THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, DECEMBER, 3, 1882. VOL. XLII--NO. 330

THE New York *Wahl* says that the report of Mr. Cumberland's performances in mind-reading has created a profound sensation in government circles at Washington. Muffled sounds in a regular undertone, which resembled the saying of grace after meat as the mist resembles rain, have been heard through the door of Attorney-General Brewster's room, and the lobby has formed a secret mutual aid society, with oaths and grips, each member being bound by a dreadful oath to slay out of hand any English-looking stranger detected in the neighborhood of a brother member. Guards have been doubled at the entrances to the various departments, and photographs of the enemy have been distributed among the employes. The Star-routers will not even speak to an Englishman.

MAJ. F. S. HEISKELL, one of the most venerable of the citizens of Tennessee, passed to eternal rest on Wednesday last. He was ninety-six years of age and had lived to see his children's grandchildren entering upon the duties of life in the State of which he was one of the earliest settlers and for many years one of the most conspicuous figures. He was a pioneer in the profession of journalism and witnessed its advance from crude beginnings to the high position it occupies as the best and truest expression of the people's will, the reliable vehicle of public intelligence and the safest guide in times of public peril. Maj. Heiskell was a fierce debater in his day, and was one of the most active and influential leaders of the Democratic party until he fell out with his old friend Andrew Jackson and took sides with Hugh Lawson White. He then became a Whig, and labored and contended for the principles of that party until John Bell's defeat was announced, though he severed his connection with the press at the close of Jackson's second term. He was, like nearly all the old pioneers, a man of positive convictions, but he was, above all things, a lover of liberty. When the civil war broke out he stood manfully by the Union, though his sons and son-in-law entered the Confederate service and fought for the South until the close of the struggle. He then became an active laborer in the interest of peace and fraternity, and to his example the people are largely indebted that both were so quickly realized. His life was full of labors, and his best energies were expended in the public service. Two of his sons are among the honored citizens of Memphis—ex-Attorney-General J. B. Heiskell and Judge C. W. Heiskell.

THE Mozart Society desiring to afford the citizens of Memphis the very best guarantee of its usefulness as an agency in the advancement of music and musical culture, proposes if properly encouraged, to give three concerts with Thomas's renowned orchestra late in April of next year. These concerts would be too costly if confined to the Theater or the Greenlaw Operahouse; it has therefore been suggested that they be given in the Exposition Building, which may, at a comparatively slight cost, be put in order and be made even inviting for so auspicious an occasion. To justify the Society in an undertaking so unusual, the people ought to respond liberally to any call that may be made upon them. The expense will necessarily be very great, but it will not be more than concerts so exceptionally excellent will justify. The performances, as they have been talked over, embrace Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, an *oratorio* which shares with the *Messiah* of Handel, and the *Creation* of Hayden, the highest place among the greatest of sacred musical compositions. The Mozarts will furnish a well-trained and thoroughly-drilled chorus of 125 voices and Thomas the soloists and the orchestra. Hitherto the great leader, whose fame has reached to all parts of the world where music is cherished as the civilizer it is, has not ventured upon work so difficult as this outside of New York, Boston or Cincinnati, and he could not be prevailed upon to attempt it here were it not for the confidence he has in Prof. Downs, the leader of the Mozarts. But besides the *Elijah*, which has never been attempted in Memphis, other works only less in length, but of equal value in their class, will be given, so that there will be an entire change of programme each evening, unless the desire of the public shall be equal to the repetition of the masterwork of a composer who is enthroned among the immortals. An opportunity like this, by which Memphis may be able to take her place among the musical cities of the country should not be lost. Our citizens owe it to themselves to take it, that they may justify their claim for musical culture and the possession of so much of the best vocal material; and the Mozarts owe it to themselves to embrace it, to prove what they can do as a musical organization ambitious to stand with the justly renowned choruses of New York, Cincinnati and Boston. There is but one Thomas. No leader of our time in Europe or America so completely and masterfully combines all the essentials of a great conductor—love of his art, perfect technical ability, ambition to excel, soul-knowledge of the great composers, unerring judgment, and a never-failing ear for *ensemble*. He has never encountered a work too profound for his skill and has never failed to penetrate the motif of the great composers whose music alone he produces. He goes directly to the soul of everything and interprets the *tremors* with weird and heart-rending pathos while to the *Elijah* he brings effects to realize the heaven-mounting grandeur with which the name itself is invested. He does not play to please. He keeps the highest hights of his profession always in view and attempts nothing that will degrade it. It is not what the mass of men may say but what is best that guides him in all that he does. Simple, plain and quiet in his methods, he nevertheless carries conviction of masterful power and certainty of knowledge to his audiences, as he has impressed his orchestra and always impresses choruses with his ability to do all that may come to him with a technical accuracy that is pervaded by a warm, yet subtle, poetic feeling. It is this master of an art the most profound that enthralls the greatest mental organisms, that the Mozart Society is anxious to bring here, and under him to venture upon the *Elijah*. If they succeed, it will be an event in the life of the city of which her people may forever feel proud. The APPEAL invites the consideration of this laudably ambitious undertaking by the people. If it is accomplished, it will signalize Memphis as a place of note among the musical communities of the country. It thus appeals to their pride and patriotism. In these qualities we have the fullest confidence. We, therefore, feel safe in suggesting that the Mozart Society may go on and complete the necessary arrangements for the three concerts. Thomas, when he was here before, had three crowded houses, notwithstanding he rigidly adhered to his rule and gave nothing but severely classic programmes. The same will be the case should he appear here in April. The people, prompted by the innate love of the highest art, which, with the love of the beauties of nature, dwells in every heart, will flock to hear the orchestra whose technical perfection is the wonder of musicians, and has challenged the admiring plaudits and almost affection of music-loving people wherever it has been heard.

