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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1882. VOL. XLII—NO. 82

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather, possibly light rains, northeast to southeast winds, lower barometer, falling followed by rising temperature.

"RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS, RALLY ONCE AGAIN."

The State Executive Committee of the Democratic party, in session at Nashville, yesterday virtually accepted the tender of unity made by the State committee of the low-tax wing of the party, some few weeks since, and to-day a preamble and resolution to that effect, and calling a convention of the party, will be adopted. This seals the doom of the Republicans of Tennessee and insures the success of the Democracy next fall. Upon this auspicious beginning of union we congratulate the Democracy of Shelby county, who were the first in the State to respond to the urgent entreaties of the APPEAL for harmony and peace. Here in Memphis the movement was initiated which has culminated in bringing both wings of the Democratic party together and cementing them solidly for success and the best interests of the State. Tennessee is overwhelmingly Democratic upon all the political issues of the day, whether State or National, and her people should not be denied the benefits of a Democratic administration of her government because of differences of view as to the settlement of the State debt. Besides, it has always been the boast of the party that it was competent to deal with personal or sectional dissensions, and that permanent breaches in its ranks were impossible. The action of the representative committees of the two wings of the party, divisions between whom made Governor Hawkins's election possible, certifies to the animating spirit of the old-time doctrines by the preservation of which the followers of Jefferson were for so many years triumphant. It now only remains for the leaders, for the rank and file, especially for the press, to preach and teach "unity, peace and concord," and we may reasonably feel assured that the convention will present a platform elected on which a majority of the members of the next Legislature will be able to finally dispose of the State debt in a way to satisfy the bondholders and the people, too. This vexing and perilous question out of the way, we can then address ourselves to those others now pressing upon our attention, by which the people are to prosper and the State to grow, and devote all of our energies to strengthening the Democratic party with all classes by sensible, timely, liberal and enlightened legislation. The most kindly feeling of reciprocal good will and compromise must henceforth be encouraged, and the most thoughtful men must come to the front and with a dominating and fixed purpose to preserve the party from the possible recurrence of the agonies and sweats and fumes of passion and unreason which cost us so much in 1880. All allusion to the past should be avoided and every remblance of "high" and "low" tax feeling be put away as the worn-out trappings of the Comedy of Errors which resulted in the anomalous government now administering our State affairs. The greater good of the greater number makes it imperative that every Democrat should lay upon the altar of the party whatever of difference he may hitherto have deemed sacred, and once more unite with the men who stood shoulder to shoulder with him through so many doubtful contests with the enemy, who rescued the State from the chaos and confusion of reconstruction, and moored her in the safer harbor of conservatism. In one direction there is the beacon-light of safety, in another the many-times duplicated *ignus fatuus* which lights and leads to dissension and defeat. This beacon-light is fed from the fountain of the principles of the fathers and founders of the republic, so admirably and prophetically expressed by the immortal Jefferson. Guided by it, we cannot go astray; up to it every question should be brought, that by its strong light all weaknesses may be seen to be avoided. For several years we have been going farther and farther away from it. We have taken counsel of our individual preconceptions and conceits, and been led captive by our passions and personal prejudices. We have followed the dancing will-o'-the-wisp through breaks and briars, and over fells fatal to our peace and dignity. It is time to call a halt, retrace our steps and put ourselves once more within reach of the wholesome influences of those principles which, like pure gold, are sterling the world over. There is no question in government that cannot be settled by them, no difference in the party that cannot be healed by them. They have sufficed for guidance in the most perilous days of the republic, and still, like the decalogue, are fundamental and equal to all emergencies. Guided by them, the Democratic party of Tennessee cannot go astray, and must continue to conquer. The Democratic Executive Committees have opened the way by which we may once more put ourselves as a united body within their influences, earnest only in a desire to perpetuate the great State of Jackson and of Johnson through the supremacy of the doctrines which they upheld and by which they attained to the immortality of great leaders of the people.

THE cotton market yesterday opened and closed quiet, with light demand; middling quoted 11¼c. In New York spot middling was 12 1-16c, and quiet; futures closed quiet and steady, April 12.09@12.10. In New Orleans spot middling was 12c, and quiet and steady; futures were barely steady, with April 11.95@11.98. In Liverpool middling uplands were 6¾d, and Orleans 6 13 16d, and easier; futures closed dull at 6 38-64@6 39-64d for April, April-May, and 6 56-64@6 57-64d for August-September.

THE inquiry instituted in St. Petersburg for the purpose of ascertaining by what means, in spite of all the precautions taken, the New York *Herald* and the New York *Telegram* and other foreign papers succeeded in obtaining reports of the recent nihilist trial, has so far been fruitless. The Russian government had originally intended to keep the proceedings altogether secret, but so much having been divulged abroad, it has been compelled to publish full reports of the trial in the Russian official organs.

