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M. C. GALLAWAY, J. M. KEATING.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY : : : APRIL 1, 1882

PROTECTION PROVING FATAL.

PEOPLE knew a manufacturer who contemplated to put in his own establishment, the various labels that his merchandise required. He bought a small press, type and ink, and set one of his young clerks to do the work. Of course the work was done at a greater expense than the printer could do it, but it was done at home, and therefore was regarded as profitable. Can anybody see where the profit came in when the labels produced cost more than they could be bought for? Yet what that merchant did was exactly what "protection" does in the case of baby business, infantile enterprise, and protected helplessness, such as the businesses carried on by some of our manufacturers are represented by themselves to be—without backbone and "protected" like dependent cripples in an hospital. Would it be good sense for us to put a heavy tax on foreign-grown coffee, and erect immense hothouses and grow our own? If it would not, where is the sense of growing or making other things at home that we can buy cheaper somewhere else? The system defeats itself, for we cannot compete with free-trade rivals in the world's markets, except with free-trade articles of our own. Our unprotected grain, cotton, tobacco, provisions, petroleum, and so on, are what we can meet the world's competition with and support our government out of. The protected things, like a sickly plant in a hothouse, die as soon as they go outside the "protection" on which they slavishly depend. France is beginning to discover on a small scale, what every emasculated protection trade will at length be compelled to learn on a large one, that she cannot with impunity demand tribute on the goods she imports of those who demand none on their own importations. The free trader can go into markets where "protected" merchandise has no chance, and apprehension is beginning to show itself in France that if they refuse there to consent to the treaty England demands, England will find other places to purchase from, and that the loss of custom will be more than the gain of protection. The French are discovering that they have more to lose by refusing to make a treaty than the free-trade country is. The Paris Chambers of Exportation has petitioned the government for something more satisfactory than the present arrangement, or, they say, fatal consequences to French trade will ensue, and that nothing less than a treaty or convention with England can enable French industry to hold its own against competition abroad. "If the present precarious circumstances are to continue, it is certain," the memorialists assert, "that the French export trade will be paralyzed, and that by degrees French goods will be replaced upon foreign markets by those of other countries." There has been a long struggle between the two countries upon the subject, but this step of the French merchants shows that the protectionist is finding the free trader the stronger party. It is so with ourselves—the free trader has absorbed our shipping business and keeps most of our manufactures out of the world's markets.

TOPPLING OVER.

Things sometimes become "top-heavy" and tumble over; such a fate appears to be a possibility for the English royal family. This family does not earn its own living, and yet it demands the means of living. Horses, carriages, hunting, balls, company, a *retinue* of servants, a showy house, travel, fashionable display, luxuriant fare must all be at their command, and be there without any effort of their own. Support, grandeur and splendor must all be supplied to them, and their return is simply nothing. The state employs hundreds of officials where there is good pay for services rendered to the country, but none of these places are filled by princes or princesses, for while they are sponges to absorb, unlike sponges they give back no return. The queen had eight children; as they grew up the country had to provide them with incomes on their marriage. Ten grandchildren are also on the way toward the period when there also must be a maintenance in some way provided for them. In ten years time the British people will have on their hands forty unproductive members of the royal family, all requiring to live "according to their rank," and all looking to the public purse for what is to supply their aristocratic wants and to maintain their regal state. Not one of the queen's sons, it is said, has displayed sufficient ability to enable any minister to put him in any place as the best person to fill it. More than that is muttered in quarters too aristocratic to venture, in any but the most private and confidential tones, "to speak evil of dignities;" these say, with all reserve, that there is a little too much royal spobging going on, by visits being made which are very expensive to the entertainers and are sometimes protracted to a duration that is not without inconvenience. Among the middle class the weight of supporting so useless a crowd of hangers-on is producing no little discontent. These people worship monarchy as an African worships his fetish, but they are beginning to think they are paying a little too dear for their whistle. One of the prince order of gentlemen, Victoria's son Leopold, is about to marry a German lady, and the queen sent to parliament a message desiring that an income should be settled upon him to help him to set up housekeeping. There has been manifestations of discontent in parliament before on similar occasions, but on this occasion, which was some days ago, that feeling was more distinctly expressed than ever. A number of the members refused to conform to the usual custom of taking off hats while the queen's message was read, and three of the cabinet ministers walked out of the house rather than vote for the allowance asked for. When we consider that every fresh marriage brings more grandchildren, that the royal family is spreading and widening, and all doing nothing, that France is showing all Europe that governments can go along very well without any monarch at all, the signs of the times and the "top-heaviness" of the royal family are indicative that important changes are impending. The extreme liberty party in England is growing both in strength and influence, republican sentiments are very common, discontent with the expense of royalty is extending, and the unfortunate prolificness of the royal stock aggravates all else. Everything points to the end that the able De Toqueville foretold forty years ago, to the time when the English, in imperative accents, will declare, "royalty must go."

