THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1883. VOL. XLIII--NO. 108

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, with light local rains, southerly to westerly winds, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

THE MUSIC FESTIVAL

Which will be inaugurated on Monday next recalls forcibly the feeble beginnings of choral music in this country. For years it was chiefly confined to Boston, and was only occasionally heard in other parts of the Union. Its growth was slow. It is but a few years since the envy of all the other cities was excited by the advent of the big organ of the Boston Music Hall, which is now a matter for litigation in the courts. Elaborate descriptions of it were sent out to the South and to the West as if it really was the "biggest thing in creation." The people of the North rejoiced with exceeding great joy over its possession, and pointed to it and to the hall wherein it found a home with very pardonable pride. They also pointed with pride to the Handel and Haydn Society as the only organization in the Union that could attempt the grand and solemn works of the great masters so familiar to the common people of old England through the Birmingham and other festivals, and the concerts annually given in all the large cities of the British Empire. But the chorus of this society and the big organ, while the objects of pardonable vanity, were not by any means the only results of musical culture in the United States. New Orleans had from an early day encouraged and fostered the opera and, as a consequence, that form of musical interpretation there reached its highest development in scenic effects and orchestral support. The leaven with which the French element of the population of the metropolis of the South had leavened the taste of the people was in nothing so apparent as their love of music. When New York, if not Boston, was without great orchestras or bands of mixed reed and brass instruments, the Crescent City enjoyed both. The gayety of the French spirit abounded there, and survived every effort of the sedate, the Puritanic Americans to crush it out. New Orleans, as it is now, was in its earliest days thoroughly musical. It was the capital to which all that was cultured of the planting population found its way once a year for rest, recreation and enjoyment. In the winter season it was as gay as Paris itself, and its operahouse was as distinguished for the standing of the artists who appeared on its stage, for its charm, its orchestra, its accessories and effects as that of any of the most favored cities of Europe. It was a great musical center, from which there went out a broad and liberal culture in the most fascinating and difficult of all the arts to the remotest corners of the adjacent States. But the civil war revolutionized all this, and for a time all that hinges on sentiment was in abeyance at the South. Confronting a very stern reality in the enforcement of the reconstruction laws, music was put away for a more convenient season. But in the North it was far otherwise. There the martial spirit of the people had been aroused by every aid that was possible, and bands and orchestras were multiplied to an extraordinary degree. Theaters and music halls and operahouses were increased tenfold in New York. Europe was steadily drained of its best musicians to supply a demand that grew as the foreign population grew in numbers and in wealth. Thomas's Orchestra was one of the results of this demand, and its gradual but steady approach to supreme excellence fairly indexes the advance that has been made by the people in their comprehension and love for the highest form of music. In 1861 he began the formation of his orchestra amid the tumult that ensued upon the initiatory movements of the civil war, and in 1866 inaugurated at the Terrace and Central Park Gardens, New York, the popular concerts out of which emerged the symphony concerts and afterwards the festivals, which a few years later were repeated in a tour through the South and West. This was the most hazardous of the enterprises of this greatest of all living orchestral leaders, but its results proved the truth and force of a saying as old as any of the forms of art that whatever of music, painting or sculpture meets the approval, whatever strikes a responsive chord in the breasts of the populace, is art at its best. Thomas was everywhere greeted in 1872 with almost affectionate warmth, and city vied with city in claims upon him as a former citizen. Since that memorable tour, when he was heard in Memphis, for the first and only time, he has confined himself chiefly to the East, occasionally visiting Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, making his home in the latter city for a few months as the musical director of the college, which is undoubtedly the musical center of the West. Returning to New York, he has ever since devoted himself to the crowning task of his life in the production of the works of the great masters, and so illustrating them as to bring them close to the hearts of the common people. No man living has done so much toward the popular comprehension of Wagner, and the immortal Beethoven, the Shakespeare of music, was merely a name to the great mass of mankind in America until he unfolded the works of that most exalted of tone poets by interpretations so wonderful for coloring and as perfect as the gorgeous and magnificent paintings of Michael Angelo or as beautiful as those of Raphael. In this labor of love Thomas revealed the possession of the highest artistic excellence. His personality dominated, and was made manifest in the production of an *ensemble* that was the delight of all who heard him, and the special wonder of the more skilled musicians. As Silvini in the *Civil Death*, or Booth in the *Fool's Revenge*, as Rachel as "Pauline," Eistori as "Elizabeth," or Bernhardt as "Adrienne Lecouvreur," so is Thomas in the interpretation of the masters. But, whereas these great artists are confined to the control and direction of their own powers, he has to make use of those of a hundred artists, every one of them essential to the volume, the delicacy, the intensity of passional emotion and feeling which accentuate the more daring flights of great musical composers. The artists of the dramatic stage merge themselves in their work, identify themselves with the character they assume, the situation, the era, and all the varying and succeeding stages of its life, but Thomas not only develops in himself complete and masterful knowledge of his composer, and reproduces it in its entirety in his mind, but guides a hundred hands and twice a hundred voices to make for thousands the beautiful pictures thus revealed to him in all their perfection. He invests the players with something of his own spirit, unifies their powers and the result is seen in the unfolding of the compositions of Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Mozart with such accuracy, such nicety in detail as challenges the warmest commendations of musicians and the enthusiasm of the people. Thomas's Orchestra gives Thomas's interpretation of Saint Saens, Neils Gade, Berlioz, Gounod, Svendsen and Brahms and others of the later composers who have succeeded in obtaining the ear of the critical public of the new as well as the old world. The tonal quality of every note is measured by him and he guides each instrumental division as so many separate individual actors on a great stage, now and then blending them in unison as the actors in a play blend at startling points, at the last holding them together for a culmination as overwhelming and grand as the approach to it has been subtly enticing and charming by seductive. This is the man who on Monday night next will lift his baton to guide chorus and orchestra in the interpretation of one of the most difficult of his programmes. This is the man who is journeying across the continent like a conqueror, whose name stands for the embodiment of all that is sublime and glorious in music. He comes to us the best interpreter of the genius that has left to the world the legacy of immortal conceptions, to leave in his turn with us a memory that will be an added incentive to progress in the most elevating and most refining of the arts.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Rules of the Reform Commission Approved and Formally Promulgated by the President.

The Changes from the Original Draft Unimportant in Their Character—The Dynamite Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In regard to all forms of the assassination movement in this country, in connection with the Irish question, it may be assumed with certainty that our government is both ready and anxious to express its detestation and official condemnation of every feature of the matter which can be made a subject of legal action. There is no element of the dynamite conspiracy which will be allowed to shield itself behind the absurd plea that it forms part of a political movement, and that the United States pretends to afford a refuge for all who are only charged with political crimes. It is believed that our authorities will arrest, on their own motion and without a suggestion from Great Britain, any specific case, any persons who may be discovered in preparing infernal machines for use abroad. It is said that the President regards it as a matter of good comity, as well as a matter intimately concerning the national welfare, that prompt steps be taken to show that a party of assassination is outlawed in this country, and that its members place themselves outside of all claims to any attention, except such as will most speedily secure their punishment. In case of requests from Great Britain for the extradition of any persons charged with being accessory to acts of assassination, it is certain that our authorities will not only not lay obstacles in the way of extradition, but that they will facilitate all measures for securing such assassins, only taking care that such evidence of guilt as is called for by our treaties is submitted in every case. The administration has full faith in the cordial support of all law-abiding citizens in every step it may take looking to the prompt suppression of every element of the assassination movement.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE REFORM RULES FORMALLY PROMULGATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 8—The Civil Service rules were this morning approved by the President substantially as printed on Friday last; the rules as approved are twenty-two in number. The clause pertaining to the rules containing the formal promulgation is recast in the form so that it begins "The President," and goes on to say that he hereby promulgates the rules.

Rules 1, 2, 3 and 4 are unchanged.

In rule 5, which provides for three classifications of service, the only change made is to call the first class the Departmental Service instead of the Classified Service at Washington, the reason given being that service at the capital is all departmental.

No change has been made in rule 6.

In regard to competitive examinations, the changes in the rule are to take orthography out of the fourth subdivision and put it in the first, and letter-writing out of the first subdivision and put it in the fourth. The reference to five per cent. of complete proficiency in examination is stricken out, and sixty-five left as the per cent. to be attained.

A trifling change has been made in rule 8 by adding two words, so that the rule now provides that no question during examination shall call for the expression of any political or religious opinion or affiliation, nor "if known"—these two words are added—"shall any discrimination be made by reason thereof." The words "if known" are believed to make the rule more potent and emphatic.

Rules 9 and 10 are not changed.

In rule 11 a slight modification is made, the fifth subdivision requiring applicant to state, among things to which he is required to make oath, his own moral character, is stricken out, as it was believed best to allow the commissioner to refer to the recommendations of the applicant upon application.

An addition requiring the applicant to state what he knows as to the employment of other members of his family in the public services was made to the rules during the work of revision.

In rule 15 the only change is one made at the suggestion of the customs officers. Instead of providing that no one shall be examined for a custom inspector who is under twenty-one years of age, it provides that none shall be examined, except for clerk or messenger, if under twenty-one years of age.

Rules 13, 14 and 15 are unchanged as submitted.

Rule 16 provided that when any officer shall make request for candidates to fill a vacancy or vacancies, the commission shall certify three names, to be taken in order from the register of those eligible, and the selection was to be made from the three so certified. As this rule provides that four instead of three names shall be certified, and a further charge is made which provides that these certified are to be highest on the list from the State for which the vacancy is to be filled, instead of the first on the list reported, the sixth subdivision limiting the power of the commission so that they shall certify the same person on the registry three times to the same officer on postal to custom service, and only twice to any department at Washington, remains the same as it was originally reported.

No changes have been made in rules 17 and 18

In rule 19 another clause is added to provide that heads of bureaus shall be excepted from examination under these rules. It also excepts all examinations for promotions until rules can be matured to regulate such examinations. The commissioners were of opinion that it was not time yet to promulgate these rules.

Rules 20, 21, and 22 remain as originally submitted.

MINOR MENTION.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Rear Admiral Edmund R. Calhoun has been placed on the retired list.

The Postoffice Department has ordered the establishment of a free mail delivery service at Ottumwa, May 1st.

Present indications are that the investigation of the affairs of the supervising architect's office will not begin in earnest before Monday, 21st instant.

Bliss began the seventh day of his address to the jury in the Star route trial this morning. At the conclusion of Bliss's argument, a discussion arose between counsel which continued up to the hour of adjournment.

Secretary Folger says no application has been made to him for the dismissal of Capt. E. O'Meagher Congdon, now employed in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, on the ground that his public utterances were disrespectful and offensive to the British government. The secretary added that he knew no reason why he should interfere in the matter.

Secretary Teller says there was nothing in the President's order of Saturday extending the boundaries of the Zuni Indian reservation in New Mexico that could save as foundation for the opinion said to be entertained by friends of Senator Logan that the order was intended as a blow at the latter, whom it was sought to reach through his son-in-law, Paymaster Tucker.

TOCCOA CITY, GA.—Dr. J. P. Newman says: "Brown's Iron Bitters are very popular and their use always results satisfactorily."

Fatal Railroad Accident.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—An engine, tender and six freight cars on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad went off a bridge near Lamoille, eleven miles from Lacrosse, Wis., and Engineer Furgeson was drowned. Malicious tampering with the switch is supposed to be the cause of the accident.

***"A FAIR outside is but a poor substitute for inward worth." Good health inwardly, of the bowels, liver and kidneys, is sure to secure a fair outside, the glow of health on the cheek and vigor in the frame. For this, use Kidney Wort and nothing else.

IRELAND'S WANTS.

Conflicting Statements as to the Real Condition of Affairs Existing in That Country.

Reports of United States Consuls—The Starving Point Not Yet Reached—Pauper Emigrants.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—As a result of the inquiries made at the State Department today it has been learned that the subject of Gov. Butler's recent letter to Secretary Folger, namely, pauper immigration from Ireland, has for some months been under consideration in that department. A number of reports relating thereto have been received, and among the most interesting is one from Consul-General Merritt, of London, giving the results of the investigation made at his request in March last by United States consuls in Ireland. The consuls generally agree that the distress prevailing at present is not exceptional in its character, and that the published accounts to the contrary are exaggerated. In the poorer agricultural districts the situation of the peasantry is miserable, and abject poverty is the rule; but as it is, it has been the same for years, and has become the normal condition of life. It may be safely assured that the much talked of "starvation point" has not been reached, however bad the situation may be, and that the local and government authorities have abundant means at hand to relieve the actual necessity. The prospects of the amelioration of the present condition in the immediate future are most discouraging. It is altogether unlikely that the government will shortly commence public works in order to give employment to the people, as the policy settled upon is relief either by the workhouse or by emigration. With great unanimity, the consuls agree that the present condition must act as a powerful stimulus to emigration, and many interesting facts are given in their reports to illustrate this branch of the investigation. As to the question whether the government, the guardians of the poor or the associations are engaged in sending paupers to the United States, some diversity of opinion exists, which may be accounted for by the difference of localities from which the consuls write.

Consul Barrows, of Dublin, says no such practice is in operation in his district.

Consul Wood, of Belfast, writes: "I know of no organized effort for any large deportation of sufferers or paupers to the United States. No doubt many will find their way there by the aid of friends, and often as a measure by charitable funds. It is to be feared that most of such emigrants are without means, and, what is worse, without skill in trades or other occupations, and with so little money as to afford no promise of any respectable support on their arrival in America."

Consul Livermore, of Londonderry, understands that government agents, with no great success, however, endeavor to induce the poor and lazy to emigrate. In some localities guardians of the poor are desirous to emigrate those who are likely to be in a state of chronic poverty at home, and save rates from their possible support.

Gen. Merritt refers to the subject of Americans aid to Ireland as follows: "As to relieving Irish distress by contributions of money from the United States, which have always been so liberal, the charges have been so frequent in the past that much of the money has been used for other purposes that I suggest that in the future the utmost care be taken in choosing channels through which charity is to be administered."

Upon the question of the reported distress in western and southern Ireland John J. Piatt, United States consul at Cork, writes as follows: "I met several days ago a prominent gentleman of this place, a very intelligent as well as genial and kind-hearted man, whose opportunities of knowing western and southern Ireland for some years past should have benefited, and in the course of a brief conversation I had added the remark that there was a great deal of distress in the coast region of Ireland. 'Not a bit of it; don't you believe it,' was his quiet, emphatic answer, and then he told me of his experience in attending the distribution of certain supplies made in the distressed in 1880. At points where want was reported to be the greatest, the officers could not, unless at extravagant prices, be said, employ help, even to unload cargoes of supplies, and in some cases, therefore, naval crews had to perform the work themselves. The officers would meet, he told me, with expressions of contempt at the idea of sending people 'such stuff' as Indian cornmeal, which I have learned is considered food fit only for pigs. Again he it even been told that the mission of the Constellation to these shores three years ago was an enterprise of doubtful success as a charity, that the American potatoes went begging, so to speak, for somebody to eat them, were not thought so good as Irish potatoes (nothing American, I am afraid, is thought so good here as that which is Irish), and that some of them were returned to Queenstown and exported to the United States. Such has been the story current here and reported to me by high authorities just quoted. The visit of the Constellation was, however, a boon in some respects. If it did not relieve the poor, starving Irish, there were costly dinners and balls up and down the country. The gentleman quoted above seemed to think the people of the United States, in view of the terrible Ohio Valley floods, should not be called upon to minister to fictitious distress in Ireland. I have written the foregoing paragraph to suggest a doubt of the picture of Irish distress being as bad as it is painted in several quarters, but I feel confident there is enough dire poverty and need in the western and southern coast region to excite the sympathies and insure a helping hand from those charitably disposed everywhere."

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Important Meeting of Business Men of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Committees of the different commercial bodies of the city listened to-day to remarks made by Geo. L. Wright, of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, on the importance of united action by the commercial bodies of the Mississippi Valley for the improvement of the Mississippi river. Committees of the leading bodies of the city resolved to consolidate the different committees into one organization under the name of the River Improvement Committee of New Orleans and elected the following officers: President, Duncan F. Kenner; secretary, Wm. W. Smallwood; treasurer, B. D. Woods.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Galveston, May 8.—This is now the second cotton port of this country. Receipts this season, 800,000 bales.

New Orleans, May 8.—The mother of the Most Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., archbishop of Baltimore, died this morning.

Minneapolis, May 8.—Dr. Heinault, a prominent physician of Medina, this county, while hunting this morning, caught the hammer of his gun on the brush and shot himself in the neck. He died instantly.

Cincinnati, May 8.—A verdict for $18,000 damages for a breach of contract in furnishing machinery was rendered by the jury in the United States Court to-day, in favor of the American Pressed Tanbark Company, against the McGowan Pump Company.

Atlanta, Ga., May 8.—A special car went to Monroe to-day with a number of prominent citizens and members of the Legislature, and returned with the governor-elect (McDaniel), who was enthusiastically received. The Legislature meets to morrow to open the returns.

Milwaukee, May 8.—Mayor Stowell, who has just issued orders to close the saloons at midnight, and that policemen shall not drink liquor while on duty, to-day received a threatening letter, in which it was declared that the saloon-keepers had decided to kill him if he enforced the orders.

Troy, N. Y., May 8.—A Plattsburg firm have closed a contract for the labor of 450 convicts in the Clinton prison for five years at thirty-five cents a day. They will be employed in manufacturing clothing for the wholesale trade. One hundred tailors will be transferred from other prisons to Clinton. Three hundred sewing-machines will be used.

New York, May 8.—The New York Court of Appeals to-day granted motions recently made on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to advance on calendar appeals taken by the company from the general term of the Superior Court in Hatch and Williams litigations. Appeals will now be heard in the first week in June, thus saving at least a year's delay in their being reached.

Boston, May 8.—The House this forenoon suspended the rules passed, and sent at once to the Senate all charities appropriation bills before action upon them, including nineteen bills for Tewksbury, Concord prison, Monson, Sherburne, Bridgewater and Lancaster. All other charities appropriation bills were acted upon favorably. Democrats withdrew opposition and will rely on the governor to veto the bills.

WINE AND WOMEN

The Cause of Paymaster Wasson's Downfall—Arkansas Editors.

Special to the Appeal.]

SAN ANTONIO, May 8.—Major J. R. Wasson, United States paymaster at the military department here, who reported that he was robbed on the Southern Pacific of $15,000 which he was taking to Fort Davis, returned here last night, and as he was found deficient of over $5000 in his accounts he was placed under guard this afternoon. He has since confessed that he was not robbed as he alleged, and has given a clew to where part of the money can be found in Galveston, Tex. A court-martial has been ordered. Women and wine are the causes of the trouble.

The Arkansas editorial excursion are here taking in the sights. They leave for Mexico to-night.

LANDLORDS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Hotel Keepers' National Association.

BOSTON, May 8.—The annual session of the Hotel Keepers' National Association commenced here to day with a large number of members in attendance.

C. B. Galloway, of Memphis, was elected president, and W. D. Garrison, of New York, first vice-president. Vice-presidents were elected from every State. F. W. Rice was elected secretary and treasurer. To-night the hotel men entertained at the Hotel Brunswick. Mayor Palmer presided and welcomed the guests. To-morrow there will be an excursion about the harbor.

F. W. Rice declining the office of secretary and treasurer, Wm. C. Snow was chosen.

STORMS AND CYCLONES

Reported in the Northwest and at New York and Vicinity.

OMAHA, NEB., May 8.—A cyclone is reported in the vicinity of North Plate. The telegraph lines are prostrated. No particulars.

Storm at Omaha.

OMAHA, NEB., May 8.—A heavy storm at an early hour this morning burnt the tower of the Telephone Exchange, and did damage by water to public and private property to the estimated amount of $15,000.

Heavy Rain and Wind Storms at New York.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A short and heavy thunder-storm passed over the city this afternoon. The streets were deluged with rain, signs demolished and telegraph wires damaged.

At Paterson, N. J., great damage was done. Several mills were partially unroofed, the unfinished spire of St. John's Catholic church was demolished, lumber piles scattered, trees uprooted, the telephone system demoralized and several persons slightly injured. The panic in the locomotive shops and clatter of tin from an overturned peddler's wagon caused two teams to run away, and one horse of each was killed by being impaled by shafts in a collision. The driver of one of the teams, John Farnsburg, was badly hurt. Coal sheds were blown into Morris canal, impeding navigation.

At Trenton the main tent of Forepaugh's circus was blown over and the canvas torn into shreds. The seats were thrown over and all aerial apparatus destroyed. Fortunately the people at the afternoon performance had left the tent, or many lives would have been lost. One of the circus employes was injured. The ring performance in the evening was abandoned. Much damage was done at Williamsport, Pa. A number of houses were struck by lightning, and trees and fences were blown down. The woolen mill, belonging to Sauder & Co., had the roof blown off and the stock damaged.

SPORTING NEWS.

Louisville Trotting Association.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—The first day of the Fair Association trotting races; fine weather and a good track; attendance, 2000.

First Race.—2:19 class; five entries; best three in five: Joe Bunker won; J. E. Thomas, second; Duck Wright, third; Troubadour, fourth, distanced; Alexander, fifth. Time—2:22, 2:21¼, 2:22¼, 2:23.

Second Race.—2:50 class, best three in five: Sotham won; Maud R., second; Grand Duke, third; Little Miss, fourth; favorites distanced. Time in each heat—2:29½.

The New York Bench Show.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The seventh annual New York bench show for dogs opened today. The entries numbered over 1100. The first prize for the champion mastiff was awarded to W. Graham's, Belfast, Ireland. The first prize for champion pointer dogs, over fifty-five pounds, was awarded to "King Bow," entered by the Detroit Kennel Club; the first prize for champion pointer bitches, over fifty pounds, was awarded to "Water Lily," owned by Christopher Moller, New York; the first prize for pointer dogs, over fifty-five pounds, was awarded to "Perth," owned by E. C. LaMontagne, New York.

The Grand Trotting Circuit.

ROCHESTER, May 8.—A meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit took place in the rooms of the Rochester Driving Park Association. The following gentlemen were present: William Edwards and Wm B. Fealy, Cleveland; C. J. Hamlin and H. A. Morris, Buffalo; W. Archer and A. Collins, Rochester; M. S. Thompson, Utica; A. Vanderburg, Poughkeepsie; Burdette Loomis, Hartford, and H. B. Winship and S. S. Atwell, Providence. The Narragansett Association, of Providence, was made a member of the Grand Trotting Circuit. The following are dates assigned the several associations: Pittsburg, July 24th to 28th inclusive; Cleveland, July 31st to August 3d inclusive; Buffalo, August 7th to 10th inclusive; Rochester, August 14th to 18th inclusive; Utica, August 21st to 24th; Poughkeepsie, August 28th to 31st; Hartford, September 4th to 7th; Providence, September 11th to 14th.

Racing in England.

LONDON, May 8.—The Newmarket second spring meeting began to-day. The race for the Burwell Stakes, for three-year-olds, was won by J. R. Keene's Bluegrass, Alexander's Wild Arab second and Lord Rosebery's Bungown third. There were five starters Bluegrass made the running from the start. There were three quarters of a length between Wild Arab and Louise Victoria, a colt. Keene's four-year-old colt Golden Gate, has been scratched for the Manchester Cup.

Baseball.

TOLEDO, May 8.—Bay City, 9; Toledo, 7.

BUFFALO, May 8.—Buffalos, 6; Clevelands, 2.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—Metropolitans, 10; Allegheny, 7.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Cincinnatis, 3; Louisville, 4.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., May 8.—Grand Rapids, 6; Saginaws, 2.

"WHY, what are you putting that on my foot for," asked a man with a heavy cold. "Why, to draw the cold out of your head," answered the considerate nurse. "The deuce you say, I would rather have it stay where it is than be drawn the whole length of my body. At any rate there is a more pleasant method than that, go and get me a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

The Halifax Scare.

HALIFAX, May 8.—Owing to a startling letter of warning from Sir John McDonald, a number of special policemen were sworn in for service about the government house, provincial building and other points, last night. Provincial and coast office buildings were watched by two policemen of the city force detailed for that duty, besides the regular night watchmen.

EXTRADITION.

Much Gossip Afloat, but Nothing Definite Known as to the Status of the Cases of

Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan—Interview with a State Department Official on the Subject.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat's* Washington correspondent telegraphs his paper as follows: While there is much gossip afloat relative to the Irish extradition cases, there is no tangible evidence from the State Department or from the British Legation as to the actual status of the cases of Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan. The very air of mystery which seems to pervade these sacred official places does a great deal toward inflaming the Irish imagination. No story is too wild to gain believers, and every fresh telegram from London or Dublin seems to set more extravagant tales afloat. More ridiculous gossip could scarcely be invented than has been circulated here during the past week with reference to the probable international complications between this country and England. This springs, in most part, from citizens of Irish descent or from the Irish-born, whose hatred of the English government is only equaled by their respect for the English authority. The State Department officials, after having denied everything in detail and in toto, have shut up like clams at low tide, with real or affected disgust at public incredulity. One of these officials, who is in a position to know what is going on in the matter of our diplomatic relations, said today that a perfect panic seemed to have seized upon the Irish-American public in this affair. The department had been besieged and cajoled, and threatened in the matter of the extradition cases before it had received any official hint that an extradition case was likely to arise. What the department might or might not do would be ridiculous to state on a hypothetical case, and when the case come before it there would be obvious reasons for not prematurely disclosing the probable course of the government. The State Department would most assuredly not advertise its conferences and action from day to day by interviews with newspaper correspondents. There was one thing the public might be assured of, and that was, this administration is an American administration, and might be confidently relied on to see that justice was done to American citizens, whether native or foreign born, and to preserve the sacred right of asylum. It would not deliver innocent men to the hangman, nor be swift to execute the mandates of English courts. There was no ground for alarm, according to this State Department authority; there was no reason for apprehension on the part of anybody but the guilty or the friends of the guilty. That the matter of extradition had been discussed both at the department and in the Cabinet he would neither affirm nor deny. In one point alone he was positive, and that was that the United States would in these cases observe both the letter and the spirit of the extradition treaty.

"If you want to know just what this government will do," said the official, "read the law—read the treaty. If you want to say anything about it, say the United States will do toward England exactly as we would expect England to do toward us under the same circumstances. This neither means that we will surrender political offenders nor that we will protect murderers and assassins." As for any more information relative to the steps already taken, he added, sarcastically, "Read the Dublin dispatches. They appear to be reliable."

There is now, apparently, no question as to the fact that correspondence on the subject between the British government and this has recently occurred, and that the good offices of this government were tendered in something like the above terms. This, undoubtedly furnished grounds for foreign dispatches to the effect that the State Department at Washington had "made overtures," etc. As to the results of the application of the indicted parties, should application be made for extradition, it must depend wholly upon the evidence adduced by the English authorities, of the character of which evidence the American public will have the same opportunity of judging as the State Department. It will be a question of some time, however, before it comes to that. In the meantime there is more rot being talked on the streets here than has been heard for a long time. Irish blatherskites, like Edward O'M. Condon, are haunting Newspaper Row, and firing the Irish heart to the topmost of their ability.

