MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : : : APRIL 6, 1883.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT DELAY.

The failure of Congress to appropriate money to continue, during the present year, the improvements begun in the Mississippi river, is a very grave matter, which should receive earnest attention from every business city, and elsewhere, within the Mississippi valley. It is useless crying over spilt milk, therefore the loss of time and material consequent upon the failure of Congress to perform an important duty, we must bear with what philosophy we can. While doing this, we must be awake and active as to the future. Important influences in the Eastern seaports, where it is believed Mississippi river improvement will be injurious to their special interests, are always on the watch to interpose obstructions and delays, and those influences must be met with a firm determination that will show that the West and Southwest do not intend to be defeated in the one great object upon which they are embarked, and which is so essential to their interests. Every Exchange and Board of Trade should take its part in the great effort that must be made—for the West and Southwest must not submit to be ridden down roughshod by the Eastern seaport cities. The Mississippi valley commands a formidable influence in Congress; the large body of members of the House and Senate from the valley, when acting together, are unassailable. With such a cause as that of the so long neglected Mississippi river, their united sentiment and earnest action cannot be withstood. To secure that union and that earnestness, the various Exchanges, Boards of Trade, corporations and other influential bodies must be prepared to appeal to their representatives and senators in terms that will admit of no denial and permit of no neglect. In Memphis the public have a profound interest in the improvement of the Mississippi, and desire that every advantage unobstructed navigation will give may be ours. Our city has had its troubles, and they were no light ones, and now its people desire relief from the consequences of misfortune. In no way can that relief come more effectually than from such an addition to the commerce of the Mississippi as will follow its unobstructed navigation. Having so important a stake in the matter, Memphis looks to its Cotton Exchange and Merchants' Exchange to watch carefully that the city's interest loses nothing that vigilance and activity can secure. The *Appeal* has been an untiring and earnest supporter of Mississippi river improvement, a careful expounder and advocate of the scientific principles so luminously set forth by Capt. Eads, and so splendidly demonstrated in the construction of the jetties—principles which are the guide of the river commissioners in the works they are carrying on. It is with some surprise, therefore, that we find the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, of Wednesday, accusing the APPEAL of sanctioning or commending views of an exactly opposite character to those of Capt. Eads, and glaringly inconsistent with what the case of the Mississippi river requires. While firm in its adhesion to what it understands to be the true plan of river improvement, the APPEAL indulges neither in bigotry nor narrow exclusiveness, and does not refuse to lay before the public views of correspondents that differ from its own. It is to such a correspondent, not to the APPEAL, that the sarcasm of the New Orleans *Times* applies.

AN EXAMPLE FOR MEMPHIS.

