THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1881. VOL. XLI—NO. 272

THE cotton market opened steady and closed firm yesterday, with middling quoted 11⅛c. In New York spot middling was nominal at 12c; futures closed barely steady, with December quoted at 12.08@12.09c. In New Orleans middling was 11⅞c, and strong; December futures were 11.72@11.73c, and very steady. In Liverpool middling uplands were 6⅞d, and Orleans 6⅞d, and firmer. Futures opened firm and closed steady at 6 11-16d for December-January, and ⅞d for July-August.

BLAINE, who is out of the Cabinet, refused the English mission.

THE New York *Sun* is very earnestly opposed to an increase of the army, as all the Democratic and most of the leading Republican papers are. As it very concisely puts it, "to add 5000 men to the army in time of profound peace, and without a single fact to warrant it, is the first sign of a return to the reckless extravagance which drove Grantism out in disgrace. It means an addition of at least $5,000,000 a year to the budget, without the least benefit. It signifies a restoration of the discarded system of which Hayes was the despicable result, and a revival of the wild legislation and looseness that characterized the administration of Grant. The party that votes this proposed increase may expect to be voted out of Congress whenever the honest voters can get a fair chance at its candidates."

A VERY decided opposition to General Grant being put upon the retired list of the army is developing in Congress. Senator Maxey, of Texas, himself an old army officer, says Logan's bill will not pass. "Why should it?" he asks, and he adds: "General Grant is not poor, nor is he disabled in any way; on the contrary, he is strong, healthy and very rich. He was a good officer, and did his country great service, for which the American people are not only proud, but thankful. But have not his services been recognized? Has he not been fully remunerated?" Other Democrats are equally pronounced, as they aver this movement is one designed to shelve Grant politically, and put him out of the way of other Republican aspirants, among them Logan himself.

THERE is room for a readjustment of the tariff by the present Congress, at least to the extent recommended by Secretary Folger. The ordinary revenues of the Government from all sources for the last fiscal year were $360,782,292 57. The ordinary expenditures were $260,712,887 59—leaving a surplus revenue of $100,069,404 98, which was applied to the redemption of the public debt. For the current fiscal year the receipts are estimated at $400,000,000, and the expenditures, including $70,000,000 for pensions, at $270,000,000, leaving a surplus of $130,000,000. For the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1883, the receipts are estimated at $400,000,000, and the expenditures, including $100,000,000 for pensions, at $340,000,000 (in round number), leaving a surplus of $60,000,000 (about). If the present ratio of receipts and expenditures be kept up, the public debt now existing will be paid off in the next ten years.

THE 20th instant will be editors' day at the Atlanta Exposition. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present from Director-General Kimball, the gentleman to whom much of the success of this highly meritorious enterprise is due. There will of course be a large gathering of the brethren from every part of the country, and a pleasant day is a foregone conclusion. The people of Atlanta have stood the strain of the Exposition well, and have earned the commendations which have been showered upon them from Maine to California and from the lakes to the Gulf. They have an inexhaustible fund of enterprise and good feeling on hand, and the press men will find them as bright, cheerful and cordial as if they had not been *treated seven by nine* months. They will find the Exposition, too, the most practical thing of the century, and those of the South will feel proud that the nation's guest has had so noble an opportunity of vindicating their industry and enterprise as the Exposition affords them.

THE Mississippi River Commission, in their report, are unanimously of the opinion that "the levees, by confining the floodwaters of the river within a comparatively restricted space, do tend in some degree to increase the scouring and sleepening power of the current by the extent and potency of their influence on the improvement of the low water channel, in respect to which, for the purpose of navigation merely, improvement is most needed, and their value for that purpose, as compared with other methods of improvement, and as compared with their cost, are regarded as subjects requiring further observation and study, and the accumulation of further and more comprehensive data, before final conclusions can be reached concerning them." Of outlets the commission says, that whenever they are not directly connected with the improvement and maintenance of navigation, they should be efficiently and permanently closed, and they recommend the closing of the Bastrop Cerne crevasse as a work that would extend to the interests and industries of the shores of Lakes Ponchartrain and Borgne and of Mississippi Sound.

