MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : : : MAY 11, 1883.

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

Occasionally we see utterances in the Democratic newspapers calculated to perpetuate the strifes engendered in the Democratic party on the State debt question. Nothing is to be gained by a continued war on the supporters of Fussell in the last canvass. The 60,000 Democrats led by Wilson and Savage in the canvass of 1880, and whose disaffection was disastrous to the Democratic party, and foisted upon the taxpaying people an objectionable Republican, have been forgiven, and the same charity should be extended to the erring Democrats whose estrangement did no damage to the party or to the great public interests. The bolters of 1880 were conspicuous leaders in the last election. They are now high priests ministering at the Democratic altar, and no good purpose will be subserved by taunting the bolters of 1882. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. If a big bolt which brings defeat is pardonable, a little harmless bolt should be more so. In both contests the best Democrats of the State allied themselves with the bolters, and now that the State debt is finally settled, the Democracy of Tennessee should bury out of sight forever past feuds. In the next canvass for the presidency, only one year from now, the National Democracy will unite in a supreme effort for victory. In that grand contest the Democracy of Tennessee must present a solid front, and strike terror to the enemy, and, by its unanimity, strengthen the arms of National Democrats in every section of the Union. There should certainly be no division among Tennessee Democrats on account of the distribution of the few offices at the disposal of the chief executive of the State. This is always a thankless task. Mr. Jefferson said that he had learned by sad experience that where there were a dozen applicants for office, in choosing between them, he made eleven enemies and one ingrate. The presumption is that a man unanimously selected as the candidate for governor by 1400 delegates, will, when elected, act from conscientious motives in the bestowal of the State patronage with which he is invested. It is impossible to satisfy all factions, and if a party is to be rent asunder because of the distribution of patronage, party organization is an utter impossibility. But while we thus urge upon every Democrat the duty of forgetting every former difference of opinion in respect to the policy of the party and directing their efforts toward securing that unity of action which can alone bring success in future political contests, we, at the same time, protest against injustice being done to any member or part of the Democratic party. It has been intimated by some papers throughout the State, and directly charged in others, that the recommendation of Edward Shaw by a large number of the representative Democrats of Memphis and the surrounding country, including the Executive Committee of the county and the members of the Legislature, for official position under the present State government was the outgrowth of an improper bargain and agreement made with Mr. Shaw by which his political influence was secured in behalf of the Democratic ticket in the late election. This statement we can pronounce untrue, not only to the extent of our personal knowledge but upon the assurance of gentlemen more conversant with the details of the canvass than we are and in whose veracity and integrity perfect confidence can be reposed. The only agreement made by the Democratic party of Shelby county through its Executive Committee or otherwise was such one as was made with the colored people as a whole, that is, if they saw proper to cast their political fortunes with the Democrats in the then pending or in any future contest they would be kindly received and accorded such party recognition as their number and services would entitle them to. This was all the bargain or agreement that was ever made, and it is just such one as the Democrats and white people of the South have been tendering to the colored people ever since the war, and urged them to accept it. When the Democratic Convention met last summer at the Exposition building to nominate candidates for the Legislature, a convention of Low-Tax Republicans, composed very largely of colored men, met the same day in a different part of the building, and afterward the two conventions came together and as a result two colored men were put on the Democratic ticket as candidates for the Legislature. These two colored men were beaten, much to the regret of their Democratic friends, and greatly to the delight of those of their race who did not approve of the course they had taken. Many good Democrats in Shelby county thought this defeat unfortunate and well calculated to beget distrust in the minds of their colored allies of the good faith of the party toward them, and to postpone that political alliance between the white and colored people of the South so essential to the well being of both. Those who entertained this view thought it wise to counteract as far as possible these apprehended evil results, and that it was due to the colored people to make some amend for the humiliation which they naturally felt at the defeat of the only two of their race who were candidates on the Democratic ticket. Accordingly they conferred with the colored men who had acted with the Democratic party and supported its ticket as to their feeling and wishes in the matter, and they requested for some one of their number the appointment of coal-oil inspector for the city of Memphis, that office then being held by a colored man appointed by Gov. Hawkins; and with entire unanimity they selected Shaw as the one they desired appointed. Under these circumstances Mr. Shaw was recommended as we have stated—and not in pursuance of any previous agreement. We have had enough of inter-party strife in Tennessee, and there should be no divisions in the future about repudiating bolters, State-credit bolters, or the distribution of a few paltry offices. No incompetent or dishonest man has been appointed to office. On the contrary, the best men have been selected, and the State debt being permanently settled, the Democrats of Tennessee should cast the past behind them and unite as common brothers in a common cause.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEES.