When a man goes into business he wants to increase his business, and to accomplish this he brings every effort of his industry into action. But, besides industry, the exertion of skill and toil, there must be thought, the use of brain power. This, if well directed, will show him that besides the direct progress he can make by his own efforts in his own business, he will be aided by an indirect auxiliary if, while he is rising by means of this attention to his own affairs, the place in which he is situated is, as a whole, advancing also. He then has what he gains by his own business ability and industry; he also participates in what is gained by the general prosperity of the place in which he lives. A thorough business man, therefore, will not limit his efforts to what directly concerns himself. He will be assiduous in promoting the general welfare of the community. In other words, he will be what is called "a public-spirited man," for public spirit is energy directed towards those general efforts of the community in the success of which his own success in life is involved. Whenever a business community is doing well there will portion of that surplus is generally used to establish some association by co-operative action, such as a trade exchange, a bank, or a factory. The use made of this surplus capital is all-important in forwarding the general interests of the community. If a man invest his surplus in stocks or bonds, or in similar ways, he may be adding to his bank account, but he is advancing the interests of the town in which he dwells no more than the man who also invests in securities that lives 500 miles away. This surplus money may be invested so as to pay the investor as well as anything he can do in Wall street while it is at the same time profitable generally to the community around him, whose well doing adds to his own prosperity. But even here good judgment is required, so that the advantages resulting from the use of surplus capital may result to the surrounding community, not to some other community. For instance, if the business interests of a place require a bank much benefit will arise from establishing one. But if the banking facilities of the neighborhood are ample to establish a new one that would have to seek in some distant city, or in the public funds, the means of making a profitable use of the money at the command of the bank, such an investment of surplus capital would not result in an equivalent advantage to the community amid which the bank was established. One of the best uses to which surplus capital can be devoted, so as to be of advantage to a community, is to establish manufactures. The wages paid to manufacturing labor are spent in the place where they are paid. These wages attract population, increase the number of houses, and give life to the local trade. In this way surplus capital is made a means of increasing the number of the business man's customers, and the amount of the general wealth of the community. With such a prudent way of using surplus capital, results may be accomplished of an almost marvelous kind. The recent history of the town of Meriden, Conn., is an instance of this sort that merits attention. It was a small place that obtained corporative existence only fifteen years ago. There is nothing specially favorable in its situation or natural advantages; fuel and building material have to be brought long distances at a corresponding cost for transportation; it has no large river or important water power, yet within the last twenty-five years it has grown more rapidly than any other town in the State. What, then, is the secret of its success? It was its good fortune to have within its compass men of brains, intelligence and public spirit, and to the prudently directed energy of these men all the good fortune of Meriden is owing. These men saw that to have business they must have manufactures. They began them in an independent, modest way. They borrowed no capital from abroad; none of the more favored among them had inherited large wealth; not ten of them owned his $30,000. What was made in the place was expended in it, and, gradually the cheap wooden shop became a substantial brick factory. To-day the manufactories there extend over whole acres, vast engines drive immense constructions of machinery. Grad- and quietly the transformation has been effected, self-made, an edifice raised by the well-directed public spirit of its people. It is now a thrifty, wealthy, populous and important place. It began against tremendous odds, but its people had faith in each other and in the power of mutual effort; they entertained no adventurers from abroad, nor suffered their capital to be diverted to distant places; they put their money where it would do the most good, and that was *at home*. Not bonds and mortgages, not projects the profits of which were shared elsewhere, but in their own town they invested; this made business brisk, increased the value of real estate, and commanded prosperity. In the words of Senator Platt, in an address he recently delivered at Meriden, "it is the money invested at home, in industries which attract population and evoke skill and emulation, that makes the solid prosperity of a town; not the millions that are held for high interest elsewhere or put into moneyed institutions that have only an indirect influence, if any, upon local industries." There is the story, there the proof of the principles laid down at the beginning of this article, and Memphis, situated upon the great water highway of the continent, able to command an indefinite amount of labor, with every facility to obtain material and secure customers, might with advantage profit by the example of the plucky Connecticut town. An enlightened public spirit, faith in the capacity of Memphis, and an intelligent investment, at home and for home, of her surplus capital, would place the destinies of Memphis among the highest existing in the Mississippi valley.

POLITICAL NOTES.

KELLOGG, of Louisiana, under indictment for Star-route robbery, is the last of the carpetbag fraternity that once overrun and robbed the South.

THE Rev. John Jasper is not more sure that the "sun do move" than the editor of the New York *Tribune* is that the present tariff protects the workingmen; but both of these sincere brethren are equally deluded.

JOSE LEANDRE PEAKEA, a New Mexico politician of prominence and wealth, is dead. An Albuquerque correspondent states that Pearea controlled the Territorial elections and the Legislature during the past fifteen years.

THE governor of South Carolina declines to convene the General Assembly in extra session, for the purpose of making appropriations to meet the expense of the defense in the political prosecutions to be begun about the middle of this month.

THE Meridian *Mercury* is reminded that somehow the railroad clause in the Democratic platform and an active support of it by a free and unbought press sit over the State, don't scare capital away that wants to come and build railroads in Mississippi worth a cent.

THE Canton *Picket* has the following news item: "Eliza Pinkston, notorious for the part she played in the Tilden-Hayes election, is in jail in Madison county, Miss., for law-breaking. Recently she gave birth to twins, one of whom is called Rutherford B. Hayes and the other Stanley W. Matthews."

THE President and Secretary of the Treasury would do a good stroke of work by reducing the number of internal revenue officials as soon as the condition of the service will warrant it. If they do not squeeze out from thirty to fifty collectors, the Democratic House will legislate them out.

THERE is consternation in Washington over the rules of the new civil service law. It is asserted that under this law women may compete for places in public service on the same terms as men. The competitive examinations which constitute the test of ability for the work will, it is thought, be passed by a number of intelligent women. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

FROM a St. Louis *Republican* interview with Senator Vest, of Missouri: "Ben Butler couldn't carry Missouri if assisted by a convention every day between this and the election. That sort of talk comes from Republicans, not from Democrats. Give us Carlisle or Morrison or Cox for Speaker, and McDonald and Cleveland on the presidential ticket, and the result is assured. That's my opinion."

A MAN wears out in political office sooner now than formerly. We hear of worn out statesmen everywhere. If they do not wear out in popularity they do in health. The once fresh, fat Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, is now said to have shriveled into a lot of wrinkles. Favor-seeking wolves that haunt his door and dog his footsteps are said to be the cause of his decline. Let the governor load up his shotgun.

THE *Courier-Journal* says let the farmers, who have sheep, observe that the patriotic tariff tinkers reduced the tax on imported wool from two to four cents a pound for the benefit of the woolen manufacturers, but they did not take the taxes off manufactured wool to any appreciable degree. They increased the taxes on many wool products. Will the sheep farmer point out how he is benefited by this new woolen schedule?