SENATOR-ELECT RIDDLEBERGER, Mahone's co-adjutor, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Shenandoah county, about forty years ago. He served in the Confederate army, in the infantry and cavalry branches, and was promoted from the ranks to a Lieutenancy for gallantry in the field. He was severely wounded while serving with this rank, but so soon as he recovered he raised a company of cavalry and served with it until the close of the war, when he entered the journalistic career as editor of a Democratic paper at Edinburgh, Shenandoah county, which he afterward removed to Woodstock, the county seat. He studied law, and after being admitted to the bar rapidly developed as a fluent, magnetic speaker. He was elected to the House of Delegates and next to the Senate, where he developed as a Readjuster, and, with Mahone, became the leader of that party. In the canvass which ended so successfully for it in November, he was conceded to be the most effective speaker on that side, and his fellow-partisans predict great results from his elevation to the United States Senate. Leading Democrats, however, are of a different opinion, and think him unequal to the honor conferred upon him. Time will tell.

THE affableness and stupidity which usually reigns in theaters was fatally exemplified at the burning of the Ring Theater, Vienna. The extra doors provided for just such emergencies—as is the case in our theaters in this country—had not been opened for years, the keys were rusted so that they would not shoot the bolts. Crops of firemen and ushers, supposed to have been trained to their duties in case of a fire alarm, were all at their posts when the fire broke out, and that was the last seen of them inside of the theater. The men who were "held off" to lower the iron curtain, and so confine the fire to the stage, fled at the first warning. The man appointed to let on the water from six plugs connecting with a great tank in the roof followed the other fugitives' example. No one thought of unlocking the extra doors, but the cowardly idiot in charge of the gas turned it off, fearing an explosion, and the vast audience was left in impenetrable darkness, and was smothered to death before the flames reached them. The theater burned in Brooklyn some years ago was as well appointed in all respects as the Memphis Theater, yet several hundred persons lost their lives in the flames. With the employes it was the "devil take the hindmost." They took care of themselves and fled. A fire in the Memphis Theater might, perhaps, develop the same condition of things. To provide against such a catastrophe the APPEAL has urged upon the authorities that the Theater and all public places, including churches, be inspected once a week by a competent officer. The public are entitled to such a guarantee of safety, and the managers should be compelled to keep a man at each unlocked exit, ready to throw it open in case of emergency.

THE 100-AND-3 CASE

Unanimously Advanced on the Docket by the Supreme Court—Opinion of the Court,

As Delivered by Special Judge Edwin H. Ewing—The Redistricting Bill Passed First Reading.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, December 17.—The Supreme Court unanimously agreed to advance the 100-3 case on the docket. The following is a synopsis of the opinion delivered by Special Judge Edwin H. Ewing. Judge Ewing, after stating the facts of the case in regard to the filing of the bill, an injunction being granted and dissolved by the lower court, says:

THE OPINION.

Upon the very threshold of the case the question arises: Has it been the complainants, who have appealed to this court for relief, come to resist the motion to advance the case on the docket? The presumption is that they do not, when they bring a case to the Supreme Court he wants justice done speedily and without delay; and he, of all others, should be the one in favor of advancing. But delay is necessary sometimes, even when the case has been appealed, as something may have intervened between the time of appealing and the meeting of the court, and in such a case as that the obstacle would have to be shown by affidavit. As the complainants have not done this, we presume that there is none. The other case may be where the defendants themselves are not in favor of advancing, but we see that on the contrary they are the ones who are morally in favor of advancing. The court is of the opinion that they would unquestionably have the right to try cases at any time they may see proper, after giving the parties notice of the time. It is not expected that a court will be conspicuous in advancing some cases on the docket and leave others of equal importance unattended to. It would be developed upon them, therefore, to show why they advance one case over another. The question then arising is: Is the case that is asked to be advanced of sufficient public importance that it ought to be advanced and disposed of at the term asked for? Our point is of the opinion that there is no statute which requires that cases shall at all events be tried in the order in which they have come on the dockets of the court. They have examined the law thoroughly upon that point, and find that the above view is correct. The court of last resort, above all others, has the inherent discretionary power to so have the causes advanced and disposed. If the court has the inherent discretionary power, then is the case now before us a proper one where this power should be exercised? It is certainly a case in which every citizen of the State of Tennessee has an interest in the result of the decision. We see that millions of dollars are involved in the same. If not heard and decided at this term, the money that is being collected from the taxpayers of the State, and which will amount to immense sums, will have to be left in the hands of the parties, without any security, for an indefinite length of time. It needs despite and disruption among families and friends. The integrity and honor of the State of Tennessee is at stake. These are so many and strong that the complainants in the bill in question feel, notwithstanding the complaints have alleged that Turbeyville was used in the passage of the bill. It has passed the Legislature, and is now in force in the law, with the exception of the opinion of this court upon the point. We think any evil consequences will follow thereby. The case involves the revenue of the State, and where the revenue of the State is concerned, it makes no difference in what manner it is to be expended or disposed of. It is the imperative duty of the people to pay the revenue of the State, and that is the question that is now before us. The court, therefore, by order of the court, come up for hearing on the 17th day of January, 1882.

ARKANSAS LAND SALES.

The Senate Investigating Committee—The Test Whisky Case.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, December 17.—Information obtained yesterday from the office to-day at the Federal, State and Railroad Land Office shows that during the past year 236,861 acres of land have been sold and donated during the present year.

TO REPORT MONDAY.

A member of the Senate Investigating Committee on the Auditor's and Treasurer's books, in session nearly a year now, states that the committee will report Monday on the Treasurer. There is now a new Executive, Governor Churchill, and the report will be shown him and his legal counsel before it is made public.

DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court decided the tax whisky case, declaring constitutional the law of last winter prohibiting women in the employment of saloons.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and an Ambassador Extraordinary.

A son of Senator Voorhees will, it is said, appear upon the dramatic stage next year with a company organized by himself.

Ex-Minister Foster will practice law in Washington City, but will give to the Mexican and other Spanish-American affairs a large share of his attention.

President Arthur thinks that after our shipping interest has been "protected" to death it should be "protected" to life again, like the Highlander's dirk, by the application of heather.

MacLeod of MacLeod is an eccentric Briton who lately arrived at Nice with some remarkable traveling paraphernalia, consisting of each one accompanied by a personal attendant.

Castelar, ex-President of Spain, is only fifty years of age. He wrote novels before he was eighteen, which indicated his relatives to clun together and pay him a liberal education. Tale treatment saved the young man.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* declares that Minister John A. Bingham is to remain in Belgium at Lincoln's pleasure, a court especially established to hear cases in which foreigners are concerned.

A Missouri paper credits Grant Brown with saying that he "leaves it to his home" that he will be President of the United States yet. If he does, it bones must be some relation to Ed Perkins if they are trading for the man such tales.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia at Moscow is rumored to have been fixed for the first week in May, and the ceremony will, it is said, be celebrated with great splendor. Among those who will go to witness it from England are named the Prince of Wales and his son, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Russian lord-in-waiting and the Russian ambassador to the court of St. James.

Captain Eads wants a Government subsidy of $100,000,000 for his ship railway, and as his company has spent $75,000,000 on it. The way this vanishes for the outlay of fifty-one cents a clapped up will amaze mankind and make Brother Jonathan sick.

It is now an open secret that had Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, been nominated for Secretary of the Senate by the Democratic caucus the October session, he would have received the vote of Mahone through personal considerations, which would have secured his election.

The Humboldt (Cal.) *Times* says that a man who was employed to hunt wild animals that prey upon the sheep at Mr. Hansen's ranch, between September 1, 1879, and October 21, 1881, killed 18 bears, 1 panther, 1 wildcat, 1 wolf, 1 fox, 361 coons, 8 coyotes and 15 bald eagles.

The Augusta *Chronicle* sees trouble ahead for the Georgia Democracy. Thus far, Colonel Colonel Marcellus Thornton returns to Georgia, backed by the patronage and influence of the Administration, the Independents will flock to his standard, and he will have a campaign remarkable for its energy. All honor to Colonel Thornton and his cause.

Edward S. Stokes, the slayer of Jim Fisk, having met with a great pecuniary success in California, is living in a very extravagant manner in New York. Two large houses, which he owned on Twenty-fourth street, have been added to the Hoffman house, of which he is said to have become proprietor. Josie Mansfield is in New York, leading a quiet life on her own means.

In his dressing-room Belgnoli is constantly uttering his refrain, "Ah!" he will believe him when "I had made fortunes in my business, but I find it impossible. I was a good man, as I said, if I had been a business man I would be worth millions, but I care not. I am a singer. I play notes, I sing them. I speak them, I sing them down—but made four fortunes. I will yet make one here."