PROVERBS

And Prognostics Touching the Weather, Furnished by the Pupils of the Public and the Private Schools

Of Memphis, Which, With the People, Are So Many Substitutes for Meteorological Instruments.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., November 30, 1882.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

Principally, the following list of proverbs, prognostics, etc., was, at the request of this office, collected and furnished by the pupils of the Memphis schools, public and private. A cursory examination will show ample evidence of attention, observation, and a sententious expression worthy of an old Spartan, who never used two words where one would do; or the delight of that modern Spartan, the editor, who wants things "boiled down." But one's attention is directed to another and, perhaps, essential property of this list and throughout every country, viz.: One instance will explain: While in Dakota, I, with other observers, was called upon to collect and forward information relative to the grasshopper (or locust) plague. Subsequently, Prof. Abbe, of the Signal Office, Washington, showed that the homeward flight of these insects followed closely the intrusion into the Mississippi valley of moist winds from the Gulf of Mexico. One important fact was gained, namely, the prediction of these winds would be a promised relief to the suffering farmers. Here the study of recorded facts led to the discovery of a relation, or law, the application of which conserved the welfare of a large agricultural district. This principle of observation and study followed out has explained or suggested the explanations of many of the phenomena recorded below. For example, swallows fly low, since their food made heavy by absorption of the increasing moisture which precedes rain, descends toward ground; also, the fact, that damp air is lighter than dry air. Salt, by absorption of atmospheric moisture, becomes damp preceding rain, as Front street merchants know by the wet, slippery pavements in front of meat establishments. Again, the making of cream is said to be affected by the direction of the wind; northerly winds, being cold, are favorable; southerly winds, being warm, unfavorable. Another explanation is, that the electrical condition of these winds is the cause; and the reason may be based on the electrical observation of Dr. Wielizenus, St. Louis, Mo., as reported in the *Transactions of the Academy of Science*, 1863, vol. ii, p. 4. It is there shown that rains, thunder-storms, and winds, may be predicted from the electrical condition of the air. In like manner, the goose-bone, which is said to become blue before rain, suggests the action of electricity making it an ozonometer. In general, it may be said, that all these explanations are deducible from barometric, thermometric, hydrometric, or electric conditions of the atmosphere. Hence, then, the value of many of these proverbs, prognostics, etc., which may be considered as substitutes for meteorological instruments. As to the so-called "saws" published below, they have a value in directing attention to material phenomena, as well as an ethnological or sociological value! I would thank Superintendent C. H. Collier, the teachers and pupils of the schools, public and private, the editors of the various papers who published lists of questions, and all others, for their prompt, efficient and courteous co-operation.

In conclusion, the undersigned would be pleased to receive from any source, such proverbs or prognostics as are not given below. Respectfully, D. T. FLANNERY,
Observer in Charge.

Proverbs Collected in Memphis, Tenn., by the Signal Office.

From sunrise the indications of rain are black beams, dim, murky clouds, cloudy west, radial shadows, red sunrise, cloudy, green sunrise or sunset.

When the sun rises and hides his head soon,
It will rain before night and perhaps before noon.

From sunset the indications of rain are red east, thick clouds west; pale, golden, green, radial shadows.

From twilight the indications of rain are east red, purple, copper hue, long.

From looming the indications of rain are air clear, distant object visible and enlarged.

From moon the indications of rain are halo, crags down, pale, scaly, blunt horns, dark part nearest portion; stars within halo equal number of days before rain.

From sunrise to noon the indications of rain before 12 o'clock p.m. are large red clouds.

From noon moon the indications of rain for the month are heavy on one corner.

From moon the indications of rain are phases occurring in the morning.

From stars the indications of rain are heavens thickly starred; large, dull, not twinkling; large, scintillating, many.

From rainbow the indications of rain are: Rainbow west; color, red or green prevailing; rainbow touches water.

