MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

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THE LOCAL CANVASS.

We publish in another place the contents of a handbill "in blue" which has been extensively circulated the past few days. It is an emanation from the "boys in blue," the "true blues," the simon-pure Republicans. It announces General Grant as the possible standard-bearer of the party, and makes a stirring appeal to the members to rally from every ward and district and assist in preparing for the great struggle in November. Then there follows a long array of names of gentlemen who are well known, with here and there the names of some obscure persons, the whole forming a production as unique as the purposes of the Radical party are objectionable. But this is not all. This "handbill in blue" has a purpose beyond a "call to arms." It warns "the grand old party" against those "wolves in sheep's clothing"—the Nationals—who, by the aid of Republican votes were in 1878 elected to offices upon promises of employing negro assistants, promises that have not been fulfilled. This "handbill in blue" charges that the Nationals only used the Republicans to secure office—that further than that they have no use for them. But our readers must read it for themselves. They will find it in full in another column, *et literatum et punctuatem*. As the first gun from the Republican party it is worthy the place we give it, especially because it contains a confession as to the "Nationals" which the APPEAL, at the inception of that bogus organization, was careful to point out and has always since insisted upon. The Republicans having cast them off, it is more than likely that the National leaders will find themselves out of employment—between two stools they have come to the floor.

GENERAL GRANT IN THE SOUTH.

General Grant and the party of friends who accompany him left Memphis yesterday morning for Little Rock, on a special train, in charge of the committee appointed to escort him to the capital of Arkansas. We understand that the ex-President was delighted with his reception in Memphis, and that he and his party pronounce it the largest and most enthusiastic reception which they have yet received. This is a high tribute to the generous hospitality and magnanimity of our people. Memphis has sustained the reputation of the South for unbounded, genuine hospitality, and it is a source of gratification to know that General Grant is so well pleased with his treatment. General Grant's triumphal march through the south has no party significance. The Democrats of the south who have participated in these receptions have certainly been actuated by any desire to facilitate the third term movement. They know what Grant rule means. They contemplate with sadness and sorrow the usurpations of Grant as President. His first term was a failure, and his second was infamous. While corruption has never been directly traced to Grant, it is notorious that he was surrounded by rogues, whose infamies made his administration a national stench. The Democratic party is the party of the people, and it is a well-known fact that Grant has no sympathy with republican-democratic institutions. His education and mode of thought causes him to look down upon the people. He believes in a personal government. His civil administration for eight years evidences this fact. He has no statesmanlike views, and regards the constitution as a rope of sand. The idea of electing such a man for a third term in violation of the traditions of the early Presidents and the unwritten law of the country is abhorent to every southern Democrat. But proud of the luster which General Grant has shed upon the American character, he is made the welcome guest of the people of the South, not as conquered. The annals of history contain but few parallels to the demonstrations with which Grant has been received in the south. Forgetting his persecutions of a defenseless people, he is cordially received and made the guest of the south not for partisan, but for a patriotic purpose—that of showing our anxiety to see our country restored to a common brotherhood. While narrow partisans, sectional agitators, are busy with criminations and recrimination; while all the means of strife are being insidiously employed to vitalize animosities between the north and the south, the warm hearted, impetuous, courageous people of Galveston, Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, Memphis and Little Rock are banqueting General Grant and shouting welcomes to the soldier who received the sword of Lee. And yet the southern people are still stigmatized as traitors and disloyal rebels. Behold the contrast. While Secretary Sherman, who never smelt gunpowder during the war, is canvassing Ohio, appealing to prejudices and passion, and laboring to fan into a flame the expiring embers of sectional hatreds, General Grant is the welcome guest of the people of Memphis, and from the rostrum in Court square he says to the immense concourse: "I never saw stronger evidence that the bitterness of feeling is dying away 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 is the best cure we can possibly have for past differences, and such an understanding will bring about prosperity." While Blaine, who never fired a gun during the war, is waving the bloody shirt in the north, and trying to fire the northern heart with sectional hatreds, Josiah Patterson, a Confederate colonel during the war, was here in Memphis kukluxing U. S. Grant by delivering a speech of welcome, in which he said: "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 battle-sacred soil, men who then met in the shock of war now meet in friendly intercourse, and around their firesides 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 heroism 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." What a stinging rebuke to the "stalwarts" is Colonel Patterson's patriotic utterances. Jefferson Davis is not permitted to make an agricultural address in Illinois, but the southern man who confronted General Grant in the shock of battle greet him with a cordial welcome. While Blaine and Sherman are laboring to perpetuate the passions of a war in which they failed to fight, the southern people are strewing the pathway of General Grant with flowers. The conquered people of the south, in bestowing hospitality upon their conqueror, are actuated by the highest and loftiest patriotism, a sentiment of peace and of a common brotherhood between the men who, having fought, are too brave to hate each other. The enthusiasm and cordiality with which General Grant has been received on his march from Galveston to Little Rock reflects a spirit of patriotism and a desire for reconciliation as bright as the sun; and, if the northern people were actuated by this feeling, sectional hatreds would be buried out of sight forever, and, as the broken bone, when firmly set, is stronger than before, so would the American Union be made still stronger by a civil war which developed the courage and greatness of the people of all sections.

A PLEA FOR A TENNESSEE MANUFACTURE.

That Memphis requires the establishment of manufactures is an indisputable requisite to her attaining that degree of prosperity of which her advantages of geographical position make her capable, is well understood by every intelligent citizen. But it is not only the city that would be benefited by introducing manufactures, or extending them where they are introduced; the whole State of Tennessee would be more prosperous and advance with more rapid strides, if a large infusion of manufacturing interests were added to her rich and varied natural and agricultural productions. There is one manufacture which has made some headway in the State, and which furnishes employment to a considerable number of workmen—the manufacture of whisky. This is a growing interest, and if its success be uninterfered with by vexatious and obstructive legislation, it will become at an early period a very extensive and profitable one, developing in a large degree the resources the State possesses. Unfortunately, whether from ignorance or from incorrect modes of apprehending the nature and limitations of the business in question, the increase and the welfare of those concerned in it are materially interfered with by legislative provisions which, while not profiting the revenue in any important degree, and mostly not at all, put difficulties in the way of the business, and add unnecessary embarrassments to its pursuit, so as to interfere injuriously with what, if the errors of the law were corrected, would become a source of increasing wealth and enlarged prosperity to the State of Tennessee. In order that redress may be obtained and legislative errors corrected, the subject has been brought under the attention of congress, where a very intelligent committee have examined the questions involved with great industry and discrimination, hearing evidence from men of very opposite views and examining every detail with unwearying impartiality. The result is that the respected chairman of the ways and means committe, Mr. Carlisle, by a vote of eight to four, was directed to introduce into the house a bill for freeing the present legislation from existing errors, and for giving business energies fair play. There are three objects, especially, included in the bill that are of prime importance to the manufacturers of spirits. The first is an amendment providing how often the fermenting tubs of sweet-mash and sour-mash distilleries may be filled in a named series of hours. Secondly—when barrels or other packages of liquors are put in bond they are gauged. While they lie there, as required by act of congress—it may be one, two or three years—a heavy loss of the contents of the packages arises from evaporation, commonly reaching to seven and a half gallons on a forty-gallon barrel by the time they are withdrawn from bond. Although such is the case the tax is charged on the number of gallons in the barrel when first received in bond, the committee's bill requires, therefore, that the barrels shall be gauged a second time, when they are taken out of bond, as a measure of justice to the owners. If a loss has occurred resulting from the enforced storage, the tax is to be charged upon what is in the barrel, not what was once there but is now away. This provision is guarded by precautions that make the third material portion of the bill, and they are restrictive, so as to name the limits of allowance for loss by evaporation, not more than a certain amount of loss being allowed for within the duration of a certain definite time. As important interests within this State are concerned in these changes of the law, which are to correct errors that experience has pointed out, it is a duty the representatives of the State of Tennessee in congress owe to constituents connected with interests of great value to the State, to give their attention to this bill and support it by their efforts and their votes. We call their attention to the bill as one in which their State has an interest, and call upon them to give it the aid its subservience to an important Tennessee interest requires.

A LADY physician of experience, writing on the maintenance of health, offers this sensible advice: "Cleanliness is not only 'next to godliness,' but a very large part of it, and it is highly important that bathing should be employed as a hygienic force; but not the shower-bath when an exhausted body is slowly wakening from an unnatural sleep; nor a cold sponge when the day's duties have exhausted mind and body both. To change the clothing frequently and permit a thorough airing, to expose the entire surface of the body for a few moments to the air of the room on rising and retiring, a light brushing with a soft brush or fine towel, and a good bath once or twice a week, are all that an American can do and retain health."

THE Clarksville *Tobacco Leaf* pays Senator Clapp a merited compliment in coupling his name with the office of governor. It says of him what all of his immediate constituents will readily indorse. He made a "triumphant and glorious fight in behalf of State credit, and he was one of the few who dared open his mouth in behalf of the best interests of the State. Senator Clapp made a character for himself which will always be appreciated by honorable men in Tennessee—a character of which he may be proud. He is a statesman and an honest man, and we are in favor of him as the next governor."