UNITED DEMOCRACY

Meeting of the State-Credit Democratic Executive Committee—The Low-Tax Wing of the Party

To be Invited to Join in a Call for a Convention Not Later than June 10th.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 4.—A large number of prominent Democrats, by invitation, assembled with the State-Credit Democratic Executive Committee and discussed the question of unity at great length. While they were divided more or less as to how unification could be brought about, all favored Democratic unity, desiring no longer to have Republicans profit by dissensions. The committee will to-morrow adopt resolutions favoring the call of a convention in June by the chairmen of the two wings of the Democracy.

Associated Press Report.]

NASHVILLE, April 5.—The State-Credit Democratic Executive Committee met to-day and discussed the question of the unification of the Democratic party. The following preamble and resolution, which will be adopted to-morrow, were offered to-night:

WHEREAS, A division in the Democratic party upon the question of a settlement of the State debt being the only foundation upon which the Republicans base their hope of success, and there being no longer a good reason for the existence of this divisions since the executive committee of the other wing of the Democratic party have in a conciliatory spirit invited a joint co-operation in calling a State Democratic convention.

Resolved, That with a view to the unification of the Democratic party, the Hon. John W. Childress, chairman of this committee, is hereby instructed to issue a call for a convention of the Democrats of Tennessee, to meet at Nashville, not later than June 10th, to nominate a candidate for governor and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and to invite the Hon. D. F. Wallace, chairman of the other wing of the party, to join in said call.

Senator Barrett Resigns.

Nashville World.

The *World* received a letter from Bolivar last night, giving the information that State Senator William R. Barrett had sent to the governor his unconditional resignation. He gave no excuse, explanation or elucidation of the mystery of his conclusions, which, under different circumstances, would be considered suicidal by some men, but simply asked to be released of the onerous duties of a statesman. A representative of the *World* called on Governor Hawkins last night and asked him if he had received Senator Barrett's resignation, and if he would give the press a copy of it. The governor answered that he had nothing whatever to say or make public on that subject. He declined to say whether or not he had received Barrett's resignation, or what action he would take on it. Barrett was in Nashville last Thursday and Friday, but has not been seen here since the last-named day. It is extremely probable he will never be seen here again.

ASSIGNED.

Three Failures at Helena, Ark., Within Three Weeks.

Special to the Appeal.

HELENA, ARK., April 4.—E. Brooks & Bro, dry goods and clothiers, made an assignment to-day to M. Newman. Liabilities, $7000; assets, $9000. Soon after the assignment attachments were served. This is the third failure in our city since the overflow, the closing of C. Wooten & Co., supply merchants, and Jno. Knave, saddler, having occurred within the past three weeks. These failures, however, are no criterion of the commercial status of Helena—all of them being minor factors in the pecuniary body politic, but they are the legitimate results of a disastrous flood, which has pinched thousands who were regarded as thrifty.

DARING ROBBERY

Of a Wealthy Farmer of Evansville, Washington County, Arkansas.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 4.—The particulars of a most daring robbery at Evansville, Washington county, were received by the *Democrat* to-night. Four masked men forced their way into the residence of a wealthy farmer named Emerson. Telling him to give up his money, he handed them $15, saying he had no more. They then carried him to a shed and hung him twice—hung him until life was nearly extinct. On being restored to consciousness, he gave them $1200. An attempt was made to arrest two men by the name of McKennon and one more, but they made a desperate resistance, shooting at the officers, and escaped. If they are captured they will be lynched.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Choked to Death.

PUEBLO, April 4.—A young man named Homer Stone was choked to death last night by a person whose name is suppressed for various reasons.

Rapist Lynched.

KOKOMO, April 4.—Richard Long, charged with raping a three-year old child, was hanged last night by a mob. He asserted his innocence to the last, but confessed several other crimes. His last words were, "Hang me decently," and it was done.

War on the Chinese.

TUCSON, April 4.—Fifty Chinamen, *en route* to work for a contractor on the road to Somita valley, were met by a lot of men and ordered back. They refused to go, when the men opened fire with revolvers, causing the Chinese to retreat. The white men are determined to allow no Chinese labor on the grade.

Rooting Out Ruffians.