The revival of the Methodist Judical Conference to entertain the appeal of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, the latter having preached in a manner considerable complaint in Chinese and throw use. Dr. Thomas is no longer still in the good old Methodist church, having relinquished his right of appeal and the ministry, the latter being taken by his refusal to abstain from preaching after he had been found guilty of heresy.

Having learned a lesson by its struggle with Fred. Robertson Smith, the Free Church of Scotland has refused to take action against Prof. Drummond, the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," who has given "a volume of dubious tendency." It remains to be seen how the child end of a sausage. The local presbytery refused to take any action for some time, but the Free Church Committee also declined to take up the matter.

When Mr. Riddleberger is returned to the Senate of the United States he will find a subpoena here for him. For his, Mr. Riddleberger, is to fail by Mahone; he has not half the head in him that Mahone has, and he is in all respects a very mellower man. The politicians here are ready to give him his title. They have dubbed him, in that his relations to Mahone are concerned, the Prince of Cockling, the "Me Too" of Virginia.

Journalism in Alabama is on a boom. We have before us a circular setting out by the Chronicle Publishing Association of Mobile. The Hon. Leslie J. Brooks is President of the association, which is composed of some of the leading business men of the all City. They propose to issue on or about January 1, 1882, the Mobile *Chronicle*, a daily and weekly newspaper "Democratic in principle, independent in tone, impartial in criticism."

It is well known what efforts the young King of Spain is making to enlarge the interests of this country with the result of sleeping power of the current by the extent and potency of their influence on the improvement of the low water channel, in respect to which, for the purpose of navigation merely, improvement is most needed, and their value for that purpose, as compared with other methods of improvement, and as compared with their cost, are regarded as subjects requiring further observation and study, and the accumulation of further and more comprehensive data, before final conclusions can be reached concerning them." Of outlets the commission says, that whenever they are not directly connected with the improvement and maintenance of navigation, they should be efficiently and permanently closed, and they recommend the closing of the Bastrop Cerne crevasse as a work that would extend to the interests and industries of the shores of Lakes Ponchartrain and Borgne and of Mississippi Sound.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Annual Report of the Mississippi River Commission—Recommendations and Estimates.

Our Washington Letter—News and Gossip—A Stalwart Administration—Senator Harris.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The Senate to-day received from the Secretary of War the annual report of the Mississippi River Commission, dated St. Louis, Missouri, November 25, 1881. It covers the progress made in the surveys and examinations, and in the work of the last report, to November 8, 1881, up to October 10, 1881. During this period the triangulation of the river has been completed from Arkansas City, Arkansas, to Greenville, Mississippi, where it joins the Coast Survey triangulation, extending from that point to the mouth of the Mississippi. Triangulation has also been finished in sections above Arkansas City, so that the river is now triangulated from Keokuk, Iowa, to the Gulf of Mexico. The lines of precise levels are completed between Keokuk and New Orleans. With the exception of a few miles, the station it is hoped during the coming year to complete the final topography and hydrography from St. Louis to Vicksburg, and to complete the work of ascertaining the lines of level across the alluvial bottom of the Mississippi valley. The commission report that they have expended $144,000 for surveys from December 1, 1880, to November 19, 1881, and have a balance of appropriation on hand amounting to $111,000. Which, it is thought, will be expended during the remainder of the current year, ending June 30, 1882. Estimates for the next fiscal year for surveys, etc., call for $200,000. The work of improvement contemplated under the existing appropriations include channel improvement upon two "reaches," the first lying between Cairo and Memphis, a distance of 167 miles, and the second between Skipwith's Landing, Louisiana, and Island No. 35, a distance of twenty-five miles. It is the unanimous opinion of the commission that the improvement of navigation of the Mississippi below Cairo, upon the general plan recommended in their report of February 17, 1880, is entirely practicable, and that completion of the work, for which partial estimates were then submitted, will establish a continuous low river channel, not less than 300 feet deep, over all shoals and bars between Cairo and the Head of the passes, with a possibility of attaining practicable depths considerably beyond the time. The commission estimated the total cost of the improvement of navigation of the Mississippi at $25,000,000. Of the $1,000,000 appropriated by the act of March 3, 1881, $250,000 had been expended up to November 25, 1881, and the remainder, $750,000, will, it is thought, be expended during the present fiscal year. For the next fiscal year the sum of $8,113,000 is asked for to contract the channel and protecting banks on the "caving bend" on the river, 184 miles in length, and $1,000,000 for closing gaps in levees. On the subject of levee system, the commission repeat the conclusions submitted in their report of February, 1880, in which they say, among other things, that in a restricted sense, as auxiliary to a plan of channel improvement, the system of levees in maintenance of a levee system is not demanded; but in a larger sense, they are of opinion that they benefit efforts upon the channel, but as a protection against destructive floods, the levee system is inadequate and would also prove a hindrance to safe commerce, trade and postal service. The commission renew the recommendations contained in a former report, that provision be made by law for the appropriation of earthy (or material) when needed in the improvement of the river, and not otherwise obtainable. It is recommended that authority be given the commission, in the prosecution of the work, to apply to the United States District Courts for condemnation of lands or material and assessments of damages to the owner. In addition to such legislation it is recommended that Congress declare to what extent the river shall be under control of the commission during the progress of the work, and under what circumstances and to what extent material used in the bars and islands within the banks may be used without compensation to riparian owners. The control of unclaimed land, that willows, etc., may be planted to secure it up by deposit to the highest watermark is considered essential. The same is true of the land on which timber may be given to caving banks. Protection by suitable legislation to brake, machines, tools, etc., required for the work is also suggested.