The attacks that are from time to time made upon the plans for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and the failure of Congress at its last session to make an appropriation for continuing the work, have aroused the attention of the cities interested in that work to the necessity of united action. It will plainly be a losing policy to permit the enemies of improvement to carry on their attacks without resistance; therefore, St. Louis and New Orleans and the Cotton Exchange and the Board of Trade of Memphis have organized committees whose special duty it is to withstand those attacks, and other cities in the Mississippi Valley who have not yet done the same are urgently appealed to to do so. It is rare for the enemies of river improvement to put themselves on the broad ground of direct opposition. They generally assume the mask of favoring Capt. Cowdon's exploded "outlet" plan, but were that plan to be substituted for the one now carrying out, the opposition would remain the same, because the real movement is antagonism to any plan by which the navigation of the Mississippi river can be perfected. Some effort was made in the last session but one of Congress to have the Mississippi improvement separated from the general river and harbor bill, and what occurred at the last session showed how desirable it is that there should be such a separation. The country generally understands the importance of rendering the great water highway of the continent an avenue of commerce, a grand instrument of extending the trade of the country, but while appropriations for it are combined with other projects in the river and harbor bill, the supporters of worthless schemes that find a place upon that bill use the Mississippi river appropriation as a means of furthering their petty objects. They plead that the river and harbor bill must be voted for as a whole, or the Mississippi improvements will be suspended. The committees at the various river cities having this subject in hand cannot pay too much attention to the object of prevailing upon Congress to place the Mississippi improvements upon an independent basis, outside of the river and harbor bill. On such a basis the senators and representatives from the Mississippi Valley could give their undivided support to that object unshackled by the unworthy schemes and log-rolling policy too commonly connected with the river and harbor bill.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The removal of Miss Annie Jones, the excellent postmistress at Greenwood, Leflore county, Miss., to make room for C. C. Nye, a stalwart Republican. Is this civil service reform, or what?

The Democratic Executive Committee of Lauderdale county, Miss., have called a convention for the 9th of June. It has also advised against a nomination for district attorney on the 9th.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke recently thanked God that he was not a politician. This was in answer to Senator Hawley who had just thanked God the other way. Both ought to be satisfied.

Among the Congressmen are scrambling for safe place that didn't pay Exam salary enough to live upon. As they are out of a job they will try to worry through on $6000 a year until something better turns up.

The Birmingham *Age* says Alabama will casy four of her eight votes for Sam Randall for Speaker of the next Congress, and further declares that Randall's election means success in 1884, Carlisle's election certain defeat.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed a constitutional amendment providing for biennial instead of annual sessions. Before it can become a law it must be passed by the next Legislature by two-thirds vote, and then be ratified by the people.

Ex-Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, at a recent mass meeting in that State, took strong grounds against the prohibitory amendment. The liquor question, unless speedily eliminated from Iowa politics, threatens to demoralize the Republican organization.

The last act in the Freedman's Bureau performance is about to take place. It is an old story how the freedmen were swindled out of their money by the plunderers who wept over their misfortunes. Now the distribution of the final dividend, fallen far short of the amount stolen, is to be made.

The editor of the Chattanooga *Times*, who has been investigating the subject, states that under "prohibition," in Maine crime increased, from 1850 to 1880, 207 per cent, while the population increased less than twelve per cent, and that more arrests are made for drunkenness in the cities of Maine in proportion to the population than any other cities of the country.

The Macon (Miss.) *Beacon* pronounces Gen. Lowry a model governor. Mississippi never had a better one. He assumed no extra dignity when seated in the gubernatorial chair, and is polite and courteous to every body. The humblest and lowly can approach him with ease and confidence. He is devoted to his people and State, has confidence in our resources, and strives to develop them to the utmost.

The Vicksburg *Herald* thinks it will be very hard to convince well-informed Democrats that Mr. Tilden is not responsible for Gen. Hancock's letter. If he is responsible, it is quite certain that Mr. Tilden could have carried New York for Hancock if he had done his duty to the Democratic party. If he had labored for Hancock as Conkling and Grant and Blaine did for Garfield there is not a shadow of doubt that Hancock would have been elected.

Judge William Price, chairman of the Democratic Judicial Executive Committee of the Sixth District of Mississippi, calls a meeting of said committee to be held at Macon, on June 4, 1883, "for the purpose of looking to the reorganization of the party, the designation of the place and time of holding a convention for the nomination of a candidate for district-attorney, and further, to elect a new chairman in lieu of the present chairman, who proposes in consequence of his candidacy for said position to tender his resignation as chairman of said committee."

High license is making headway in Iowa. Des Moines, the capital of the State, has fixed $1000 as the price of a license, while Burlington has refused to reduce the saloon license from $400 to $200. Several places have raised the rate from $100 to $500, and in Clinton twenty-three saloon-keepers refused to pay the high tax just imposed, and their establishments have been closed. The set-back in regard to prohibition, for which the Supreme Court is held responsible in its decision against the validity of the constitutional amendment, has given the high-license advocates fresh encouragement.

In New York Sunday a few men and women held the thirtieth annual conference of the American Labor Reform League. The resolutions adopted declare that as labor is the source of all wealth, accumulation by interest or otherwise is robbery; that "pay no rent" is the banner duty, not only in Ireland, but in New York and all over the world; that the Czar, queens, presidents and land, railway and bank monopolists are special exponents of vast confederacies of organized robbers, who may expect to be taken off by dynamite, daggers, or whatever other means retributive justice demands to establish comm n right.

The Brooklyn *Times* grows severe. It suggests that there is one other nonmercenary patriot in the country whose example Mr. Conkling might study with profit. We refer to Mr. George Francis Train, who some years ago concluded that he was too wise for this generation, and put a padlock on his mouth. Let Mr. Conkling follow and do likewise. There is another bench in Madison Square besides the one that Mr. Train habitually occupies, and Mr. Conkling should buy a dime's worth of peanuts and hasten to take possession of it. Roscoe and George would make good companions in that quiet retreat in the center of a great mart, and over their peanuts they might while away the closing hours of life in lamenting the perversity of this wicked and ungodly generation.

The Washington *Critic* publishes an interview with the Hon. S. S. Cox, in which he denies the report that he is not in earnest in his candidacy for the Speakership. Mr. Cox said: "I am in earnest. I am making the race to win. I am not making the race just to get on an important committee. I am not making the race in the interest of any other candidate; nor am I making the contest in the interest of any section or set of men. I am not contending for the Speakership in the interest of monopoly. I am opposed to all monopolies and monopolies, of whatever kind, that exist. I am opposed to a high protective tariff, as well as to all rings, cliques and corruptions in high or low places. You can say I am in the race until I am either elected or defeated."

Senator Beck was considerably annoyed while in Washington last week by the solicitations of bootblacks. The boys seemed to have formed a combination for the purpose of worrying him, and it was a cold day when he didn't have three or four of them yelling "Shine 'em up, boss!" at his heels. "They beat the deck," he exclaimed one day to a friend, "And they remind me of a talk I had with Proctor Knott. One day we were walking down the avenue, and I was bothered in the same fashion that I am now. Proctor said: 'Beck, I divide this city into two classes—one class I like; the other I detest.' 'Who are they?' I asked. 'Well,' said he, 'one class is the bootblacks; they persist in reminding me of my inferiority by wanting to black my boots at every street corner. I hate 'em. Why can't they let a fellow go on thinking he looks well? The other class is the newspaper men. They talk of one's mental superiority and make you feel good generally, if you treat 'em right. I like newspaper men.'"

Ottumwa, Ia.—Dr. J. N. Armstrong says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family, and recommend its use to others."

Catholic Knights of America.

St. Louis, May 10.—The third day's session of the fourth biennial convention of the Catholic Knights of America lasted until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The convention was occupied in receiving reports of the various committees, which were discussed at length. The Finance Committee's report showed claims on the widows and orphans benefit fund paid were $350,043 20. It was recommended that an alteration be made in the manner of keeping the secretary and treasurer's accounts. A balance of $2000 is due the Supreme Council by branch councils, and it was recommended that in future supplies be furnished for cash. Adjourned till to-morrow.

***"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.

A RIVER OF FLAME.

The Works of the Standard Oil Company, at Communipaw, N. J., Struck by Lightning,

Set On Fire, and Totally Consumed—Loss Estimated at Over $1,500,000—Six Firemen Killed.

Jersey City, May 10.—The works of the Standard Oil Company at Communipaw, the most extensive in the country, were on fire at 11 o'clock this morning, and about one-half the property is now destroyed. The fire started during a severe storm this morning. One of the large tanks near the shore was struck and exploded by lightning. The burning oil poured out like an angry river and flowed down the avenues between the rows of enormous tanks toward the river. In a short time the flames communicated with three huge tanks, and they exploded simultaneously with great force. Fragments of iron were hurled a distance of half a mile, and the burning oil was scattered in all directions. The entire fire department has been summoned, but their services are almost useless, as the burning streams of oil poured through the yard firing tank after tank on the east side, and licking up the buildings. The storehouse, a solid structure where barreled oil was kept, was attacked by the flames and succumbed. The engine-house went next, and the oil and water-pump houses, sunken tanks and machine shop quickly followed, and the whole easterly side of the works is a seething mass of flame. Despite the tremendous heat and blinding smoke the firemen are working valiantly in the hope of checking the progress of the flames, but it appears at this hour that the vast works will be destroyed, and it is feared that the flames will reach out and consume property in the neighborhood. People are deserting their homes and moving out what is valuable of their effects. It is estimated that there were 500,000 gallons of oil in the tanks. The loss of the property already laid in ashes will reach $1,000,000. The shaft of lightning, of unequaled brilliancy and brightness, that struck the first tank, was seen by the fireman of engine No. 10, in Halliday street, Jersey City, a mile away, and the engine at once started for the scene. It was soon discovered to be useless work to play upon the flames, and all efforts were directed to prevent them from spreading. This was partially successful until near 5 o'clock, when tank No. 7 exploded with a terrific report, and the blazing oil spread with lightning rapidity. Chief Ferrier and a number of men were within ten yards of this tank when it exploded, and were saved by a miracle. Dropping the hose, which was soon burned to ashes, they fled for their lives. When they mustered together at a safe distance, six of their number were found to be missing. The smoke was so dense that it was impossible to tell which way one was going, and it is thought that the unfortunate men went down to the river and were lost. Their names are, John Herbert, superintendent; Joseph Jenkins, foreman cooper; George Davis, engineer; Henry Kegler, laborer; Dick Conklin, laborer; Wm. Curry, boilermaker.