What Shall be Regarded as a Political Offense.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The extradition treaty between the United States and Belgium, proclaimed last November, contains an explicit statement in regard to what shall not be regarded as a political offense. This treaty expressly declares that its provisions "shall not be applicable to persons guilty of any political crime or offense, or of one connected with such a crime or offense." This, however, is followed by the following declaration: "An attempt against the life of the head of a foreign government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises either the act of murder or assassination, or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offense, or an act connected with such an offense." This is the first treaty between the United States and a foreign nation, which expressly provides that the assassination or attempted assassination of the head of the government is not to be treated as a mere political offense, which is not extraditable, but as a crime, which is extraditable. It is to be noticed that the provision applies only to attempts against the life of the head of the government, or any member of his family. It leaves still open the question whether an attempt to assassinate a subordinate officer of the government is an extraditable crime, or a mere political crime.

Pittsburg Coal Miners.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—This afternoon Secretary Flannery, of the Coal Miners Association, filed a petition in the prothonotary's office for the appointment of a trades tribunal under the Wallace act, to settle differences between the railroad operators and miners.

SEVEN BAD DAYS.

What Used up Tom Farmer's Time and Money—He Adopts a Wiser Method.

"Why, Farmer, old boy, you look like your own ghost revisiting the glimpses of the moon. Where have you been for the past week, and what's the matter with you?"

Tom Farmer was a book-keeper in a large New York publishing house, and is yet, for Tom is a bona fide character, with a postoffice address and a name in the city directory. He is a hard-working fellow, drinks a little, and is occasionally careless in his habits.

"I've been at home, that's where I've been," remarked Tom, wearily, dropping into his old seat, "under the doctor's hands, and between the doctor and the dyspepsia, a mighty tough time I've had of it."

"Seems to me," said correspondent James Quinn, shuffling the morning's mail like a pack of whist cards, "that you might be able to find something to straighten out that stomach of yours. It uses up more of your time and money than half a dozen sound stomachs would if you had to feed 'em all, with meat at panic prices."

"Heaven knows I wish I could fix it up all right," sighed Tom, despondently, "for dyspepsia is just hades on earth, and no mistake."

There sat poor Tom, with pale, thin, haggard face, no appetite, nauseated stomach, ambitionless, hopeless, and yet with the awful necessity upon him of earning the daily bread which, after he had earned it, his disease forbade him to enjoy."

"Tom," said the gray-haired head of his department, "take a word of advice from a man that's been there. Leave off stimulants and quack stuff, and pay twenty-five cents for one of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS, put it on your stomach, take care of yourself, and you'll be a well man yet. I've tried it, and know."

This was a year ago. Tom tried it and hasn't lost a day in the last six months.

The genuine have "CAPCINE" cut in the middle. Don't suffer yourself to be swindled.

Seabury & Johnson, New York.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of F. R. Athy, deceased, this is to notify all persons having accounts and demands against said estate to present the same to me. Persons owing said estate will please come forward and settle. SCHUYLER R. ATHY, Administrator.

tue

MOZART MUSIC FESTIVAL!

EXPOSITION HALL---THREE CONCERTS.

Monday, May 14th, Tuesday Afternoon and Evening, May 15th.

MOZART SOCIETY'S GRAND CHORUS 150 SINGERS

ASSISTED BY

THEODORE THOMAS'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRA

70 Performers, Five Distinguished Oratorio Soloists, and Mme. Rive-King, the Celebrated Pianiste.

RULES FOR SALE of TICKETS

Season (3 Transferable Tickets) Reserved Seats, embracing Three Performances, $5 each.

On Tuesday, May 1st, the sale of Season Tickets and the selection of Reserved Seats, without premium, will be opened in the ordinary way, and this sale will continue until and including Saturday, May 5th, after which no more season tickets can be purchased.

The sale of Reserved Seats for Single Performances will begin Monday, May 7th, and will continue up to the Festival.

Persons residing at a distance from Memphis can obtain tickets and have seats reserved by addressing G. V. RAMBAUT, President Mozart Society, and inclosing necessary funds.

Single Reserved Seats, $2. General Admission, $1.

By order of the Board.

JOHN JOHNSON, Ch'm Auxiliary Committee.

W. W. SCHOOLFIELD, Chairman,
I. N. SNOWDEN,
P. McINTYRE,
} Ticket Committee.

VERY LOW EXCURSION RATES BOTH BY RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS

DIED.

JOHNSON—Tuesday, May 8, 1883, T. J. JOHNSON, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

Funeral this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 44 Jones avenue. Friends are invited to attend.

K. OF H. FUNERAL NOTICE.

DIAMOND LODGE No. 583, K. OF H.—The members of this lodge are requested to meet at their hall, Odd-Fellows Building, this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock prompt, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, T. J. JOHNSON.

Brethren from city lodges fraternally invited.

By order MARTIN COHEN, Dictator.
NATHAN BACH, Reporter.

ANGERONA LODGE, No. 168, F. and A. A.M.—Will meet in special communication this (WEDNESDAY) night, May 9th, at 8 o'clock, for work in the F. C. degree. Visiting Brothers, including F. C.'s, fraternally invited.

By order T. J. GRAHAM, W.M.
Attest: D. C. TRADER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE

BANK of COMMERCE

MEMPHIS, TENN., MAY 7, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	$271,482 78	
Sight exchange	335,922 91	
		607,415 69
Loans and discounts		489,871 82
Banking house and fixtures	$50,000 00	
Other real estate	7,152 50	
		57,152 50
Total		$1,154,440 01

LIABILITIES.

Individual deposits	$ 969,022 37	
Capital stock	200,000 00	
Front and loss—net	45,416 64	
Total		$1,154,440 01

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
J. A. OMBRO, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

S. H. Dunscomb, J. T. Ferguson, Thos. H. Allen, H. Wetter, S. Mansfield, E. Shaw, R. L. Cochran, J. A. Taylor, M. Gavin, John Overton, Jr., R. R. Snowden, W. B. Mallory, O. H. P. Piper, R. Bayliss, F. M. Nelson, W. F. Taylor.

E. A. BENSON,

—THE—

Old Music Dealer

Has Returned and Opened Up at

224 MAIN STREET,

Opposite the Worsham House,

His NEW MUSIC STORE, where will be found a large assortment of

Pianos and Organs

And the Largest Stock of

SHEET MUSIC

And Musical Merchandise ever brought to this city. Best Italian Violin and Guitar Strings. Country Merchants will please send in their orders as usual in times past.

E. A. Benson's Music Palace,
224 Main St., Opp. Worsham House.

Probate Court Sale of Real Estate.

No. 473 R.D.—In the Probate Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—James W. Mitchell et al vs. Frederick A. Mitchell et al.

BY virtue of a decree for sale entered in this cause, on May 8, 1883, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the courthouse door, on Main street, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, June 2, 1883,

within legal hours, the following described real estate, to-wit: One lot lying and being in the Taxing District, city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn.: Beginning at the southwest intersection of Second and Overton streets, in the city of Memphis; thence south with the west line of Second street 74 feet; thence west 74 feet and fourteen inches; thence north 74 feet to the south line of Overton street; thence east to the beginning—the same being known as part of lot 236 on the plan of the city of Memphis.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; the balance in twelve months; purchaser to execute note bearing interest, and a lien will be retained to secure deferred payments. This May 8, 1883.

H. B. CULLEN, Clerk.
By LOUIS KRUTMANN, D. C.
Greer & Adams and James Phelan, sols. sat

J. J. VIENNA. J. A. HARTMANN.

A. J. VIENNA & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Guns, Rifles, Ammunition

AND FISHING TACKLE,

No. 345 Main Street, Memphis

THE largest and best assortment in the city. The Trade supplied at lowest prices.

CORTIVALIS,

The Only Perfect Cure for the Opium Habit Known.

CORTIVALIS is a sure, speedy and painless cure for the opium or morphine habit, containing no opium in any form. It is the greatest nerve tonic in existence, furnishing a large supply of brain and nerve food. It has been used with great satisfaction in many nervous disorders; such as sleeplessness, nervous depression, sick headache, lost manhood, irregularities of females and all troubles arising from the nervous system. A few bottles will cure anyone addicted to the morphine or opium habit. It has been used with much success in the treatment of inebriates.

SEND FOR OPIUM CIRCULAR.

Manufactured by
ERWIN, GAYDEN & VOUGHT,
Winona, Miss.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of John Fleming (colored), deceased, this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against the same are called on to file them with the undersigned, authenticated as required by law, or they will be forever barred April 9, 1883. J. M. CREWS, Adm'r, etc.,
tue Withe Depot, Shelby county, Tenn.

"FOR TABLE USE,"

The Natural Mineral,

KAISER WATER!

From Birresborn on the Rhine.

RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUT