin Wednesday. An engine is to be put in the building next week, at which time the building will be ready for the reception of articles. The electric light machines have been shipped from New York.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the board of health met this morning and ordered ten bags of feathers belonging to S. M. Jones, condemned by the Nashville health authorities as infectious, to be returned to Nashville.

Judicial Sympathy.

He rubbed his eyes, red with weeping, till the smut from the chubby fists mingled in the dampness besmearing his cheeks.

"What has the kid been up to," said the owner of those great magisterial spectacles, choosing his words from the English classics. The deputy constable, laconically replied the deputy constable with unfeeling tone characteristic of his cold world despising profession.

"No ho-ho I isn't," pleaded the gamin with a boo-o-h-oo that showed admirable lung power.

"Yes he is. He has stole," insisted the deputy constable, "the property of another, feloniously, illegally appropriating the same to—"

"Oh yes," said his honor petulantly. "What did you steal, buddy. Now, honor bright."

"Pis—please, sir," sobbed the kid. "I only took that big Dut—hutch tailor's No. 10 cigar."

"Enough! I discharge you," quoth that magistrate. "I've smoked that No 10 from Coleman's at 316 Main street; I feel like I'd steal one myself if I didn't have the chink to buy. It beats the world."

Breaking Up Illicit Distilleries.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—United States Collector William Woodcock received official information to-day from Deputy-Collector Jas. M. Davis to the effect that he had destroyed five illicit distilleries in Allen county, Kentucky, and arrested ten violators of the revenue laws. The average capacity of the distilleries was larger than is usual with illicit concerns.

National Party Shelby County.

THE primary convention of the National Party will meet at 235 S. Second street (Masonscher Hall), in this city, on April 2, 1880 at 10 o'clock a.m.

C. A. TAYLOR,
Chairman Committee.

BALDING'S BRANCHING CORN.

The Most Productive in the World—Pure White in Color, and Fifteen Days Earlier than any other Corn.

BELIEVING that all the people of the south are directly or indirectly interested in the success of agricultural products, I have determined to make an effort to introduce this corn to the notice of the farmer. For the benefit of those who may doubt its merit, I here give a letter received from one of the Professors in Hanover College:

"HANOVER, IND., March 22, 1880.

"MR. W. R. M'CLUNE—Dear Sir: Your letter in regard to the Balding Branching Corn is before me. In reard to it, I will say that I am well acquainted with Mr. Balding, and also with the gentlemen who measured the ground, the corn, and gave their testimony in the matter, as set forth in it. They are men perfectly reliable in all respects. I think that you may safely rely on the representations made by Mr. B. and in the circular which, I presume, is the one to which the gentlemen above mentioned have subscribed their names. I have not made trial of the corn myself but believe that it is very productive and good soil. Yours very truly

"J. B. GARRITT, Prof. Hanover College."

Desiring