THE Carlisle interest has risen to such a hight that Randall is pouring out a phial of wrath upon the South because his opponent is by chance a Southern man. The true Union is composed of a solid whole which knows no North, South, East or West. If we are united we are one people, if not one people our Union must fall and the condemnation for our destruction must rest upon those who will stoop to sectional strife to foster political ends.

A NUMBER of the very best men in Kentucky, without regard to party, have united in calling a meeting at the capital of the State to set in motion an independent movement for next autumn's election. The press of the State has taken hold of the new movement, and a general feeling is arising. For some time party lines have been weakening in Kentucky. The large Republican vote and the dissatisfied portion of the Democrats are expected to prove a strong backing to the independent movement.

GOV. CLEVELAND, of New York, is receiving much praise on all sides, for his recent appointment of a commissioner to supervise the work on the new capitol at Albany. Mr. Isaac G. Perry, the appointee, is a practical architect and builder, as well as a thoroughly honest man. He is a Democrat, but has never made any figure in politics. It was expected that the office would go to a mere partisan without qualification for the place. The governor's action has greatly pleased his friends and confounded his enemies.

THE Charlotte (N.C.) *Journal* suggests that "Words are things, and at no time so much as in a political campaign are they potent for good or evil. There is no use in splitting hairs about the matter, especially when doing so may involve the fate of the party. We repeat that a 'tariff for revenue only' has, right or wrong, acquired a meaning in this country which makes the use of it as a shibboleth by the Democratic party, unwise. We are discussing this matter, of course, solely from the standpoint of party policy."

EX-SENATOR KELLOGG says his indictment by the grand jury was the work of political enemies, and declares he has "very good reasons to believe it does not receive the countenance or sympathy of those in high authority." When Mr. Kellogg managed to escape indictment last summer, it was charged his good fortune was due to friendly political influence improperly brought to bear on the grand jury. Does he realize that the statement he now put forth sounds like a confession which gives a good deal of color to that charge?

THE good governor of Missouri, an expert in murder cases, has vetoed a bill which Frank James cannot have approved. The measure sought to change the law of the State respecting murder, providing that every homicide committed in the perpetration, or the attempt to perpetrate, any arson, robbery, burglary, mayhem, and another offense of that grade, shall be deemed murder in the first degree. The governor bases his objection upon the proposition that the policy of the State has been to mitigate rather than increase the severity of the common law.

UNDER the law changing the character of the charter of Chattanooga, Gov. Bate is empowered to appoint police commissioners for the city government. To whom will he leave the "suggestion" of names? asks the Nashville *Banner*, and it answers: "There is no profession that comes under that head, unless it is that of "bosses," of whom we hear the papers speak. Perhaps, the governor, in following his precedent, will "consult" the bosses; though we should like to see him, for the good of our sister city, ignore such precedent and appoint worthy, competent officers upon his own judgment and discretion."

MR. CHARLES A. DANA was interviewed by an *Eagle* reporter as he was starting West and the following interesting conversation took place: "Is it true that your jaunt with Cameron means anything political—such as, for instance, the concoction of a protectionist scheme?" "That does seem reasonable, does'nt it?" Mr. Dana replied; "but there is one reason for thinking that it isn't true. Mr. Cameron is not going. His recent accident prevents. It is possible that he will join our party after two or three weeks, but we are not likely to let such a trifle as the political destinies of the nation break in on our diversion."

DORSEY, the indicted Star-route thief, late secretary of the Republican National Committee, and, by the recognition of Garfield and Arthur, savior of the Republican party in the presidential election of 1880, recently solemnly swore that "James and MacVeagh were two dirty scoundrels, who disgraced the offices they held and the administration that put them in office; that if Garfield had been shot a week later both of these persons would have been kicked out of their offices in contempt and disgrace, and that this he (Garfield) had promised him (Dorsey) to do in the presence of Ingersoll." Now here is a pretty kettle of fish.

THE late Thurlow Weed, once visiting the late William Tweed in his cell, in Ludlow street jail, during his incarceration there, was once asked by the latter to what he attributed his success in life. The venerable lobbyist said that he replied inconically: "To two things—first, never seeking office for myself, and second, never writing a letter that I did not intend for publication. All your troubles have been brought about by your office-holding and confidential letter writing." Mr. Weed added that he never put into black and white anything that he was unwilling that the world should know, and consequently he never had occasion to regret the publication of any letter he had ever written, even though years had passed.