THE WAVES OF FLAMING OIL

had rolled in upon the engine-house, carpen ter shop, machine shop, boiler and pump-room, two warehouses, cooper shop and blacksmith shop, and they were a heap of ruins in one hour. Tank after tank was caught by the flames, until seven out of the twenty-six on the ground were blazing. The tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad also caught fire, and several rolling tanks on the rails were only saved by having earth piled on top of them. The bay was a sheet of flaming oil, and the long trestle bridge of the railway, about a quarter of a mile long, running from the works to Black Tom's Island, was also burned down to the water's edge. At the boardinghouse of the Eagle Refinery, close by, the scene was painful in the extreme. The newly-made widows congregated in one of the rooms, hope and despair alternating in their distracted minds, and lamenting the terrible fate of their loved ones from they had parted but a few hours before. No bodies have been found, for the heat renders close approach to the ruins impossible. The burning works extend, with those of the Eagle Refinery, about three-quarters of a mile along the bay, and about a quarter of a mile inland. The buildings that have been destroyed were situated in the midst of the tanks. The wind is southeast, blowing off sea, and therefore there is no danger of the other tanks exploding. Had the wind been northerly, the boardinghouse and Eagle works would certainly have perished also.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL

Four O'Clock P.M.—The fire is now under control, though the loss will exceed $1,500,000. Twelve large tanks, eighteen cars, two barges, one dredger, three docks and five brick buildings, were destroyed. The quantity of oil consumed is not known. Among the losers, besides the Standard Oil Company, are several other companies, who lose from 400 to 700 barrels of cylinder oil, which was stored in one of the warehouses.

Minor Fires.

New York, May 10.—The sash and blind factory of Bradley & Currier was struck by lightning this morning and fired. Loss, $20,000.

St. Albans, Vt., May 10.—The Baptist church, a fine brick structure, was totally burned early this morning. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

Youngstown, O., May 10.—Eight buildings, including the postoffice and three stores, all frame, at Vienna, Trumbull county, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8000. Thought to be incendiary.

Baltimore, May 10.—A fire occurred this morning in a back building of the residence of the Misses Adams, on Madison street. Mr. Adams, an old gentleman, paralyzed, was suffocated, and the colored cook burned to death. A colored house girl jumped from the third story window, broke her arm, and was otherwise severely injured.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 10.—A fire broke out at noon in Bridgeport, opposite this city, in Ohio, this morning at 8:30 o'clock, caused by the overheating of a terra cotta chimney, in a one-story frame tenement house belonging to Amos Osborn, of this city. This house and a three-story frame hotel adjoining, with wagon and blacksmith shops, on the same lot were all destroyed. The hotel was situated at the west end of the wooden bridge spanning the west channel of the Ohio river, and this caught fire several times, and only by herculean efforts was its destruction prevented. Several firemen were badly burned. Loss, $11,000; no insurance.

HUMBOLDT, TENN.

The Truck Farmers and Fruit-Growers Launching Out.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

Humboldt, May 9.—The truckers and fruit-growers of Humboldt are probably more familiar with the wants of the different cities and the best market for different commodities than any producers on the road, and this knowledge is very necessary in order to make fruit and vegetable growing a success in this country. For instance, certain articles find a ready sale in Chicago that would find no demand in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and vice versa. However, there are large beds of asparagus and rhubarb being grown here now, which find a ready sale in all three of the above-named cities. But the strawberry is the principal fruit crop, and there are more than 100 acres of this king of small fruits in cultivation here, with the prospect of a large increase next year. The soil here is particularly well adapted to this fruit, which grows to great perfection. This, with her fine shipping facilities, marks Humboldt as one of the coming small-fruit centers of the South. It may not be generally known, but is claimed here as a fact, that the climate of West Tennessee is several degrees in advance of places of the same latitude east of it. Thus Humboldt, almost in the same latitude with Nashville, precedes that city nearly ten days, her shipments commencing with those of Chattanooga. I am of the opinion that this county (Gibson) has the best shipping facilities of any interior county in the State. This with her rich, sandy soil, light and quick, and her diversity of hill and dale, adaptable to the growth of all kinds of fruit, with the advantages of an early climate, point to her as the coming center of truck farming in the South. Besides the fruit-box manufactory, of which I have already spoken, Humboldt has three extensive nurseries, C. H. Ferrell & Co., J. E. Porter & Co., and Tennson & Co., which keep between thirty and fifty salaried agents on the road. I leave this truly hospitable little city of Humboldt convinced that she is well started in a bright career of solid prosperity. So mote it be. TRAVIS.