IMMIGRANTS IN PLENTY.

At the very time Congress is showing, by legislation, permission to the Chinese to stay at home, that the former notion about this country being one where the unfortunate and ill-used of all nations can find refuge is to be understood in a pickwickian sense, the Italians are intimating the probability that the problem the suspension of Chinese immigration was intended to solve is about to spring up in a new form. For several years a strong tide of Italian immigration has poured into Buenos Ayres and the countries of the River Plate; the demand for cheap labor there is now about supplied, the prospect of employment has decreased, and the tide of super-abundant humanity is seeking another outlet. This time the United States has become the attraction, and from all parts of Italy, especially from the swarming towns, the Italians will crowd thick and fast into our own towns and cities where they can, and into the Western prairies and the valleys among the mountains when they must, for the Italian, *usually*, of choice prefers the busy life of large communities. Within the last three weeks over 3000 Italians have landed in New York alone. The steamship agents report that a similar proportion of Italian arrivals is likely to be kept up throughout the year. These people are indefatigably industrious; they live on a mere pittance, and they work for low wages. They are quick and bright, make good laborers, and are contented where they receive decent fare and fair treatment. There are agents in this country who provide for their passage, and who are well informed as to where work is to be had, and to those places the new-comers are forwarded. The New York *Bulletin* says that in that city "Italian labor to let' is not an uncommon advertisement. One of these labor brokers is reported as saying: 'If anybody is building a railroad or a canal, or doing any work that requires a lot of men, I can supply them. As long as the work is good, they stay at it, and when they get out of work they come back to the city.'" Here is another opportunity for those who are so desirous to have immigration turn toward Tennessee. Thousands of Jews, driven from their homes in Russia, will afford large supplies of labor, but we hear of no attempt to attract a portion of them toward Tennessee. Will it be any different with the multitude that is coming from the land of the vine and the olive? The Italian is especially suited to the South. He finds here a climate approaching nearer his own than anywhere else in the Union. Such Italian citizens as we have prove estimable and industrious people, contented and well-conducted, pleased with our liberal institutions and anxious to become citizens forming a permanent portion of the American people. Cannot Tennessee suit herself among the choice now offering? If labor at a not extravagant price is wanted it can now be had, and the farmer can extend his acreage and clear his lands. If that kind of immigrants is wanted that buys people's farms from them, so that they can go away somewhere else, neither the Russian nor the Italian exodus will supply the wanted article.

Detroit Free Press.

A SONG FROM "DE OLD QUARTER."

This is the Louisiana version of a negro ditty published last year by Mr. Thomas Hughes.

Adam en' Eve in de appul tree,
Honor de lam', oh, honor de lam'!
Ole Eve got stung by a bummel eye bee
Honor de dyin' lam'!
Chorus—Oh, honor de lam'!
Oh, holy, holy, honor de dyin' lam'!

Debble de chase me roun' dem stump!
Honor de lam', oh, honor de lam'!
He gin me a cut fur'fy jump!
Honor de dyin' lam'!

Bake dem batter cakes brown 'en brown,
Honor de lam', oh, honor de lam'!
Turn dem johny-cakes roun' en' roun'
Honor de dyin' lam'!

Heah I stan' wid a Bible in my han',
Honor de lam', oh, honor de lam'!
If I don't preach I'm gwinter be dam',
Honor de dyin' lam'!

Ef you git ter heaven 'fo' I do,
Honor de lam', oh, honor de lam'!
Tell my brother I'm coin', too,
Honor de dyin' lam'!

I'se gotter neer kervat, an' I'm gwineter to put it on!
Honor de lam', oh, honor de lam'!
Want to go to Heaven wid my finccloze on,
Honor de dyin' lam'!

I'm gwineter put on my golden shoes,
Honor de lam', oh, honor de lam'!
I want ter go to Heaven to tell de news,
Honor de dyin' lam'!

Mr. Swain's Lecture.

Mr. George F. Swain, instructor in civil engineering at the Institute of Technology, Boston, lectured before the Society of Arts of that city on Thursday last, on "The Water Power of the Southern Atlantic Slope of the United States." The rivers described at length were the Roanoke, Savannah, Broad, Santee, Oconee, Pacolell, Encoy, Catawba, Wateree, Yadkin, Deep, and Cape Fear. The facilities which these streams afford for manufacturing purposes were shown to be excellent, and the lecturer stated that within the last year their resources have been greatly developed. He believed it would not be long before their banks would be lined with factories. The cotton mills already established are very prosperous, and the people are establishing new ones as fast as they can. The facilities for the manufacturing of cotton goods are unexcelled, and this industry is destined to be a source of great profit to the South.

Irish Immigration.

Irish immigration, according to Beecher, is the peculiar trouble of this country, and he thanks God we are young enough to stand it, but he is especially thankful that Ireland has not got many more to send. "The Irish people," he says, "stand alone the most mercurial of men; men of great genius; the most admirable creatures that ever abominated earth. They have been the ablest destroyers of nations that ever were combined into armies; they never built a nation and never will, pure and simple, but cross the breed and they are admirable. They come to us pure and simple, and are vexatious to municipal government. By and by they will lose one of the most enriching elements that can be named. Good as they are in labor, they do make mischief in politics." Yes, they are Democrats. If they were Republicans, perhaps Mr. Beecher would be as fond in their praises as he now is in condemning them.

Drouth.

Extremely hot weather is reported in New South Wales. The drouth continues unabated, and the most dire results are looked for. Bush fires are raging on all sides. The scarcity of water in the country districts of Victoria is becoming serious. The government has ordered the railway department to place special water trains on the line for towns where the scarcity of water is most felt. In other towns centrifugal pumps have been erected to bring water for long distances. The town of Nappeley, in South Australia, is destitute of water, which has to be carted seven miles. Many other centers of population are in very nearly similar circumstances.

A New Island.

A Mr. Sanada has recently explored a new island in the Chichima (Kurile) group. The island is a prolonged oval in form, having a circumference of nine miles. It is called Herutsufushima, and has never been populated or received any attention. Sanada found wide plains suitable for cultivation. There are indications of copper and sulphur, and the sea is said to abound with fish and sea otters. He is about to raise a capital of $10,000 to colonize this island.

A Wrong Idea.

Many persons having gotten the wrong idea that hops are strengthening, have taken to drinking beer and ale very freely. The consequence is they feel better for a short time, but when the reaction comes they are much weaker than before. Reader, if you value life, lay aside all beer and alcoholic beverages and put your trust in the temperance preparation of iron and valuable tonic called Brown's Iron Bitters. It gives real health and strength to every part of the body, refreshes the mind and restores the nervous system to its primitive standard. Over 100,000 bottles have been sold this year.

Colonel Barnaby.

Colonel Burnaby, who wrote "My Ride to Khiva," has crossed the British channel in a balloon. He left Dover on Wednesday, without any companion, at ten in the morning; at noon his balloon was sighted at Boulogne, and finally landed five miles from that place. A century ago M. Blanchard, a Frenchman, accomplished this exploit and received a pension from the government for his achievement.

THE harsh aspect of the autumnal gray, which betokens the shady side of life, is easily modified by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

LEVEES AND GROWTH

A Tabulated Statement Showing the Value of Levees in Inducing Increased Product and

Increased Population—They More than Pay for Their Cost, and Should be Made a National Work.

This is the season for attacking levees, as the Greenville (Miss.) *Times* shows: "Overflows are always selected as the occasions for assaults upon the system of levee defenses. If the high-water season passes by without disaster, the earth-works escape attack. This is sound military tactics, but indefensible logic, though the usual "overflow" criticisms of the system are simply expressions of a popular clamor, invariable in times of public calamity, and the levees and their administrators are the natural objects of this clamor. Therefore these attacks are not to be looked to for a true expression of the merits and nature of the levee system. That this system has many and

APPARENTLY INERADICABLE DEFECTS,

none knew better than those living behind them. The christian religion, as applied, is defective, and those who assail the levee system fail at the point where the infidel fails in his attack upon christianity—they suggest nothing better, no attainable substitute. The levee system being confessedly defective, argument presents no field for its full arbitrament. The practical question involved, the only one for the determination of the valley people is, Do its advantages compensate for its defects? We believe that they do, and in proof we submit the following tabular illustration. We have selected the counties of Bolivar, Washington, Issaquna and Sharkey, where the levee system has had

A MORE PERFECT TEST

than any portion of the Mississippi valley. The property of these counties has since the war been subjected to and burdened with taxes to the amount of $3,500,000. To keep the people united, to allay the clamor and discontent which such enormous tribute has excited, has been a great strain upon the wisdom and tact of the leading men of these counties. The State has given *carte blanche* to do as we pleased, levy any amount of tax upon any basis, so that no aid is expected of the State. The legislative power has not even been exercised to compel the back delta counties to bear their just share of this burden.

DOES THE RESULT SHOW A COMPENSATION?

To prove that it has we place in contrast three parishes of Louisiana—Carroll, Madison and Tensas, and two counties of Arkansas, Desha and Chicot—and ask a comparison of their respective populations and productions. In the two Arkansas counties there has been no connected levee system maintained or levee taxation imposed. Measures of protection have been isolated and individual. In the Louisiana parishes the people have, as before the war, depended upon the State. Though of increased efficiency during the past five years, there has been no such test or expenditure as there has been in the Mississippi counties. In 1860 there was a perfect system in all the States, neither having any advantage over the others in this respect.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT.

	Bales Cotton	Population
1860.		
Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena	174,622	33,881
Desha, Chicot	33,209	15,693
Carroll, Madison, Tensas	270,528	47,220
1870.		
Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena	66,295	31,160
Desha, Chicot	38,156	19,339
Carroll, Madison, Tensas	62,944	31,115
1881.		
Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena, Sharkey	114,979	60,388
Desha, Chicot	unk'n	19,090
Carroll (East and West), Madison, Tenas	107,423	46,653

"Sharkey formed from Washington and Issaquena.

If any one will contend that the superior production and increase of population of the Mississippi counties is not solely attributable to the superior efficiency of their levee administration, we will ask to what causes it is to be traced. This does not tell the whole story. The levee tax is chiefly derived from a tax on cotton, collected per bale. This has led to its being generally packed in the largest possible bales. We are sure we do not overestimate, when we assert that the bales from Mississippi counties average ten per cent. more in weight than those from Louisiana and Arkansas. Nor have we included the cotton raised in the portion of Bolivar and Washington now attached to Sunflower. Compared with the relative production before the war, the Mississippi counties in 1880 produced about $1,500,000 more than the Louisiana counties. Not only does this exhibit prove that levees compensate for their cost, but the common sense of the people will uphold the board in replacing the recent heavy losses, with or without the help of the government or the back counties. To secure aid from the general government we should never cease striving, and continue our appeals to the sense of justice of the back delta counties, to come forward and aid us in maintaining our common protection; but let us not abate or retard our own efforts in depending on either.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.

Blanche Roosevelt is writing a life of Longfellow.

Edwin Booth has consented to be the trustee of the actor's fund.

Dion Boucicault and Adelina Patti sail for Europe at the same time.

Abbey will have Valleria and Minnie Hauk next season under his management.

A play called *Chek* is to be produced soon in Chicago—a very appropriate place for it.

E. Witzman has just published a melodious little schottische composed by Henry L. Farmer, entitled "Brown Eyes."

A *polka elegante* for the piano, by Anton Strazelcki, just published by E. Witzmann & Co., is an exceptionally fine piece of music.

Bronson Howard's new play, *Green-Room Fun*, written for Salsbury's Troubadours, was produced last week and proved a success.

Marion Hood (Mrs. Reed), the English actress and vocalist, who will succeed Catharine Lewis in the Comley-Barton Company, has contracted to be here August 1st.

Several French theaters have placed this warning on the curtain in view of the entire audience: "In case of fire the greatest danger to be apprehended is the indiscriminate rush for the doors."

Miss Annie Louise Cary states that she is positively to be married this spring to the mystic Mr. Lorillard, and after the event she will sing no more in public.

It is said that Lord Lytton's posthumous play on the story of Brutus and Tarquin is a finer work in every way than *The Lady of Lyons*. It will be produced in all likelihood at the London Lyceum Theater by Mr. Henry Irving.