"CASTE" thus paints the great rivals for the Speakership: "Randall went at politics like a gossip and follower, and has picked it up as he came along till he is pretty adept, keen and plastic to party management. Carlisle has trained himself on the floor and in his books to matters of principle. The one was educated among the lawyer offices of Kentucky, where an obstruction is always a delight. The other was reared in a busy city, where industry has a million wheels. He has kept his eye on the exterior of things, and regards statesmanship as keeping those wheels going. The other man regards statesmanship to be balancing rights, ascertaining elementary truths, keeping the compasses and barometers in good order. Sam Randall is not so much busied with these scientific instruments, is watching the storms and the shore with the naked eye."

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, lectured recently on educated men in politics: "Coming down to our day and nation," Mr. Curtis said, in closing, "the popular political maxims are, 'Beat the devil with his own weapons,' 'Take men as they are,' 'Beware of the politics of the moon,' and, above all, 'Despise Sunday-school statesmanship and stick to that of the grog shop and the gutter.' This was our political wisdom, and the results were familiar." Mr. Curtis asserted that it was the educated element, in our politics which was first to break the machine and which had rescued New York from Tweed. In conclusion Mr. Curtis said: "Take away from this country at this moment the educated power in politics—the power which is contemned as romantic and sentimental—and you would take from the army its general, from the ship its compass, from national action its moral mainspring."

WAR HISTORY.

An Interesting Point Settled Regarding the Battle of Gettysburg.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Two letters were printed several days ago which will interest all who participated in the battle of Gettysburg and all who have made a study of that battle. Gen. Doubleday, not in the way of criticism of Gen. Meade, but simply as relating the facts of the battle, said in his late history of the engagement that at one stage of it Gen. Meade contemplated retreating to a new position in the rear, which he deemed more advantageous. This statement Mr. John Swinton has since criticised and flatly denied. Gen. Doubleday, in response, produces, among other evidence, the following interesting and conclusive letters:

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1883.

GENERAL—Your note of the 6th instant is received. In answer to your question I have to state that Gen. Meade, on the 2d of July, 1863, at Gettysburg, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, gave me the order to get what cavalry and artillery I could as soon as possible, and take up a position in rear to cover the retreat of the army from Gettysburg. I was then occupied until 10 o'clock at night, when I was recalled by an order from Gen. Meade. This absence accounts for my not being at the council of war held at Meade's headquarters early in the evening. Yours very truly, A. PLEASONTON.

To Gen. A. Doubleday.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 19, 1883.

DEAR GENERAL—Your favor of the 14th instant has been received. I have not read what Swinton says in his new edition of *The Army of the Potomac*, and having thus far avoided being drawn into any of the controversies about the events of the war, I feel averse to writing anything on the subject. That a council of war was called by Gen. Meade on the evening of July 2d is well known. The names of all present are well known. The question submitted was, "Is it advisable for the army to remain in its present position, or to fall back?" The opinion of each corps commander was asked, commencing with the junior in rank. A majority were of the opinion it was advisable to remain in the position then held by us. When each officer had expressed his views, Gen. Meade said: "Well, gentlemen, the question is settled. We will remain here, but I tell you I consider this no place to fight." I was present at this important meeting has forgotten Gen. Meade's words. Yours truly, H. W. SLOCUM.

To Gen. A. Doubleday.

BIG PROFIT.

How a Chicago Syndicate Picked Up Eight and a Half Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, April 5.—This year the State Legislature of Texas ceded that portion of the State known as the "Panhandle," comprising 3,000,000 acres, to a syndicate composed of C. B. Farwell, J. V. Farwell, Abner Taylor and A. C. Babcock, in consideration that the latter erect a capitol building for the State, in Austin, to cost $1,500,000, thus fixing the value of the land at fifty cents per acre. A London syndicate has just been given the refusal of the entire tract until April 15th, and the sale declared to be virtually concluded. The price stated is $10,000,000. The tract is 5000 miles square, and comprises the northern arm of the State. It is declared to be rich in arable and grazing land, and watered and timbered to such a degree as to attract three English syndicates, who sent agents across the water to purchase it. The last agent made two propositions, to rent the privilege of grazing stock, or to buy the land outright. The sale was closed on the latter proposition, conditioned that the first payment be placed to the credit of the Chicago owners in the Bank of England, at the date named.

"He Debbil He Got Hol' er Me."

De debbil he got hol' er me
Wun Sat'day nite 'fore day,
An' rid me up an' down de pole
In er scan'lus kin' o' way!

He spur'd me right sn' spur'd me lo',
An' whupp'd me frunt an' rear,
An' chaw'd my ears twell dey wuz rags,
An' rubb'd my back all b'ar!

He bit me heah—he bit me dar,
He bit me twell I'm so'—
But ef ebber I git hol' o' him,
He won't bite me no mo'!

He made me trot, an' pace, and 'lope,
An' jump de ole chu'ch wall,
An' run me 'cross the big coon stones
Outwell I fetch cr squall:

"Good Lawd, presarbe this nigger now—
He'll nebber mo' backslide, sah!"
De debbil den fell off my back,
An' me no mo' he'll ride, sah!

He bit me heah—he bit me dar,
He med me sick an' so'—
But when I do git hol' o' him,
He'll bite an' ride no mo'.

"OLD SI," *in Georgia Major.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dr. Jos. Holt, New Orleans, says: "I have frequently found it of excellent service in cases of debility, loss of apetite, and in convalescence from exhaustive illness, and particularly of service in treatment of women and children."

Insurance Rates in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Representatives of twenty-two marine insurance companies are here endeavoring to form a "pool" for the purpose of raising hull rates. The agents do not feel at liberty to bind their companies to any arrangement, as rates are now badly broken and taken as low as three per cent. premium, which makes the rates one-half that of last season.

"ALL ladies who may be troubled with nervous prostration; who suffer from organic displacement; who have a sense of weariness and a feeling of lassitude; who are languid in the morning; in whom the appetite for food is capricious and sleep at proper hours uncertain, should have recourse to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Moss Point Explosion.

MOSS POINT, Miss., April 5.—Four other persons died from the effects of the explosion, thus making seven deaths.

ENGLAND EXCITED.

A Day of Startling Events—Discovery of a Nitro-Glycerine Factory in Full Operation at

Birmingham, and Four Conspirators Arrested—Attempt on Windsor Castle —Foreign Notes.

LONDON, April 5.—The exciting events of the day crowded each other so fast that their importance could scarcely be realized until the later hours of the night admitted a complete summing up. The surprises include the unearthing of the most important dynamite factory ever discovered, the arrest of four ruin-breeders in London and one in Birmingham, an attempt on a government magazine in Ireland, the reception of an incendiary letter in London, and the discovery of an astounding and audacious scheme of the Nihilists to blow up the Czar's residence in Moscow. The excitement over these affairs is not confined to the government offices, but is apparent on the street to even the most casual observer. The prompt action of the government officers is highly commended. The postoffice and neighboring government property was placed under an increased guard, and the royal residence at Windsor given a large force of sentinels, sent thither in a private manner. This precaution was made necessary because the government officers learned late last night that in connection with the discovery of the dynamite factory at Birmingham, some conspirators were already on the way to Windsor from Birmingham. It is stated in official circles that there is every reason to believe that the whole incendiary and dynamite conspiracy here and in America will now be laid bare, and the number of arrests will shortly increase. The man first arrested last night near Fleet street had engaged rooms on Southampton street, at the corner of Strand, giving the name of Ormund, and stating that he was a medical student. Subsequently he said his correct name was Norman. The first impression in the room made by an elderly man. A box of explosives was taken to Norman's lodgings by a person of rakish appearance, who looked more like a tramp or street idler than a proper friend of the student. It is believed this individual and the elderly man have been captured in the persons of two men arrested at Lambeth to-day. One of these men had in his pockets and sewed up in his clothing a large sum of money, a portion of which was in American coins. Street rumor made free use of American names, and connected many Irish Americans with plots. One of the Lambeth prisoners had secured lodgings in the name of Wilson. He seemed, however, excited so much suspicion among his neighbors that he left his room yesterday, saying it was his intention to go to Wolverhampton. When he returned at noon to-day, he was surprised to find five detectives awaiting him. Norman understandingly came direct from Birmingham. The place where he was stopping was just over the office where is printed the *Court Circular*. The proprietor of that sheet received letters containing direct threats, the origin of which he has no difficulty in tracing to the prisoner. The fourth arrest of the day was Henry Dalton, taken into custody to-night. He came from the United States two weeks ago. He was found at the rooms of the American Exchange. He made no resistance. Dalton was confined in jail at Scotland Yards. The utmost no less sensation has been created when the arrests were announced than elsewhere. Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, in a brief speech outlining the facts, confirmed what had up to this time been merely rumor, that Norman had been arrested. He added that 150 pounds of highly explosive liquid had been found in Norman's quarters, stored in skillfully devised rubber bags. He also confirmed the discovery of the dynamite manufactory at Birmingham, and gave the particulars of the affair substantially as related in these dispatches. He said, further, that a considerable amount of the same kind of explosives had been discovered in the rooms of the Lambeth prisoners, and part of the money on one of these men was in American bank notes. That there was a connection between the arrests at Birmingham and London is shown by an incident that has just come to light. The Home Secretary, during the afternoon, sent a dispatch to Birmingham, asking the authorities to remand Whitehead for a week, during which time action will be taken here, under the same directions, in the case of Norman. The magistrate at Bow street waited until late in the afternoon for instructions in regard to Norman and his two Lambeth accomplices, and finally receiving a telegram from the Home Secretary, announced that a formal charge will be brought against the three prisoners to-day. They were accordingly remanded.

ENGLAND.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £378,000. Proportion of bank reserve to liabilities, thirty-four and five-sixths per cent.

MORE PRECAUTIONS AT WINDSOR.

More precautions are being taken at Windsor Castle. It is even hinted that the whole conspiracy has end in America will be exposed. Whitehead's examination this afternoon at Birmingham developed nothing startling.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

A semi-weekly newspaper called the *City Press*, in its edition published yesterday evening, announced that it had read a letter without signature, in which the writer threatened to blow up the government offices. The affair was referred to the police, and late last night English detectives, assisted by members of the Irish secret service, succeeded in arresting a man who had in his possession a quantity of stuff supposed to be dynamite. The arrest caused a decided sensation. The detectives had followed the prisoner from Manchester, as he appeared to be a suspicious character, and when the letter appeared he was at once arrested, being then in the vicinity of Fleet street. He is now at the Bow street station, to await the report of the army officials at Woolwich, who are engaged in a chemical examination of the material. The police regard the arrest as a most important one. This is evidenced by the fact that since it was made, precautionary measures have been renewed. Especial attention is now being given to the protection of buildings in which are located the offices of the ministry and all public officials. Extra sentinels are posted at Windsor Castle, and the postoffice policemen and detectives are keeping a close watch on suspicious localities.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS.

The Irish police here have made two further arrests in the suburbs of Lambeth, in connection with the man arrested last night. The latter is now said to be an American. Nearly half a ton of nitro-glycerine has been seized in London already.

RENEWED EXCITEMENT IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES.

There was renewed excitement in government circles this afternoon, because of the report which comes from Newry, Ireland, where are situated large government infantry barracks, that a sentinel standing guard over a powder magazine last night challenged a man who was discovered scaling the wall. The sentry fired a shot and gave the alarm, but search for the intruder proved fruitless. The guard was doubled and orders issued to take every precaution to prevent surprise.

THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER.

In the Commons, Hugh C. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained the budget for the financial year ending March 31st. Total revenue for the year, £89,004,000. This exceeded the estimate by £4,069,000. The decrease in the consumption of spirits made a reduction from that source of £3,000,000. Total expenditures, £88,906,000, showing a surplus of £98,000. Expenses of the war in Egypt, including the amount contributed to defray the cost of the Indian contingent, £3,896,000. There fell to the present administration of the government an inheritance of £7,850,000 war charges which had been paid out of taxes of £10,700,000 for war charges. He had no arrears whatever to report on account of war expenditure as incurred by the present government.

For the coming year he estimated the expenditures to be £85,789,000. The national debt was reduced the past year by about £7,100,000, and he expected to make a further reduction this year of about £8,000,000. He further said he expected to see the debt reduced in the next twenty years by £172,000,000. He estimated that the coming year would bring the government a revenue of £88,880,000, giving a surplus of £2,691,000, providing the expenditures did not exceed the estimates.

Childers proposed that the duties on goods made from silver should be charged only on the goods actually sold, and that eventually they should be abolished altogether, but not this year. He proposed that the tax on railway earnings, where fares are very small in amount, be abolished, and that the standard of exemption was allowed, be raised one per cent.; that provision be made looking toward a reduction of the rate for telegrams sent anywhere inland to expence each; that three and a half pence of the income tax be removed. This last measure would, according to the speaker's estimates, reduce the revenue of the government £2,135,000. These various reductions, if made, would in all reduce the surplus to £240,000. This first report of the new chancellor was received with much favor, and at its conclusion was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

A NITRO GLYCERINE FACTORY DISCOVERED IN FULL OPERATION.

BIRMINGHAM, April 5.—The city police made a raid upon a suspected locality in Ledsam street, Ladywood, and discovered a Fenian nitro-glycerine factory in full operation. The apparatus for preparing and mixing the explosive compounds was constructed on scientific principles, and with all cunning and craft, which clearly showed its inventor to be not only a thorough scholar in chemistry and machinery, but also an adept in expedients for avoiding notoriety and preventing discovery. Among the noteworthy features of the place was a shrewdly-devised method for carrying the fumes up the chimney and consuming odors. It is learned that the premises in Ledsam street were taken two months ago by a man named Whitehead, an Irish-American, who had a sign hung on the front of the place indicating his business as that of a paper-hanger. Whitehead himself was taken into custody when the police made the descent on the den, and is now in close confinement. A considerable quantity of nitro glycerine was seized by the officers at the same time. Information now in the hands of detectives tends to demonstrate that this place is the central manufactory of explosives, and the most important depot of all the internal contrivances in the kingdom. Whitehead, who is described as a man about twenty-five years of age, dark complexion and with a marked American accent, has been in the habit of purchasing supplies of glycerine and the acids which are necessary to run the business.

Later.—In accordance with the request of the Home Office, Whitehead was remanded for a week. The charge against him is having in his possession explosive compounds and materials in violation of the law. At the examination evidence was given showing that the police detectives had followed Norman, who was arrested in London, from Whitehead's house in this city. He took away from Whitehead's a box. Among other material seized at the paper hanger's were eight gallons of mysterious liquid in tins, some sulphuric acid and a quantity of nitro-glycerine. The prisoner when arraigned, assumed an air of indifference, and also refused to answer questions.

FRANCE.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM GEN. DE GALLIFET.

PARIS, April 5.—Gen. De Gallifet has written an open letter in which he impeaches the accuracy of the interview published in yesterday's *Soleil*, wherein he is made by the reporter to declare that the heads of departments and the sub-directors of the War Office are Communistic sycophants, and that Radical journalists inspired the decree relating to the autumn cavalry maneuvers.

THE CAVALRY MANEUVERS.

It is generally understood here that the compromise by which the question of the cavalry maneuvers was allowed to drop, is merely to be considered as a postponement of the rupture in the Cabinet until the Chamber meets in the latter part of this month.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 1,850,000f. in gold and 500,000f. in silver.

MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

Mme. Chalenton was murdered to-day by her husband. The Chalenton family became notorious through the recent sensational abduction trial. The story of the case was that Mme. Chalenton gave shelter and protection to a young lady, Fidelio de Monastorio, against the attempts of her mother to confine her in a madhouse. The young lady was taken by force from the Chalenton mansion by Carlos Lafitte, the natural son of Mme. de Montserrio, who is a widow, and Francoise Roumiguire, an electrician.

GO TO ITALY.

The Duc d' Aumale and Comte de Paris go to Italy on the 9th instant, returning in May.

RUSSIA.

"THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—Developments of the utmost importance are expected in connection with the forthcoming great trial of Nihilists in this city. It was generally believed that this trial was the last of the kind on the list. Recent arrests, however, made other Nihilist trials probable, and it is the present intention to arraign the newly-discovered plotters either before the coronation of the Czar, or directly after. The accused have, with three exceptions, already pleaded guilty to belonging to the party, which they assert is, in fact as well as in name, "the will of the people."

DECORATED BY THE CZAR.

The local chief-of-police, and all others who contributed to the comfort of the crews of the Jeannette and Rodgers, have been decorated by the Czar.

THE KREMLIN MINED.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—The *Gazette* publishes a telegram from Moscow stating that a large mine has been discovered, connecting with the Kremlin, where the coronation of the Czar is to take place. The telegram also states that a request has been wired to St. Petersburg for 100 sappers, to be sent at once to Moscow for the purpose of destroying the mine.

DENMARK.

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS DISPERSED.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—The Socialist Congress was treated to an unwelcome surprise from the Danish government. On the fourth day, while in the midst of its session, the prefect of police, after having held a full conference with the King and secured his approval, sent to Herr Trelkuecht, one of the most outspoken delegates, who was looked upon as the leader in the congress, and served on him an order to close the Congress forthwith. Those members who came from foreign countries were informed that it was desired by the Danish authorities that they leave Denmark not later than Tuesday.

PANAMA.

RIOTS ON THE ISTHMUS.

PANAMA, March 27.—Severe and continuous rioting has taken place along the line of the canal works, originating in race hatred between Jamaicans and Carthagenians. Some twenty of the former have been massacred, and the government finds itself unable to restore order. Arms are being indiscriminately purchased, and as there is no work going on, and as there are about 800 men drinking freely, serious trouble is anticipated on the isthmus, which is rapidly being overrun by the dregs of all nations. De Lessens leaves the isthmus to-day for New York. He insists that the canal will be finished in 1888.

ITALY.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ROME, April 5.—Capt. Fracassa states that the governments of Italy and Austria have given assent and affixed their signatures to a treaty, by the terms of which each empire guarantees to the other complete integrity of territory. Although Germany is not directly and by signature a party to this treaty, the document contains a clause in which it is mentioned that her approval has been given.

FORTY MEN KILLED.

The powder depot at Passo Correse, for the use of engineers conducting operations there, exploded. Forty men were killed and many injured, some fatally.

IRELAND.

WILL NOT ATTEND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

LONDON, April 5.—It has been definitely decided that neither Parnell nor any of the other members of the Irish Parliamentary party will attend the convention at Philadelphia.

THE PARNELL FUND.

DUBLIN, April 5.—Dawson, lord mayor of Dublin, is forming a National Committee to raise funds to present to Parnell. The committee is composed of bishops, priests, members of Parliament, mayors and other officials. The fund reaches £500.

It Seems to Satisfy

A family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all kinds of complaints in my family.

MRS. JINES, Albany.

The Wisconsin Labor Bill.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—It is estimated that the labor bill passed by the Legislature imposing fine and imprisonment in case of the employment of children under fourteen years of age will throw nearly 3000 out of employment in this city. The large cigar manufactories employ a considerable number, and several hundred are employed as sorters in rag and junk shops.

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.

CAUGHT BY HIS WIFE

How a Brooklyn Woman Enforced Her Marital Rights—The Young Girl in the Case

Soundly Thrashed and the Husband Arrested—Barn-Burning in Missouri —A Brutal Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Last Thursday night, at West Lake Charles, a young negro man named Lewis Woods brutally assaulted a colored girl by the name of Eilen Catalin, about fourteen years of age, and perpetrated upon her person that hellish crime for which there is no mercy less than the hangman's doom. Meeting the poor girl on the public road, which runs along the river bank, he began by catching hold of her. She escaped him and ran off. He fired three pistol shots at her, missing her each time, but finally she became exhausted and he caught up with his victim, knocked her down with the butt-end of his revolver and accomplished his fiendish design. The black brute was arrested, and the colored people soon gathered to the spot, and it was with difficulty they were prevented from lynching him there and then, when Deputy Sheriff J. J. Lyons arrived and took charge of the prisoner and brought him to Lake Charles and lodged him in jail.

BARN-BURNING.

DESTRUCTIVE WORK OF A COUPLE OF YOUNG SCOUNDRELS IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, April 5.—Late yesterday afternoon a mystery was solved which caused the greatest anxiety to the people of St. Joseph for some time past. During the last few weeks eighteen barns and stables have been burned within a small radius in the northern part of the city. These fires uniformly occurred about 4 o'clock in the morning. The police and citizens have been constantly patrolling and watching, but the fires would so often as to create general alarm. The Board of Underwriters offered a reward of $400, and this amount was supplemented by $100 offered by the mayor. This afternoon two boys about fourteen years old went hunting. A short distance north of the city they asked permission of a farmer to hunt in his field. Being refused, they departed. In a short time the farmer's barn was found to be in flames, and was entirely consumed. The boys were followed into the city and identified. One of them, George McIlhaney, confessed to firing this barn. He lives in the district which has been suffering from barn-burning, and it is thought he is the incendiary.

CAUGHT BY HIS WIFE.

THE SCANDAL WHICH IS BREAKING UP A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The congregation of Capt. Fred Chevalier's church, on Schenck street near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, is just now stirred to its depths over a scandal concerning a fair sister, Annie Wade, and a married brother named Foster. Capt. Fred Chevalier is one of two brothers who are both prominent lights in the councils of the Salvation Army, his brother George being commander of a barracks on Merrick avenue. A reporter called on Mrs. Foster at No. 732 Kent avenue, to learn her side of the story. The lady is a tall and slender brunette of about twenty-five years, with splendid teeth and snapping blue eyes that bode ill for any female suspected by her of tampering with her conjugal relations. She said she did not desire any further publicity in the matter, but at the same time since she had been unjustly accused of being jealous and without any foundation, she would tell her side of the story. "Last Thursday a lady friend called on me and said she noticed that I was troubled about my husband, and if I would call at 175 Hall street I could find out the reason. I went to the house, which is a ladies' boarding-house, and known as the Sisters' Home, and inquired if Miss Annie Wade lived there, and whether any gentlemen ever called on her. I learned enough to convince me that my husband was in the habit of calling for Miss Wade every evening and taking her to Brother Chevalier's church, and afterward for long walks. Now I would like to see the woman who would not get jealous when she knows that her husband is escorting a single lady to church every night, and walking for three or four hours with her through the loneliest streets and avenues of Brooklyn. But I'm not jealous—there is not a bit of jealousy about me. When I found this out I made up my mind to meet them, so I put on my hat and cloak and waited. That evening on the corner of Willoughby and Kent avenues, and by and by they came, arm in arm. I had very often met Miss Wade at church, and thought she was very pious and lady-like. As soon as they came near me I ran out for her and grabbed her by the throat. I tore her collar off and ripped the feathers out of her hat, and bumped her up against the fence until she said I would break her back, and I said I would like to break her neck. Two gentlemen separated us and she ran home."

"What became of your husband?" said the reporter.

"Oh, he just took his hat in his hand and ran as fast as he could. I don't see what he could see in her at all," said Mrs. Foster, "She is real ugly. Well, the next day I found out that he was going to leave town and desert me and my two children. So I went down to the office, stopped his money and got out a warrant for threatened desertion, and when he went to get paid off the detectives arrested him and took him before Judge Walsh, who placed him under bonds. His father, who is one of the nicest old gentlemen that ever lived, went his security and told me to never mind, as he would look after me in case of any trouble." "To think of it