THE Grantites in Washington are greatly exercised over the situation. In Illinois the opposition to the third term is much stronger than they have been expecting. Trustworthy advices recently received at the national capital are to the effect that the Massachusetts delegation to Chicago will be decidedly anti-Grant, with a strong hankering after Edmunds.

IF Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, asks for re-election as an independent Democrat, running in opposition to the regular nominee, will he not endanger the success of the whole ticket? The governor, who is opposed by the whole delegation in congress from his State except Senator Gordon, would do well to think of this. He owes much to the party that made it possible for him to be what he is.

MAJOR J. L. BROWN has planted on Capitol Hill a tree sent him by Colonel Charles D. M'LEAN, of this county, one of the oldest ex-journalists and oldest soldiers in the State. The planting was ordered by the Shelby county court some time since.

THE duty on salt should be repealed. One packinghouse in the west uses ninety thousand sacks of Liverpool salt on which they pay a duty of twenty thousand dollars. Other pork-packers use Liverpool salt in like proportion.

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, says that "no man can lead a party who does not give that party his confidence. When did Mr. Tilden give his confidence to the Democratic party?" A very pertinent question.

THAT AURICULAR OUTRAGE

The Occason of a Little Show of Temper on the Part of Hon. Martin J. Townsend and Recorder Sears—The Breach Healed and Inquiry Proceeded with.

Testimony of the Surgeon as to the Loss of Blood and the Turning of the Darky's Eye—An Inconsistent Story—Whittaker Says He had no Enemies.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 14.—The people attending the inquiry into the assault upon Cadet Whittaker were treated to a "scene" to-day. Ex-Congressman Martin J. Townsend, United States district attorney for the western district of New York, entered the room, sat a moment, then glanced about, stepped to the side of Recorder Sears, who was asking a witness questions. Mr. Townsend leaned over and spoke to the recorder, who turned and said something, not clearly heard at the press table. Townsend replied in a distinct voice, and looking at the recorder, "I am in the habit of being treated like a gentleman." Recorder Sears (addressing the court) said in substance: "The gentleman was interfering with the examination and charges me with treating him uncivilly."

Mr. Townsend—I came here this morning by direction of the secretary of war, from whom I received a telegram instructing me to come. I have only just arrived and I merely asked the privilege of a conference of one moment with this gentleman, the recorder.

The President of the Court—I suppose, sir, the recorder thought that you were one of the audience, and had no authority to interrupt.

Mr. Townsend—I am not one of the audience; I came here against my wish; all I did that was uncivil was to touch the recorder's arm, show him a paper and ask the privilege of conversing with him a moment. If I have been uncivil, it is because with my imperfect civilized education I don't know what being uncivil is.

Recorder—It is customary for a gentleman who appears by authority to announce himself.

Major Mordecai, president of the board, said that there was a misunderstanding between the gentlemen. The recorder suggested that a recess be had for conference, which was ordered. In a short time the court reassembled, and the cross-examination of Post Surgeon Alexander was resumed.

General Schofield here entered the room and, recognizing Mr. Townsend, the two shook hands and left the building, returning again shortly. Mr. Townsend watched closely all the testimony, asking the witnesses many questions.

Mr. Townsend's examination of Alexander referred in the main to the probable quantity of blood Whittaker lost, the witness saying it was about one ounce and a half, or four tablespoonfuls. He did not think the upturning of the eyeball could be considered a symptom of shamming.

Cadet Burnett testified that his first reason for suspecting Whittaker was the fact that he kept his eyeball turned up, and that sleep coming after the loss of an ounce and a half would be a troubled, nervous sleep. It would be inconsistent that a man should claim that he was bitten on the head and face if he knew that afterward no mark would show it. Whittaker told witness he had had no difficulties recently and had always been unmolested. He referred to the cadets.

DR. LIPPINCOTT,

assistant post surgeon, testified that the wound on Whittaker's clipped ear will be a permanent disfigurement. Dr. Lippincott made one statement in his testimony which Townsend deems highly important, that twelve hours after Whittaker was found there were plain indentures on his wrists and ankles where he had been tied. Townsend claims that this shows that he had been tied very tightly and for a long time. Adjourned till Thursday.

BOLIVAR.

The Pleasant Town with Which Memphis is Once More in Communication by the Hatchie River—A Brilliant Ball.

(From an Appeal Correspondent.)