TUCSON, April 4.—Governor Tritte has caused the organization of a posse of thirty men, under the command of a deputy United States marshal, to protect life and property. He has telegraphed the President the full state of affairs, and asked for an appropriation from Congress of $150,000 to defray the expense of rooting the ruffians out of the Territory, and also asks Congress for power to suspend county officials for six months.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Another Correction.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

J. Harry Richmond, like the coward he is, let's fly a Parthian shaft at "Ithuriel." The truth of my brief critic is what stings; it might make a few empty bouches shoal. So Richmond, to avert that calamity (for character, so far as he and company are concerned, don't enter into the matter, as they have none), prints a base, slanderous and absurd lie about "Ithuriel," at which people here will laugh. Richmond, it is clear, don't know "Ithuriel." The fact is, no one was thrust from the hall, as he says; and that I was not, may be proven by any number of gentlemen. As a correspondent I know my game, however, and will hunt it down if necessary. My efforts to keep our little home stage pure, feeble as they are, will be backed up by the moral sentiment of the whole town. "You bite against a file," Richmond. "Cease, viper!" ITHURIEL.

BROWNSVILLE, April 4, 1882.

WIRE WAIFS.

New York, April 4.—The Produce Exchange closes on Good Friday.

Charleston, S. C., April 4.—The revenue officers on trial for the murder of Amos Ladd were declared not guilty.

New Haven, Conn., April 4.—The Malley boys and Blanche Douglass pleaded, to-day, not guilty of the murder of Jennie Cramer.

Boston, April 4.—The Senate passed an engrossement bill permitting women to practice as attorneys at law. The House has already adopted the measure.

Philadelphia, April 4.—A syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists has purchased the Farbenich sugar refinery property of Buffalo. The capital is $1,500,000.

St. Paul, April 4.—A storm last night broke up the ice in Lake Pepin, and it passed out to-day. The Mississippi is now open its whole navigable length.

Washington, April 4.—Secretary Folger denies that General Grant, during a recent visit, urged the issue of two per cent. bonds, to be held by national banks instead of a legal, tender reserve.

MARSHAL SLOSS,

Of the Northern District of Alabama, Accused by a Deputy of Various Irregularities in Office.

The Charges of a Very Serious Nature, and Supported by Affidavits which Appear to Sustain Them.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Thomas G. Hewlett, deputy United States marshal, has submitted to Attorney-General Brewster, for his consideration, charges against Joseph H. Sloss, United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama. The charges are fifteen in number, and are to the effect that Sloss was in collusion with certain of his deputies to defraud the government in the matter of illegal charges; that he transmitted his fee bills to the accounting officers at Washington knowing them to contain illegal charges; that he was guilty of improper practices by being in collusion with certain of his deputies to charge for mileage not traveled, subsistence not incurred, and for guards not employed; that he was guilty of gross dereliction of duty; that he was guilty of making a false statement for the purpose of avoiding the responsibility of illegal acts and for the further purpose of fraud and extortion; that he has retained and kept for his own use sums of money largely in excess of the amount allowed him by law; that he has violated the law in taking blank receipts from his deputies and other creditors of the United States and filling out with such sums as he chose; that he was absent from his district so frequently as to embarrass and retard the public business; that he is a gambler, and plays for high stakes; that he does not keep his financial obligations; that he endeavored to control and intimidate the complainant in the exercise of his elective franchise, and that he is not a Republican, but an Independent of that type which is inimical to the best interests of the Republicans of Alabama. The charges are supported by affidavits which appear entirely to sustain them. In support of the charges Mr. Hewitt makes the following statement: "On April 7, 1881, he was ordered by Sloss to aid another deputy, named Hartsell, in invoicing and removing certain goods in Greenbrier which the sheriff was endeavoring to take from him. He went to Greenbrier, and, while engaged in the work, the goods were taken by the sheriff and an armed posse. The complainant then had a warrant issued for the arrest of the sheriff and his assistants. He also reported the matter to the attorney-general, who replied that justice demanded that the sheriff and his assistants should be punished. They were arrested and brought before a United States commissioner. Then William M. Lowe, contestant in the Eight congressional district against Wheeler, volunteered to bond the arrested men, and used his influence with Marshal Sloss so successfully, as alleged, that the cases were dismissed. Immediately afterward Sloss appointed as deputy marshal one of the sheriff's *posse*, a Democrat, upon the solicitation and recommendation of Lowe." In explanation of other charges the complainant makes the following statement: "A short time before the removal of Colonel Baker from the office of United States marshal for northern Alabama, Mr. Lowe said to the complainant that the President would appoint to that office the man whom he (Lowe) might recommend, and added that if the complainant would furnish evidence for the removal of Baker, he would give the position of deputy to his nephew and would pay his expenses to Washington, he would, in return, secure the removal of Baker and the appointment of the complainant in his place. The complainant says that, in response to this proposition, he gave Lowe $150, furnished the evidence, and received a promise that he should have the office. Lowe came to Washington, and then drew upon the complainant for $350 more. Afterward one Jeremiah Murphy told the complainant that he had also paid Lowe $100, and had been promised the office of marshal. Still another man told the complainant that he had paid money to Lowe, and that Lowe had promised that he should be made a deputy marshal. Sloss finally got the position. The complainant also says that when C. C. Lancaster, special agent of the department of justice, arrived in the district for the purpose of making an investigation, Sloss and Lowe endeavored to account for certain irregularities by throwing the blame upon the complainant. When Sloss asked the complainant for his resignation, the complainant asked for the charges against him, which were not given. His commission was then revoked, in August last, but before that time, he says, when he could not get his pay from Sloss, he thought that he would resign, and Sloss begged him not to do so, on the ground that his resignation would precipitate an investigation. The complainant also says that on one occasion Sloss told him that he would discharge him if he did not transfer his political support from the straight Republican candidate for probate judge to the Independent candidate.

THE GOLDEN CITY.

A Card of Thanks—Gratitude for Generous Succor and Help.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

MEMPHIS, April 1.—I wish to express some feelings of gratitude to the people of Memphis and Fort Pickering for the hospitality extended to the sufferers surviving the disaster of the steamer Golden City. I feel a gratefulness that I have not time nor language to express; but, suffice it to say, that the people of Memphis have the sunshine of charity and hospitality warming the very avenues of their hearts. I must first mention for myself and family, Mr. and Mrs. Foote and Mr. Yancey, as kind and good-hearted people as ever God blessed the earth with. They took me and my family, naked and destitute, and cared for us with the most tender feelings that charity could prompt. Mr. Foote is a brick mason and Mr. Yancey a night watchman of the banks, laboring men, and God will reward their hospitalities. The city of Memphis should be proud of such citizens. Myself and family are now at the Peabody, receiving the hospitalities of a most generous hotel. About 100 of the surviving passengers of the late Golden City have received a home full of comfort and kindness at this pleasant hotel. Charity to the distressed and money from the blessed. Many other citizens did much to comfort and relieve the sufferings of the distressed of the Golden City, giving clothing and money. I cannot say that I came to the people of Memphis naked and they clothed me not; that I came hungry and they fed me not; for they clothed, fed and tenderly cared for all, and the Peabody Hotel is one of the most charitably disposed hotels in the city, and I hope commercial travelers will remember this hotel. And now I must turn my attention to the officers of the Golden City, who rendered me much assistance in rescuing my family. I must say that the clerk has my most heartfelt thanks for his untiring energy, which enabled myself and family to be saved. I must not neglect to mention Mr. Frank Stowe, who caught my children and wife as I pitched them from the quarter-deck and assisted the clerk in taking them ashore. The captain should received the thanks and gratitude of all who survived, for his deliberate coolness, which enabled those to be saved that were saved. Barefooted, he rushed to the forecastle and made the line secure, which held the boat until all who survived had passed off. Coolness and judgment seemed to prevail, yet so quick was the disaster that prompt action was of little avail. And now, leaving the people of Memphis with the disaster fresh in their memory, myself and family extend them our grateful gratitude for their hospitalities, and hope God will reward all who were charitably disposed. Major John Adams, of Little Rock, Ark., gave $5. Good people everywhere. ABEL BUTLER.

There is Nothing Like It.

The failing powers of digestion, assimilation, secretion and excretion, are restored to perennial health, strength and activity by using Brown's Iron Bitters—a true tonic! a perfect strengthener! a sure reviver!

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequaled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others in the market. Trial proves it.

FALLING RAPIDLY

All Along the Line, Though the Lower Coast is Still Suffering Severely—Not a Dry

Spot of Land in Morgan City—The Levee Board Still in Session at Greenville.

Special to the Appeal.]

GREENVILLE, MISS., April 4.—The Levee Board resumed its session this morning, President Stokes in the chair. After routine business, a letter from W. A. Percy, one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Lowry to visit Washington on behalf of the Levee Boards of Mississippi, to Colonel Yerger, attorney for the Second District Board, was read with good effect. The letter substantially advises the board to go to work as though nothing had been brought before Congress relative to levees, and leave all to the River Commission, as recommended by Senators Garland and Jonas. The board is likely to take the suggestion. The board has 2,30,000 applications for work in hand, and is authorized to raise 50,000 more. There were other proceedings relative to outstanding claims.

The river is falling rapidly; two and a half inches in the last twenty-four hours. The track on the Greenville, Columbus and Burmingham road is badly wrecked from here to Stoneville. From Stoneville through the Sunflower district the track is all gone. The engineers report some telegraph poles showing up, indicating full twenty feet of water. Mr. Moore, a member of the Levee Board of Sharkey county, is the only member absent.

No ice here; ten cents a pound offered today without takers. The Greenville chemical works will give a supply next week. The thermometer stood at 78° at 4 o'clock this evening.

