MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : : : APRIL 24, 1883.

A BIG DAM AFFAIR.

The occurrence of floods in the Mississippi Valley two years together is causing alarm, although we had precisely the same thing two years together twenty years ago. It is stated that the clearing away of the forests, and the removal of obstructions in the creeks and other streams, causes the waters to rush down the declivities and fill the channels of the rivers with a rapidity formerly unknown. Then comes overflow and all the damage and loss that attend floods. To meet this state of things a writer in the *Atlantic Magazine* revives the Eliot theory that was discussed thirty years since, and which proposes damming up the headwaters of the main streams. In this way less water would come down in the spring, and the reserved water would be allowed to flow when low water troubles navigation in the fall. Uncle Sam has a deep pocket, but it would hardly suffice for such a mighty dam business as this. As far as the Mississippi river is concerned it rises in naked plains, not among forests, and flows as far as St. Paul over ground not at all or only partially cleared.

TRY THIS SPRING.

Our farmers are putting their crops in. They have been complaining all winter of the insufficiency of their returns from cotton. If the crop fails they are in trouble because they have nothing to sell; if the crop is large, as it was last fall, then they are ruined by low prices. Good year or bad year the fate of the cotton-grower, according to his own statement, is debt, mortgage, and threatened bankruptcy. Another season's crops are putting in, and what will the farmer do about it? Will he take another year's stride toward ruination, or will he put something more in his ground besides cotton? If he had grown corn enough last year to feed his mules with this spring, would not his condition be better at the end of the next season than it will be when he has the summer's corn to pay for? If so, let him put some corn in this spring so that he may have it to help him out next season. And would it not be well to put in some vegetables in the garden, and some young trees in the orchard, and try to raise a few hogs and a cow or two, or other stock? Just a start, by way of trying to get out of the old rut that leads to ruin, and that leads that way more surely every succeeding year. Strawberries, cabbages, potatoes and fruits bring very welcome money at a time it is very much wanted. It is now spring, and something can be done; not much, perhaps, this year, but a beginning can be made, and with even a little start the experiment can be carried out much better afterward. Remember, the time is coming when those who will not do these things will have to sell out to those who will.

CHRISTIANITY AND INVASION.

After missionaries, Christians. The missionaries go to tell the heathen of Christ, and the Christians follow and show how much better they are than the heathen. Livingstone went to the interior of Africa to teach Christianity, and now De Brazza, with 20,000 ashes and a large stock of rifles and ammunition, has reached the banks of the Congo, in Africa, to show the works by which Christians illustrate their faith. They will take possession of a large territory, hold it by military power, and establish a profitable trade—that is, profitable to them. The Congo empties into the Atlantic between the French possessions of Gaboon and the Portuguese settlements at Angola. The largest steamers can pass up the river 115 miles, then some 250 miles not navigable, then an unbroken waterway of 1000 miles through a rich country. The American traveler Stanley, as the agent of an association under the auspices of the King of Belgium, is at work on the opposite side of the Congo to that the French have taken possession of. There he has built a good road along the navigable portion of the river. By this road merchandise, after coming the 115 miles up from the sea, can be transported to the open river above. The French enter the continent far away from the river's mouth, and have a long land journey to make before reaching the Congo. The Portuguese are attempting to establish a claim on the ground of possession and discovery, but the English and other European nations cannot support their claim, however adverse they may be to the French invasion, because they are engaged in the atrocious slave-trade. The French, therefore, are likely to hold what they choose to take, and the pagan nations are likely to find by experience what Christianity is, as practiced by the worshipers of saints and the very good friends of sinners.

DISAPPOINTED EXPECTATIONS.

Where is Edison, and what is he doing? Edison and cheap electric lights were subjects of much discussion a year and a half ago; but now, like a tune once popular, like oysters out of season, he is never heard of. It was expected that when his wires were laid down in the very heart of the New York business district, between the East river and Broadway and the Battery and the City Hall, his incandescent lights would reduce the gas companies to despair, owing to the cheapness of the lights with which the incandescents would illuminate offices, stores and residences. The winter has gone, the long nights have given to the incandescents every opportunity, and to their rivals, the Brush, the Maxim and the rest, and to the Faure accumulators besides, and what is the outcome? The New York *Times* tells us that New York, in awarding contracts for lighting the streets, found that the gas companies, instead of competing for contracts, combined together so as to keep up prices, their uniform bid being $17 50 a year for each lamp, while in the remoter districts the price was all the way up to $32 a lamp a year. Now was the time for Edison, Brush, Maxim and the other electric-light people to come in, show what they could do, give the people cheap light, and make their own fortunes. Instead of this, we read in the *Times* that, "after all the boasting of the superior cheapness of the electric light, the contracts made with the city show that one electric light displaces six and one-third gaslights, and that the change from gaslights to electric lights costs the city, per year, for each electric light $144 67 over and above what was formerly paid for the six and one-third gaslights replaced by the electric lamp." The electric light is very brilliant, but this account of its cost, compared with the accounts Edison and others put out about cheapness, is anything in the world but brilliant.

THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Thoughtfulness, observation of current movements, and a judicious cautiousness are again the lessons taught by last week's financial affairs. As reported by the New York *Public*, the exchanges of the country last week were decidedly unfavorable. At New York, exclusive of stock sold, the exchanges stood $467,520,146, against $730,413,295 the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 25.2 per cent. Speculation during the week was everywhere very active, although the transactions were below those of the corresponding period last year, while the portion of the exchanges coming for legitimate business was also smaller than last year, which indicates that there is some foundation for complaints of dullness. It must be remembered, however, that a portion of the falling off is due to prices being lower than they were a year ago, a state of things that does not encourage the keeping of large stocks of goods. The total exchanges at twenty-seven cities for the week amounted to $1,068,932,887, against $1,342,259,772 same week in 1882; omitting New York the total stands $281,299,441, against $289,408,947. Outside of New York the returns are decidedly unfavorable. Each week less improvement is perceptible. Fourteen cities show a decrease. At the manufacturing centers exchanges showed up something better, though less so and less regular than for the last two months. Memphis, amid the general decrease, still shows an increase. Her exchanges were $1,022,484, against $1,000,599 the same week in 1882, an increase of 2.2 per cent. The monetary strength of Memphis has been wonderful since last fall. Capital has been not only abundant, but superabundant, as there have been cases where capital has sought investment outside the city. During the time money was so excessively tight in New York it was abundant here. Not a day since the season opened has money been scarce in this market. Both merchants and bankers concur in saying that this season, and at the present time, Memphis has been more prosperous than in any previous year since the panic of 1873. The New York banks are in a better position as to their reserves than for some weeks. They had contracted their loans, while there was some increase in deposits. Open charges of cutting rates on east-bound business are made, and the roads appear to be getting into order for another war. Such wars usually break out about the time of navigation opening; but new competition is now at work. Results are looked for in petroleum, as the whole product is now held by few persons. The New York *Chronicle* sees, as usual, that all is the best it can be in this best of all possible worlds; it reports money easy, railroad earnings satisfactory, foreign exchange weaker; the weather favorable for crops, and exports of merchandise large; the approaching change of tariff, July 1st, is unfavorable to importation. There is a fair amount of merchandise moving, but profits are small and prices too frequently nure-munerative. Mercantile paper is closely scrutinized, the numerous and large failures having served to discredit such notes. All indicates that imports will be kept low during the summer, and as Europe is likely to want all our food surplus, a considerable import of gold is looked for after midsummer.

FLOODS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Red River Still Rising—High Water at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, April 23.—A Winnepeg dispatch says: "Red river has now risen thirteen feet and is still rising. The water is to the middle span of Louise bridge. Should the ice not break up soon dynamite will be used to break up the jam." At Grand Forks the river is rising slowly, but is not yet over the banks, but heavy rains have swollen the small streams emptying in the river, and it is expected will cause the submersion of low lands. James river at Jamestown is high, and that part of the country between Steele and Bismarck is under water. Trains are delayed, and it is thought the Northern Pacific tracks are washed out in some places. Heavy rains in Minnesota and Dakota all day Saturday and Sunday. The Mississippi at this point is high, but no overflow as yet. The Minnesota is causing high water here.

Navigation on the Upper Rivers Resumed.

WINNEFRO, April 23.—The ice began to move Saturday evening, but did not fully clear Lorne bridge until 7 o'clock last evening, when it started in blocks and proceeded as far as St. Johns, where it lodged. The gorge is about the same hight as when the river went out last year, but the water being stationary would indicate the near approach of a fall in the water, instead of freshets, as last year. Broadway and Louise bridges are now in no danger. Ice has also broken in the Assiniboine, and will probably pass into Red river to-morrow, but no danger is expected from it. Navigation may now be considered open, and steamers will come from the mouth of the Assiniboine to their moorings at the levee.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

A Series of Casualties Along a Railroad Without a Parallel.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 17.—Laurinburg, on the Carolina Central railroad, is about forty miles from Charlotte. When the train leaving Laurinburg arrived at Monroe a big crowd about the depot showed that something was the matter. A party of young ladies had been waiting for the train. They were under the escort of Mr. E. C. Edgeworth. One of them, Miss Rebecca West, happened to get hold of a pistol which she supposed was unloaded. It went off and the ball struck Mr. Edgeworth in the forehead and pierced his brain. The unfortunate man fell as the train stopped. A physician was on the train, but could do no good. The train started again, and twenty miles lower down the road the next station, fifteen minutes before it arrived, James Price, a lad of ten years, accidentally shot Henry Parcer, a colored man, in the thigh. Again the medical passengers were called from the train, and, binding up the wound, resumed his journey to Charlotte. At Rockingham, thirty miles from Laurinburg, the passengers found everybody talking about an affray between Charles McDonald and James Maringe. The former had his abdomen cut open, making a wound from which the entrails protruded. The man was dying when the train left. At Wadesboro the train-hands were paid off, and a ball in progress before the train arrived. Two men, Algernon Mobjack and Silas Selvin, quarreled as to whom the next set with a pretty girl belonged. Selvin was shot by his rival through the thigh, and was lying in the grass when Dr. Hundly stepped from the train. The train reached its place twenty minutes after, and the conductor said in a service of twenty years he and his train had never had such experiences.

A ST. LOUIS FAT WOMAN.

Who is Boisted in and out of the Museum by a Derrick.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—A patent derrick was standing in front of No. 13 South Fifth street this morning, and workmen were employed in widening one of the window openings of the second floor. A large chair, such as are used for advertising purposes by furniture stores, was rigged to a cable running over the boom of the derrick, and altogether there seemed to be extraordinary preparations for lifting something like a seven-story safe in the building. A *Post-Dispatch* reporter, who lingered to inquire, learned that the derrick had been employed by Manager J. E. Sickert, and that it will be used daily to lift the fat woman, Hannah Battersby, into and out of his dime museum. The doors are too small and the stair opening too narrow to admit of Mrs. Battersby passing to and from the curiosity department in any other way. A test of the cable was made this afternoon, and tomorrow at 5 o'clock Mrs. Battersby will make her first open air ascension into the museum. Mrs. Battersby weighs 729 pounds, and is the largest woman in the world, being immense in stature as well as ponderous in breadth. She is handsome and dresses very elegantly. Some time ago she married a living skeleton, who is now running a blacksmith shop at Frankfort, Pa.

JOHN COWDON

Proposes a Plan to Prevent the Tide of the Mississippi Pouring Through the Atchafalaya.

In speaking of Capt. John Cowdon, the Jackson *State Ledger* says: "Capt. John Cowdon, of outlet fame, won't be suppressed. He is like a patent bed-spring—pushed down at one place he comes out at another. The congressional committees, the river commissions and the people generally, except Capt. Leathers, have said they had enough of Cowdon, but he will not retire. His energy is so boundless that the more he is rebuked the harder he works. He has failed in everything he has undertaken, and for that reason it seems he is anxious to accomplish something before he dies. He is like the dog that was guaranteed to be good for coons—because he was good for nothing else. Cowdon failed to impress the people with his Barataria canal; he tried to convince them that the Mississippi needed more outlets to prevent its overflow, but his words of wisdom were disregarded. He now proposes a plan to prevent the Mississippi river turning its side down the Atchafalaya channel. He knows just how to do it, and no other man does. Cowdon's knowledge of anything is enough to forever doom it. Cowdon is a bore.

"DR. BENSON'S Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Christianburg, Va. Fifty cents at druggists.

The Chicago Bricklayers.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Work has been resumed on the larger buildings now in course of construction in the city, and master masons assert they now have all the bricklaying help they require, in view of the large arrival of Canadians during the past two days. Officers of the Bricklayers' Union assert they are receiving a great deal of outside aid, and that contractors will be compelled to accede to their demands.

IT SHOULD be the business of everyone having a cold to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting a curative in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds—allay any exciting inflammation of the throat or lungs, and remove the distressing symptom of pleurisy.

A CIRCUS MOBBED

By a Crowd of Roughs at Dover, Del., Who Became Dissatisfied With the Show.

The Proprietor and Several Employes Killed and a Number Wounded—Criminal Calendar.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 23.—A special from Dover states that O'Brien's circus, on Saturday, was attacked by a mob after the evening performance. The mob opened fire on the wagons on their way to the depot accompanied by a guard of showmen. Eight or ten circus employes were shot, some seriously. Charles Henderson, one of the proprietors, was shot in the eye and head, and one of the drivers was shot from his wagon. A portion of the wounded were taken to the office of Dr. Wilson, and their injuries attended to. The others were carried to the cars. The police made no arrests. A committee of citizens requested the sheriff to restore order and call out the militia if necessary to suppress the outbreak. He summoned a posse and waited upon the proprietors of the show and tendered their services. Under their protection the remainder of the wagons proceeded from the show grounds to the depot without being molested. All the wagons were loaded at 3 o'clock. This morning a special train left for Cambridge, Md., with a physician in charge of the wounded. No arrests have yet been made. Several private residences and places of business were riddled with bullets. Breech-loading guns and revolvers were the weapons used by the mob, who were dissatisfied with the show. A dispatch from Cambridge, where the show exhibits to-morrow, states there is no hope for the recovery of Henderson. The name of the other wounded men, or the extent of their injuries, were not ascertained.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Sentenced to Hang.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Matthew Lewis, colored, was to-day sentenced by the Criminal Court to be hanged June 8th, for the murder of his wife five years ago.

Policeman Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Policeman John Coffey was killed to-day by Alfred Gossett, a negro. Officer Tiller shot Gossett. The latter is not expected to live.

Fatally Beaten by a Pugilist.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Wm. Synders, a saloon-keeper, was probably fatally beaten to-day by Mike Cleary, the pugilist, and James Freeman, the wrestler.

Murdered and Burned.

DANVILLE, VA., April 23.—A house was set on fire this morning, and when the fire was extinguished an unknown negro was found dead in the building with blood running from his wounds and his clothing saturated with kerosene and set on fire, and oil poured on the bedding.

Shot and Killed His Cousin.

NASHVILLE, April 23.—Near Murfreesboro, yesterday, Wat Ransom shot and instantly killed his cousin, Wm. Ransom, a deputy-sheriff, in a quarrel over a game of cards, and immediately left on his horse. The parties had been shooting at a mark, and Wat claims that he thought all the barrels were empty, and aimed merely to snap at his cousin.

Fraudulent Checks.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 23.—A party calling himself Henry Klein, a commercial traveler, passed checks in many places, including Stetubenville, O., signed Louis Roth & Co., and cited that the firm of Roth & Co. properly presented, Waite, cashier," in ink over "the First National Bank," Worcester. The checks came here from New York for collection by the bank, and Roth & Co. not known here. The certification is a fraud.

An Embezzler Arrested.

CHATTANOOGA, April 23.—James Williams, of the firm of Williams & Measnley, lumber dealers on Big creek, was arrested for embezzling $20,000 from a New York firm in 1876. Williams escaped to Mexico, but returned to this city last week. Last week for $50,000, owing $36,000 in this city. It seems the true name of Williams is Lathrop. He was cashier of his father's banking house, New York City. The robbery was committed in August last.

The Tewksbury Almshouse Investigation.

BOSTON, April 23.—At the Tewksbury examination to-day, E. P. Sanborn, of Cleveland, minister of a church at Lawrence in 1880, said that Spaulding, trustee, on one occasion, in the presence of witness expressing surprise that he should take office without salary, told him that he (Spaulding) could control important contracts. On cross-examination, made to show that the character of the witness as a minister was none too good, witness was asked why he left the Church, and became excited. Moving in a threatening manner toward Counsel Brown, he said he left the ministry because he chose to avoid unpleasant situations, such as he had been placed in at Lawrence.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Reports from Twenty-Six Leading Clearinghouses.

BOSTON, April 23.—The *Post* says: The following table shows the total gross exchanges at twenty-six leading clearing-houses of the United States for the week ending April 21st, together with the percentage comparison with the total for the week ending April 22, 1882:

New York, $825,150,285; decrease, 16.6.	
Boston, $75,376,903; decrease, 1.8.	
Philadelphia, $57,897,580; decrease, 2.8.	
Chicago, $41,000,000; gain, 1.8.	
Cincinnati, $10,150,600; increase, 11.3.	
St. Louis, $16,755,605; increase, 2.2.	
Baltimore, $11,838,272; decrease, 12.1.	
New Orleans, $10,746,504; increase, 51.3.	
Pittsburg, $9,000,000; decrease, 10.0.	
Louisville, $7,207,226; increase, 0.9.	
Milwaukee, $5,662,000; increase, 25.6.	
Providence, $4,414,600; decrease, 4.4.	
Kansas City, $4,326,000; increase, 46.0.	
Cleveland, $2,747,823; decrease, 14.2.	
Indianapolis, $2,111,000; decrease, 4.1.	
Hartford, $1,917,000; decrease, 14.8.	
New Haven, $1,221,883; decrease, 14.2.	
Portland, $1,000,000; decrease, 27.6.	
Memphis, $958,704; decrease, 21.4.	
Columbus, $1,067,161; decrease, 4.5.	
Portland, $901,452; decrease, 21.7.	
Springfield, $687,731; decrease, 16.9.	
Worcester, $837,061; increase, 0.8.	
Lowell, $602,484; increase, 25.2.	
Syracuse, $490,950; increase, 16.9.	
Detroit, $2,213,005.	
Total, $1,101,725,401; decrease, 12.2 per cent.	
Outside New York, $276,958,119; decrease, 1.0 per cent.	

POWDER EXPLOSION.

A Magazine Blown to Pieces and One Man Killed.

LARNED, KS., April 23.—Lowrey Brothers' powder magazine, containing about 1500 pounds of powder, situated about a quarter of a mile from this city, exploded at 2 o'clock this afternoon, killing instantly Charles L. Goodrich, late of Delaware, O. James Zigler, a comrade, of the same place, was with him duck-hunting, but on the opposite side of the creek, and escaped uninjured. The explosion shook buildings and broke windows half a mile distant. A hole six feet deep and a few pieces of brick is all that is left to mark the spot where the magazine stood. It is supposed that young Goodrich had a shot into the door of the magazine, causing the disaster. His body was blown several feet from where his gun was found.

JONESTOWN, MISS.

Gov. Alcorn's Store Burned—Cotton and Corn Planted—Col. Lyon's Road.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

JONESTOWN, April 20.—Ex Gov. Alcorn's beautiful new storehouse was entirely destroyed by fire this morning at 1 o'clock. Everything was consumed except a small quantity of meat. The loss is estimated at $30,000; no insurance. The governor is exceedingly unlucky, having three years ago lost a storehouse and stock of goods at this place valued at $25,000.

Farming has begun in real earnest. Most of the farmers are through planting corn and nearly through with cotton. The forward part of the latter begins to make its appearance through the ground, throwing us two weeks earlier than last year.

The buffalo gnats (the Mississippians' bane) are worse than ever known before, and to cap the climax the stock are dying from the effects of the oil that is used to keep the pests at a distance. The Hon. I. M. Russell lost two fine mules which he had just gotten home with from Memphis, either from the effects of the spurious oils imposed on us by unprincipled manufacturers or the bites of the gnats. Will some reader of the APPEAL give us a recipe for a preparation that will save our stock from their poisonous bites?

The train on the Mobile and Northwestern railroad made its first trip to Glendale, since the overflow, yesterday, carried 140 bales of cotton and a large list of passengers bound for your city to witness the races, and when it is taken into consideration that all this seed and a large amount of the cotton shipped over this staunch little road goes to the Bluff City, you Memphians should extend a helping hand to Col. Tom Lyon who, since 1877, has been draining 100 square miles of its staple to fill the coffers of the Memphis factors. He has struggled through two overflows, and shows by his indomitable perseverance and adhesive qualities, that he is not only our friend but also yours, and it is no more than fair to expect you to help us with with our levee repairs. Capt. Jim Mayhew, the colonel's best trump, has been putting in from fourteen to sixteen hours per day to get the road open. There is much cotton to come yet. From here to Clarksdale it has been impossible for us to get our cotton to market. Conductor Warren Quarles tells us the colonel intends putting on another train as soon as he gets the road open to its terminus.

G. A. S.

INDIANA POLITICS.

McDonald as a Presidential Candidate—What Dan Voorhees Wants to Do.

The Man Likely to Succeed Gresham—Dick Bright Likely to be His Own Successor.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A Cincinnati *Enquirer* reporter met a well-informed and prominent Indiana Democrat at the Capitol to-day whose relations with ex-Senators Hendricks and McDonald and Senator Voorhees and Representative Holman are of the most intimate nature. In reply to the query as to how the McDonald boom for the presidency was getting along, the Indiana gentleman replied:

"Oh, very well."

"Will the Indiana delegation to the next Democratic National Convention be solid for Mr. McDonald?"

"I think so," was the reply.

"Just as solid as the delegation in the Cincinnati Convention was for Mr. Hendricks?"

"Yes, just as solid and just as sincere."

"Does Mr. McDonald mean to be a candidate, does he?"

"Well, now, I know that Mr. McDonald has not done one thing or said a word, either to indicate that he would or would not be a candidate. All this 'boom,' as it is called, has been the result of the talking done here in Washington by his old colleagues in the Senate and by the ex-senator's many admirers and friends in Indiana. I do not think that Mr. McDonald or any of his friends desire or will attempt to have the Indiana delegation to the next Democratic National Convention instructed for him or anyone else. His friends do not think that it would be policy for them to undertake to get the Indiana delegation or that of any other State instructed to vote for him. No doubt Mr. McDonald would like to be president of the United States, but he is not going into any contest for the nomination. He was a big enough man to decline the nomination at Cincinnati, when the New York and other State delegations came to him and offered him the nomination. When a man is strong enough to decline a nomination when he could have got it with but little contention, he is certainly strong enough to stand a good chance of being nominated without 'fixing' State delegations with instructions, etc.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

"Doesn't look a little like the old ticket—Tilden and Hendricks?" suggested the *Enquirer* interviewer.

"No, sir. I don't believe that Mr. Tilden is physically able to stand a presidential campaign, and for this reason I do not believe the Democratic party leaders will deem it policy to place him in nomination."

"Suppose Mr. Tilden was nominated and did live through his term of office, would he should the candidate? Mr. Hendricks make a good President?"

"That's the trouble. Physically Mr. Hendricks is as bad off as Mr. Tilden."

"I dead? The New York papers say that he is looking well."

"I can't help that. I have had a letter from Mr. Hendricks which plainly indicated that he would not be a candidate; and Mr. ——, a close personal friend of his, who was here a few days ago, and who met him in New York and had a talk with him, said Mr. Hendricks said that he could not think of being a candidate for any office."

"Then you think that Mr. Hendricks is out of the race?"

"I certainly do."

"And that McDonald will be the choice of the Indiana Democracy for the presidency in 1884?"

"I do; but I do not think that he or his friends will endeavor to have the delegation so instructed. I believe the delegation will go into the next National Convention uninstructed."

"McDonald for the presidency?"

"Yes, sir."

DAN VOORHEES.

"How about Mr. Voorhees?"

"Well, he cannot be beaten for the Senate. The Democrats of Indiana want to keep him there as long as they can."

"Do you think Senator Voorhees has any aspirations for the second place on the National ticket in 1884?"

"I do not, sir. I believe he prefers six years in the Senate to four years as vice-president."

"Then you think Mr. Voorhees will succeed himself in the United States Senate?"

"Yes, sir, if he wants the place as sure as one can be certain of anything in politics."

"It is said he would like to be vice-president."

"I do not believe it. He will be here next week, so you had better ask him about it."

GRESHAM'S SUCCESSOR.

"Who will succeed Judge Gresham as United States district judge at Indianapolis?"

"I do not know. I see that Judge Hinds, of Logansport, has been mentioned, but I do not think he will get it."

"It has also been published that Judge Frazier would likely be appointed—that he is Senator Harrison's choice."

"Yes; but Senator Harrison, who is here, said yesterday that the announcement that Judge Frazier would be Mr. Gresham's successor was premature. I do not think that he will get it."

"Who will?"

"You can say it is thought Judge Kibby, of Richmond, will be appointed to succeed Judge Gresham as district judge."

"Do you think Senator Harrison will recommend Kibby?"

"Yes, as soon as the President returns; and I am impressed with the belief that he will be appointed; but is this an interview?"

"It is."

"Oh, please do not use my name. I prefer not to be quoted."

In deference to the gentleman's well-known modesty his request is complied with.

DICK BRIGHT.

Another Indiana Democrat was asked: "Who is managing the McDonald boom here?"

"Col. Dick Bright, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate," was the response.

"Is Col. Bright a political manager?"

"He is so regarded. His experience as sergeant-at-arms has given him a very extensive and valuable acquaintance, and he is well liked by those senators who are striving to make Mr. McDonald the Democratic nominee in 1884.

"Is Col. Bright popular among the senators?"

"Very. Republicans as well as Democrats like him. They all regard him as one of the best officers the Senate has had in years."

"Will he be reorganized out of office next winter?"

"I think not. There are a number of Republicans and Democrats who prefer that Dick Bright should be retained rather than be dictated to by Mahone. The Republicans are getting anxious to unload Mahone, and for that reason it is not thought that there will be any reorganization of the Senate officers other than perhaps the election of a secretary, which place has been practically vacant since the death of Mr. Burch."

Twenty-Four Hours to Live.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which commenced to benefit me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

California Trotters at Chicago

CHICAGO, April 23.—O. A. Hickok and Goldsmith arrived here this afternoon from California, with the string of trotters, including St. Julien, Overman, Romero, Director and a number of youngsters, belonging to Senator Fair and J.W. Mackey. They go to Cincinnati, and will trot at various Eastern cities.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN SICK HEADACHE.

Dr. N. S. Read, Chicago, says: "I think it is a remedy of the highest value in many forms of mental and nervous exhaustion, attended by sick headache, dyspepsia and diminished vitality.

Marine Insurance at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 23.—At a convention here to-day of the representatives of eighteen marine insurance companies it was decided to form a cargo marine pool with the special view of insuring grain cargoes from this port. The schedule of rates will be announced to-morrow.

No Health Officer for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—The Legislature near the close of the session passed a law abolishing the Board of Health of this city, and authorized the Superior Court to appoint a health commissioner, who should appoint all subordinates. The Superior Court to day announced that it would decline to make an appointment. The opinion of the court was pronounced by Judge Force, who said the law was not mandatory as to appointment by court. It was against public policy for courts to make appointments of this nature.

IT IS more economical to buy Darkee's Salad Dressing than it is to make a dressing; besides this, it is made of better materials than you can buy at the stores. Everybody likes it.

MANY REPUBLICANS

Do Not Want to See Their Party Triumphant Again Because They Do Not Desire to See Another

President Murdered to Satisfy the Malice of the Greedy Office Grabbers—Very Plain Talk.

CINCINNATI April 23.—"Gath," in the *Enquirer*, telegraphs from New York, says:

I saw a member of Congress with a good head Saturday, and asked him what he thought about the political situation. He said: "The catastrophe of the Republican party is derived from two sources: In the first place the murder of Garfield, and in the second the election of Keifer to be Speaker. The two events properly belong to the same incentive. The element which had thrived and became powerful under Grant's administration resolved to defeat the election of any man who would bring in a new train of followers. Naturally, the party wanted a change of exemplars. So a fight was developed after Hayes's administration between the rank and file and the old bosses. The old bosses failed to renominate Conkling, but they thought that Garfield's desperate extremity would make him amenable. Therefore they went to his support. But when he was elected a conflict arose between them and him. At heart he was against them, but he did not like to provoke their antagonism. His apparent instability tempted them to use desperate means to coerce him, such as the resignation of Conkling and Platt. They did not desire to go out of public life, but were only bluffing, and when they immediately tried to be re-elected they provoked the excitement which unsettled Guiteau and had Garfield shot. From that moment the Republican party has been weak. Tens of thousands of Republicans mentally said the Republican party had certainly served out its day when they had begun to murder each other for the emoluments of office. The men who think like that are not much quoted in the newspapers; but you can see by the course of the recent elections that there are a great many Republicans who are afraid to see their party triumph again. They do not want any more murders committed in the name of the American nation on its chief magistrate or high officers. That kind of men in some of the States voted out of sympathy with Garfield's murder, and that is why Ohio was carried a year ago. Nevertheless the fright was on their minds, and so soon as Garfield history became obsolete they either stayed at home, or a portion of them voted with the opposition party, expressing desire for a change—not so much to bring in the Democracy as to accomplish a much larger result than a mere change of party."

"What is that?" said I.

"Why, to break up the control of parties. North and South are men in large numbers who deplore the present sectional division. You see, there is a sectional division. Every present prominent Republican statesman in the Northern States, with a few exceptions, are Republicans. There is a large element of men who have voted with the Republican party since 1861, who are honest yeomanry, who share for each other's sake, and we felt the bonds of fraternal sympathy and love broaden and tighten as our lines fell with power.

At the close of the meeting the duty was asked of us to submit a resolution, which, to express to you, and through you to the members of your believed society, and indeed you noble citizens, the substance of what had been so deeply felt and tenderly expressed. This duty is only imperfectly performed in the following resolution, but such as they are, you are earnestly begged to accept in the same, and with the heartfelt sympathy of the National Association of the Red Cross.

CLARA BARTON, President.

To the Society of the Red Cross at Memphis.

The National Association hastens to express its sympathy with you in the loss of so noble a friend of the Red Cross, so noble an associate, so wise a counselor, so upright a magistrate as the late Judge Horrigan.

Distant as we are from all the tender and glowing tributes strewed thick upon his grave, that he was indeed a worthy member of the grand league of noble men and heroic women in thirty-two principal nations of the earth, silently and swiftly gathering, with a common high and humane purpose to mitigate the calamities of war, and the misfortunes of peace.

To have gladly accepted manly and honorable service in such an organization, which was as dear to whom high duty is a consecration, and to whom fame, even the highest, is but a flickering shadow cast by the radiant brightness within. Let us all, then, gather courage and steadiness of purpose. A disciplined quiet, consistent with the dignity, from the contemplation of his character and life; let us each make his duty to do the work so long left by the providence of God, unfortunately, thoroughly and well; so that, summoned like our dead friend, suddenly from our work, we may say, "Behold, we may have our tasks uncompleished, they may yet stand in their unfinished condition, but we have spoke of us sincerely, and with more fitting substance than words can ever compass or suggest.

With tenderest sympathy and most cordial regard the National Association begs to lay its garland on your dear friend's grave, and to express a decision to have than an intercourse so pleasant and so useful heretofore, that it will be to us tenderness and energy as we go forward together.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE RED CROSS.

CLARA BARTON, President.

TELEGRAMS.

FOREIGN.

Berlin, April 23.—Ex-Minister Charles Hurtwig, polyglot, naturalist and traveler, is dead.

London, April 23.—S. J. P. Kruger was elected president of the Transvaal Republic.

Quebec, April 23.—The ice bridge is moving down the river. It will be clear in two days.

Berlin, April 23.—It is intended to raise the German consul-general to Central America to minister resident.

Rome, April 23.—Cardinal R. Luigi E Antica-Mattei is dead, seventy-two years of age. He was created a cardinal priest in 1875.

Liverpool, April 23.—The warehouse of Sir Edward Bates, and the shipbuilding yard of Garnock, Bibby & Co., burned last night. Loss over $100,000.

London, April 23.—The British Rifle Association refuses to allow the American regulations and the use of the wind gauge for the military match.

London, April 23.—The *Times* says the disagreement of the jury in the Kelly case is due to the obstinate refusal of one juror to convict on any evidence.

London, April 23.—Soldiers were suddenly called into service Friday to protect the lower ward of Windsor Castle. The ward is now being patrolled constantly.

Madrid, April 23.—An explosion occurred in a dynamite factory at Loperunca, Leon, to-day. The bodies of seven victims have been recovered, and it is feared that more will be found.

Paris, April 23.—It is reported that the British ambassador has been instructed to ask the French government for the extradition of two Irishmen suspected of complicity in dynamite conspiracy.

Paris, April 23.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies to which was referred the bill providing for the conversion of five per centrentes into four and one-half per cents has reported favorably.

Vienna, April 23.—Two hundred army bakers were put into the places of the striking city bakers. The strike will extend to other trades. A man who was arrested for threatening and inciting the workingmen to strike was arrested.

Portsmouth, April 23.—Letters have been received by officers of the branch here of the Bank of England threatening the destruction of that building by dynamite. Detectives, in consequence, have been detailed to watch the bank.

Dublin, April 23—The real name of Featherstone, one of the alleged dynamite conspirators in custody here, is Patrick O'Brien Kennedy. It is stated that he has turned informer and is giving information to the authorities touching the doings of the conspirators.

London, April 23.—An explosion occurred to day at the government manufactory of small arms at Enfield. A quantity of burning tow and pieces of tin box were afterward found among the debris. A passer-by saw two men with a box decamping. Last before Christmas. Little damage was done.

Ottawa, April 23.—The Toronto policemen are still on duty at Rideau Hall. Their presence starts sensational remarks. Some of the men are on duty nightly at Government Hill. It is said that it is contemplated to increase the Dominion force to 100 men, and establish a Dominion detective bureau at Ottawa.

Dublin, April 23.—It is stated that a prisoner now in Kilmainham jail has given evidence to the authorities which throws new light on the subject of the inquiry to be opened to-day by Curran, divisional magistrate of metropolitan police, into murders here during the past year of persons who have turned informers.

London, April 23.—Lord Coleridge, lord chief justice of England, has rendered a decision in favor of Charles Bradlaugh, in the action brought against Newdegate, member of Parliament for North Warwickshire, for maintaining the suit of Clarke against Bradlaugh, in regard to the latter's sitting and voting in the Commons without taking the oath of allegiance.

HOME.

New York, April 23.—Gen. Diaz and party start for New Orleans Wednesday.

Shamokin, April 23.—Bear Valley mine will be flooded to extinguish the fire now burning three months.

Providence, April 23.—There is no special change in Senator Anthony's condition to day. He is still critically ill.

New York, April 23.—Egan, Brennan and Byrne have gone to Philadelphia to the Land League Convention. Sheridan goes in the morning.

Washington, April 23.—In the Court of Claims to-day petitions were dismissed in the cases of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company and the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

Washington, April 23.—The President today appointed Edward H. Sveare postmaster at Vinton, Benton county, Ia., vice C. K. Wilkinson, dismissed on the charge of embezzling postal funds.

Dayton, April 23.—Eight hundred miners are on a strike at Coalton mines, Jackson county. Twenty-five mines are closed, and the supply is cut off from that direction. Cause, reduction of wages twenty-five cents a day.

Denver, Col., April 23.—On Saturday ex-Senator Tabor went before the grand jury and obtained an indictment against Wm. H. Bush for the alleged forgery of Senator Tabor's name to the Tabor Grand Operahouse, who resigned Friday.

Louisville, April 23.—The threatened strike among engineers and firemen on all the manufactures having acceded to the demands of the men for extra compensation at the rate of $2 per 10S. The new schedule goes into effect May 1st, when the $2 rebate under act of Congress begins.

Boston, April 23.—The governor to-day sent an order to the State Board of Health instructing them to assume all the powers and duties of the Board of Trustees of the state Almshouse at Tewksbury, to take effect at once. The governor also sent an order summarily ousting the Board of Trustees.

NO MATTER what your ailment is, Brown's Iron Bitters will surely benefit you.

CHARLES A. DANA,

Of the New York "Sun," Now on a Visit to the Pacific Coast, Gives His Views on

The Leading Issues in the Next Presidential Campaign—Democratic Policy and Available Candidates.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—In an interview with a Chronicle representative yesterday, Charles A. Dana