NEWS AND VIEWS.

The Irish Catholic Colonization Association, which has its headquarters at Chicago, has declared a dividend of five per cent. on its capital stock.

Some of the street cars of London have been lighted with gas. The holder, placed under the seats, is charged at the end of each trip during the night.

The Philadelphia *Times* laconically remarks that "England continues to gorge the Irish gallows and starve the Irish tenant," which is about the capacity England shows for government in Ireland.

A conference of all the Methodist Episcopal bishops in the United States was held in Pittsburg Wednesday, and on next Sunday Bishop Simpson will preach the semi-centennial sermon, it being fifty years since he entered the ministry in that city.

There are 3642 miles of railroad in the State of New York. Of this length of main line 2616 miles are double-tracked, and there are 2097 miles of sidings. The total capital stock and indebtedness of railway corporations in New York is $1,105,651,400—a good round sum of money.

Chinese labor is about to be introduced into Brazil. Twenty thousand indentured laborers are to be landed at Rio at a cost of a little over $2 a head. They will be paid seventeen pence a day, out of which they will have to provide their own food. The ultimate importation into Brazil of from 600,000 to 800,000 Chinese is anticipated.

Among the treasures of the museum at Boulak, Egypt, is the mummy of King Hunefer, of the third dynasty. He is the oldest authenticated sample of a dead man in existence. He dates back 5000 B. C., according to the scientists, and, therefore, must be about 400 years older than Adam, unless, indeed, there be a mistake in the record.

The city of Santa Fe, the oldest in the United States, will have a tertio-millennial anniversary celebration and grand mining and industrial exposition next summer, opening July 24 and closing August 24. The old town is making extraordinary efforts for the success of the exposition. It will principally comprise an exhibit of the resources of the vast mineral interests of the territory of New Mexico.

Says the Boston *Advertiser*: "At last it has been decided that the successor of the Atlanta exhibition will be held in New Orleans. The delay in choosing a place is due, we think, to the rigor with which Mr. P. C. Morehead, the president of the National Cotton Planters' Association, demanded a guarantee fund of $500,000 from the city in which the second National Cotton Exhibition was to be held. The president of the second exhibition is Mr. E. Richardson, of New Orleans, La."

An interesting experiment in photographing by the electric light was made at midnight on Tuesday in the Madison Square Theater, New York, when the stage was lighted by thirty arc lights and the company was successfully photographed in four "stillings," on about a dozen plates. The plates were developed in half an minute and were very satisfactory in every way, proving that photography can be successfully accomplished by the darkest day or night by the aid of the electric light.

The absurdest tunnel project yet talked of in Europe is one that is now discussed in France. It contemplates nothing short of an underground passage from Paris to London—a distance of over seventy-three English miles. The cost of it is estimated at $25,000,000. It is contended by the promoters that there are great strategic as well as commercial advantages connected with the scheme, but sober-minded critics are said to regard it as the mere dream of a visionary.

At Brighton, near the Atlantic Highlands, N. J., last Saturday, a large fish-hawk swooped down into the waters of the bay, imbedding its talons in a huge bluefish. The bird rose with its prey, but its weight proved too great and dragged him down. Several times the bird struggled to ascend, but failed, and exhausted, it finally fell into the water, still clinging to its captive. Its talons were so imbedded in the fish that it could not release them, and it was drowned. The fish died of its wounds, and both were washed ashore, where with difficulty they were separated.

The Philadelphia *Times*, a good friend to Irish people, says: "The attempted life saving attacks ought no longer to excite wonder after the disinterested admission of Carey, the informer, that every member of the Invincibles except Joe Brady, had offered to turn informer. This shows how faithful, companionable and fellow-criminals is in marked contrast to every other people. The Russians of Russia engage in the most diabolical and dare-devil work, but they remain true to each other and to their escaped comrades, even on the scaffold. It therefore requires a long course of detective work, and often a plot which would be revealed to the authorities if it was not kept under the wheels of informers. This growing manifestation of treachery shows the important lesson that the Irish people should abandon the policy of murder and crime which the dangerous classes inaugurate from time to time. Where the passion to turn informer becomes so marked as it now seems to be in Ireland it is time to put him down by putting down all the men who change to enterprises subversive of laws and peace and dignity of the civilized world."

THE LITTLE WHITE HEARSE.

As the little white hearse went glimmering by—
The man on the coal-cart jerked his lines
And turned and stared at the business signs;
And the milk-cart driver stopped and bent
His ear to hear the sad news he went
Up the street with the news and spread the news
Till his eyes on the long track reached the sky—
As the little white hearse went glimmering by.

As the little white hearse went glimmering by—
A stranger paused in the busy throng
In the crowded walk, and she knew not why.
But he gave a nod for the way she smiled:
And a boothlack thrilled with a pleasure strange
As a customer put back his change
With a kindly hand and a gratefull sigh—
As the little white hearse went glimmering by.

As the little white hearse went glimmering by—
A man looked out of a window dim
And his cheek were wet and his heart was dry—
Nor a dead child even were dear to him!
And he thought of his empty life and said:
"Loveless alive, and loveless dead—
For wife nor child in earth or sky!"
As the little white hearse went glimmering by.
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

PERSONAL.

The late Capt. C. C. Daily, of Portland, Me., left $25,000, his entire fortune, to the Atlantic Lodge of Free Masons, of that city.

Joaquin Miller rises to remark that the daily newspaper is "the six-shooter of eastern civilization." Every man must have one or fall to the rear of the procession.

Mr. W. C. Howells is about to resign his Toronto consulship. This means that Mr. Howells now feels able to write books and magazine articles at his own leisure.

The Duke of Edinburgh is responsible for the latest English craze—mule-riding. He introduced the fashion by himself riding one of the particularly fine mules which he obtained in Egypt.

Mr. Trevelyan says that the Irish land act has reduced rentals by $5,000,000 a year. Next to the emancipation of the serfs, it is the most radical measure any modern government has undertaken.

Robert C. Winthrop is at Washington making his annual visit to Mr. Sanders W. Irving, a nephew of Washington Irving, who resides there. Mr. Winthrop will enter his seventy-fifth year on the 12th of this month.

Samuel J. Tilden has sent a check for $200 to Mrs. Meiklejohn, the last surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson. The last Congress adjourned without acting upon a bill providing for the declining years of this lady.

Joseph W. Sweet was not the man to make a display of his wealth. He was rated in the tax-book of Providence as owning $6000 in real estate and $60,000 in personal property; but on his death he is found to have left nearly half a million.

Johnson C. Whittaker, the colored cadet who acquired notoriety three years ago in connection with a charge of having mutilated his face with a knife, left his home in Atlanta to join his sister's chair in the Avery Institute at Charleston, South Carolina.

Synorosa Briggs and Blackman, of Nashville, on Monday performed a surgical operation on Gen. D. G. Buell, removing the left half of the lower jaw-bone, which had been injured some years ago by a fall from a horse. The general's prospects for recovery are all that could be desired.

Copies of a third British edition of Mr. George W. Cable's *Old Creole Days* have reached New Orleans. Of the three publishers, Mr. Douglas, of Edinburgh, is the only one who recognizes the author's right, and has arranged to allow him copyright. Mr. Cable is writing an article on New Orleans for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

Gov. Foster, of Ohio, already rich, receives $50,000 more by the death of his father, which occurred a few days since at Fostoria, in that state. Notwithstanding that fact, future political preferment is as far from him as could possibly be, thus illustrating that the race is not always to the swift, and that honest poverty is often more desired than all the golden colors that could be created.

Gen. Grant and Don Romero, the Mexican minister, are going to London shortly to secure capital for a big American scheme. A London letter to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Gen. Grant's ability as a promoter is highly regarded by the English, and he is exceedingly popular with the moneycracy and those in power. It is as a promoter that we are largely called upon now to admit that he seems to have gone into the business of promoting on an extensive scale.

Gov. Bloxham, of Florida, who was in Philadelphia a few days ago, in an interview said that the scheme of the Okeechobee Land and Drainage Company to utilize the 11,000,000 acres in the sugar-growing districts of Florida bids fair to prove a highly remunerative venture. It is a mammoth undertaking, and the Florida people heartily wish the Philadelphia capitalists who had the courage to go into it will meet with the most flattering success. He also said that the English syndicate that recently purchased 40,000 acres of reclaimed land is arranging to buy 50,000 acres additional.

"The grandest humbug in New York," cried the Rev. Mr. Fuller, of the Sixth Street Baptist church, at a recent Baptist Conference, "is the association palace at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue." According to the *Times* report, this statement was approved by several of the other brethren at the Baptist Ministers' Conference of last Monday. A director of the Young Men's Christian Association and a professor attacked the Rev. Mr. Potter so severely that at the last he was led to say that he had "perhaps been a trifle hasty in characterizing the association in its entirety as a humbug," but it must be admitted that this qualification of the terrible charge originally made by the Rev. Mr. Potter was of very slight account. The moderator of the conference, however, seized upon the qualifying language at once and ended the debate by remarking: "The word humbug, then, will be stricken out." Well, the word humbug may be stricken out of the official record, but it remains in the public mind and has got into the minds of the people of the city.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

OVERWORKED NERVOUS SYSTEMS.