Our Washington Letter.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 14.—No matter the position at which Bishop says a few months ago, bigger folks than the school-children now quote pathetically, "Passing away, written on each leaf and flower." Not that these maturer children are so pondered the shortness of earthly fame, they have any sentiment literally ever the changing autumn leaves or late roses which the frost has tipped, but, for the sake of the fabulists fruits to be plucked along the highways over which some folks are now and then fleeting. About a year ago we were promised a "Stalwart Administration," and there was rejoicing. But last winter, which were sorely to terminate in a glorious burst of Statesmanship "in memory of Queen Annie," but, of the winter went, the voice of the turtle dove was heard in the land, and the political fabric remained unchanged in warp and woof. Notwithstanding the old story of the wolf, there are those who will be lulled into false security, and some fine day Mr. Wolf walks in. Verily, the party in power would do well to ponder the wise maxim of Sancho Panza: "Never stand begging for that which you can take." So, as may be readily inferred, many listeners in the garden of Hesperides must now perforce return to the world of toil. The fruit upon which have grown used to the wielding touch of Tenderness and will immediately wither under pre ter their deities. You can imagine that a lively winter is promised. Aside from the grave political changes, and the lesser departmental rule, every fluctuation of the tide shows a new set of waters and a new prominence. It is the new is now heard cadly, as the trains thunder through the shortlive days of a season of mutation. Not long ago, the fickle sex of matrimony. The room, so full of memories, which will one day add anecdotes of its present occupant to the page of memoirs, looks out upon Lafayette Square and has a gaudy appearance with its gilding. Perhaps the hall from this room, at the head of the private stairway, is the room where President Garfield's *strangulous pro Republico*—spent his first days of life. Perhaps it was in this room, and, if so, it was and in this room, frescoed in gray and pink and blue and gold, all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln was laid until the catafalque upon the sly body in the East Room below. Adjoining the library—a beautiful, cheerful room opening upon the immense upper hall—is the room where President Harrison's poor, harassed wife breathed her cruel prescription at the hands of incipient tuberculosis. His ghost still wanders about it, says the legend, especially when office-seekers are numerous and importunate. The furniture of most of the bedrooms looks solid and dingy. Such tawdry vanities chairs, and such gaudy upholstery as the lighter sex look as if nothing could ever purify them save fire, when we would contain. Peace to their ashes. There are but three pictures of lady Presidents in the White House. One of Martha Washington and one of Mrs. Hayes—both beautiful and inspiring, by giving by their ideal as by their real presence the last bloom. The third represents Mrs. Polk, who hides the exquisite beauty of her arms and neck in the folds of the regulation shawl. It was, Mr. Johnson has made the discovery that the portrait of General Washington, at the White House, commonly supposed to be the one painted by Stuart, has not a bound of stuart's brush about it. The Turkish camp occupied by the Sultan to our Government, while General Grant was President, and especially when for the Kaiser, Bismarck, now even the floor of the upper hall, and suggests to the beholder the Sultan's Turkish Bath, and the elevator which opens out of Mr. Arthur's curtained chamber was put in for the especial use of Grandma Garfield, at the request of her son.

FROM MEMPHIS TO MEXICO.

The Cities and the Country by the Way—Unparalleled Development.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

EL PASO, TEX., December 5.—It will not be interesting I know to say anything about the country from Memphis to Texarkana, on Red River, as you are perfectly conversant with that portion of the country. Suffice it to say, however, the country as seen from the cars flying west from Texarkana, Arkansas, for some 40 miles, or for five miles, commenced to observe the country, and do not hesitate to say that from Texarkana, 300 miles west of the city, that I never saw a more beautiful country, save Middle and South Mexico. In all my travels I have never seen anywhere, the country must be a desirable one to make a house in, farm pretty little place, and the individuals, dwellings, etc.—and on my entire trip to this place I did not see a dwelling house, or a tenement. The towns and villages through which we passed by the night engine appeared to be full of business and well built. Texarkana, I was told by twenty-four hours in order thats young friend, the town is about twenty years old, and, from appearances, could come from San Antonio. I saw no better way of all matters to describe the city of Dallas, it is no longer a town, but a city, and prepared to run to be the Chicago of the Southwest. Dallas is a beautiful city, some of the finest business houses as I have seen in Pittsburgh or Chicago. The streets are not carry so much stock, but they make a grand show, crowded with business stores, wire crowded with bales of cotton so numerous, that, I should, in all the parishes of Hamburg, South Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia, put in my pocket. The Dallas people are as plenty as nowadays. I regret exceedingly that no time was so limited that I was unable to see the oil mill under the charge of my old friend Thomas, Gilbert, and many other points of interest in this live city. Two hundred miles west from Dallas I struck El Llano Estacado (Staked Plain). At Sweetwater the snow was still, but the day is not far distant when it will be covered with countless thousands of cattle, horses and sheep. The only drawback at present to this plain as a grazing country is the want of water. This can and will be had in time. The railroad companies have sound water by digging wherever it is wanted by those in this region of country. Sheep, by the no others do as well? After leaving the Staked Plain we commenced to approach the Rio Grande country and bottom. The bottom lands of this country are very fertile, and, in a few years, will be the wine production country of America. The same capital and energy that is used in California and Los Angeles, and California would not be lost for behind in the race for making wines. This valley, as we stepped the cars, looked like a Italian valley. Healthy, fine climate, good water and grass in greatest abundance, all that is required to make it a charming valley is the Italians who are industrious and intelligent. They will make money, and the result of this will be is now beam cadly, as the trains thunder through the shortlive days of a season of mutation. Not long ago, the fickle sex of matrimony. The room, so full of memories, which will one day add anecdotes of its present occupant to the page of memoirs, looks out upon Lafayette Square and has a gaudy appearance with its gilding. Perhaps the hall from this room, at the head of the private stairway, is the room where President Garfield's *strangulous pro Republico*—spent his first days of life. Perhaps it was in this room, and, if so, it was and in this room, frescoed in gray and pink and blue and gold, all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln was laid until the catafalque upon the sly body in the East Room below. 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Pinafore, a five-act tragedy in blank verse, written by Mr. William Young, was produced with a comedietta at Wickets Theater, on Monday of last week by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and his company. The Chicago critics are unanimous in their approval of the drama, which they pronounce strong, elevated and truly poetical. The story of the piece is principally concerned with the adventures of "Arthur" to free his realm from Roman tyranny, and to avenge the guilty love of "Launcelot" and "Guinevere."

Mr. Theodore Thomas, on his arrival in Cincinnati, found the chorus ready to sing "Lohengrin" last week by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and his company. The Chicago critics are unanimous in their approval of the drama, which they pronounce strong, elevated and truly poetical. The story of the piece is principally concerned with the adventures of "Arthur" to free his realm from Roman tyranny, and to avenge the guilty love of "Launcelot" and "Guinevere."

Garfield Monument Fund at Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Governor Cullom yesterday appointed Carter H. Harrison, J. N. Farwell, M. W. Fuller, Prof. David Swing, Murray Nelson and A. A. Sprague, all very prominent citizens of Chicago, as a committee to receive subscriptions to the Garfield monument fund in Chicago. It is proposed to raise $20,000 in Illinois. A number of Chicago gentlemen have headed the list with subscriptions of $100 each.

WALL STREET

Somewhat Flurried Over Rumors Affecting the Denver and Rio Grande Road and the Mexican

National Construction Company—Sharp Break in the Stock of the Former —Palmer and Gould.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The feature of the stock market to-day was the break in Denver and Rio Grande. The *Post* says in regard to it: "The rumors on the street in connection with the decline have been innumerable, the principal one being that the Denver and Rio Grande road was in trouble; second, that the Mexican National Construction company was in trouble, and, third, that one or two Stock Exchange firms, which have been identified with both these companies, were in trouble, because the loans which they had obtained on the Denver and Rio Grande stock had been called. Respecting the first rumor, it is deemed on authority that the company is in no any trouble. The line of the road from Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has no official connection with the Mexican National Construction company, as will be explained later on. The second rumor, that there is this foundation, that the company has built and is building a railroad in Mexico, and that up from appearances it has fallen in arrears in payments, as this stock has fallen to a discount and as there are serious doubts in regard to the ability of the firms which are the subject of the rumors. They say that such Denver and Rio Grande stock as they hold is not in loans, but is paid for with their own money, and that the rumors respecting them are simply scandalous. So much for the main rumors on the street. The Mexican National Construction company was organized to take over from the firm of Palmer & Sullivan, railroad contracts a grant which they had obtained from the Mexican government, and to work under that grant. The company has no connection with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company, the southern limit of whose road is within a few miles of the southern boundary of Colorado, or many hundred miles away from the northern end of the road which is being built by the Mexican National, the northern terminus of the latter road being at Laredo, on the boundary of the State of Texas. As companies, therefore, these two are distinct, but the public mind is easily confused on the subject by the fact that General W. J. Palmer, who is President of the Denver and Rio Grande road, was the firm of Palmer & Sullivan, and is interested as an individual in the Mexican National. It is well known that the promoters of the Mexican National are in conflict with Jay Gould, who has a difference also with General Palmer respecting the grant which was obtained by Palmer & Sullivan from the Mexican government. It is also said that Denver and Rio Grande property is wanted in the interest of the Union Pacific, as against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy extension to Denver. On the other hand, General Gould's interest in the Union Pacific is now sufficient to induce him to open hostilities on the Denver and Rio Grande. It is thought, to be inferred that there is a combination of interests against the properties with which General Gould is identified, and that these interests have separate purposes. Whether the fight has reached its end and what the outcome of it will be, remain to be seen. It seems to be the best opinion that the movement is to get control of the property, but the bottom rating point, whether control is wanted at about the lower prices, is a matter about which considerable difference of opinion exists. The stock of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in 1881, last two weeks, is estimated at $6,220,000; for 1880, $7,670,000; number of miles operated in 1881, 785; number of miles operated in 1880, 474; earnings per mile in 1881, $7944; earnings per mile in 1880, $7348.

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Tentonia Lodge, No. 25, K. and L. of H.

THE officers and members are requested to attend a regular meeting Monday, December 26, at 7:30 o'clock, to confer the degree of honor and representative. By order of the Protector.

W. H. LEE, Secretary. W. M. HAYNIE, Protector.

THE members of Memphis Lodge Nos. 6, 8, 140, 147, and Gayoso Encampment No. 3, are requested to meet at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Court street, SUNDAY, Dec. 18th, at 2:30 o'clock, to attend the memorial sermon in honor of JAMES L. RIDDELL, Sov. Gr. Sec'y. By order of the Grand Master. Brethren generally requested to attend with their families and friends. By order of Gayoso, No. 3. E. D. FRAYSER, Chairman.

L. S. BURR, Secretary.

LEILA SCOTT LODGE, No. 289—Will meet officers of the lodge will be elected for ensuing year. All brothers are requested to attend. There will be excellent music and enjoyment for everybody. By order of C. H. THOMPSON, Dictator.

NICHOLAS WILLIAMS, Reporter.

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ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

UNION AND PLANTERS BANK OF MEMPHIS, STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that on

Monday, January 9, 1882,

from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m., an election will be held at this Bank for the purpose of choosing Fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

S. P. MEAD, Cashier.

NEWS AND VIEWS.

Beaufort, county, South Carolina, this year, in addition to state taxes, paid into the State treasury, as phosphate royalty, $108,819 50.

Washington is to have a paper called Common Sense. Like all other new papers it will fill a want long felt in its own neighborhood.

Newspaper men who are modest, and who do not wish to be included among the bores who make themselves conspicuous at theaters, generally take back seats.

Zion's Herald says cranks in the ministry are becoming more and more abundant. It is difficult to say which is the worst preacher, and it is not quite certain who ought to say it.

This is the way Britannia rules the wave: Tonnage of sailing vessels, 5,535,851, against United States tonnage of 3,387,000; tonnage of steamers, 3,183,455, against our tonnage of 468,456.

The record in the Guiteau case, made by the official stenographer, now comprises 808 pages of testimony. It is being published from day to day in pamphlet form at the current printing office.

The whole Northwest is greatly concerned upon the subject of smallpox. Pestilence appears to be worse in Dakota, a portion of Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, having been probably introduced by immigrants.

The Pensacola *Advance* objects to our article urging Congress to make New Orleans a naval station. It also shows considerable feeling at the action of the Secretary of the Navy in ordering the Kearsarge here to recruit sailors.

The Atchison *Champion* says that frequent attempts have been made to put pennies in circulation in that and other cities, but, so far, they have always resulted in failure. Western people will not be bothered with them.

The materials for building the Count Bostock's palace at the corner of Avenue Hoche and Poland and the Rue de Balzac, Paris, have cost 6 000,000 francs. Two stone blocks alone have been brought from the Jura. The interior decoration of the house will cost at least another million.

Mexican Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Mexican Central road has fifty-three miles opened, from the City of Mexico, and will be ready to open in a few weeks. They have a fine line, running along the backbone of the continent on the high mesa or table land which divides the watershed of the Atlantic from the Pacific. Their road has cost, as near as they estimated, the comparatively easy work of this first 100 miles averaging from $25,000 to $30,000 per mile. Traffic earnings, however, are also heavier than they expected. With the rainy season not yet over, and the difficulty of the transportation of the interior to the tide-land, the Mexican Central is in good condition. It will be a long pull before it before reaching El Paso. The construction of the

MEXICAN NATIONAL ROAD,

or the Palmer and Sullivan Narrow-gauge, is not so great, and is, of course, behind time. It is. Their main line was to run through Toluca before the end of last year, but it has not yet been there, and after spending $2,000,000 on it they have abandoned the work on the old line, as they found it too grave, and says with much justice that this was pushing civilization a little too far ahead of the wagon-road decency.

Verkoyanse, on the river Yana, in Siberia, is said to be the coldest place on earth, having a mean temperature of 60 degrees below zero centigrade. But it stays about that, and does half as mean a temperature as one that vibrates between one hundred above and twenty-five degrees below zero, Farenheit.

The last good story in the Chicago papers is that of the man returning home late at night, stopped and robbed of his money, watch, at his watch, and who then buttoned his overcoat around the pawn and stood charging pay with trepidation under the impression that the electric current had not hold of him and was keeping him fast to the post.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* is very enthusiastic over the promised narrow-gauge system of Louisiana, which will make that city one of the most important railroad centers in the State. The completion of the various lines now projected will place "the capital of the lodge will be elected for ensuing year. All brothers are requested to attend. There will be excellent music and enjoyment for everybody. By order of C. H. THOMPSON, Dictator.

NICHOLAS WILLIAMS, Reporter.

The census report on the production of iron ore in this country shows the very respectable increase of 135 per cent. during the past decade. The greatest increase is in Tennessee, which also boasts of the company turning out the largest quantity of pig iron, the Brown Company, of St. Francis county, Missouri, with a production of over a million dollars.

Narrow-gauge railroads a few years ago were unknown in Texas. But they now possess 900 miles of these roads, is building as many more, and by prospect. Immigration is doing nothing, nothing in the way of construction. In a word, there is little going on in this part of the country. The northern border may be a scene of creditable activity, and it appears that the Sonora road, there is a little of it, but the Mexicans are being pushed vigorously, but we have no direct connection with these parts of the country here.

The Late Levi Burnell, of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee Sentinel, December 10th.

At a late hour last evening Levi Burnell, the past year president of the Board of Aldermen of citizen of Milwaukee, died in the