It is Mr. Dion Boucicault's intention to organize a full company next season for the purpose of playing his Irish dramas. They will begin in Dublin during August, play the various cities of Ireland, go thence to Edinburgh, and come to America from there.

Strauss's new operatta has proved a rich source of income to the managers of the Thalia Theater, New York, and of pleasure to their patrons. The receipts since the opening night have exceeded by more than $1000 those of any similar period in the history of the theater.

Mr. Doyley Carte, who paid originally some $7000 for the privilege of Yeomen in this country, has sold the out-of-town rights to Tompkins and Hill for $16,000 net cash. He gets, in addition, ten per cent. of the gross receipts at Wallack's. The receipts have been $27,000 in three weeks, giving Mr. Carte already $2700.

Checkered Life will be produced at Haverly's Fifth Avenue early in May. Frank Hardenberg, Katie Mayhew, Lisette Ellani, Mark Price and Mr. Chipman (the author) himself will be in the cast. A wealthy Illinois gentleman is backing the affair, and money will not be spared in giving *Checkered Life* a proper mounting.

Miss Lilian Olcott, of Brooklyn, is to make her *debut* on the 8th of May, at Haverly's Theater in Brooklyn, as "Juliet," and she will subsequently personate "Parthenia" and "Pauline." Miss Olcott is a social favorite in the city of her residence, and her friends state that she has dramatic talent. This is requisite to play "Juliet."

Bartley Campbell's new play, *The White Slave*, will have its first interpretation April 3d in the hands of Georgie Cayvan, Emma Wilmot, Gustavus Levick, Walter Lennox, Welsh Edwards, W. J. Scanlan and Winston Murray. The story is of a white girl who thinks herself black, and is sold into slavery; she gets a husband, and turns out to be happy and white for the *denouement*.

Ella Dietz (Mrs. Clymer), who has recently arrived home from England—where she gave many pleasing and successful performances and readings—will shortly appear before this public under the auspices of the College of Oratory, of which Prof. Frobisher is president, and read a paper on "The Church and Stage Guild of London." It is proposed to establish a branch of that association in New York.

A company combining two Italian troupes, under Earl Latham's chairmanship, Mr. Gye being director, with Mr. Mapleson's services secured for ten years, will have entire control of Italian opera in Great Britain and the United States during the coming season. It will give *Carmen*, *Mefistofele*, *L'Herodiade*, and a new piece entitled *Velleda*. Mme. Patti is much struck by the original power of this work, and desires to appear in the principal character.

Louis Harrison is writing a dramatic primer. The following are selections from it:

Is this a one night town?
Oh yes; this is a one night town.
Where is the town?
The cow is standing in front of the town.

This is an actor
Do the public think him a good actor?
Oh no; the public do not think him a good actor.
But he thinks himself a very good actor.
Actors are on good terms with themselves.

Here we have an advance agent.
Is the advance agent a musician?
Oh yes: he plays the lyre?

George Grove will be invited to take a leading part in the management of the new Royal College of Music, London, with the title of director of the institution. He began as a civil engineer, and built lighthouses and railways. When the Crystal Palace was set up at Sydenhsm he became secretary to the company, a post which he retained (and this is the one American period of his life) for twenty-one years. Then he became editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*. Then he became a partner in the firm which lent its name to the periodical. During all this time music was his especially, and he presently undertook the editing of the *Dictionary of Music*, now, I think, completed, to the joy and satisfaction of all musicians. Some of his leisure (for leisure he, in common with all extremely busy men, continues to find) was devoted to promoting the exploration of Palestine. Some of it was occupied by a journey to the United States, in company with the late Dean Stanley, whose intimate friend he was.

A letter from Paris to the New York *Tribune* says: The Theater Francaise has brought out a comedy in three acts, by Alfred De Musset, and a dramatic curiosity in the person of Mlle. Feyghine, a wild slave, who is said to fence as dexterously as Paul de Cassagnac, to row as well as a canotier of Amiens, to ride better than the empress of Austria, and who certainly is bewitchingly pretty. Her beauty is very odd; it has a wild savor. The skin of her neck and complexion are made up of lilies and roses, and the hair is a golden fleece. The features show a slight cross of Tartar blood, in what it would be hard to say, they being regular and neat. The eyes show intensity of feeling with whimsicality and brain power. She is very shy, and keeps aloof from the theater and dramatic associates, unless when it is posstively necessary to be with them. The name of the comedy in which she has appeared is *La Quenouille de Barbarene*, or *Barbarine's Distaff*. The work is light, lively and loosely hung together. The plot is flimsy, the action is without coherence, and the whole a *petit chef d'oeuvre*. It was written years and years ago for Mme. Allen, but thrown aside to be exhumed a few months back by M. Perrin.

WHEAT AND CORN.

Statement of the Department of Agriculture—The Crops of 1880-81.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The following statement relative to the corn and wheat crops of 1880-81 is furnished by the department of agriculture: There are seven States that produce a surplus of corn. These States together yielded 1,046,000,000 bushels in 1880, and 1,073,700,000 in 1881. On the 20th of March returns of the estimated quantity of corn of the last crop in the hands of farmers were made from over 400 counties of these States to the department. They represented more than two-thirds of the entire area. The percentage of the product of each State still on hand is reported as follows: Ohio, 24; Indiana, 27; Illinois, 26; Iowa, 26; Missouri, 15; Kansas, 16; Nebraska, 28. The average is nearly 24 per cent., and amounts to 175,000,000. The estimated proportion on hand March 20, 1881, of the larger crop of 1880 was in Ohio 33 per cent; Indiana, 33; Illinois, 39; Iowa, 46; Missouri, 30; Kansas, 30; Nebraska, 38, an average of 37 per cent., or 388,000,000 bushels. The same States produced 256,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1880, and 169,000,000 bushels in 1881. The proportion on hand March 20, was estimated, was: Ohio, 35 per cent.; Indiana, 18; Illinois, 19; Iowa, 23; Missouri, 17; Kansas, 15; Nebraska, 21—nearly 36,000,000 bushels. One year ago the proportion remaining of the crop of 1880 was: Ohio, 30 per cent.; Indiana, 28; Illinois, 24; Iowa, 28; Missouri, 28; Kansas, 26; Nebraska, 23—an average of 25 per cent., or 64,000,000 bushels. The results of this investigation indicate a comparative shortage of 213,000,000 bushels, or 55 per cent. less corn on hand than on March 20, 1881, also a decrease of 280,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 44 per cent. less than on March 20, 1881, in these seven States, in addition to the shortage of three other surplus wheat States—Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—which are credited with 75,000,000 bushels as their crop of 1881.

BUSINESS FAILURES

For the Past Three Months Foot Up 2190—Liabilities, $36,338,271.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The returns of business failures throughout the United States, for three months ending March 31st, compiled by R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency show: Eastern States, 292; Middle, 508; Southern, 700; Western, 523; Pacific States and Territories, 167. Total, 2190, with liabilities of $36,338,271. This is a large increase over the corresponding quarter of 1881, when the failures numbered 1761, with $24,447,350 liabilities. The increase loss by bad debts this year is, therefore, 24 per cent. In 1880 the liabilities for the first quarter were but $12,000,000, and in 1879 they were $43,000,000, and in 1878 $82,000,000 for 3355 failures. So, as compared with the first quarter of 1878, the first quarter of 1882 shows to good advantage with 1165 fewer failures and $52,000,000 less liabilities. In the Dominion of Canada the failures for the quarter ending March 31, 1882, were 296, with liabilities of $2,653,000, as compared with 166 failures and $2,026,000 liabilities for the corresponding period last year, somewhat of an increase, but there is a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. compared with the first quarter of 1880.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Wall from the Ninth Ward.

The People of the Ninth Ward Ask to Subscribe to Enable the Taxing-District Authorities to Work Their Streets.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

This is not to pave a street, but simply to round up and grade a dirt road. The people of the Ninth ward have paid their taxes as promptly, perhaps, as any ward in the city. They paid the sewer tax as long as it was levied without seeing a foot of pipe laid within her limits; they have paid all the taxes levied by the District since its existence, and have very patiently looked on while the money was being expended in other portions of the city. If the authorities have done any work in the Ninth ward since its existence, we are not aware of it. The thousands of dollars paid by us in taxes for the last few years have all gone to benefit other portions of the city. This was all hard enough to bear, but when the authorities, unblushingly send us a subscription and ask us to pay for a little work done on a dirt road, we think that it shows an amount of cheek far superior to that displayed by the individual who asked Beecher if he was guilty, or who asked Hayes how he liked the Florida count. To take thousands of dollars from, and never spend a dollar of it for our benefit, and then ask us to pay for the contemptible amount of work required to round up and grade one street, taxes our patience beyond endurance. Let them give us back our money and we will willingly round up and grade not only one street, but every street in the Ninth ward. If the Taxing-District is bankrupt, by all means let us know, and have a receiver appointed for it.