River Falling Rapidly at Alexandria.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—The water from Arizona crevasse is overflowing the bottom lands to within five miles of Baton Rouge, partly submerging a number of sugar plantations. A dispatch from Alexandria says the river there has fallen six feet and is now inside its banks and everybody at work plowing. No government operations are wanted above Norman's Landing. The Louisiana Relief Commissioners have been supplied by the United States with 1,016,000 rations.

It is stated there is not a dry spot of land in Morgan City except the railroad track, which is raised. Most of the residences have water in them. The greater part of Iberville parish is covered with water, and the prospects are that not more than half of the expected 25,000 hogsheads of sugar will be made. The Stony crevasse is 300 feet wide and eight to ten feet deep. Story will save half his cane.

The *Times-Democrat's* special says: "Water is running across the town of Pattersonville at least one foot deep, and across Knights Island at least two-and-a-half feet deep. The west side of Atchafalya, from Foos and Barnet's plantation to Morgan City, is an unbroken sheet of water. On Clarke & Steele's place it is from two to four feet deep. The first came out of water from Morgan City up is at Williams & Leyburn's, Idlewild place. Skiffs pass freely through the town of Pattersonville. Planters take their loss very philosophically, and are determined to go to work as soon as the water recedes.

"G. G. Zenn, who probably lost $200,000 by the overflow, says his Riverside and Point Pleasant places are from one to eight feet under water. The east side of the Teche is in the same condition to Centerville. Above this point little land could be seen yesterday, but is all probably now under water. Water is pouring over the west side of the Teche from Morgan City to Fairfax plantation; also over Greenwood plantation. Laborers were throwing up a levee on the Fairfax place, nine miles above Pattersonville. They commenced leveeing at Garden City to-day. Mr. Zenn thinks it doubtful if any seed can be saved below Fairfax plantation.

"New Iberia can stand six feet more rise before the town is endangered. Every sugar plantation of importance below that place, as well as those in this vicinity, with the exception of Dr. Alfred Dupuie's, in Force Point, are covered with water.

"Reports from the line of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railway state that the water is falling rapidly, and it is thought that trains will be running to Tallulah by the 15th."

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

Case of J. B. Mannix, Assignee, Against Holders of Church Property.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—In the Hamilton county District Court to-day, the case of J. B. Mannix, assignee of Archbishop Purcell, against holders of church property came up on his application for an order to sell the property to pay the debts of the archbishop. The debts aggregate $4,000,000, and the property is estimated to be worth $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. Judge Hoadley, for the assignee, said that the line of argument would be that the debts were the archbishop's, and that the property held in his name is legally liable for the debts. The chief point of controversy would relate to the nature of the title by which the archbishop held the churches of the diocese. It would involve the examination of canon law to determine the relation of the hierarchy to the property held by church congregations. He claimed that the first duty of the diocese was to pay the debts of the diocese. T. D. Lincoln, who made a representative statement for the dozen or more lawyers representing the defense, said that they should claim that as to the most of this property the archbishop bore the mere relation of trusteeship; that the congregations paid for their church property, but by the rules of the church the title was vested in the archbishop. Besides, in many cases, bonds had been given for money borrowed to build churches, and these must be met before any other claim could come in. After brief statements from other attorneys the court adjourned.

The testimony will be voluminous and will relate principally to the nature of the title to about sixty pieces of real estate, situated in twenty or more counties in Ohio.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MADISON, IND., April 4.—The township election in this county shows substantial Republican gains.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4.—A Democratic mayor and Board of Aldermen were elected by 584 majority, out of a total vote of 1066.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—The entire Republican ticket, headed by Ex-Governor Ludington for mayor, was defeated, with the exception of city treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 4.—The city election was hotly contested to-day by the three candidates. At this time it seems probable that a Republican is elected.

LAWRENCE, MASS., April 4.—The city election resulted in nearly an even division of the offices between the citizens' ticket and the temperance people, with the difference in favor of the former.

TOLEDO, April 4.—Full returns of yesterday's municipal election show that the Democratic city ticket entire is elected by an average majority of 1800. The two municipal legislative bodies remain Republican.

ST. JOSEPH, April 4.—The election here today resulted in the election of five of the six Republican candidates by majorities ranging from 300 to 1000. The negro candidate for register was beaten by over 500 votes.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Complete returns on member of the Board of Public Works show the following results of yesterday's election: Total vote polled, 36,000—which is about 14,000 below an ordinary full vote. The Democratic majority on members of the Board of Public Works is 8137. The Democrats elect an unusually large number of ward officers. The Board of Council will be a tie—twenty-five Republicans and the same number of Democrats. The Board of Aldermen will consist of twenty Democrats and ten Republicans.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—Full returns of yesterday's election show that the Democrats elect a police commissioner, a fire commissioner, water works trustee, cemetery trustee, infirmary director and nine constables on the city ticket by majorities ranging from 700 to 2200. The Republicans elect nine councilmen, the Democrats eight, and the Workingmen one. The Republicans elect five members of the Board of Education, the Democrats three, and the Workingmen one. The Republican majority for mayor last spring was 3000. The Pond law was made an issue at the polls.

AN HOUR WITH ROYALTY.

Notes from a Conversation with One of New York's Business Kings.

Whose Work is Often in the Months of Discreet Northwesterners,

And Whose Words Should Have Attention from All Who Ever Eat.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

A St. Paul journalist, who recently spent a fortnight in New York, one morning threaded his way down Broadway to old Trinity church, and thence along the best-known and most-talked-of financial thoroughfare on the face of the earth, to the intersection of Wall and Front streets, intent upon a friendly call upon a gentleman whose "raising" had been in the same country neighborhood as his own, and who now heads an important department in the greatest producer known in the world of what the old dames style "risin." The journalist's friend was found, quite unexpectedly, in a new and elegant building of the modern style, of severe but attractive architecture, the entire second floor of which is occupied by the beautiful executive offices of the great manufactory with which he is identified. An invitation to inspect the apartments was readily accepted, and their bright, chaste, ash woodwork and furniture, luxurious carpets, tasteful fittings and adornments, and happy adaptation to the easy dispatch of an enormous business, were greatly enjoyed. The stroll through these rooms fortunately brought the visitor in contact with Mr. Hoagland, president of the Royal Baking Powder Company, who happened at the moment to be greatly interested in the progress of his steam yacht, now building—a subject of agreeable mental enthusiasm to a trio of gentlemen who love aquatic sport. The yacht discussed, conversation drifted very naturally to baking powder and the magnitude of the Royal Company's business. The correspondent, seeing here that which would assuredly interest his Northwestern constituency, made a notebook of his head, and attempted to start the Royal president upon a subject of so much moment by this approach:

"Mr. Hoagland, I have not as much disposition to pry into your business as curiosity to know how many pounds of baking powder your company manufactures per year."

"Well," said the gentleman, "during the year 1881 we sold about

TWELVE MILLION CANS,

making an aggregate of 6,000,000 pounds, and realized about $2,000,000."

"To what do you attribute this marvelous sale of your powder?"

"To the simple fact, sir, that we have aimed to make our goods the best that can by any possibility be produced. With us it has never been a question of cost when we could find a way to improve the Royal Baking Powder. We firmly believe—yes, we know by experience—that the American people, above all others, want the best, and that they are willing to pay a fair price for an indubitably good article."

"I have noticed that your company has been prominent in exposing the use of alum and other adulterations."

"Yes, we have made it a principle in our business to use only pure and wholesome materials, and whenever we find competitors who are manufacturing adulterated and injurious baking powders, we are not slow in exposing them."

"What class of powders do you find most adulterated?"

"There are many alum powders on the market," said Mr. Hoagland. "Small manufacturers all over the country, who have no facilities for determining the purity of materials they use, are putting up powders that would be an abomination in the eyes of any respectable chemist. Such manufacturers may be honest in intention, but honesty is only the beginning of the matter."

"A good beginning," the newspaper man interpolated, "but by no means the end of the race."

"Exactly," said Mr. Hoagland. "Knowledge and experience, with capital and facilities, are as important as honesty in avoiding the manifold deceptions and iniquities abounding in baking powder materials. Their strength is variable and uncertain, to say nothing of their damage to health. Why, it would be just as proper for

GROCERS TO COMPOUND PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

where chemical knowledge is required, as it would be for them to formulate and manufacture baking powder."

"Then you test all your materials before using them?"

"Why, certainly. It is as easy for a camel to go through the eye of a needle as for any impurity to creep into the materials we use in our factory over there, in Brooklyn, without our knowing it."

"Are your chemical processes so perfect as all that?"

"Just as perfect as that. We have three practical chemists constantly employed in searching for impurities and in determining the proportions in which they are found. Any article which falls a jot below the full standard of strength and purity is rejected from the Royal Baking Powder. In short, no precaution that we can in any way devise, or that money can procure, is neglected. We do not merely believe that 'honesty is the best policy,' but that it requires of manufacturers of food products that they shall furnish articles which will stand unsparing scrutiny as to quality, without shadow of reproach."

"How many different brands of baking powder are there?"

"Oh, and we are where they are not to be found. They are almost as the sands on the seashore."

"Well, after all, if you will allow me, why can't the small manufacturers make reliable baking powder?"

"Why can't a little company with $100,000 build and operate one of your big Northwestern 6000-mile railway systems?"

"Manifestly, because they have not the necessary means and facilities."

"Of course. Well, it's exactly so with the small baking-powder men. They have not, nor can they get the

NECESSARY FACILITIES TO DETECT FRAUD

in their materials. So they are at the mercy of those from whom they purchase, and their limited capital prevents their employing expensive analytical chemists to protect them and their customers from adulterations. It is a positive fact that cream tartar and other materials used in confessedly honest attempts at pure baking powders are greatly adulterated, as found in the market; and it is exactly at this point that we take the greatest precaution. We import our own materials, and refine them in our own factory, under the care of experienced chemists, so that it is practically impossible for the Royal Powder to be otherwise than uniform in purity and strength."

"Haven't I seen occasional attacks upon your claims in this particular?"

"Oh, yes; we get a *critique* now and then; but, pshaw! we have no time to stop and defend ourselves against these petty attacks."

"As compared with others in the market, what is the strength of the Royal?"

"Well," said Mr. Hoagland, reaching for a pigeon-hole in his desk, "some time ago

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

made an examination as to comparative merits of nearly all the prominent powders in market. Taking some of those mainly sold up in your region, that officer made the following report as to comparative strength, the figures indicating the number of cubic inches of gas per each ounce of powder, which is an exact statement of real strength:"

Royal	127.4
Dr. Price's	107.6
Snow Flake (Groff's)	101.88
Gillett's	84.2
Andrews's (contains alum)	79.17

"What section of the country do you mainly supply?"

"Oh, we don't know sections. We ship to every part of the United States and Canadas, and to every country with which ours has commercial relations. Our export trade to England, Scotland, Japan, the West Indies, and so on, is very large, and as steady as the flow of a river. Our books show that the people of the Northwest value our powder, and we certainly appreciate your wonderful country."

With thanks for the compliment, the correspondent made his *adieux*, pleased at having secured so much of interest from one who is habitually reticent about his business affairs, and concerning a corporation of such high position as that of this great company.

A POSITIVE cure for malaria, digestive and urinary troubles is found in Brown's Iron Bitters.

MR. GLADSTONE,

In the House of Commons, Explains the Position of the Government in Regard to the

Imprisoned Suspects—Foster and the Protection Act—Sarah Bernhardt Married at London.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Gladstone stated that the negotiations with the government of the United States respecting suspects of American nationality continue. To representations made by Great Britain to the United States last June respecting certain Fenian literature no answer had been received. Gladstone also stated that the government was sensible of the gravity of the condition of Ireland, but it must select its own time for proposing any desirable measures. It was a social and not a political revolution that was in progress. The Land League started when the conservatives were in power. Though agrarian crimes had increased, he believed the effect of the Land act is extending. The present condition of Ireland was unprecedented for fifty years. There is strong presumption that the influence of the Land League is behind the awful crimes committed there. He cited the letter of Healy, calling the government a set of brigands.

Northcote said Gladstone's speech was disappointing, alarming and unsatisfactory, because it shows vascillation.

The Irish members declared the government, by crushing the Land League, encouraged the riband societies, and this was the cause of the outrages complained of. Healy defended his use of the word "brigands," in describing the government.

The under foreign secretary said he would present Dr. Lamson, excepting Attorney-General Brewster's opinion in answer to a question by Ashton Cross, who had asked the question to afford the government an opportunity to show that there had been no attempt on the part of a foreign power to interfere with the administration of justice.

The House adjourned for the Easter holidays.

THE TIMES ON THE IMPRISONED SUSPECTS.

The *Times*, in a leading article on America and the imprisoned suspects maintains the right of every State to protect itself against alien or domestic enemies to society. It refers to General Grant's pretensions which the general asserted to a deputation which called upon him in New York, and says: "It is obvious that the government, while giving no sanction, direct or indirect, to the exaggerations, irresponsible American politicians can fairly meet the wishes of the government of the United States without impairing the securities of the Protection act." It may safely be hoped that the United States will be informed favorably. Consideration will be given to the case of any citizen of the United States who will undertake, if released, to leave the country.

THE PROTECTION ACT A FAILURE.

The *Standard* New says it has become plain that Forster's administration of the Protection act is not a sufficient safeguard against crime, arrests seem rather to have stimulated it, and that the armed force in Ireland must, if necessary, be still further increased. A certain class of districts there is a force continually acting against the law by means which it would be disgraceful in any civilized country to tolerate. The time has come for the government to strike, and strike hard, but it is all the more incumbent on them to take careful aim.

SALLY BERNHARDT MARRIED.

Sarah Bernhardt and a Greek gentleman of position, named Damata, were married in St. Andrews church, Wells. Sarah continues her profession under the name of Damata. A fine-looking middle-aged man, and is said to be tolerably rich. His wife is worth 1,200,000f. Bernhardt gave no previous notice of the wedding. At eight o'clock this morning a friend called at the church and said he desired to make arrangements for a marriage. The official informed him that a license was necessary. The gentleman left the church to procure the license, which he obtained, and returned accompanied by Bernhardt, who wore a close-fitting sealskin cloak, trimmed with fur. A French lady and gentleman and the officials of the church were the only witnesses.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Disastrous Fire at Hearne, Texas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 4.—A *Gazette* El Paso (Tex.) special says: "A special from Hearne reports the most disastrous fire for five years. Three fine brick blocks, with contents, destroyed. Loss estimated at $45,000; half insured. Cause, incendiary."

Destructive Fire at Hopkinton, Mass.

BOSTON, April 4.—A fire at Hopkinton, Mass., this morning, destroyed thirteen dwellings. The Congregational church, the town hall, a hotel, and the large boot and shoe factory of Bridges & Co., owned by Claflin, Coburn & Co., burned. This factory was the mainstay of the town, employing some 450 hands in the shop and giving employment to many outside—some 600 in all. From 5000 to 6000 cases of finished goods were stored in their store, and the loss of the firm will be something like $200,000 on stock and finished work, while the building and machinery cost about $60,000. The insurance is about $15,000; total loss, $350,000. The fire was caused by an incendiary, and it is thought that powder was exploded in the basement of the building, where the flames were first discovered.

$125,000 Blaze at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—This morning a fire broke out in the Standard Oil Refinery No. 1, situated on Butler street, Eighteenth ward, covering an area of four blocks. The fire was caused by an explosion of chrysolite in tank No. 12, in which there were 530 barrels of fluid. The corner of the tank was blown off, and crashing through the roof of the settling-house set fire to the oil. The flames communicated to the warehouse, a three-story brick building, 300 feet long and seventy feet wide, containing 3000 barrels of refined oil and 19,000 empty barrels, besides over 100,000 pounds of glue. The warehouse, settling-house, and tanks containing distillate were destroyed, involving a loss to the Standard Oil Company of at least $125,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire will burn all night, but is not spreading. The entire department of the city was called out, and the efforts thus far have prevented the flames spreading to the buildings adjoining. At 3 o'clock this evening the fire was under control.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Court—Horrigan, Judge.

Calendar for to-day: 216, Lish Brown.

Circuit Court—Pierce, Judge.

Calendar for to-day: 6701, Louis Fritz vs W. C. Smith & Co.; 6719, J. W. Reddett et al vs E. J. Whitsett; 6759, A. W. Raines vs M. L Selden; 6768, G. A. Stovall vs Memphis Water Company; 6772, J. L. Rawlings, executor, vs Buford & Matthews; 6776, Gunn and Fagan vs G. G. Dent et al; 6775, J. L. Rawlings, executor, vs J. D. Steele; 6792, August Frost vs Henry Blum; 6796, Jeff Marlin vs W. H. Allen; 6799, Thomas Frost vs A. Godsey et al; 6816, Edward Walker vs Dora Walker.

The Supreme Court.

JACKSON, April 4.—City Railroad Company vs Clough, Paducah Railroad Company vs Loudon, Smith vs Williams, Johnson vs City of Memphis, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs Weaver; heard. Davenport vs City of Memphis; affirmed. Sanai vs McDonald, Crook vs Foute, Toler vs Bradshaw, Dea vs City of Memphis, Marford vs Coover & Miller; abated. Harris vs McEachin, Rocco vs Lenton; continued. Rosenham vs First National Bank, Merchants' National Bank vs Gage & Fisher; dismissed.

A COLD is unlike most visitors—if you want to get rid of it, you must give it a warm reception with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the standard cough remedy of our age. For sale by all druggists at twenty-five cents a bottle.

LOVELY, toney, glove-fitting boots can be worn by all who use German Corn Remover. Twenty-five cents.

Compulsory Retirement of Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The passage of the compulsory retirement clause of the army appropriation bill by so large a majority insures its passage by the Senate. It is the most important legislation for the army since the reorganization in 1869. There will be forty two officers, nearly all above the rank of major, retired at once.

Masonic Notice.

LEILA SCOTT LODGE, No. 299.—Will meet in stated communication this (WEDNESDAY) night, April 5th, at 7:30 o'clock, for dispatch of business. Visiting brethren fraternally invited.

By order A. S. MYERS, W. M.
JAS. S. MAHAFFY, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified that an election will be held at the office of said Company, on **Wednesday, April 5, 1882,** for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. W. M. PARRINGTON, President.
CARRINGTON MASON, Secretary

Partnership Notice.

☞ We have this day admitted **W. H. ATKINSON and CLIFFORD BRUCE** as partners in our business, to date from January 1, 1882.

W. S. BRUCE & CO.

Memphis, April 3, 1882.