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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1880. VOL. XXXIX--NUMBER 90

WEATHER INDICATIONS TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds with stationary or falling barometer.

HORATIO SEYMOUR and John Kelly are the ghosts that murder sleep for Tilden.

MEMPHIS, from a sanitary point of view, will be the model city of the Union this summer.

A HARLEM jury is interpreted in New York to mean a "no harm" jury for murderers.

JOHN KELLY says that he will not have anything to do with Tilden. He means war to the knife and the knife to the hilt.

THE reception of General Grant yesterday was worthy alike of the recipient and the people of Memphis. He will be the guest of Little Rock to-morrow.

THE Oregon Democracy are not for Tilden. Five of the six delegates elected to the national convention are for Mr. Justice Field, who is California's nominee.

MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York, have announced a complete edition of the poems of Richard Henry Stoddard, one of the first and best of American singers.

THE Boston *Herald* announces upon the authority of Mr. Tilden himself that he is not and will not be a candidate for the Presidency. We cannot be sufficiently thankful.

GENERAL GRANT has not visited Memphis since 1863, when he was entertained at a banquet given by the city authorities, Hon. John Park being mayor, at the Worsham house.

SENATOR BAYARD, if nominated by the Cincinnati convention, will be supported by the solid south with more enthusiasm than Hancock, Thurman, Tilden, or any others of those mentioned.

THE duchess of Marlborough's relief fund now amounts to the sum of one hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-one pounds, of which the sum of eighty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-two pounds has been expended.

MRS. HENNAN, the grandmother of the Hood orphans, died suddenly a few days ago in New Orleans, and the little ones have thus been deprived of their last natural protector. This gives them a fresh claim upon the tender consideration and solicitude of the south.

FOUR inmates of a house in Baltimore having lately died of scarlet fever, and two others being fatally ill with the same disease, the board of health made an investigation and found that the cellar, after every rainfall, was flooded with water, and that it was allowed to stagnate, causing a terribly offensive odor.

IN dredging out a dock in East Boston innumerable articles have been found. Among them are scores of knives, spoons, dishes, etc., and more than four dozen pieces of tableware, all washed into the bay from the too large sewers, of which the people of Boston are heartily tired.

THE duke of Edinburgh, Victoria's second son, is superintending the distribution of the food and clothing sent to the starving people of Galway, Ireland, by the Mansion house committee and the duchess of Marlborough. He has also promised to serve in distributing the New York *Herald* fund. He could not engage in nobler service.

A MAN who is described as Tilden has been by so friendly and devoted a journal as the *Sun*, to be so shaken with palsy in both hands and arms that he cannot even discharge for himself the ordinary duties of daily life, of course cannot be President of the United States. Mr. Tilden realizes this, and declines to be a candidate.

A LARGE convention of Irishmen is to be held in Philadelphia June 25th, the principal object of which is to raise two or three million dollars to be expended in freeing Ireland from British rule. Anything more absurd and chimerical could not even be dreamed of. Better raise that amount to buy homes in the far west for the starving thousands now being fed by the bounty of the world.

THE Little Rock oil mill has shipped four bales of cotton-seed hulls to a leading paper mill in Connecticut, where experiments are being made with a view of utilizing them in the manufacture of paper. Should this prove successful, and indications point in that direction, the Little Rock *Democrat* states that immense mills for the manufacture of all kinds of paper will be erected without delay.

SEVERAL members of the State horticultural societies of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and one or two other States, met at St. Louis yesterday, and nearly completed arrangements for a grand horticultural exhibition of the Mississippi valley, to be held in St. Louis on the seventh, eighth and ninth of next September. There will also be organized at that time a society to be called, "The Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society." The committee will arrange a premium list for the exposition to-morrow.

A COMPANY has been formed in Montreal for the purpose of constructing a tunnel under the St. Lawrence river. The cost is roughly estimated at three million dollars, and is less than a substantial bridge could be built for. The tunnel, it is claimed, is the only hope of the north shore roads and the connection of the projected Toronto and Ottawa line, and gives a connection at Longueil with all roads leading to Portland, Boston, and other eastern points of tidewater, independent of the Grand Trunk. It is expected that in a few days the projected work will have assumed a definite shape.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, the cable announces, is to make a long tour presently, beginning with the German watering-places, and Prince Bismarck is going to do much the same thing. Now, says the New York *Evening Post*, as Lord Beaconsfield is also soon to be at leisure, we advise the three statesmen to come over and divide the season between Newport and Saratoga. Europe can really get on very well without them for a time—at least a great many people in Europe seem to be of that opinion—and a practical knowledge of the workings of a model republic may be useful to all of them hereafter.

Details of the Jersey City Election.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The municipal election in Jersey City to-day resulted in a large Republican gain, which will give the Republicans the police and fire commissioners, and probably a majority of the aldermanic board and public works. The police and fire boards are now a tie. It will take the complete returns to decide who is elected mayor, although the Republicans at midnight claimed the election of their candidate, Hewey Dasenbury, by five hundred majority. In Hoboken the entire Democratic ticket is elected. John A. M'Neil, for mayor, defeats the present mayor, Besson, Republican.

"KEEP a reliable friend always at hand," such as Dr. Bull's cough syrup has eminently proven itself to be. Thousands of testimonials. Try it. 25 cents.

WHY, WHAT WHITTAKER

Has Proved Thus Far Does not Begin to Remove the Suspicions Which Point to Himself as the Perpetrator of the Outrages Complained of.

Continuation of the Chirographic Investigation—No Trace yet of the Author of the Anonymous Notes—A Cabinet Council Urges Strict and Speedy Inquiry.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 13.—Before the court of inquiry convened to-day all the members of the court inspected Whittaker's rooms and contents. The first witness was

ALEXANDER PIPER.

He gave his testimony nervously, and in a manner corroborated the testimony of the cadets. He picked up the pieces of burnt paper from the floor, which appeared to be pieces of lists on which the reliefs were kept by corporals. One struck him as being a page from the bible. The witness asked Whittaker about his assailants, saying: "Don't you know the voices of all the cadets?" He replied: "No, sir; some of the cadets I don't even know by name." At the time the witness was impressed that, without minute examination, the outrage was perpetrated by other persons than cadets.

SUPERINTENDENT GAYLOR,

of the New York postoffice, testified as to the writing in the additional six pieces of paper handed him yesterday. He was positive that none of them were written by the person who wrote the note of warning to Whittaker. The note is not in a woman's hand. Portions of the words were written in the natural hand, and the rest disguised. This was another point in Whittaker's favor.

Post-Surgeon Alexander, who was called to attend Whittaker, told his story of what he saw of him and what he said. He said that he could not attribute Whittaker's condition, if his story be true, to any other cause but fear, and said that Whittaker told him the story about the broken glass.

This afternoon each of the

THREE HUNDRED CADETS

were given sentences to write in which, unbeknown to them, were words which appear in the note of warning to Whittaker. These sentences were given to Superintendent Bailey, who took them to New York and will report in a day or two whether any of the writing corresponds with the note of warning.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

A dispatch from Washington states that at a cabinet meeting held to-day there was a somewhat protracted discussion on the West Point outrage. The general sentiment prevailed that Cadet Whittaker should be represented by counsel before the board of inquiry now sitting, and that the government should provide means for an impartial investigation of the affair. It was decided that the department of justice should detail one of its officers to be present during the progress of the investigation. District Attorney Martin J. Townsend, of New York, was assigned this duty.

ARMY OFFICERS FAVOR

The Detail of the Members of the Retired List to Such Colleges as Desire to Secure Their Services as Instructors—Income from Tobacco.

A Courthouse for the Capital of Kentucky—A Smart in the Deliberations of the Ways and Means Committee on the Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Receipts from the tobacco tax for the first six months of the present fiscal year, compared with the same period of the last fiscal year, in all the districts which returned three thousand dollars and upward during the last fiscal year, show a total increase of seven hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

ARMY OFFICERS FOR COLLEGES.

The amendment which was inserted in the army appropriation bill at the instance of General Harry White, of the house military committee, which authorizes the detail of retired army officers as instructors and professors in institutions of learning that may make a request for the same, and where such institutions have a capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty pupils, is regarded with much favor throughout the country. Already a number of letters have been received at the war department from colleges in various States asking for such information as will enable them to forward to the department a formal application for the detail of an officer under the provisions of the amendment. In army circles the amendment is the subject of much favorable comment. It is stated that the provisions which permits such retired officers to receive as compensation the difference between active and retired pay will be of great benefit to many worthy officers who, while unfit for the hardships and exposure of active service, have been compelled to defer application for retirement on account of the deduction on pay; that the fact that most of the colleges, etc., likely to avail themselves of the benefits of this amendment are located in suburban towns and usually are provided with dwellings for the accommodation of the faculty, these details will be eagerly sought. On the other hand, the colleges will derive great benefit from the operations of this amendment, as the cost to them will be but twenty-five per cent. of the active pay of the officers thus detailed.

COURTHOUSE FOR FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

The sub-committee of the house committee on public buildings and grounds have agreed to recommend a bill for the erection of a courthouse at Frankfort, Kentucky, the cost not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

EVIDENTLY A HITCH.

In the ways and means committe to-day Mr. Morrison recorded his vote against Mr. Garfield's proposition on the hoop-iron question, making the vote six to six, and for the present at least defeating it. No vote was reached on the main question. An effort was made to reach a decision on some of the tariff questions before the committee, but after prolonged discussion and without coming to any decision the committee adjourned.

BOUNCING THEM BOTH.

The house committee on elections to-day instructed Representative Manning to submit to the house the Washburne-Donnelly case in behalf of the committee, and to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That William D. Washburne is not entitled to his seat for the reasons submitted, and which are embodied in the majority report already published.

Resolved, That Ignatius Donnelly is not entitled to a seat in the house from the third Wisconsin district for the reasons embodied in the minority report also published.

FOR THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The house committee on foreign affairs ordered a favorable report to be made to the house's joint resolution authorizing the President to open such negotiations with France, Spain, Austria and Italy as he may deem advisable, with a view to removing restrictions on the importation of tobacco in those countries and securing to us an open market therein for the same.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

All the pending nominations for promotion in the engineer corps and in the cavalry and infantry branches of the service were to-day reported favorably from the senate military committee and placed on the calendar. The senate confirmed the nomination of Chas. C. Dow, postmaster of Portage, Michigan, and rejected L. B. Sturtevant for supervisor of the census of the fifth district of Pennsylvania.

REFERRED TO THE LAW OFFICER.

At the cabinet session to-day the question as to whether or not the perpetrators of the outrage on Deputy-Collector Stewart and family, in Fannin county, Georgia, were amenable to the United States laws, was the subject of discussion, and was finally referred to the attorney-general for his opinion.

DESIRE TO SURRENDER.

The secretary informed the cabinet that General Miles, who is now in the city, reported the Sioux Indians desirous of surrendering themselves to the government as comparatively few, and it is not anticipated that there will be more Indians surrender than can be properly fed. Those that present themselves will be received as prisoners of war and cared for accordingly.

An Express Suit.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad company having notified the Adams express company that neither its messengers nor freight could be carried over its road after April 20th, W. B. Dinsmore, president of the Adams express company, has filed a bill in equity in the United States circuit court asking a restraining order to prevent the railroad company from ejecting its messengers or refusing to carry their freight, on the ground that railroad companies have no right to refuse to carry the express goods and messengers of any company that applies and pays the customary rates. This makes the suit one of interest. Judge Baxter has granted a temporary restraining order, and has set the case for hearing in Nashville on April 28th.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Public.

About the sixth instant a bill was filed in the chancery court of this county by Alice Bowman *et al. vs.* James A. Anderson, as public administrator, and Calvin Vance, E. E. Clark and myself as sureties on his bond. Comment in the public press on this bill induced me to get a copy of it and read it. The allegations and charges as therein contained were so extraordinary, outrageously and grossly false in every particular, and so unjustified even for the attainment of the avowed purposes of the bill, that I deemed it necessary, and was so advised by my friends, to take steps immediately to vindicate myself and to trace and brand with falsehood the author of these charges. The whole bill is outrageous in character, but the particularly obnoxious part of it is as follows:

Complainants are informed and believe, and from such information and belief, charges that said defendants, C. F. Vance, F. M. White and R. E. Clark, *joined and confederated* with said defendant, James A. Anderson, in the unlawful and fraudulent appropriation of said moneys as aforesaid, especially them by at some future time to gain a profit therefrom for themselves individually.

Complainant is informed and believes, and from said information and belief so charges the fact to be, that all of the acts and deeds of said defendant, James A. Anderson, in these premises charged and alleged, subsequent to the time of the collecting and receiving of said amount from said insurance company, was with the full will, knowledge, consent, approval and connivance of said defendants, C. F. Vance, F. M. White and R. E. Clark; all of which, together with said confederations and proteneos of said defendants, C. F. Vance, F. M. White and E. E. Clark, were well calculated to defraud complainant, etc.

I addressed a communication to General G. P. M. Turner and R. B. Miller, counsel for complainants, and very promptly received from General Turner the following gentlemanly and satisfactory reply, to-wit:

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 8, 1880.

Colonel F. M. White:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of this date, the same addressed to R. B. Miller and myself, has been handed to me, and I note carefully its contents. In reply, I have to say that the allegations contained in the bill lately filed in the chancery court in the name of Alice Bowman *vs.* James A. Anderson *et al.* were entirely unknown to me until my attention was called to the same by General L. E. Wright. Mr. R. B. Miller, the retained attorney of the plaintiff, prepared and brought to me the bill, insisting, and, as I thought, correctly, that it was of that character of procedure which, in the interest of the district attorney-general should be signed officially to the bill as of course. Without more than casually scanning the caption of the bill I signed it and handed it back to Mr. Miller, who, I presume, filed it. I suppose, of course, that Mr. Miller had drawn the bill in about the same general language of the other bills that have been filed against James A. Anderson, from time to time, since the alleged defalcation was made known. It affords me pleasure to assure you, and through you to your co-sureties on Judge Anderson's official bond as public administrator, that I know nothing of the charges, for, from information derived from others, to justify in the slightest degree the allegations of the bill in question and of which you complain. I have referred your letter to Mr. Miller, and hope he may be able to furnish you satisfactory reason for his action in the premises. If he has acted without proper information the objectionable language should be expunged from the bill at once. I am, very truly, etc., G. P. M. TURNER.

After several days delay I received from Mr. R. B. Miller, leading counsel in the case and framer of the bill, the following note:

To F. M. White, Esq.:

SIR—The bill drawn by me as the solicitor of John and Alice Bowman *vs.* Anderson *et al.*, was upon information of parties whom I expect to introduce as witnesses. I regarded the information as reliable. If, upon the answering of the bill the allegations are denied, as I am informed they will be, I will introduce the evidence which I am informed I can command. If, from said evidence, I find my clients have been imposed upon and misinformed, I will on all that is in my power to remedy the wrong and injury done him and all parties injured by any misrepresentations therein contained. Respectfully, R. B. MILLER.

Having lived and been well known in Memphis and vicinity for over a quarter of a century, I do not consider that I need say more than to deny in general terms and as delegations R. B. Miller or any one of his stripe may make derogatory to my character for integrity; but as in this case I do not wish to be misunderstood, I have given him an opportunity of giving the authorship of this infamous and outrageous slander where it belongs. I will say that the whole thing is a fabrication of his own mind, made of "whole cloth," and without the slightest shadow of foundation. An apology is due by me to my old friends and neighbors in Memphis and surrounding country for being thus unceremoniously and unwillingly dragged into public notice, for those who know me need not be informed that I prefer, in a quiet way, to be allowed peaceably and quietly to attend to my own business. My apology consists in the fact that it is my misfortune to be one of the sureties of James A. Anderson, on his official bond as public administrator of this county, but because of that misfortune, while I may be made liable to the fullest extent of my bond, I do not intend to be made the scape-goat of the vituperation of all the jackleg lawyers and pettifoggers in the country round about. But for the fact of the celebrity of this Anderson defalcation, and R. B. Miller being mixed up in it as a wave of the notoriety of which, I suppose, he expects to ride into some brief public notice, I would not take this public notice of an individual who, after uttering a slander, shields himself behind his privileges as an attorney. While I am before the public, and as the truth can harm no innocent person, I will say further that there is not a man in this community who had more confidence in J. A. Anderson, when I became surety on his bond, than I had, and there is not one now who has less. The amount to which I can be made legally liable on my bond I expect to pay to the uttermost farthing. As to any indemnity which Anderson has given to me or my co-sureties, directly or indirectly, that story is soon told; and, to put an end to all whispernigs and rumors on that subject, it is simply this: He has turned over to us some mining stock in a silver-mine in Mexico, the exact value of which I am anxious myself to find out. Besides we hold by the law, trailed in tenures some eleven hundred acres of land in Texas, mostly wild, and one hundred and sixty in the State of Mississipi. These are the plain and unvarnished facts in this case, and I leave an impartial public to sit in judgment between me and R. B. Miller.

F. M. WHITE.

Card of Thanks.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 13, 1880.

We desire to thank Mrs. Dennis Smith and Mr. William Mason for the invaluable aid rendered by them in decorating the hook-and-ladder truck with flowers and painting, for the Grant reception and procession of yesterday.

JAMES RYAN,
Captain of Hook-and-Ladder Company.

R. L. COCHRAN & CO.

The Saw and Planing-Mill and Box Factory Business as Conducted by One of the Oldest Firms in Memphis.

By reference to the card of this popular firm it will be seen that Mr. Clarence A. Cochran has been admitted to a partnership in its business. The lumber and saw mill business was commenced by the Cochrans in 1844, and has been carried on successfully ever since. This firm has supplied its mill with all the modern machinery, and is prepared to do every kind of work usually executed in such places. A very large stock of lumber can always be found in its yards, and orders are promptly and satisfactorily filled at the lowest prices. The box factory is turning out a good deal of work, and deserves the patronage of our merchants. The new member of the firm is a popular and worthy young gentleman, whose connection with the business will, we hope, be instrumental in increasing the usefulness of one of the leading enterprises of Memphis.

WM. FRANK & CO.

249.....Main Street.....249

Are just in receipt of

ALL-SILK WALKING SUITS!

Very stylish, which they offer at

TWENTY DOLLARS!

Economy is Wealth.

Gents' clothing dyed, cleaned and repaired by I. Isaacs, 270 Second street, opposite Court quare, Memphis, Tennessee.

Lemp's St. Louis Beer.

Fritz Pfeuffer & Co., at 13 West Court street, are the sole agents for the celebrated Lemp's St. Louis beer, which is the only pure beer furnished to this market, being brewed especially for this climate, and is the only beer that retains its strength and delicious flavor after transportation. Fresh shipments received daily by the agents, at No. 13 West Court street.

THE GRANT RECEPTION.

Hearty Tennessee Welcome to the Hero of the North—The Streets Thronged with a Multitude of People, the Citizens of African Descent Predominating.

Speeches of Welcome by Dr. Porter and Colonel Patterson—Responses by the Ex President—The Military Parade—Visit to the LeMoyne School—The Banquet.

General Grant arrived in the city yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock by the regular train on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. He was met at the depot by the following named gentlemen, who formed the committee of reception and who had assembled at the Peabody hotel at seven o'clock, whence, in carriages supplied by the committee of arrangements, they were driven to the depot:

D. T. Porter,	I. M. Hill,
T. J. Latham,	J. M. Keating,
D. P. Hadden,	M. Burke,
R. B. Snowden,	W. Y. C. Humes,
W. J. Smith,	M. C. Galloway,
A. J. Kellar,	J. R. Godwin,
Josiah Patterson,	R. J. Morgan,
A. Wright,	J. T. Pettit,
J. T. Fargason,	F. S. Davis,
H. Bayliss,	F. M. White,
J. W. Clapp,	C. W. Goyer,
J. M. Goodbar,	W. S. Bruce,
A. Woodruff,	N. Hill,
L. Hanauer,	W. N. Brown,
John Johnson,	W. R. Moore,
W. M. Farrington,	M. T. Williamson,
H. T. Eliett,	John Overton, jr.,
James S. Robinson,	John Longue,
J. T. Burr,	James Speed,
R. F. Patterson,	A. S. Livermore,
F. S. Nichols,	R. Whitmore,
W. M. Smith,	Josiah DeLoach,
B. Hughes,	L. B. Eaton,
Harry Hill,	J. O. Pierce,
Joseph Ould,	E. S. Hammond,
G. P. M. Turner,	T. B. Edgington,
	S. H. Dunscomb,
	John Gunn,
	J. W. Jefferson,
	Henry J. Dent,
	John R. Flippin.

THE WEATHER.

The day was all that could be desired—warm and sunshiny, and Main street was lined with people, the majority of them colored, anxious to see the ex-President, the famous Union general, the first among Federal soldiers. The public greeting was respectful, the silence being occasionally broken, particularly at the depot, by cheers.

THE RECEPTION.

When the train had halted in the depot the special Pullman car in which General Grant and his party had traveled from Vicksburg, was boarded by Dr. Porter, president of the Taxing-District government, his fellow committee-men, John Overton, jr., M. Burke and W. N. Brown, and the committee of reception. Mr. I. M. Hill introduced Dr. Porter to General Grant, who was at once officially welcomed to Memphis.

DR. PORTER'S SPEECH OF WELCOME.

GENERAL GRANT—I have the honor to welcome you to Memphis. I welcome you in the name of all the citizens, without distinction of race, nationality, or party affiliation. I welcome you as one of the greatest military chieftains of this or any age or country; as the twice chosen chief executive of our great Republic, and as one of the most distinguished and honored citizens in the world. I also bid you at an honor to open the gates of our city, and tender you the hospitalities of our people. And may we not be permitted to add our commendation to the many you have held with so great distinction, may we not, through you, sir, thank the people of these United States for their princely charity that flowed in upon us from every quarter, through three epidemics in such unstinted and generous measure, as to mitigate, as much as might be, the terrors of that faithful pestilence that devastated our fair city and filled our hearts with woe. Sir, we ask you to accept our sincere greeting and welcome, and to remain with us as long as you can make it convenient to do so.

GENERAL GRANT'S RESPONSE.

To this General Grant responded briefly. He thanked Dr. Porter for his words of welcome, was glad to be at home again and have an opportunity of visiting Memphis. He rejoiced at the strides a good feeling between the sections, and that the people of the north had responded so liberally during the plague years. Their hearts were always open to the cry of distress, whether from their own countrymen or those of other climes. Of this they had given and were giving solid proofs every day. As witness the present benevolence toward the starving people of Ireland and other countries. He thanked Dr. Porter and the committee for their welcome, and reciprocated all their good wishes and good will.

INTRODUCTIONS.

Dr. Porter then introduced the members of the committee who, after shaking the general by the hand, passed out by the rear end of the car. The ceremony was informal and thoroughly democratic. The ex-President stood the pressure well, and seemed to enjoy it. He looks well, and seems as vigorous as when he campaigned in the adjoining country.

The ceremonies of introduction over, General and Mrs. Grant were escorted to the carriage in waiting, which was drawn by four very handsome gray horses. The committee took their carriages, and the long line wended its way rapidly as the horses could move through crowds of dusky to the hotel. Here the city's guest, with his wife and party, was consigned to the care and keeping of Mr. C. B. Galloway, of the hotel. After a couple of hours of rest and refreshment the public ceremonies of the day were inaugurated by the committee having charge of the arrangements.

From the Hotel to the Square.

At ten o'clock Grand Marshal J. Harvey Mathes and his assistant marshals, Alf G. Tuther, James Kirkland, J. W. Fulmer, S. M. Barnide, John J. Duffy, Cook M. Waldran, W. L. Cameron and A. B. Vaccaro, had everything in readiness in front of the Peabody hotel, the military being drawn up in line so as to break from the right and march to the left. At a given signal the trumpets sounded and General Grant appeared in front of the Peabody, and, escorted by the Taxing District authorities and other citizens, took his seat in an open carriage, drawn by four gray horses, his military presenting arms. The bands struck up and the procession moved off in the following order:

THE STREET PROCESSION,

Chief of Police Athy and officers, mounted, in advance.
Grand Marshal J. Harvey Mathes, and Assistants W. L. Cameron and Sim L. Barinds.
Arnold's Brass Band.
Five battalions of military, three white and two colored, commanded by Captain Carnes, of the Chickasaw Guards, acting as major.

White Companies.

Chickasaw Guards, thirty-two strong.
Light Guards, twenty-six strong.
Bluff City Guards, twenty-four strong.

Colored Companies.

M'Clellan Guards, sixteen strong.
Memphis Zouaves, twenty-four strong.
Squad of police on foot.
General Grant, in carriage with Dr. D. T. Porter, president of the Taxing District; Colonel Josiah Patterson, orator of the day, and T. J. Latham, Esq. The carriage was under escort of Assistant Marshals J. W. Fulmer and James Kirkland.
Carriages containing General Grant's party, and leading citizens of the city of Memphis, comprising the committees of invitation, reception and arrangement.
Brass Band.
Assistant-Marshal John J. Duffy.
Fire Department of city, with apparatus, headed by Chief M'Fadden.
The four engines, Danbury No. 1, Keho No. 2, Desoto No. 3, and Washington No. 4, and the Pioneer hook-and ladder truck, were elegantly decorated with flags and streamers, with cocks and eagles surmounting. The men were in fatigue dress, and presented a fine appearance—most creditable to the fire department of our city.
Brass Band.
Assistant-Marshal Alf G. Tuther.
Civic Societies.
Several colored societies were in the procession.

LINE OF MARCH.

The procession moved down Main street from the Peabody hotel to Beale, thence west to Front, up Front to Market, east to Main, and down Main to Court square. It moved promptly and with the greatest military precision, under the guidance of the grand marshal and his able corps of assistants. Main street from Madison to Beale was packed with human beings, the balconies and windows of stores were filled with ladies and their friends. On Front street the same scene was presented. A surging crowd of colored people followed the procession throughout the line of march. The entire population of the city was on the streets.

Quite an amount of bunting fluttered in the breeze from the Peabody hotel, the Clay building, Menken Bros., Leubrie Bros., and in front of Kirkland's, where the American flag and Union Jack and red cross of England floated. From the residence of the Italian consul, Mr. Mantelmatto, on Second street, the Italian flag was hung out. The customhouse and the courthouse were also decorated with flags. At several points along the line of march some cheering prevailed, but in the main the celebration was very quiet and dignified.

COURT SQUARE.

Before the procession reached this point the square was crowded with colored people, especially in the vicinity of the stand which had been erected near the fountain and facing the west. A large United States flag was suspended above the stand. General Grant and party entered by the south gate, opposite Gaston's hotel. The party consisted of General Grant, Mrs. General Grant, Miss Kittie Felt, of Galena, Illinois; Miss Tillie M'Kenzie, of Wheeling, West Virginia; Colonel Tom Ochiltree, of Texas; J. Y. Scammon, Chicago, Illinois; Byron Andrews, of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and private secretary of General Grant, and S. Zenada, of Japan. The party was escorted through the dense mass of human beings in the stand where seats had been provided for them. Arnold's band played several national airs and the military took up a position in front. The immense crowd filled the square and the stand was crowded to excess. General Grant, on being seated, turned around to the newspaper reporters and asked, "Is the stand strong?" To which the cheering answer was given, "The platform was built specially for the occasion, and was examined by the city engineers; it is perfectly safe." The general's eyes twinkled, and he perpetrated a grand political joke, perhaps unconsciously: "I have seen many platforms made specially for the occasion come down with all on board." He was assured that all parties had contributed to the erection of the present platform, and that it was strong enough to hold all that could get on it. Around him were seated his own party, the press reporters, President Porter, of the Taxing-District; Colonel Josiah Patterson, the orator of the day; Colonel I. M. Hill, Colonel M. Burke, General Patterson, Judge T. J. Latham, Colonel M. C. Gallaway, Judge T. W. Brown, Mr. James Richardson, and other prominent citizens. When quiet had been restored and the surging crowd had become still, Colonel Josiah Patterson arose and delivered the address of welcome. General Grant rose to his feet, took off his hat and remained uncovered during the delivery of the eloquent address. His features moved not, but he listened attentively, evidently weighing each sentence.

COLONEL JOSIAH PATTERSON'S SPEECH.

GENERAL GRANT—I am delegated by my fellow-citizens to welcome you to the city of Memphis. The presence of this vast assemblage gives an emphasis to their hospitality. They greet you as an illustrious citizen of the American Union. My fellow-citizens of African descent greet you as the champion of their emancipation. My fellow-citizens who shared your fortunes during the war greet you as the successful general of the Union armies. My fellow-citizens who followed the fortunes of the Confederacy greet you as the generous soldier who interposed the shield of his own honor in defense of the unarmed veterans of the south. Sir, in accepting the surrender of the Confederate armies, it was your happy fortune to have passed midway between victory and oppression, and to inaugurate a policy of magnanimity and justice which mitigated the passions of war and transmitted its results a blessing to posterity; a policy which conducted nothing from the vanquished but obedience to the laws of a common country; a policy which, before the embers of war were cold, disbanded a million armed men and sent them back to engage in peaceful pursuits; a policy which transferred the settlement of differences from the arbitrament of the sword to the arbitrament of the ballot-box; a policy which challenges the admiration of mankind and constitutes the crowning glory of your political life. If at this the most critical moment in American history you had not interposed the influence of your great example to prevent men who never felt the shock of battle from turning loose upon a defenseless people the terrors of the law and the sword, the south would have been, for generations yet to come the Poland of America, and today her sons would be in open resistance or prostrate beneath the tread of a standing army. But, sir, we are under brighter skies. You behold from where you stood eighteen years ago, amid the contest of arms, a peaceful people congregated from every State in the Union, each in the pursuit of his own happiness and bent on the prosperity of all. Here, on this sacred soil, men who then met in the shock of war now meet in friendly intercourse, and around their president recall the memories of the great conflict. The heroes who wore the blue and the heroes who wore the gray are embalmed together "in song and story;" and the flowers bloom as sweetly above the graves of the one as they do above the graves of the other. We are destined to have a common history, as well as a common country; the historian who records the chivalry of M'Pherson will record the name of Jackson; and on the page in which "Appomattox" is written he will weave into a chaplet of immortality the names of Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. Sir, you are in the house of your friends. Traversing the continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic; descending south to the Everglades of Florida, and ascending the Mississippi from its mouth to the spot where you are now standing, you have been everywhere greeted with a loyal welcome by your countrymen. Surely this is the fruition of your ambition. No wonder, after circling the globe in your travels, you point with pride to the land of your birth. May your life be spared, and may your illustrious example be potent for all time in promoting fraternity between the citizens of a common country and in preserving the institutions of the republic. Again bid you welcome. You are the guest of Memphis.

Colonel Patterson delivered the address in a clear, strong and impressive tone of voice and was frequently applauded. At its close General Grant remained silent for a while as if engaged in thought, then in a low and earnest tone of voice replied as follows:

GENERAL GRANT'S RESPONSE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS—The reception I have received here at your hands could not be otherwise than gratifying to me. It is pleasant to hear such words here to-day and throughout the southern states. The feeling growing up since the war gives evidence of prosperity and happiness. I assure my friends of the south that there has not been a day when I did not feel an equal interest in their prosperity as that of my own countrymen. I always felt kindly for this section of our country. I never saw stronger evidence that the bitterness of feeling was at an end than at present. I am pleased to see the people of all sections scattered over this land, and on friendly relations. A better understanding between the sections of country is the best cure we can possibly have for past differences, and such an understanding will bring about prosperity. I thank you, Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, for your welcome.

EVENING SESSION.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Stephens in the chair, on the private calendar.

After having expended two hours in passing five bills, the committee discontinued the consideration of bills on the calendar in their regular order, and a few bills were agreed to at the request of individual members.

The committee then rose, and the house, after passing the bills reported to it, adjourned.

An Insurance Case.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—In the case of Ex-Governor C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin, vs. the Farmers insurance company, of this city, in the United States circuit court, the jury rendered a verdict to-day for the full amount claimed and interest. The suit was to recover twenty-one hundred dollars and interest, insurance on a mill at Minneapolis, which was destroyed by fire, resulting in an explosion, in May, 1878. The jury was out only long enough to calculate the interest. Five cases against other defendants remain to be tried here.

Kentucky Knights of Honor.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—The Kentucky Grand lodge of Knights of Honor met in this city to-day, with about one hundred and twenty-five delegates present. The order is in a most flourishing condition and has nearly six thousand members in the State. It has paid out over two and a half million dollars since 1873. The number of new lodges instituted in Kentucky the past year was nineteen. The grand officers will be elected to-morrow morning at half-past nine o'clock, and the session will probably end Thursday.

Chicago Railroad Matters.

CHICAGO, April 13.—In the appellate court to-day an injunction was issued restraining the Chicago and West Indiana railroad from crossing the tracks of the Michigan Southern railroad upon its entrance to the city. The injunction, if sustained, will compel the former road to dispense the right of way or remain outside the city for the present.

Commissioner Fink announces a reduction of five per cent. on grain from Chicago to New York, to take effect to-morrow. This makes the rate thirty cents per hundred.

Eminent Dr. W. A. Greene, Macon, Ga. Writes: "I cheerfully state that I have tested the virtues and efficiency of Colden's Liebig's liquid extract of beef in my private practice in cases of general debility, weakness, depression, dyspepsia, loss of appetite and nervous affections, when medicine had proven more than useless. I have found it the best remedy I ever used in chronic alcoholism, when the stomach is always irritable and food required to nourish." Sold by leading druggists.

Floyd's Candies.

Copied by many,
Envied by all,
And equaled by none.
No stranger should leave the city without a box.

Brown & Jones.

Pittsburg, Shotwell and Cannel Coal. 282 Main street.

Emphatically and Officially Denied.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—In regard to the report from Washington, purporting to come from the National board of health, stating that yellow-fever deaths had occurred in New Orleans during the month of March, Dr. Jones, president of the board of health, says that up to the present moment no case of yellow-fever has been reported to the board of health of Louisiana, and no physician has had a case of yellow-fever during the present year.

Give the Women the Credit.

ALBANY, April 13.—The charter election to-day resulted in the re-election of Mayor Nolan and the entire Democratic ticket by a large majority. Fifteen of the seventeen aldermen-at-large elected. Twenty five or thirty ladies voted for school officers.

Clearing Out Already.

LONDON, April 13.—The statement that the ministry will resign at once after the return of the queen to England is confirmed by the fact that preparations were made yesterday by them to vacate their official residences.

Latest English Racing News.

LONDON, April 13.—The New Market Craven meeting began to-day. The Biennial stakes was won by Apollio; Robert, the Devil, second; Pride of Highlands, third.

REMEMBER, Staffer's is the only place to get *pure* mead and soda.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL

The Subject of Protracted Debate in the Senate Yesterday, but, as Usual, it Resulted in Nothing but Wind—Carpenter and Blaine Have a Bout.

The Army Appropriation Bill, with Sundry Amendments and Riders, Passed in the House by a Strict Party Vote—An Evening Session.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—*Senate.*—Senator Bayard, from the committee on finance, reported with amendments the senate bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of a tariff. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Slater introduced a bill forfeiting to the United States the unearned lands included in the grant made to the Oregon Central railroad company, by the act of May 4, 1870, and for other purposes. Referred to the committee on judiciary, which has charge of all bills to forfeit railroad grants.

The joint resolution legalizing the health ordinances of the District of Columbia was taken up.

After some amendments had been made the joint resolution was passed—yeas, 40; nays, 5. The ordinances legalized are those of the late district board of health as revised, amended and adopted November 19, 1875, with certain exceptions.

The morning hour having expired, the senate resumed the consideration of the Geneva award bill. Senator Garland yielded the floor to Senator Davis [Ill.] who addressed the senate, followed by Senators Hoar, Thurman and Bayard.

A discussion ensued between Senators Carpenter and Blaine, during which many personal thrusts were given and parried, causing much merriment in the galleries.

Senator Thurman said the whole question could be put in a nutshell, on the claims of these private persons for damages which they had sustained by loss of property. Great Britain, by the judgment of the Geneva tribunal, paid us fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars. Now there are senators who say that men shall not receive the money, and those whose claims are rejected shall have it.

Pending debate, the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House.—The house resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Ewing at some length in support of the pending amendment that troops should not be used at the polls,