A TAXPAYER.

Railroad Coal-Miners' Convention.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—The Railroad Coal-Miners' convention has concluded its work. During the sessions a resolution was passed to the effect that as rents and supplies of all kinds had advanced in price, the miners considered a reduction of wages unfair. The president was instructed to send to the several pits of the Pittsburg district resolutions for action thereon.

Lamon to be Hanged.

It is feared in London that the plea of insanity will not avail Dr. Lamon, the American found guilty of poisoning his brother-in-law, and he will be hanged on the day named by the court. His wife and his father are the objects of much commiseration.

The Picayune and Times-Democrat.

The New Orleans *Picayune* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* are engaged in a useless war of words over their respective circulation and patronage. Convinced against his will, the editor, like the woman, is of the same opinion still.

Unquestionably the Very Best.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 29, 1881.

I have recently been using your Brown's Iron Bitters in my family, consisting of myself, wife and three children, and the effect has been always as marked as in the case of Mr. Phelps. It is unquestionably a wonderful medicine.

A. J. SOWEN.

STATE OF TRADE.

Reports for the Past Week Very Encouraging—Spring Business in New York Assuming

Large Proportions—Trade Brisk at Chicago, and Satisfactory at St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—The money market is quiet and firm. The outlook in the inundated cotton-producing districts is steadily improving, and this imparts more confidence in financial circles. Business in the spot trade of cotton has been good. Exporters have bought freely, with the market closing steady; week's sales, 30,000 bales. The movement to the ports continues on such a small scale as to leave no doubt of the smallness of the crop. In futures, trading has been more active than last week, the advantage being on the side of the "bears." Prices closed 7 to 11 points below those of last Friday on early months, and 12 to 18 points on later ones; week's sales, 300,000 bales. Sugar and molasses quiet and firm, with fair demand. Light supplies are arriving, and meet ready sale. Crop prospects continue to be very favorable. The damage to the crop by the overflow so far is not considered great. The rice market continues active and firm at previous prices. The crop prospects are reported as being excellent.

NEW YORK.

Spring Trade Booming—Cotton Weak—Coffee and Sugar in Good Demand.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Spring trade is assuming large proportions and the outlook for the season excellent. Corn and oats strong. Wheat declined the latter part of the week. In pork and lard the tendency is toward higher prices. Cotton weak; no special feature. In hardware the prices are well maintained and an early improvement is expected. In American pig-iron business continues dull and the transactions are very light, the market being more in buyers' favor, but prime brands bring good prices. In Scotch and other foreign irons business is very dull, and rails comparatively neglected. The boot and shoe trade is active, with many buyers here. Orders come in from salesmen freely, but not quite so heavy as expected. Dry goods generally is fairly active; commission houses report satisfactory business, though not as heavy as could be wished. The jobbing trade is large with a marked degree of activity, in some goods noticeable. Tea in moderate demand and firm. Coffee in fair demand and firm. In raw sugar the demand is somewhat more active and better business expected; refined in good demand at higher prices.

ST. LOUIS.

General Business Fairly Satisfactory—Money Steady, 5 Per Cent.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The demand for money has been quite variable during the past week, and on the whole the market has been slow. The incomes have been greater than the outgoes, and the bank reserves have increased considerably, but there *is* not a sufficient surplus or idle money to change the rates, which remain steady at 5 per cent. The jobbing trade generally has improved, and although it doesn't seem to be so great in volume as expected, still there is a satisfactory feeling among dealers. Groceries are active, with advances of ¼c or medium and good refined sugar; 2c on syrups, and 5c on New Orleans molasses. Hardware is in good demand, and boots and shoes and other branches of the jobbing trade show an improvement in the volume of business and satisfactory prices. Leaf tobacco, lugs and burley leaf have been in good demand and steady, with some speculative inquiry for the latter, but bids were not very satisfactory. Cotton firm, with good sales and large shipments, but receipts have been light. In wheat there has been a daily decline since Monday, with but few fluctuations and the trading chiefly in June and July. Corn declined with wheat, but not nearly so much until yesterday, when it took an upward turn, and to-day there was a still further advance and strong tone. Oats also showed great strength to-day and prices were 2 to 2½c higher. Provisions have ruled firm all the week, and the consumptive demand has been quite large. Southern orders have been unusually numerous, notwithstanding the flood, and large quantities of bacon have been shipped to the lower country.

CHICAGO.

General Business Brisk—Money Easy, 6@7 Per Cent.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Money on hand at banks far exceeds the demand at present, and borrowers with first collateals have been able to get accommodations at 5 per cent. During the week Eastern exchange was 90 per cent premium. Clearings, $34,000,000. The country wants very little currency, and the monetary situation is not favorable. Business in general is brisk for staples. On 'Change the week has been active only on local speculative account. Outsiders do not come into the deal, and commission merchants complain bitterly of the decadence of business, and speak ruefully of past good times. They predict, however, that the new crop will liven up things and cause either a very decided break or an exciting rise. The bulk of opinion favors a drop, but the market to-day was firm and higher all round. Wheat to-day was fairly active, and a strong, unsettled feeling developed. Foreign advices were stronger. The demand from "shorts" was quite active, and prices, after numerous fluctuations early in the day, advanced 1@1¼ per cent. above inside prices, or about 2¼c for May, 3⅜c for June, then reacted, and finally closed 2½ per cent. higher for May, 2½ for June and 1½ for July. Sales were made at $1 35¼@1 36 April, $1 29⅞@1 30¼ May, $1 27¼@1 28¼ June. Corn was inactive. The speculative demand ruled firmer and fully 1¼@1½ per cent. above yesterday on the whole range, and closed 1⅜@2½ per cent. higher. Sales were made at 65⅝@66¼c April, 69¼@70⅛c May, 69⅝@70¼c June. Oats were a shade higher and firm. Sales were made at 46⅝@46⅞c May, 45¼@46⅛c June. Pork was fairly active and 15@20c higher, closing steady at the advance. Sales were made at $17 07½@17 17½ April, $17 30@17 40 May, $17 52½@17 60 June. Lard was inactive and 10@12½c higher, closing firm. Sales were made at 10½@11c April, 11.10@11.15c May, 11.22½@11.30c June. On call sales of wheat were small, but all other articles were active. Prices, however, were unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

Business Improving—Money Very Easy, 6@8 Per Cent.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—At last there has come a week of fairly favorable weather, and farm work is being rapidly pushed in all the country in this vicinity. The season is fully three weeks farther advanced than it was at this time last year. Peach trees are in bloom. The effects of the floods and heavy rains are not yet gone, however; in many places the country roads are still nearly impassable, and the railroads have light freight trains as well because of the inability of the farmers to get their grain to market and the bad condition of many portions of the track, making a heavy business undesirable, if not impossible. The grain movement has been much restricted, and this has had much to do with the high prices ruling for some time. Wheat and oats, however, have declined under receipts that more than meet the demand. Corn, however, continues high, with increasing activity. To-day it reached 73¾c, and sales were large. Rye has declined slightly, but had an upward tendency to-day. Barley remains steady, with a fair demand at $1 for No. 2 fall. Whisky continues steady in price, with better sales than last week. Provisions are firmer, with an upward tendency. The Southern demand is better, owing to the disturbance there by the overflow and the loss of stock and breadstuffs. Groceries remain active, with excellent prices, and even better demand than last week. Leaf tobacco has been more active, with firm prices, and the market closed strong. Fine fillers and cutting (old) sold at $25@26. Live hogs have shown a strong upward tendency, with active demand; range to-day, $5 50@7 60. Receipts have been fairly large. Pig iron is nominal, the demand being very light, still manufacturers make no concessions. Manufactured iron is firm. Money is much easier and the banks lend freely to depositors at 6@7 per cent. There have been no drains for the country and reserves are full. Eastern exchange is easy, selling at 1-20 premium. Trade in dry goods shows a manifest increase in activity, with stiffening prices, though the volume is not so great as was anticipated. The general line of business is better than for several weeks.

Legislative Roodlums.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—The assembly broke up amid scenes of the wildest disorder. The clerk was not permitted to read the report on the bribery charges, the members shouting, hissing and talking against time, until noon, the hour of final adjournment. No action was taken on the governor's veto of the bill giving the Jersey City front to the railways.

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