"Rainbow in morning is the sailor's warning."

N.B.—This proverb, with some changes, is in use by shepherds, travelers and others.

From fog the indications of rain (in twenty-four to forty-eight hours) are: Morning from south to north, under the sun; at 9 o'clock a.m. rising.

From mist the indications of rain are: Heavy in the evening and continued around mountain tops.

From dew the indications of rain are: Absence, little or none on a cloudy mornings, heavy, absence for three days; rain before night, absence of dew in morning.

From clouds the indications of rain are: Cumulus strata (dome shaped) along horizon; rain all day, gray in morning; mackerel sky, cirrus strata clouds; west clouds, cirrus stratus, of which figures can be made; dark, heavy, wavy, black; low in the north.

"Evening gray and morning red
Brings down rain on traveler's head."

"And, in the morning, it will be foul weather to-day, for the day is red and lowering."—Matt. xvi, 2-3.

"When ye see a cloud come out of the west, ye say, there cometh a shower, and so it is."—Luke xii, 54.

Thin vapory; changeable dappled sky, cirro-cumulus clouds.

"Temps pomeli femme fardee,
Ne sort de longue duree."

Rain before Wednesday, Sunday sunset obscured; rain before Sunday, Wednesday sunset obscured.

From frost the indications of rain are three successive hour frosts.

From rain the indications of rain next day are: Rain end after 12 o'clock m; sunshower.

Thunder-storms changes milk by nitric acid from summer heat and electricity in air.

From thunder the indications of rain that day are: Before sunrise.

From lightning the indications of rain in twenty-four to thirty-six hours are: north.

From winds the indications of rain are: Hallow, loud after warm, sultry days; gusts and eddies, heavy east. Horace says southwest winds bring rain; Virgil says: Morning from south to north, under the sun; at 9 o'clock a.m. rising.

From animals the indications of rain are: Cats wash and eat grass, frogs noisy, dogs eat grass, dogs howl when some one goes out, dogs and cats lose to sky, dogs scrape ground. Rain in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, cattle lie down in middy, moles active, asses bray, crows disappear in flocks, oxen sniff at grass together, mice active, cows restless and gamboling, cattle pasture early, sheep seek hill and gather together, cats wild, backs to fire, spaniels sleep, swine restless, frogs turn from yellow to brown, colts lie on back, animals seek shelter one-half hour before, frogs and toads noisy and moving near house in evening.

From birds the indications of rain are: Ducks cry, fly, flap wings and dive, flap wings and wash on land, birds and fowls oiling feathers, peafowl cry, cocks crow in doors, geese fly along ground and scream, seafowl cry.

"Fowls cry when they go to bed
Get up with a wet head."

Buzzards fly high, southern horizon cloudy, chickens crow on roost, number of crows equal number of days before; swallows, blackbirds cry, rooks and swallows fly low, domestic fowls look to sky, rain-crows cries three days before rain, guineas hallow all night, chickens crow in the doors on approach of strangers.

From fish the indications of rain are: Come to surface of water, jump out of water, swim up stream, seek deep water.

From reptiles the indications of rain are: Glow worms many and bright, earth worms to surface, leeches come to surface in bottles, snakes and snake trails many near houses, roads, etc.

From insects the indications of rain are: Flies many, dull, adhesive, bite, disturb kine, bees hasten home, ants in nest, spiders leave or fall from webs, crickets cry sharp; spiders build webs outside, bees stay in hive.

From plants, etc., the indications of rain are: Chickweed shuts up flowers; pink-eyed pimpernel shut; tree limbs break off during calm; milk-weed shuts up at night, leaves shut; leaves rustling like sound of falling water; mountain moss soft and limpid.

"April showers bring May flowers."

Ashpoylis (scarlet pimpernel), convolvulus, arvensis sepium, arenaria rubica (red sandwort), cerouica chamaidrys (speedwell), stellaria media (stickwort), sencum (gentiana?), corona conticacia; (sagopoys (goat's beard), clover potals at midday; scarlet pimpernel, anagalis (poor man's weather glass), taraxum dens conis (dandelion), B. perennis (daisy), oxalis (yellow wood sour), flowers close.

From plants, etc., the indications of rain and cloudy weather are: Oxalis floribunda (in Brazil), flowers close.

From miscellaneous objects the indications of rain are: Corns, bunions, joints and limbs hurt, spinal-gia, rheumatism, smoke descends, sounds clear and distinct, damp, warm air, camphor gum rises and alcohol sinks, damp, salty sidewalks on Front street becomes damp, well-water muddy, sweating rocks, soot falls down, damp walls, smelling lime, lime, tubes and chalks crack.

From miscellaneous objects the indications of clear weather are: Gonschoke exposed to air turns blue, dream of death, water bubbling from ground, low barometer.

For week days the indications of rain all Sundays are: First Sunday of month, rain; rain on seven Sundays, Easter Sunday wet; rain fifteen times in month, rain on 1st of month.

For week days the indications of snow are: Candlemas day February 2.

"Just so far as the sun shines in,
Just so far will the snow blow in."

From August fogs the indications of snow are: Number of August fogs equals number of winter.

From clouds the indications of snow are: Light, gray, misty, dark sky.

From fire the indications of snow are: Fire crackles, spittles; walking in or treading, snow. Snow falling. "Scotchmen picking geese."

From sheep the indications of snow are: Sheep bleat and seek shelter.

From turkeys the indications of snow are: Turkeys perch on trees and refuse to descend.

Snow-birds precede snow.

"Green Christmas brings white Easter."

From cows the indications of snow all night are: Cows bellow in evening.

From birds the indications of hail are: During rain and wind birds fly in groups.

For week days the indications of clear weather are: Till Wednesdays, after Sundays clearing; till Sundays, after Wednesdays clearing; smoke ascends; everything at table eaten.

From miscellaneous objects, plants, etc., the indications of clear weather are: Gonsebone exposed to air retains its color; milk weed shuts up at night, leaves open; mountain moss dry and brittle.

From insects the indications of clear weather are: Spiders build nests in yard and from tree to tree.

From animals the indications of clear weather are: Sheep ascend hill and scatter; cattle pasture late; frogs croak.

From lightning the indications of clear weather are: Lightning north.

From rain the indications of clear weather are: Rain before 7 o'clock a.m., ends before 11 o'clock a.m.; rain cease before 12 o'clock m.

"Morning showers, like an old woman's dance, don't last long."

From clouds the indications of clear weather are: High, white-capped, west, clearing.

"Evening red and morning gray
Puts the traveler on his way."

This, with some change, is used by sailors, shepherds and other classes. "Enough clear clear sky to make a Dutchman's breeches."

"When it is evening, ye say, it will be fair weather, for the sky is red."—Matt. xvi, 2-3.

From dew the indications of clear weather are: Heavy morning dew, presence of dew.

From fog the indications of clear weather are: Morning fog clear before noon; high; rises; selling; white foggy weather.

From rainbows the indications of clear weather are: After rain; does not touch water.

"Rainbow at night, sailors' delight."

Changed to answer for shepherds, travelers and others.

From stars the indications of clear weather are: Many, bright, twinkling.

From moon the indications of clear weather for the month are: New moon far in south.

From moon the indications of clear weather are: Light part of moon nearest horizon lies on her back, horns up, so the Indian can hang thereon his powder-horn.

From sun the indications of clear weather are: Clear, clouds moving west; clear, red, pink or crimson sunset; twilight short, hazy, west sky purple.

From sun the indications of wind are: Red, dull iris.

From moon the indications of wind are: Sharp, black horns.

From stars the indications of wind are: When stars are seen in motion.

From meteors the indications of north wind next day are: When meteors cut north.

From milk the indications are: No. 1, north wind—Milk cream makes most freely; No. 2, northwest wind—milk cream makes less freely than No. 1; No. 3, west wind—milk cream makes less freely than No. 2; No. 4, east wind—milk cream makes less freely than No. 3; No. 5, south wind—milk cream makes cream freely than No. 4; No. 6, southeast wind—milk cream makes less freely than No. 5.

"March comes in like a lamb, goes out like a lion."

From months the indications of cold spell in May are: For every thunder rain-storm in February.

From plants, etc., the indications of cold winter are: Corn shucks thick; full blooms on dogwood trees; blackberries bloom; north side of trees covered with moss.

From insects the indications of cold winter are: Hornets' nests built low.

From birds the indications of cold winter are: Geese, ducks, birds fly south; domestic fowls stand on one leg.

From animals the indications of cold winter are: Swine make late on south side of shelter and pick stone, straws, leaves, etc.; animals' hair or fur thick and long; dogs howls; ground hog sees his shadow and returns to lair.

From thunder the indications of cold weather are: Thunder in winter and thunder in fall.

From clouds and comets the indications of cold weather are: High and dark in winter, spring or fall; comets bring cold.

From moon the indications of cold weather are: New moon north is lower or winter moon runs high.

From moon the indications of frost and new moon in November are: New moon in October without frost.

From moon the indications of frost are: Full moon in April brings frost.

From animals the indications of frost are: To hear opossums.

From heavy frost the indications of light frost are: Sixty days after heavy frost.

From stars the indications of frost are: Many, twinkling.

From plants the indications of frost are: Cockleburs mature brown.

From birds the indications of the last frost are: Cranes depart.

From insects the indications of frost are: Katydids cry three months before; katydids cry three months and two days before.

From plants, etc., the indications of warm winter are: Corn shucks thin; light blooms on dogwood trees; white dogwood blooms early.

From insects the indications of warm winter are: Hornets build nests high.

From birds the indications of warm winter are: Geese, ducks, birds fly north.

From winds the indications of heat are: "When ye see the south winds blow ye say there will be heat, and so it cometh to pass"—Luke xii, 54.

From lightning the indications of heat are: Lightning brings heat.

From dew the indications of heat are: Presence of dew.

From the moon the indications of heat are: The moon runs low.

Saws.

The indications of death in family are: Dog howls, blue jay stays near house, chimney, birds fly in house, repeated visits of blackbird to house, death of friend's marriage, woodpecker pecks on house, plaintive howl of cow, dog scratches grave, howling hen, dog lies with head out of doors, spade brought into the house.

The indications that you will have to leave home are: If gourds are planted within ten feet of the house; if you see another you leave home after dark.

The indications that a wish will come true are: If made when a meteor is seen, if made while looking at new moon over right shoulder.

Beautiful faces result from washing in dew.

The indications of a visit are: Evening star seen early in the afternoon.

Money may be found if you follow a rainbow to its end.

Jealousy is indicated by a sensitive knee.

Somebody is coming, when the dock crows.

Neither silk or plaid on increase or full of the moon.

N. B.—These so-called "saws" have a value in directing attention to material phenomena. They also have an ethnological or sociological value.

D. T. FLANNERY.

CHICAGO TRADE.

The Corner Rule Abrogated—A Lively Day on 'Change.

CHICAGO, December 2.—Clearings for the past week were $49,000,000, or $12,000,000 less than for the same week last year. It has been a lively day on 'Change. The markets skipped about in unusual frolicsomeness. A vote was taken on the corner rule, and there was a heavy failure, now said to be for about $200,000, the firm Creigh & Davis being short on 6,000,000 bushels of corn, chiefly year delivery. Another failure is also rumored, and several firms felt the strain of recent heavy declines. The rule prohibiting corners was abrogated to-day by a vote of 490 to 410. In future, "after January 1st," trades must be settled at quotations made on the day of maturity, and not by a commission, and defaulters must pay or be expelled. Opinion is greatly divided as to the merits of the question of anti-corn rumors. Since November 1st 680,000 hogs have been packed, the falling off being 171,000 from last year. Receipts of cattle increased 27,000 at the stockyards. Receipts of grain for the week: Flour, 137,000; wheat, 416,000; corn, 1,391,000; oats, 466,000; rye, 52,000; barley, 247,000. Shipments of flour, 154,000; wheat, 224,000; corn, 703,000; oats, 311,000; rye, 280,000; barley, 123,000.

A TISSUE OF FALSEHOOD.

What Wayne MacVeagh Says of Dorsey's Letter.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh this afternoon, in reply to an inquiry as to the charge of ex-Senator Dorsey, that the ex-attorney-general had violated confidence during his term of office, said: "An answer is not necessary. The whole letter is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, except the one solitary fact that I objected to any secret examination. Before I entered the Cabinet of President Garfield, Dorsey painted me in very unfavorable colors. If I was as bad as he represented, why did he come to me, as he says, and intrust me with his confidential business? Everything that was necessary to be said on the subject of the Star-routes I placed in my letter to President Arthur, and that I consider a sufficient reply, as I then explained everything. It is sufficient to know that Dorsey is under indictment and awaiting trial."

The Vote of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, December 2.—The State board have finished canvassing the votes for district congressman, awarding the certificates to Pool, Rep.; O'Hara, Rep.; Green, Cox, Scales, Dowd, Yann, Dean, and York, Colitionist-Independent Democrat. Robbins, Dem., filed papers looking to the contesting of York's seat. The board did not conclude canvassing the vote for congressman-at-large, there being no lawful returns from Watauga county, but adjourned till December 19th to get the vote of that county. The vote for congressman-at-large is Bennett, Dem., 111,058; Dockery, Rep., 110,697. The Watauga vote will increase Bennett's majority to 443.

A Cork Carpeting.

Linoleum is neat, carpet-like in appearance, and of extraordinary durability. It is peculiarly soft and elastic to the tread, handsome in appearance, and never cold like ordinary oilcloth. Kept by all first-class carpet dealers. The genuine article has "Linoleum" printed on the back of every square yard.

TENNYSON'S PLAY.

"Socialistic Seduction" Sentiments of the Laureate's "Promise of May"—Parliament Prorogued

Until the 15th of February—The Queen's Speech—Arrears of Rent in Ireland—General Foreign News.

BERLIN, December 2.—Communications between Frankfort-on-the-Main and Colmar, which has been interrupted by floods, has been restored. The railroads are gradually resuming traffic.

FRANCE.

A DUEL OFF.

PARIS, December 2.—The duel arranged between Andrieux, who wounded Laurent, editor of the newspaper *Paris*, in a duel yesterday, and Marcne, a writer for the *Paris*, has been abandoned.

EGYPT.

THE ARABI COURT MARTIAL SUMMONED.

CAIRO, December 2.—The court-martial to try Arabi Pasha and other rebel leaders was summoned to assemble to-morrow. Representatives of the press and the general public will be permitted to attend the proceedings.

SPAIN.

SERRANO'S PROGRAMME.

MADRID, December 2.—The *Liberal* publishes a letter from the Marquis Sardoal, an influential member of the Monarchical Democrats, declining to accept the programme of Marshal Serrano, unless the articles limiting the king's prerogative are entirely suppressed.

IRELAND.

HEALY IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, December 2.—Healy, M.P., whom the government contemplates prosecuting for his speech at Carlow, has gone to Dublin.

REGULATING EMIGRATION.

A parliamentary return has been issued, containing the recommendation of the committee appointed by Earl Spencer to regulate emigration under the emigration clauses of the Land act. The committee recommends that emigrants be principally sent to Canada.

LAND LEAGUE MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

DUBLIN, December 2.—A proclamation signed by the lord-lieutenant is issued prohibiting the meeting on behalf of the Irish National League which was to have been held at Limerick to-morrow, and at which it was announced Davitt would speak.

PRINTER ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, December 2.—A man named Martin, a compositor employed in the government printing office, arrested some months ago in connection with the Dorset street tragedy, has been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Detective Cox.

INCREASED PAY FOR THE POLICE.

The lord-lieutenant has informed the Dublin police that application has been made to Parliament for a special grant to them of extra pay, varying according to length of service, for all below the rank of commissioner.

ARREARS OF RENT.

Nearly 60,000 applications have been received by the commission from persons desirous of taking the benefit of the arrears of rent act.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, December 2.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech, closing the session, says she continues to hold amicable relations with all foreign powers. Notwithstanding the failure to conclude a commercial treaty with France, there has not been any general decline in dealings between the two countries. She expresses gratitude to the British and Indian troops for their work in the Egyptian campaign. Recent events in Egypt enhanced her obligations in regard to its affairs. She will study to discharge her duties so as to maintain the international engagements, uphold and consolidate the privileges which have been acquired, and promote the happiness of the people and the prudent development of their institutions. The Queen also says she will endeavor to avoid any measures likely to interfere or disturbing the tranquility of the East. She feels confident that her aims and the result of her counsels will commend themselves to the approval of the powers, her allies, in their several relations in that interesting region. The growth of the revenue of Great Britain has been sensibly retarded, but the cause, which in itself is to be contemplated with satisfaction is, the diminution of receipts of the exchequer from duties on intoxicating liquors. She anticipates distress this winter in some parts of Ireland. She refers with deep pain to the assassinations that have been rife in Dublin. There is a special call of civil duty from the authorities to exercise with firmness the powers with which they are intrusted. The social condition of Ireland at large, however, has markedly improved, which improvement she hopes will be maintained. Her majesty expresses thanks for the passage of the various measures relative to Ireland and of other measures to the advantage of the people. The prorogation is to the 15th of February.

LETTER FROM WOLSELEY.

During the session of the Commons today a letter from Sir Garnet Wolseley was read, acknowledging, on behalf of the army, the vote of thanks passed by Parliament for its services in Egypt.

Socialistic Seduction.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows of some of the sentiments of Tennyson's doleful play:

"The utter failure of the poet laureate's new play is the talk of the town. The verdict of the audience on the first night of its performance was duly communicated to the *Herald* by cable as well as a brief epitome of the plot in advance of the London daily journals, which do not publish Sunday editions, so that the English literary world had to wait until Monday before reading what the critics had to say about the latest dramatic effort of the author of the "*Idyls of the King*." They devote columns to the history of the failure. Some are apologetic, others sad, while some make merry over it, but all agree as to the downright failure of the piece. Poor Mrs. Bernard Beere, the lessee of the Globe Theater, had no doubt thought herself fortunate in opening her season with a play from the laureate's pen. The rehearsals had been careful, the scenery was beautiful, the music was good, the very programme was novel and artistic; money and taste were freely expended and the melancholy result was ridicule. The public flocked to the theater with eager anticipations, and sat through the first scene with minds predisposed to reverential enjoyment; they left it with jeers and laughter. As for the "gods" they mercilessly "guyed" the piece from the moment that failure was apparent—and it became apparent very early in the first act.

It was a great disappointment. The name of the play was poetic—*The Promise of May*—and, as though to increase the interest, the following pretty lines by the author were printed on the programme:

The town lay still in the low sunlight,
The hen clucks late by the white farm gate,
The maid to her dairy came in from the cow,
The clock-dove coo'd at the fall of night,
The blossom hung opened on every bough—
O joy for the promise of May, of May,
O joy for the promise of May!

But a red fire woke in the heart of the town,
And a fox from the glen ran away with the hen,
And a cat to the cream, and a rat to the chees,
And the stock-dove coo'd till a kite drop'd down,
And a salt wind burnt the blossoming trees—
O grief for the promise of May, of May,
O grief for the promise of May!

Next to Mrs. Bernard Beere the greatest sufferer was Mr. Hermann Vezin, who had to bear the brunt of the displeasure and "chaff" of the gallery. The abominable sentiments which he has to utter fairly exasperated the orthodox portion of the audience, and their utter unsuitability to the stage moved those who recognized the dramatic intentions of the author to inextinguishable laughter. Poor Mr. Vezin had to represent the gentleman-villain who comes to the happy farm—in Lincolnshire presumably, but the rustic dialect was a little mixed—and, in spite of the strong objections to him entertained by all the clodhoppers, "Farmer" Dobson at their head, seduces "Eva," one of the two daughters of "Farmer Steer." And then, when she urges marriage—"Marriage," says he, "that feeble institution. Child, it will pass away with priestcraft from the pulpit into the crypt, into the abyss; for does not nature teach us that marriage is against nature? For look at the birds—they pair for the season and part, but how merrily they sing; while marrying, as some one says, is like chaining two dogs together by the collar; they snarl and bite each other because there is no hope of parting." Then he leaves her, saying he will write. Another of this gentleman's sentiments runs as follows: "Marriage in itself. Well, when the great democratic deluge which is slowly coming upon us and all Europe shall have washed away thrones and churches, ranks, conditions and customs—marriage, one of the most senseless, among the rest—why then the man and the woman being free to follow their elective affinities will each bid the old bond farewell, not with tears but with smiles, not with mutual recrimination but with mutual good wishes, with no dread of the world's gossip and no necessity for concealment; and the children—well the state will bring up the children."

These soliloquies, clearly delivered by Mr. Vezin (who unfortunately did not look young and attractive), were met with derision, and in the next act (six years having elapsed in the story) when he quietly marches on to the same spot again, he was received with a burst of laughter. Why the heartless seducer should come back to the scene of his villainy is hard to understand, but he is supposed to be repentant and consumed with a desire to make amends for his cruelty. His method of making amends is peculiar and goads the audience into another fit of scornful hilarity. He meets "Dora," the sister of his victim, on the "bridge by the hayfield," and makes love to her. When she has gone off in a flutter of delight he delivers another astounding soliloquy: "Surely, surely I must have loved 'Eva' far more than I knew, for the past looked through the present in her eyes, 'Eva's' eyes through Dora's. They worked a charm upon me, and I feel, or I could feel, as much of what they call love for this 'Dora' as for any woman I ever met. (Here there was a roar from the audience.) More, perhaps, if I except 'Eva'—poor 'Eva,' poor, dear, dead 'Eva,' drowned through me; but to make amends I will wed this 'Dora,' if possible. (Renewed yells from the gallery and bursts of laughter from the stalls and boxes.) I will make her at least happy, and the father's old age comfortable. It seems this is worth my while, if I wish to be at peace myself. Is that absurd? ('Rather,' from the gallery.) Some of my friends would say so; but how can I help moving in the line of least resistance when the stronger motive rules?"

It was all up with the play after that.

THE COTTON CENTENNIAL.

A Bright Outlook—The Contest for its Location.

Special to the Appeal.]

VICKSBURG, December 2.—The National Cotton Planters' Association, whose headquarters are at this city, are daily receiving congratulatory communications from all parts of the country upon the happiness of the conception and the bright outlook for the proposed Cotton Centennial to be held in 1884. From present advices it would seem that the contest for its location will be narrowed down to New Orleans, Baltimore and Cincinnati. Arrangements are being made by the Planters' Association to put, as soon as the location is decided, a corps of influential canvassers into every cotton State to obtain subscriptions and exhibits. Commissioners will be sent to New England and Europe for the same purpose. From assurances already at hand, $1,000,000 can be raised in addition to the amount to be subscribed by the successfully competing city.

JACKSON, TENN.

The Matrimonial Epidemic Still Raging—Dramatic—Personal and General.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

JACKSON, December 2.—The marriage epidemic still rages in our county. On the morning of Tuesday last, the 28th ultimo, Mr. W. J. O'Connor, of this city, and Miss Fannie Flemming, of Alamo, Crockett county, Tenn., were united in marriage. They will make Jackson their future home.

On Wednesday night last, at the residence of the bride's father, three miles south of this city, Mr. L. R. Wharton, of Denmark, and Mrs. Delia Smythe, both of this county, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock.

Several other marriages will come off in this city next week.

Mrs. C. G. Kelsay, mother of Dr. B. C. Kelsay, of this city, died at the residence of her son in East Jackson, Tuesday last; aged sixty-four years.

P. B. L. Rozell, our present mayor, and Mr. W. D. Robinson, are both candidates for mayor. Election first Saturday in January next.

Church fairs, musical concerts, balls, and operas are the order of the day in our city at this time.

Common law court is still in session.

Miss Clair Scott, the English actress, supported by a strong dramatic troupe, will play Victor Hugo's great four-act drama *Lucretia Borgia*, at King's Opera-house in this city, Tuesday night next, the 5th instant.

Dr. J. A. Baird, an eminent divine of Nashville, who has been conducting a revival at the Cumberland church of this city for the past three weeks, closed the meeting Monday night last after accomplishing much good.

A special commissioner of the treasury at Washington was in the city last week looking out for a suitable location for the new customhouse and postoffice, which will soon be built.

The West Tennessee Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is now in session here. JACKSON.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

Municipal Taxes—Distressing Accident—The New County Jail.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, December 2.—The excitement in the political world having subsided, our people have again turned their attention to business. During the past week the city has presented quite an animated appearance; a large amount of cotton has been brought in from the country, and our merchants have been kept unusually busy. We had a slight snow, the first of the season, on Tuesday night, and the weather throughout the week has been quite cold.

Our new county jail, built by Messrs. Crosby & Landrum, of Paducah, is almost completed. Though a small building, it is amply large enough for the requirements of the county. It is a strong, handsome and safe structure, and reflects credit both upon the Board of Supervisors and contractors. It contains apartments for the jailor and his family. The part containing the cells, six of which are ready for use, is constructed of brick and iron, and is fire-proof. It is built upon the modern plan, contains the latest patents and improvements, and it is claimed that it is impossible for a prisoner to escape from it unless he possesses a full outfit of blacksmith's tools and is an expert in their use.

The municipal taxes for the fiscal year of 1882 have been due since the 1st of July last, and ten per cent. additional tax will be collected from all parties who have not paid by January 1, 1883, distress warrants to be issued to enforce the payment thereof. By the new city charter, section 19, a street tax of $3 is due from all male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five years, and all delinquents will be required to work on the streets for ten days, and upon refusal will be liable to arrest and punishment for a misdemeanor. All who have neglected to pay their taxes had better come forward at once, as we learn that these laws will be strictly enforced.

The Holly Springs Co-Operative Association will meet at Masonic Hall, this city, on Monday, December 4th, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors and other officers. A full attendance is desired.

A very distressing accident took place on the afternoon of November 20th, near Cockrum, resulting in the death of Allena Dye, a little girl ten years of age, and the eldest daughter of the Rev. T. W. Dye, presiding elder of the Holly Springs district. Allena, together with some playmates, were removing some boards from an old potato-house, when it fell, crushing her to instant death. The other children escaped unhurt. This sad accident is a terrible blow to the parents, who have the profound sympathy of the entire community in their heartrending affliction. ZORAB.

IN chronic disorders resulting from fixed bad habits of mind and body, the removal of the evil, to be permanent must necessarily be gradual. Although in some instances it is slow, Brown's Iron Bitters are always sure and never fail to restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is a complete strengthener.

GARFIELD CLAIMS.

All the Physicians' Bills Reduced to a Reasonable Amount by the Board of Audit.

The Speakership—Weekly Statement of the National Banks—The Jeannette Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Receipts of national bank notes for redemption during the week, $1,552,000; bonds held by the treasurer to secure national bank circulation, $362,174,250; to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, $16,369,000; bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week, $1,323,150; to secure circulation withdrawn, $1,442,250; national bank notes outstanding, $362,454,328; lawful money on deposit to redeem notes of national banks reducing circulation, $24,149,021; liquidating banks, $12,865,651; failed banks, $977,107.

THE GARFIELD FAIR.

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS ADDED TO THE MONUMENT FUND.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The Garfield Monument Fair closed to-night, after eight days, which were, in the main, successful, though two days there was poor weather, which proved a slight misfortune. To-day has been one of rapid sales at all the booths, and at the final close there was but little undisposed of. The committee finds it impossible to give the exact figures, but several thousand dollars will be added to the fund.

GARFIELD CLAIMS.

ALL THE BILLS CUT DOWN TO A REASONABLE ALLOWANCE.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The claims allowed by the Garfield Board of Audit today were as follows: Professional services—Bliss $6500, Agnew and Hamilton $5000 each, Rayborn and Boynton $4000 each, Edson $3000. The bills for services and supplies were all settled, as were also the bills for the extra services of government employes, Steward Crump being allowed but $300, Private Secretary Pruden $200, etc. The total amount to pay claims against the estate was $57,500, of which $35,500 was specially appropriated for physicians and medical attendances. The allowances for physicians, etc., amount to $5000 less than the amount appropriated, and the allowances for outside claims are about $11,000 less than the amount available, making a total balance of about $19,000 out of the entire appropriation.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

THE EXAMINATION OF NINDERMAN CONTINUED—A PARTIAL