Dr. Edward L. Duer, Philadelphia, says: "I have used it for several years, considering it valuable in overworked nervous systems, and in the exhausted condition following protracted fevers."

A BLOODLESS DUEL.

A Hostile Meeting Near New Orleans, Wherein Shots were Exchanged, but Nobody Hurt.

Arkansas Train-Robbers on Trial—The Tewksbury Investigation—Fire-Bugs at Pittsburg.

Special to the Appeal.]

Little Rock, May 10.—The trial at Clarksville of the train-robbers who murdered Conductor John Cain at Mulberry, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, is progressing very rapidly. Herndon has already been convicted of murder in the first degree. Argument in the case of Jim and George Johnson is in progress this evening, and the case will probably be submitted to the jury before morning. The charge of Judge Cunningham to the jury will be the same as in the case of Herndon. The people entertain no doubt of a similar result.

Progressing Quietly.

Harrodsburg, Ky., May 10.—The trial of Thompson is progressing quietly. Three witnesses were examined as to the facts of the killing. It is thought that the trial will last ten days. There is great excitement and apprehension of difficulty.

A Murderer Hanged.

Pittsburg, May 10.—Ward McConkey was executed here this morning, in the yard attached to the county jail, for the murder of George A. McClure in Dead Man's Hollow, near McKeesport, Pa., on the night of August 2, 1881.

A Bank Burglarized.

Detroit, May 10.—The bank of Townsend North, at Vassar, was burglarized last night. The safe was blown open and $4000 in specie taken. The thieves were frightened away before they could open another drawer containing $6000 in currency. Frank L. Fales, who rooms over the bank, was held under a revolver while the robbery was perpetrated.

Jere Dunn's Trial.

Chicago, May 10.—In the trial of Jere Dunn for the murder of the pugilist Elliott, Judge Sidney Smith, presiding, peremptorily adjourned court this morning until 2 o'clock, assigning no cause. The afternoon papers will say it was learned that a man named Hardy, on the jury, is a sporting character and belonged to a *coterie* with which Dunn mingled.

A Fight to the Death.

Galveston, May 10.—The *News's* Laredo special says that on Warrick's farm two Mexicans killed themselves with the same knife. One stabbed the other in the region of the heart, leaving the knife sticking in the wound, when the other quickly drew the knife from his own breast and stabbed his antagonist.

A Fatal Mistake.

St. Louis, May 10.—At the City Hospital yesterday afternoon a patient, Dan Kelliher, died very suddenly and two other patients sank into a semi-unconscious condition, and were only revived after great exertions and the application of an electric battery. It seems a serious blunder was made by the hospital druggist, E. T. Green, who, it is believed, gave a mixture of chloral instead of filling the proper prescription. Green denies this. The contents of the bottle will be analyzed and an inquest held to-morrow.

Fire Bugs at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, May 10.—The residents of Lawrenceville, a wealthy suburb, are alarmed and excited over the frequent fires which have occurred in that neighborhood of late, and which are supposed to be the work of an incendiary. So far the fire bugs have confined themselves to stables, sixteen having been destroyed within the past two months; but the cities are fearful dwellings will suffer next. Vigilance committees have been formed, and every effort made to detect the incendiaries, but as yet they have been unsuccessful.

The Tewksbury Investigation.

Boston, May 10.—In the Tewksbury investigation to day Richard Morey testified that his aunt, Ellen Ailes, went to Tewksbury in March, 1877; she had money with her, he understood about $150, also some jewelry and valuable clothing; his aunt died at the institution in May, and his father was unable to obtain either her body, clothing or money, and got no satisfaction whatever. The cash-book shows a credit of $1 received from this inmate. Arthur Phippen, bookkeeper for a firm of coal dealers, testified that a number of tons of coal were sent by him to Exeter, N. H., by order of Capt. Marsh. The governor said he proposed to prove this was paid for by the State. Witnesses identified certain bills for coal which were in Marsh's private account, but which had been paid by the State auditor.

A Duel at New Orleans.

New Orleans, May 10.—The *Evening Chronicle* of yesterday says: "There is good reason to believe, judging from the statement of reliable parties, that Mr. Thomas Hyman and Mr. J. Lallande met yesterday morning, in the gray twilight, under the oaks, on the field of honor, and exchanged shots without any serious results. Both gentlemen, it is said, acted with great coolness and bravery. The matter has been amicably settled. The cause is supposed to date back to the Washington Artillery Festival, where Mr. Lallande became insulted at a joke Mr. Hyman played on him. Blows were exchanged, but friends of the parties separated them and kept the affair so quiet that very few persons knew of the occurrence. The meeting occurred on the Beard place on the Metairie Ridge, which is occupied by S Q. Patterson, a gardener, soon after 5 o'clock. The party went to the spot in three carriages. When on the grounds the seconds met and conferred under the wide branches of the spreading dueling oak tree, where the few remaining arrangements were perfected. The principals were then placed in position and, at the word of command, fired. Both missed. Each received the fire without flinching. The seconds then adjusted the difference between the belligerent men, who shook hands and returned to the city quite satisfied."

THE TIMBER ON THE OBION.

Its Abundance and Its Value—Seventy-Two Saw-Mills in Operation.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

Hickman, Ky., May 8.—I bossed the job of building, loading and running four flatboats out of Obion river, and then ran one from here; have just returned. While at Obion Station, Obion county, I was informed by different persons that last year there were seventy-two saw-mills in that county, and most of them constantly in operation, some very fine mills, sawing from 20,000 to 30,000 feet per day; some of the mills not only running in daytime but also at night, mostly sawing poplar timber and shipping it to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places. A few years ago the best of poplar timber, and the most of it I ever saw, was in Obion county, but the bulk of it has been sawed into lumber. Now, my opinion is that poplar lumber will be worth as much in Obion in two or three years as it has been in St. Louis or Cincinnati the last three or four years. White oak timber is being used up for pipe staves, greatly to the destruction of that timber. It takes a good white oak tree to make 200 pipe staves, and an extraordinary one to make 300 pipe staves. At the same time I am sure that timber grows faster than most people think it does. A white oak tree, the size of a man's body, will grow in fifteen or twenty years to a good sized stave tree, three to four feet in diameter. People would do well to pay more attention to timber than they do. I have no doubt it will be worth double in a few years what it is now.

J. D. STEPHENS.

JONESTOWN, MISS.

Sad Accident by which Mrs. Alcorn has a Leg Broken—The Crops—Cotton to Helena or Memphis.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

Jonestown, May 4.—While ex-Gov. Alcorn's wife was being driven home on the 2d instant behind a fiery pair of grays, they became unmanageable and ran away. The lady in attempting to spring from the vehicle entangled her skirts in the framing of the seat, which caused her to fall in such a manner that both the bones of her left leg were broken. The poor lady suffered terribly, but, with the stoicism peculiar to the whole family, stood the process of dressing and splintering without a murmur. The operation was performed by Drs. Richardson and Barry. Mrs. Alcorn has the sympathy of the whole community, as she so richly deserves; being a Christian and wealthy, many a poor person lives to bless her for her numerous charitable acts.

Crops are splendid. The Hon. D. M. Russell has corn which has been chopped to a stand and plowed the first time. Crop prospects and the new Memphis and Vicksburg railroad are sole topics. The road crosses the Mobile and Northwestern at Magnolia Station, and passes within three miles of this place. I presume we will have a station at Dr. Hull's place, and then you can look for us often at Memphis. If you would arrange the matter so the farmers could sell their own cotton at Memphis we would visit you much oftener, but what with paying freight bills and commission merchants it pays better to sell at Helena. G. A. S.

THEATRICAL TALK.

Stetson has engaged James O'Neill for forty weeks next season at $500 a week.

Miss St. Quentin made a bit at Milwaukee in her new opera *Voulez Vous?*

Charles Wyndham has made $50,000 this season. He will remain in this country next season.

Mr. A. M. Palmer retires from the management of the Union Square Theater with a fortune. Six years ago he was a custodian in a public library at $80 a month.

William Stafford, who recently made a tour in Shakespearean characters, announces his intention, in the London *Era*, of starring through the English provinces next fall.

Mrs. Maddick, the new English society actress, is said to combine the beauty of Langtry with the genius of Nelson. But there are a great many people who regard the beauty of Nelson as having been infinitely superior to that of the Jersey Lily.

Mr. Frederick Paulding, the actor, is altogether too realistic. Thursday night at Taunton, Mass., while playing "Romeo," he ran his sword into the body of the "bull" of the evening sure enough, and now the latter lies at the point of death.

M. Garcia, in his new book, the *Actor's Art*, says that the celebrated French actress, Dejazet, who played the part of young lovers at the age of seventy, used to get rid of her numerous wrinkles by means of elastic wire, which kept the skin tightly drawn from the forehead.

Mr. Henry Irving, who is looking forward with great pleasure to his American tour this autumn, will travel with an immense quantity of impedimenta. Scenery, dresses and decorations considered just now as barely what is necessary will much exceed 100 tons in weight.

It is proposed to hold dramatic festivals in Chicago every two years. Already it is planned that at the next one only two plays shall be produced—*Macbeth* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. With