BOLIVAR, TENN, April 1.—But few Memphis business men know that within seventy-one miles by rail and also by Hatchie river, there is as pleasant a town as Bolivar. But few know of the contest of the people, through its legislature and otherwise, against the Great Southern railroad company, the declaration of the former that the river is open to competitive navigation, and the efforts of the great road to defeat its duty under the law. That the contest was over, the people triumphant, the promulgation by newspapers of the result, the opening of navigation by the steamer Pointevent, periodic arrival at Bolivar, bringing supplies from Memphis; returning, carrying back the productions of the nation. These events are lost to the general readers and the citizens hereabouts. I am a visitor for the first time, scarcely ever having heard the name, except in correspondence with friends residing here, whom I have known twenty years. Bolivar is an old town, having many aged citizens who can trace honorable genealogies to a period three hundred years in the past. It is of the honored past that we delight to talk of; and an aged person is to me a lexicon of things, persons and chronology. And when I get an aged one to sit and recount a life, and the paternal lives, and that of a third generation, their recital is sweet as the honeycomb. These families are now consolidated in a tribe—there being about a baker's dozen families constituting it—and so have they intermarried together that their rule is generally exclusive as to admitting into the tribe any new members.

RELIGIOUS.

All the orthodox, or evangelical churches are here with thorough organization and active workers, except the Campbellite church, for whose principles that grand old patriarch and leader, Bishop Alexander Campbell, fought for nearly sixty years. As to church edifices, that of the Episcopalians exceed all in beauty, owning as their place of worship an elevated location, and a brick, modern structure, exceedingly in beauty that of any church in Memphis. The inner arrangements, from floor to nave, are equally pleasing.

FINANCIALLY

the First Presbyterian church takes the lead, having been taught thoroughly the law of the tithes, both Judaic and christian.

POLITICS.

There seems to be no permanent county organization here. Just before the assembling of the State conventions of the two parties, by a spontaneous act of some Spartan member, county conventions are called and delegates sent to the State convention. This about closes the plans. The Democratic party largely preponderates, and in my conversations with such as I have met, I am informed that the sentiment is somewhat against the re-nomination of Tilden; but any one to beat Grant. They express regrets that such large numbers of the Democrats of Memphis should have joined in the arrangements to *fête* the "conquering hero," General Grant. A glance at the list of names printed shows a slim body of Republicans. This fact Bolivar men construe as swelling up the names for a man whose motto is, "The past is lost," and will cause the election of a Republican congressman to succeed Casey Young, unless their nominee be a carpetbagger or a chronic office-seeker; in which event, they think Grant and an open-hearted Republican would win.

The APPEAL has many friends in this region who heartily indorse its political course, and will be guided still by its strong arm. They would be much gratified to have Mr. J. M. Keating sent as a State delegate to the National Democratic convention.

Bolivar boasts of a handsome large brick courthouse, situate in a square of two hundred and fifty feet, the building being seventy-five by one hundred feet. Around the courthouse are built large business houses, about twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet.

SCHOOLS.

There are public and private schools; also, St. James hall, the Episcopal seminary for young ladies. Its success has abated somewhat, by reason of a change of management when, a few years ago, Rev. Dr. Mulholland, a learned clergyman and teacher, its superintendent, resigned and removed to New York. I commend to visitors the town of Bolivar and the hospitalities of the people; they will be sharers of good things in obtaining their old-fashioned hospitalities. I learned by my short visit that the young folks, both ladies and gentlemen, are irrepressible in whatever they undertake to do; whether the "doers" are either ladies or gentlemen, everything is found—*ab initio to finis*—to have been done as faithfully as the "great book" itself prescribes—"with all thy might." I had the pleasure of realizing this myself last night in a way that caused me unusual delectation. I was invited to attend a leap-year ball (of course given by the ladies), a kind of entertainment which I had never before enjoyed. It was tendered to the gentlemen by the ladies, by cards of invitation, and it appears that the chivalry of the gentlemen so invited was equal in enthusiasm of acceptance as their senders were in their sending. The ball was held in the commodious residence of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bills, and the hospitality to the young ladies' club was characteristic of their general kindness. It excited the highest pleasure of the ladies to honor him with a waltz. The impaired vision of your correspondent, caused by the fact that "the hand left his specs behind him," prevents that thorough report of the ladies and gentlemen there which Bolivar merits. For this reason, my mention of the *personnel* of the ball shall be restricted. On entering the ball-room an extended vision of beauty, armed with Bolivar's gallant gentlemen, were being lifted from side to side in the crowded dance. The house was brilliantly lighted, and here and there were vases and bouquets of southern flowers. The music in the rear of the room inspired the tripping foot, and all exclaimed, mentally, "on with the dance." At first, your correspondent photographed a view of the company, and how dressed. He quickly discerned that it was not a gathering of representatives from the *modistes*, as an advertisement of dress, but a collection of tastily dressed ladies and gentlemen, the former being in her case the fashioner by her own fingers of her own dress. This was a pleasing sight to a representative of taste and economy, as it showed the ladies' skill and their severance from the fashionable dressmaker. Entering the main hall, one of the ladies proposed introducing me during the evening to the company at such times as it might be convenient. I accepted her kindness, and named Mrs. Bills and the ladies around her. Seating myself in a corner, almost unseen, I began dotting down notes; but, to my pleasure, I was soon found out by one of the Argus-eyed ladies, who had been an old acquaintance, who pounced upon me. In a moment she was away, however, leaving me still at the beginning. It happened at this moment that I was introduced most pleasurably and singularly by a sweet child of Mrs. Bills to another of the cheery dancers. She and myself, at the opposite stand-points, attracted by the funny ways of the little miss, sought simultaneously the infantile kiss, and, as we reached the mother, she arose and said, "My daughter, this is Mr.——;" but the "daughter" passed so quickly before my eyes that I had scarcely time to bow. Miss Bills is handsome, and moved gracefully in the dance; she was dressed in white, with satin corsage. The next was Miss Frankie Smith, daughter of the late Judge Thomas H. Smith, of Memphis, so well known and loved there. Miss Smith, with light tread, and beautifully dressed in white—the emblem of the character she bears in this circle, purity of heart—contributed fully her share by her pleasant manners and smiling face to the happy dance. The Misses Upshaw, both lithe and graceful, dressed in opposite colors, black and white, were strikingly marked by all present. They had blonde complexions, dimpled cheeks and golden hair. The next members of the pleasant company I saw, in a corner where I was standing, with some gentlemen, were Misses Miller and Sallie Uuthank, who, resembling each other in general appearance, wore dresses of pale blue silk and were graceful in their movements and ease they both executed the dance, and made the ball-room itself brighter by reason of their presence. Miss M'Neille, of Lagrange, handsome and manifestly gentle in her ways, wore a blue dress, lace and flowers. Miss Irene Williams, quite youthful and sprightly, tripped lightly through the dance dressed in creamy white, trimmed with brocaded ribbons. Miss Lightfoot appeared in a heliotrope silk, and in colors well suited to her complexion, trimmed with fine old lace, attracted much attention.

In reviewing the make-ups of the whole company, even before finishing my notes, I observed only two brunettes in the house, all others being blondes. These were Miss Nelson and Misses Mamie and Mary Smith. They were most becomingly dressed and proved themselves as efficient among the hostesses of the evening.

Later.—Miss Susie Smith and Miss Neely, passing diagonally across the floor with their partners, were named to me. Like the other ladies, they were prettily dressed and with much taste, exhibiting an enthusiastic love for the dance.

Finally the Misses Fentress, daughters of the Hon. John R. Fentress, and Miss Fitzhugh, the latter a descendant of the father of his country, and also of Hon. Nicolas Fitzhugh, one of the judges of the Federal court, appointed in 1804. Not boasting of their noble ancestry, but of themselves would your correspondent especially write. The elder was dressed in old gold lace and flowers, in complexion neither blonde nor brunette, but of a mixture. The latter being her dark-brown eyes and eyebrows giving the shadowing of a brunette, and her hair the discriminating feature of the blonde, gave her the appearance of a blonde. She is the queen of a graceful form; in her parlor, a face enlightened by a rosy complexion and sparkling eyes. She was indeed a grace in the dance. The younger sister is a perfect blonde. She was attired in white tarlatan, satin, and wearing blue flowers. The reflex of the last throws their own color upon her soft face. Added to these were her witty sayings that she cast pleasantly over her shoulder when in the dance. The gentleman, the *connoisseurs* of the evening, to whom the ball had been given, secured scrupulous attention from the charming hostesses, and it is creditable to add that they were truly grateful guests of the club. B. C. D.

SIERRA SNOW.

Violent Storms Blockade the Overland Trains—Half a Mile of Sheds Crushed by the Snow.

San Francisco *Chronicle*, April 5th: "During the whole of the last week violent snowstorms and gales have succeeded each other in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The elements have raged with unusual fury, and travel and telegraphic connections have been much interrupted thereby. A storm reached its climax on Saturday noon, having then lasted without interruption for over thirty-six hours. The wind blew tremendously and the snow became banked in huge masses. The overland train due here on Saturday morning was several hours late, and the one due at half-past eleven yesterday morning did not reach here until eight o'clock in the evening. The passengers of this train encountered the full fury of the gale, and had a by no means pleasant experience of the North American snow storm. The train was snow-bound near the summit, a snow-slide having gone down and crushed the shed just before the train entered. The passengers spent nine hours in this dark prison, while the storm

HOWLED OVER THE MOUNTAINS

with unabated fury. They did not suffer any discomfort, however, as the prevailing stormy weather had sufficiently warned the company to provide trains with enough fuel and food to weather out a blockade. The passengers report the violence of the gale and the fierceness of the rain and sleet to have been something terrible. One gentleman in particular, who, judging from his accent, is a native of the British isle, confessed himself as being thoroughly overawed by the irresistible fury of the elements. He thinks that the feared avalanches of the Alps cannot be more destructive and violent than the snowslide in the Sierras which crushed miles of the strong timbers of the snow-sheds as if they had been so many toothpicks. The comforts and cosiness of American railways, however, are also fully appreciated by him. There was about eighteen feet of snow at the summit, and slides occurred all along the line. The road was blocked at Emigrant Gap on Friday night, and it took a large gang of men

OVER SEVEN HOURS

to put the track again into a passable condition. This accident delayed train No. 1 for several hours. The snow fell in such quantities and so steadily that the large force of men which had been brought on by the railroad company was unable to cope with it, and at one time it looked as if all trains would have to be abandoned until the weather should have settled. The battle with the snow was a long and hard one, and called for almost superhuman exertions on the part of the management. The masses of damp snow which burdened the roofs of the sheds threatened to crash them beneath their weight, and at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon seven hundred and fifty feet of sheds came down with a startling crash near Emigrant Gap. The overland train, which arrived here last night, fortunately had passed this point at the time of the accident, otherwise it would have been delayed a much longer time. Train No. 7 was delayed near the summit for about four hours. Telegraphic communication was irregular and often entirely interrupted. Late Saturday night the storm abated and the wires began working again, but yesterday morning an interruption occurred again, which lasted for several hours. The snow-storm extended east beyond Virginia City, where it was very severe; much snow fell, which melted almost as fast as it came down. The storm is considered the most violent which has occurred this winter.

Methodist Medicine Men.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Rev. William B. Ormes has been excluded from the Philadelphia association of Congregational ministers because of his connection with the Philadelphia university of medicine and surgery, where, it is reported, he recently purchased a certificate to practice medicine. The dean, president and secretary concerned were ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A $20,000 St. Louis Fire.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—A fire in the building on the northeast corner of Main and Ohio streets, this morning, burned out the River Side printing office on the third floor, the shoe factory of H. P. Tetterman on the fourth floor, and somewhat damaged the lower floors, occupied by James Garr[illegible] E. and W. Henry. Loss, probably twenty thousand dollars.

MISSOURI MOVING

In the Matter of Immigration—Meeting of a State Convention in St. Louis—Every County in the State Represented by Leading and Influential Citizens.

Governor Phelps Chosen Chairman—Interesting Papers Read, and Appropriate Resolutions Offered and Adopted—A Plan for a Permanent Organization.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The Missouri State immigration convention, arrangements for which have been in progress two or three months past, convened at the Mercantile library hall about noon to-day, and was called to order by Thomas W. Fitch, chairman of the St. Louis executive committee. Every county in the State is represented by from two to a dozen of the leading and most influential and enterprising citizens. The convention promises to be the most important of its kind ever held in this country. Ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher was called to the chair as temporary president. The roll of the convention was then called, after which, on motion the chairman appointed a committee of thirteen, one for each congressional district, to report permanent officers and other business. The convention then took a recess to enable the committee on organization to prepare a report.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

the committee on organization reported as follows: Governor John S. Phelps, permanent president, with one vice-president from each congressional district; E. C. Cabell, secretary, and twelve assistant secretaries; all of whom were elected. On taking the chair Governor Phelps made a short speech, heartily approving the object of the convention; briefly referring to the great advantages and capabilities of Missouri, and stating that the people have been altogether too backward in making them known to the world. Ex Governor Charles P. Johnson then read a paper on the "Mississippi Valley; Missouri, the Central State," which was followed by one on the physical description of southern Missouri by Hon. James S. Minor.

Other papers were read on railways and public lands in Missouri and the health of Missouri. All the above papers were long and elaborate, and occupied so much time in their reading that resolutions were offered that committees on manufactures, on stock-raising, on agriculture, on dairies and cheese factories, on mines and mining, on commerce and trade, on water courses and water-power be appointed, to which the papers, resolutions, etc., referring to the above subjects should be submitted, said committees to report to the convention such suggestions as they may deem important. These resolutions, at the earnest request of several members, were laid over till to-morrow, when, perhaps, some plan will be adopted to overcome the tediousness of listening to long addresses.

Second Day's Proceedings.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The immigration convention met again this morning, with General Phelps in the chair. A plan of organization for the State immigration society of Missouri was read and referred to a committee of one delegate from each congressional district to perfect and report upon. The resolutions offered last evening for the appointment of committees to receive, consider and report upon essays were withdrawn, and, after discussing several plans to shorten the work of the convention and get the most important matters before it as speedily as possible, it was decided to carry out the programme as originally designed.

Papers were then read on "The Railways of Missouri," by Hon. James L. Stephens, of Booneville; "Commercial Relations of Missouri with the Southwestern States and Mexico," by Thomas Allen, president of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway, and on "Kansas City, its Wealth and Industries, its Progress and Prospects," by D. L. Twitchell.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the convention on the subject of immigration, after which several interesting papers were read.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

Record of the Day Among the Dangerous Classes All Over the Country.

Georgia Amenities.

THE RESULT OF AN ELECTION RIOT.

AUGUSTA, April 14.—Dr. Bland, shot in the election riot Monday, died to-day.

Another Show.

GRANTED A SECOND TRIAL.

BALLSTON, N. Y., April 14.—The second trial of Jesse Billings, for the murder of his wife, began yesterday.

A Third-Termer.

BUCKHOLZ STILL BATTLING FOR LIFE.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., April 14.—The third trial of Wm. Buckholz, for the murder of John H. Schulte, began yesterday.

A Slick One.

CAPTURE OF THE GOLD BRICK SWINDLER.

DENVER, April 14.—Peter Lavin, the ringleader in the celebrated gold-brick swindle, last October, was captured here by the Rocky Mountain detective association to-day.

Murder and Arson.

THE LATEST MASSACHUSETTS HORROR.

WASHINGTON, MASS, April 14.—Perly B. Hutchinson, of Huntington, was murdered in his bed last night, and the building set on fire to conceal the crime. No arrests.

An Ohio Episode.

SET UPON AND ROBBED BY POOTPADS.

COLUMBUS, April 14.—William and John M'Gingeon were assaulted and robbed of six hundred dollars near Plain City by three men last night. The robbers escaped.

Crazed by Losses.

SUICIDE BY A CHICAGO MERCHANT.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Henry C. Fredericks, an unfortunate board of trade operator, who was to have been sent to the insane asylum, jumped from the fifth story of a house yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

Swift Vengeance.

TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 14.—James Black, the negro who attempted an outrage on Mrs. Hattie Ferries, in Dinwiddie county, was taken from the jail last night by an armed body of seventy five masked men and hanged.

Lovely Leadville.

TWO MURDERS LAST SUNDAY.

LEADVILLE, April 14.—Sunday morning Lawrence Fitzgerald, a miner, was fatally shot by George Tattersall, while quarreling over a claim owned by Fitzgerald, which Tattersall attempted to jump. Sunday night a second murder occurred in the Coliseum theater. J. W. Overton, the proprietor, fatally shot Thomas Nugent, a bar-tender, while engaged in a quarrel.

A Day in Texas.

TWO MURDERS AND A SUICIDE.

GALVESTON, April 14.—A *News* special from Brennam says that on Saturday night William P. Ralston fatally stabbed Robert Ficking, who attempted to dissuade him from attacking his father. He had a few hours before arrested him for disorderly conduct.

AT WACO,

Sunday night, Will Hardwick killed John French, a rival in a love affair, and then committed suicide.

The Chicago Times.

Chicago *News*: Wilbur F. Storey has been forced to reduce the size of his vile sheet, or run hopelessly into debt. That he is already insolvent few who know intimately of his affairs will doubt. That his paper has lost fifty of its circulation within the past six months is as certain as it must be gratifying to every pure-minded person. It is only astonishing that the obscene thing should have ever had any standing in as decent a community as ours. That such persons as Bishop Cheney, Dr. H. W. Thomas and Mrs. Swisshelm, who profess virtue and christianity, should so lower themselves as to address to it letters over their own signatures is amazing. That any reputable merchant advertises in it should be sufficient to rob him of the patronage of every pure and virtuous man or woman. A paper which so panders to the most vicious passions of mankind has no place in the homes or offices of good people. Scarce a day passes in which it does not contain filth which the keeper of the lowest den of infamy in Chicago would not suffer to be read aloud in her house, because of its shocking vulgarity. It is waning, as it should.

William E. Chandler on the Republican Outlook.

From an interview in the Boston *Evening Traveller*: "I think Grant will be defeated if he goes before the convention, which I trust he will not; and I am very hopeful that Senator Blaine will be nominated. His prospects are better than they were four years ago, and he is gaining every day. The west is for him and will give him the nomination. Grant has been President twice, and ought to decline a third candidacy with grace and promptness. The Grant boom is largely a stalwart movement. Let it go on till it breaks, and then its supporters will naturally and generally rally for Blaine and nominate him. I shall earnestly support General Grant, if nominated, and do not care to give any reasons against him, if, indeed, I have any, except the well-known utterances of Republicans against electing any President a third time. Take New Hampshire, for instance. If Grant is our candidate, what shall we say when our own resolutions of 1875 and 1876, unanimously passed, are hurled at us by the Democrats? I have them here. In January, 1875, we declared 'our unalterable opposition to the election of any man to the Presidency of the United States for a third term.' Not satisfied with that, even after President Grant had declined another nomination, we, in January, 1876, said: 'We reaffirm our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.' With the small Republican majority we have in New Hampshire, those who advocate Grant's nomination should tell us what reply we shall make in our papers and on the stump to those emphatic utterances."

BURNED TO DEATH

While Attempting to Save the Lives of Little Children—A Noble Life Laid Down.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—It became known this morning that Alexander Wilson left his home last night to go to Covington to a friend, telling his wife there were many children in the adjoining houses and he would help get them out. Since then he had not been seen. A search was made in the debris of the fallen walls, and at a quarter to two this afternoon his dead body was found. He had gone into one little house to assist in saving the children, and was there caught by one of the falling walls and crushed to death. He was an estimable man, and the proprietor of the only public library in Covington.

EXEUNT OTERO.

Another Victory to the Bloodthirsty Theory that an Example is Needed.

MADRID, April 14.—Otero, who attempted to assassinate King Alfonso on the evening of December 30th, as the royal carriage containing the king and queen was passing through the palace gate, was executed this morning. At the time of his arrest Otero gave his age as nineteen.

YESTERDAY MORNING

the governor of the prison and authorities aroused Otero and led him in irons, bareheaded and clad in the clothing he wore when he attempted the life of the king, to the hall where condemned prisoners hear their sentence. In the presence of the judge Otero was pale but composed, and signed his sentence with a firm hand. The judge then delivered Otero into the hands of the brother of Jesus Christ, Father Cardide, who led the prisoner to a chapel dimly lighted. Otero expressed repentance, but refused all the ministrations of the priests.

THE REGICIDE WAS EXECUTED

at half-past eight o'clock. The authorities usually present on such occasions were on the scaffold, in front of which a large crowd assembled, but perfect order was maintained. A final visit was made Otero by Duke De Sexte, grand chamberlain, who remained twenty minutes with him. It is not known that the prisoner made any disclosure.

THEY DROWNED HIS MULE.

And Otherwise Maltreated him Because of his Fidelity to the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The senate exodus committee yesterday examined R. L. Faulkner, colored, sixty-three years old, from Nagodoches, Louisiana. Witness said that he was a Republican, but voted the Democratic ticket because it was safer to do so, and because of late years he had become disgusted with the Republican leaders in the State. He thought that there were seventy or eighty colored men in his district, who preferred and did vote the Democratic ticket, but when asked to name some of them in question the names of these, he was positive that he could think of only four. He related his experience with the bulldozers, and said that in 1868 he was president of the Republican club in his parish; a few nights before election day he was taken out of his house by forty or fifty masked men, who robbed him of his purse and registration papers, and then allowed him to return home, after advising him to resign his position as president of the club, and to withdraw from politics, which he did. The vice-president of the club, a Methodist minister, he said, did not dare so well; armed and masked men called on the preacher about the same time, and after calling him out of the house, the preacher recognizing one of the party, he was shot and killed. The witness has been persecuted by the Republicans, presumably colored men, for affiliating with the Democrats, and on one occasion they had taken a venerable mule belonging to him and drowned the mule.

MINNESOTA MILLERS.

A Resolution to Shut Down on the Twentieth of April Defeated.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14.—The Minnesota State millers' association met in the Nicollet house parlors yesterday afternoon. There were present a membership of one hundred and one, owning and operating six hundred and seventy-three run of burrs. The delegation to the National convention, to meet in April in Cincinnati, were appointed. The following resolution was discussed at length but defeated:

Resolved, That because there is not enough wheat in the State to supply the mills until the new crop is secured, and too much flour on the market for profit, we will close our mills for one month from and after April 20th and we recommend the same action to other State associations and millers generally.

THE WISCONSIN WHEAT MASHERS.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin