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M. C. GALLAWAY, J. M. KEATING. 282 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : MARCH 28, 1884

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The time for nominating Presidential candidates is rapidly approaching, and never since the organization of the government has there been so much unconcern and indifference in the public mind in regard to the candidates as now. Indeed, the American people are more nearly united politically than they have been since the administration of President Monroe, which was called "the era of good feeling." The public is discussing the tariff, honesty, retrenchment, reform and the great substantial interests of the country, and seems to care but little as to who will be the standard-bearers of the respective parties. For the first time since the war the people attach more importance to principles—to vital measures of public policy than the petty aspirations of men. The same change is observed in State and local politics. Only four years ago the machine was used in every election from alderman to Governor. Dishonesty, corruption and misrule were the results and as a consequence the honest taxpayers united without regard to party predilections in a determination to inaugurate retrenchment and reform, and now municipal elections are influenced solely and entirely by the personal qualifications of candidates, instead of their party politics. These facts plainly indicate that party hatreds are nearly extinct. But the present lull in politics is possibly the calm that precedes the storm, for, after all, the next Presidential election may be characterized by great bitterness and excitement. This would certainly be so if Blaine should be the nominee of his party, for he possesses, more than any man in America, the faculty of working up an excitement whenever it suits his purposes, and if nominated he will inject his own enthusiasm into his friends and the contest would be one of unusual bitterness. The names of Blaine and Lincoln would constitute the strongest ticket the Republicans could possibly nominate. But it is said that Lincoln will not consent to a second place on any ticket that the Republican Convention may nominate, and Blaine's nomination seems impossible. Those who hate and oppose him have long wished that their enemy might write a book, and Blaine has accommodated them, which will likely prove his ruin, as his rivals and enemies have already pounced down upon it to his injury. The Democrats are still more perplexed as to a candidate. The enterprising, or rather the sensational, newspapers are getting up interviews in every section of the Union and publishing these interviews under the head of Presidential preferences. But these interviews have no significance. In former times the Whigs used to elect all their candidates by taking the vote on steamboats and railroad cars. They always forgot to count the vote of the deckhands on the boat, the laborers on the gravel train and the horny-handed yeomanry who never traveled on railroads and steamboats, and the result was their Presidential straws signified nothing but defeat and disappointment. The Presidential interviews of the present day are equally as unreliable. The doubtful voter is never heard from until the day of the election. The leading partisans are not trustworthy in forming an estimate of an aspirant's or a candidate's real strength, as their estimate is made according to their individual preference. Party idols are seldom nominated, and are not usually a strong party candidate. Henry Clay was proof of that during the days of Whiggery, and Blaine occupies the same relative position to the Republican party. Policy requires that in nominating a candidate for President account should be taken not only of the voters the party is sure to get, but also of those whom it is not sure to get but would like to have, and which can only be done by nominating a fresh, new man against whom there are no prejudices and nothing can be said.

THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS.

Whether the farmers of Tennessee, as a class, are acting harmoniously with each other, so as to secure for their interest that share in the general interests of Tennessee to which, from their number and importance, they are entitled, is a question very earnestly and directly put by the president of the State Farmers' Association, and those who act with him, in the address they have just issued "To the Farmers of Tennessee." That address contains a call for the meeting of the second annual convention of the Farmers' Association at Nashville on the 4th of June next. Nashville, that address informs us, is chosen as the most central spot, but hereafter the conventions will be held alternately within the three divisions of the State. The time is selected because it precedes the political conventions, and affords opportunity for a calm comparison of views and of harmonious action, having for its end the due influence of the agriculturalists in the State Legislature and in the councils of the nation. The farmers of Tennessee and of the Union, says the address, have the power in their own hands, if they will only place themselves in a position to exercise it. How to use this power for the benefit of the agricultural interests of Tennessee is well worth consultation, so that actual results may be secured by co-operation. It is too often the case that petty disputes and unworthy intrigues take the place of legislation for the benefit of the people. To put an end to such a subversion of duties, let the farmers state their needs and stand by one another until they get them supplied. With honest, intelligent men in deliberation at the State capital, the agricultural interest can obtain what their needs require. The ship is what the planks of its construction make it, and the Legislature is what the men put into it constitute it. Let the farmers send men there who know what the farmers' interests are, and, knowing, have the firmness to maintain them and the intelligence to show their justice, and they will not have to complain of neglect or of laws made in opposition to their interests and the welfare of the State. If, however, the farmers suffer themselves to be cajoled by the flatterers and loud professions of men who are seeking only their own interests, they must expect the interests, agricultural, mechanical and mercantile, to be systematically neglected, if not grossly damaged. The State is at a critical period of its history. There are signs of movement, and that movement directed aright will put the noble State of Tennessee on the high road to prosperity.

WESLEY'S DEED OF DECLARATION.

A hundred years ago last month the Rev. John Wesley, then a priest of the Established Church of England, signed, sealed and delivered what is known in England as the "Poll Deed" or "Deed of Declaration," something about which is timely in view of the approaching centennial of Methodism. The year 1784 marked a crisis in the development of Methodism. Forty-five years had elapsed since the formotion of the United Society, first in London, and then in other places. Circuits had been formed more or less throughout the country; chapels and other preaching places were springing up in all directions; the itinerant ministers numbered upward of 300, and there was a Methodist membership of between 70,000 and 80,000. The question arose as to whether Methodism was to be a restricted and dwindling association, or an ever-growing congeries of churches, evolving without restraint the vital force which gives it unity, and, guaranteeing its survival by its power of adaptation to its surroundings. John Wesley was now an old man of eighty-one, and though remarkably hale, and as vigorous apparently as he had been thirty years previous, it was evident that he would not live many more years. Hitherto he had been the center of power, and the conference had no legal standing whatever; it existed only by his will, and consisted only and entirely of those whom he chose to permit to attend. It was seen that when he and his brother Charles died a troublesome question might arise that would affect the relative position of the preachers, and that would be of all importance with reference to stationing them, and that might be of the utmost difficulty were chapels and other connexional property was concerned. This insecure and uncertain state of things led to the preparation of a legal document, which, on account of its great importance to the entire Wesleyan Connexion is justly called the *Magna Charta* of Methodism, and which was duly enrolled in the English Court of Chancery, and signed by the founder of Methodism on February 28, 1784. The design of this "Deed of Declaration" was to give such a legal specification to the conference as would forever secure for it the exercise of its right of appointing ministers to Wesleyan chapels. Its necessity is best set forth in John Wesley's own words:

> Without some authentic deed, fixing the meaning of the term, the moment I died the conference had been nothing. Therefore, any of the proprietors of the land on which our preaching-houses were built, might have seized them forthwith for their own use, and there would have been none to hinder them, for the conference would have been nobody—a mere empty name.

Various attempts have been made in the English law courts to set this Deed of Declaration aside, but its validity has been confirmed by the highest judicial authorities. It was Mr. Wesley's first intention to make the Legal Conference to consist of ten or twelve persons only, but on second thought he made it to consist of 100, on the principle that in a number of counselors there is safety. The event is engaging the attention of Methodists not only in England but also on this side of the Atlantic, the very stronghold of Methodism, which can reasonably claim to be the pioneer branch of the Christian Church in America.

BANKRUPTS AND THE LOWELL BILL.

There is some interest taken in the matter of the Lowell bankruptcy bill now before Congress, and which is in danger of being lost for want of expression of a desire that the bill should pass, but strangely enough, business men in many districts are acting as if the matter was no affair of theirs. If it is not to the interest of the business men that we should have a bankruptcy law, no one else need trouble themselves upon the subject. If business men want such a law it is surely proper that they should, in some way, let Congress know that fact. In Memphis, for instance, are the merchants generally satisfied to deal with bankrupts under one law in Tennessee, another in Arkansas, a third in Mississippi, and so on? Are they satisfied with the system of preferences as they now exist in most States? If all these things please them, they will do right to sit still and take no action. If, on the contrary, they want a uniform system of bankruptcy over the whole Union, and the stoppage of unjust preferences, then they should say so clearly and unmistakably. A correspondent asks us how the bill affects those who have, through regular process of law, such as attachments, executions, etc., lost all, and who have no assets to show? This may be known from section 82 of the Lowell law, which states that it shall be a valid objection to the bankrupt's discharge that he has done anything which is made criminal by this act, or has given a preference or preferences under an assignment for creditors or otherwise, which have not been surrendered; or has made at any time a transfer of his property, which any creditor, who has proved his debt in the proceedings, might at the time of the bankruptcy have impeached as fraudulent if he had then been a judgment creditor, unless such property shall have been surrendered to the trustee; or being a trader whose annual transactions exceed $5000, he has failed to keep proper books of account; or if he has been made insolvent by speculations outside of his regular or legitimate business; or that he has without valid excuse failed to obey any order of the court; or if he has within one year before his bankruptcy knowingly made any false and fraudulent statement to any person or persons, which statement shall be made in writing and subscribed by said bankrupt, and made for the purpose of being communicated to the trade or to those from whom he has sought or obtained credit, the court, or the supervisor, or a majority in value of the creditors, may authorize or require the trustee or a creditor to oppose the debtor's discharge, at the expense of the estate, not exceeding a sum to be stated in the order or resolution. Our correspondent and those making the inquiry with him will see that it is not the presence or absence of assets, from whatever cause, *per se*, that prevents a bankrupt's obtaining his discharge, under the Lowell bill. If clear of the matters enumerated in section 82, the bankrupt is entitled to discharge. This, we presume, answers the question put to us.

AMERICAN INVENTION IN DANGER.

Among the various causes that have contributed to make the United States famous in the world, the inventions of its ingenious and skillful citizens stand prominent. Those inventions have not only done honor to the American name, but they add greatly to our exports to foreign lands, and bring much wealth to the country. Is there an intelligent American in the country who would not regard it as a great misfortune if anything should occur to obstruct, and discourage, and decrease the amount of American invention? Many readers, we know, will smile at such a question as this, and will say that with such power and genius as are possessed by our fellow-countrymen to an uncommon degree, a decrease of activity in striving after inventions is out of the question. It is with regret we have to say that such confidence is misplaced, for there are before Congress at this time schemes, got up by interested parties, that have, unfortunately, a good chance of success, and that, if successful, will be destructive to the further display of the talent of which our people generally are justly proud. Fully to understand the nature of the effort now making to discourage American invention, and making, not abroad, but in our own Congress, the reader must have some idea of the labor and expense accompanying invention. Intelligent readers who have read the biographies of great inventors, are aware that severe thought and arduous investigations, experiments and many vain attempts to accomplish the object aimed at, often keep the baffled inventor laboring all day and thinking at every otherwise unoccupied moment, for years. The object desired by the inventor is clearly apprehended, such, for instance, as to make a machine that will sew or knit, or run a train of cars by electricity, and the ingenious mind catches a glance of the means by which the object may be accomplished. But the object requires experiment, such as to know, perhaps, how electricity will act under the conditions the inventor intends to create by combinations never before made. An experimental piece of machinery is made, a hitherto unexpected difficulty develops itself. This requires a new construction, new castings and fashioning of wood and metal, and new modes of inducing the motive force to act as is desired. Again new difficulties arise, and again and again at some part of the work the combinations of mechanical powers must be re-arranged and new parts of mechanism invented and manufactured. It is by such tentative, experimental and laborious efforts that the great end is at last attained, and the thought of the inventor actually realized and put into working shape. Here, then, we see a long time passed in perplexing thought to overcome obstructions that baffle, to learn facts by experiment and trial that were before unknown, and surely such labor as this—labor that adds to human knowledge, human power and human wealth—is of a value far above the compensation paid for the performance of the ordinary labors of thought or skill in the routine of current employments. But this labor—this application of unusual talent and extraordinary insight—is not all, for the expense of all the trials and experiments and baffled attempts has to be added. Those who have read of the experiments of Edison, our great electrical inventor, for instance, know how he had to build shops, construct machinery and employ workmen before he could complete in workable shape what his genius had suggested. The reader, as he considers the details we have laid before him, will at once perceive that all we have mentioned could not be done, and would not be done, unless there were a fair chance presented, that all expenses incurred and labor given would be reimbursed, and money would be made on the inventor's product. The way the reimbursement is obtained, and the desired reward secured, is by the operation of the patent laws. These give the inventor for a series of years a legal right to what is his own, to what no other human being has a claim, and of whose powers the world could not avail itself but for him. The invention is his own, created by his brain, perfected by his labor; if he impart it to others and they benefit by it, he is clearly entitled to claim for himself a share in that which is bringing in wealth to others. Deny this fair and just claim of the inventor to the American citizen, and how can the process of American invention be sustained? Clearly it would wither and die under the harsh cruelty and wrong of a denial to him of his reward. Bills to inflict this wrong are now before Congress. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, has one to limit the duration of patent right to five years, a time often required merely to make a new thing so known as to be adopted. Voorhees, of Indiana, has a bill to allow anyone to use an invented article without contributing toward paying the inventor, providing he had bought it without ascertaining whether there were a patent upon it or not; a plan that opens a loophole by which the inventor would be left unremunerated by those who were making wealth by using his invention. It is feared, with too good reason, that this injustice may be perpetrated by Congress. Various users of patent articles, especially the railway people, are the promoters of this attempt to procure a mischievous piece of legislation. None know as well as these people the value of the inventions they use, and by which they are gaining thousands. They know, also, that, deprived of a payment of expenses and a just reward, American invention must necessarily droop and diminish. Such a result would be in the future however, while what they would gain by the wrong Congress had empowered them to do would give them present wealth. What care they about the fuure of American invention? Their fortunes would be made, their greed gratified by grasping what of right belongs to the inventor. Will the country permit Congress to perpetrate a deed that will dim the splendor of American inventive genius by depriving the inventor of the right he has in what is his own, as much as the child of which he is father is his own? The inventor's appeal for right and justice must not be denied.

Excited Over a Murder Verdict.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The excitement over the verdict in the case of Wm. Berner, found guilty of manslaughter after confessing to the murder of Wm. H. Kirk, has not allayed. A mass-meeting is called at Turner Hall to-night to consider the matter, and another for to-morrow night at Music Hall. Henry Bohne, one of the jurors, was severely beaten by a number of his acquaintances in the city this morning. Charles Dallahan, another juror, has been driven from his home in Harrison.

The National Inventors' Association.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The Inventors' Convention this morning elected Charles M. Travis, of Indiana, permanent secretary; John Fehrenbach, of Cincinnati, assistant secretary; C. P. Lesher, of Michigan, treasurer; John J. Geughand, of Cincinnati, librarian, and a vice-president for each State; also a Committee on Publication was appointed, consisting of Dr. N. N. Horten, of Missouri; Josiah Kirby, of Cincinnati; J. J. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, and the vice-presidents, secretaries and treasurer of the association. Buffalo, N. Y., was selected as the place for the meeting to be held next January.

Express Train Wrecked.

PORTLAND, ME., March 27.—The Pullman train, on the Maine Central, from Bangor this morning, encountered a slide in Sodum, near Falmouth, while running at nearly full speed. The engine and tender, baggage and express were badly wrecked. All the passenger cars remained on the track. Nobody was seriously hurt, but all were badly shaken up.

Suppressing the Evil at Headquarters.

ALBANY, March 27.—In the Senate Mr. Gilbert introduced a bill prohibiting the sale or exhibition of indecent publications, devoted to criminal and police news and criminal deeds, tending to corrupt the morals of the youth. The offense is made a misdemeanor. A petition was presented from the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in favor of the bill, and in favor of the prohibition of the sale of dime novels.

Three Men Drowned.

CLARION, PA., March 27.—Yesterday afternoon five men started from Beritz Eddie in a small boat with a large circular saw to take to Parker for shipment. When passing over the big falls, near the mouth of Clarion river, the boat capsized and Hamilton Walker, William Watson and David Fair were drowned. The others escaped by clinging to the boat. Walker leaves a wife and seven children. Watson and Fair were single men.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York, Declares in Favor of Tilden's Renomination,

And Gives Some Very Good Reasons Why This Should Not be Done—A Queer Interview.

The Colored Voters of the Doubtful States Friendly to Arthur—Another Ohio Boom.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The *Mail and Express* has an interview with Gov. Horatio Seymour on the political situation. He expressed the opinion that a longer continuance of the protective tariff may provoke retaliatory legislation on the part of England and other European nations. As to the Presidential candidates, he expressed the opinion that the nomination of Tilden would be wise for the Democracy. The following questions and answers give the interview in this respect:

"And you do not believe Mr. Tilden too feeble to perform the duties of President?"

"Well, they say he can't talk now; that is a positive advantage. No man was ever yet hurt by what he did not say, and I say that without the least hesitation. What we want in the Presidential chair are men who think more and talk less. A man should have his tongue cut off when he enters the White House as President."

"Then difficulty of speech is to commend Mr. Tilden as a Presidential candidate?"

"No, not solely. They say Mr. Tilden is so much in ill health that he is practically useless as a Presidential candidate. I tell you, ill health is another advantage. If Mr. Tilden in ill health should be President his infirmity would prove a protection against the throngs of men who want something."

The writer smiled, so did Gov. Seymour, but he said: "I speak about this in all earnestness. If a man is known to be feeble the fact is a protection against intrusions; and besides all, Mr. Tilden has a wide experience in public life and an acquaintance with questions and affairs which the President must deal with."

"You have seen the proposition of a New York paper that the Democratic nomination shall be tendered to Mr. Tilden, and that the convention shall then await his pleasure to decline or accept?"

"Yes, I have seen that suggestion."

"And what is your judgment?"

"That in case Mr. Tilden declined the man who accepted the nomination would be very much embarrassed by having been made the second choice."

FRIENDLY TO ARTHUR.

The Colored People and the Presidency—The Views of a Close Observer.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—"What do the colored people of the doubtful States think of the Presidential question?" your correspondent asked Geo. W. Williams, formerly a member of the Ohio Legislature, and now a resident of Boston. Mr. Williams, who is a graduate of Harvard College, and who went from New England to Cincinnati several years ago, is one of the most observing of colored men in political life, and his views regarding the political standing of men of his own race are at this important juncture interesting.

"Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut," he said in answer to your correspondent's question, "are in the hands, politically, of the colored race. The colored vote in any of these States holds the balance of power, and the party which can get that vote can control those States, and therefore the election in the coming campaign."

"Then the views of those people—the colored people of these States—would be interesting just at this time?"

"Yes," he answered. "I do not know how it is," he said, "that the colored press of the North speak so loudly in favor of Logan. I do not know whether it is subsidized or what the reason of it is, but I do not believe it expresses the general sentiment of the colored voters in shouting for Logan as it does. I think Logan is a figure head in the field, drawing the fire from Blaine, and that Blaine is really the man making the most vigorous fight for the Presidency, and that at the proper time he will come to the front and take the wind out of Logan's sails in a way that will astonish that gentleman."

"Are you for Blaine, then?"

"If Blaine is nominated," he said, "I shall bolt the Republican party and do everything in my power to defeat it. Blaine is a brilliant man, but would be a dangerous one as President. No, I am not for Blaine."

"How about Arthur?"

"I hardly know what to think of Arthur," he said. "He has made a model President and has pleased everybody by his very wise and judicious and safe course. I am not pleased, however, with his course toward the colored race, nor are the representative colored men of the North or the colored voters pleased with him. Mr. Arthur is the only President in twenty years who has not done something for the colored race, and who has not recognized it in some official manner. Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation; Johnson appointed colored men to positions in the regular army; Grant appointed half a dozen colored men as consuls and official representatives to foreign countries; Hayes, much as they say against him, took Fred Douglass, who a few years ago was hunted by the marshal of the District of Columbia as property, and made him himself marshal, and Garfield elevated Douglass to his present position as recorder of deeds and appointed Bruce, who a few years ago was a bareheaded, barefooted slave, to the position of Register of the Treasury. Arthur has done nothing for the race. He has not made, so far as I now recollect, a single appointment of a colored man or recognized him in any way. I am sure that he would get the full vote of the colored element in the North. I think very highly of President Arthur, and the colored people would so think were it not for this fact that he, of all the Republican Presidents, has omitted to recognize the negro in any way. He was a friend of the negro in earlier days. He argued and won the Lemmon case in New York, in which a Southerner had brought his slaves there and attempted to hold them there and force them back into slavery, and he also argued and won the case which give to the colored people the right to ride in public conveyances in the State of New York, which had been denied them. Indeed, he was so highly regarded in this line that his office was looked upon in some sense as a sort of underground railway station, and it is the more remarkable under these circumstances that he should have now forgotten the race for which he fought so nobly in his early days. If Arthur should, in the immediate future, recognize the race in almost any way by the appointment of some intelligent colored man to a position of note, he would, I think, get the entire strength of the negroes in the doubtful States."

"Is Arthur popular in New England?"

"Yes, probably more so than any of the candidates mentioned. Of course there is the first feeling of local pride in favor of Edmunds, but he is cold as the granite of his native State, and his nomination is an impossibility. Next to him I think the feeling is favorable to Arthur. Logan could not carry New England. Blaine could not carry New York. Sherman is as cold as Edmunds. The feeling in our section of the country is that Arthur is probably the most available candidate that the party has, and that he would carry New York and the country generally."

BOB INGERSOLL

Reviews the Presidential Situation and Tells What He Thinks About Candidates.

Chicago *Inter Ocean*: While partaking of supper at the Grand Pacific Hotel, after his evening's lecture, Col. Ingersoll gave audience to a representative of the *Inter Ocean*. Seated about the eloquent Robert were his wife and equally fair daughters.

"And about politics?"

"I don't think that anybody has any interest in the political situation except the candidates. I don't find anybody for them except themselves."

"Are you for any one candidate in particular?"

"No, I am not for anybody just at present. I have a great admiration for Judge Harlan because he had the manliness to decide the law in favor of the colored people, and in accordance with the constitution. Of course, I have a great respect for several of the candidates. But really the people don't seem to care; they don't."

"Your recent travels bring you to that conclusion?"

"Yes, sir. The candidates are running just about neck-and-neck. I don't think it would be possible to sell a pool on one them."

"Is this an unusual thing at this stage of the campaign?"

"I never saw such a tideless, waveless, ebbless and flowless pool. It is a pool mantled with the frog-spit of indifference. There are no great issues in which the people feel personal interest. If there was any danger to our interest—I will take a little more of that milk; if there was any danger of free trade, any danger of the destruction of our industries, the interest, of course, would be great, and intense and universal, but nobody believes that the Democracy can succeed in so changing the tariff as to endanger the capital and industry of the country; for that reason there is no excitement. And another thing—people are caring less and less for office every year. Office is growing less and less desirable. Public men are watched too much, misrepresented, followed and reviled to that degree that officeholding is getting unpopular. Those who are really by nature and education fitted to fill the highest positions in the country have no ambition that way. There was a time when a man stood exceedingly high because he was President, or a Senator, or a member of Congress; there was a time when it was respectable to be a member of a Legislature, but I don't care to go so far back in history—I am not an antiquarian. This will be changed when there is something really to be defended; then the people will put the best to the front. Almost anybody can command an army in the time of peace, but when war comes we will get particular about who leads."

"Yet, in peace or in war it is safer to have a Republican captain?"

"Certainly."

"Who is going to be the Democratic nominee for President?"

"I was telling the other day that I didn't suppose the Democrats would nominate Tilden, they being opposed to a second term, and he having been elected once. They would hate to violate their great principle of rotation in office."

"The sage of Gramercy Park being shelved, who would come to the front?"

"Somebody who represents something that the party has always been opposed to. It is thought by many Democrats I have seen that Payne will be the man, simply to emphasize the hatred of the party toward incorporated monopoly."

"Yes, he being the embodiment thereof."

"They say he is."

"How would Arthur and Lincoln go with the Republicans?"

"Oh, I don't think they would be nominated. I should not think they would. I never heard Lincoln spoken of before for Vice-President, but for the first place. He is spoken of on the ground that he should be permitted to finish out his father's term."

"Logan—you know he is spoken of in some places."

"I understand that he seems to have a good chance in Illinois for carrying the State. Whether he will get the entire delegation or not is another question. But I don't see that he is spoken of in other States. I have seen a great many people. I heard him spoken very well of, along with others, in Colorado, but I have not yet heard that the Eastern or Middle States are particularly for him. My judgment would be that he could not be nominated."

"Even if he should carry Illinois united?"

"Illinois will not have a majority of the convention."

"Whom have you heard spoken of a good deal for the Republican nomination?"

"A good many speak of Blaine and Edmunds, and some particular man in their country. A good many talk as if it would most likely go to a dark horse—some dark horse from Indiana or New York."

"Or Ohio?"

"No; they don't think much of a dark horse from Ohio. I suppose that Gresham stands to-day as good a chance as anyone."

"I hope he does," said one of the ladies.

"I think, honestly," Col. Ingersoll said, "that Gresham's chances are good to-day. He comes from the right State. He is a man of a splendid record, a brave soldier, an intelligent and upright judge—probably no man with a cleaner record."

ANOTHER OHIO BOOM.

Pushing Gen. Denver for the Democratic Nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The friends of Gen. James W. Denver, of Ohio, have started a literary bureau here in Washington to boom him for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. A pamphlet of fifteen pages, giving a sketch of "his life, his services, and his availability," has been widely circulated among members of Congress and the leading Democratic politicians throughout the country. The biography gives a detailed account of his varied and valuable services to his country, beginning with his services in the American war, following his career as Governor of Kansas during the border warfare that was but the preliminary to the greater upheaval which convulsed the country in civil war, and concluding with a record of his achievements in that war as brigade and division commander. On the tariff question he is declared to be in favor of "taxation for public purposes only," and is sound on all other Democratic policies.

EX-GOV. ENGLISH,

Of Connecticut, and a Presidential Candidate, on the Situation.

NEW HAVEN, March 24.—Ex-Gov. Jas. E. English, an influential Democrat who is looked upon in Connecticut as a promising Presidential candidate, has surprised his protectionist brethren by openly averring that the Democratic party must make the Morrison bill its issue in the approaching campaign. Upon the platform of "tariff reform," as declared in that bill, he says the party can elect its candidate. "The Morrison bill," he said, "represents the crystallization of sentiment of relief from onerous taxation into practical form. Its value to the country lies in this fact as much as in any other.

"I do not believe the bill will become a law," continued the ex-Governor. "It will pass the House, in my opinion, and will be rejected by the Senate. Then the issue will be joined between the parties, and the Democratic party will go before the country in the coming campaign as the representative of tariff reform. The people will be ready to support the party on such a platform, without the least doubt. The true situation of affairs hereabouts, as I gather it from conversation with gentlemen who are identified with me in manufacturing interests, is this: The tariff is of no earthly use to this State or to any one of the New England States. Our manufactures would be no worse off even if the policy of the country should be one of free trade. But I am not yet a free-trader, nor am I prepared to advise the adoption of free trade as a principle of party policy.

"My position and that of every manufacturer with whom I have talked, Republican or Democrat, is that the need of the country is the adoption of a policy which I should formulate like this: A moderate tariff which shall bring to the country a sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the government and leave a small surplus to be applied to the slow extinguishment of the national debt. Manufacturers want no more protection. As a whole, we do not want protection here, as I have said. The principal demand for protection will hereafter come from the South and the West and from the iron miners. The latter class, of course, want to continue the amassing of colossal fortunes at the expense of the rest of the country as long as possible. But their power is waning. The industries I am interested in—brass, iron, rubber, clocks, woolens and lumber—need no further assistance from the government in the way of a high protective tariff. It cannot benefit us any, and it does not benefit the workingmen by its existence."

Gov. English favors putting timber on the free list, because Michigan interests only are benefited by the tariff. Salt should be free, because it is merely a local interest in Syracuse. Iron should be free, as only mining monopolies get benefit from protection; and wool should be free because the wool-growing interest is central in Ohio and of insufficient importance to make manufacturers and consumers suffer as greatly as they do from the high tariff. Iron and other metals, Gov. English avers, so far as New England's interests are concerned, are virtually on the free list now, because they are brought here as ballast, ship owners frequently paying for the privilege of bringing them, the saving in freight counterbalancing the tariff.

The Democratic party, Gov. English says, can win on this platform of revenue reform. The country is ripe for it. The party was beaten in the last campaign only because the Republicans took advantage of Gen. Hancock's utterances—that the tariff was merely a local issue. He says if the party leaders, now committed as they are to tariff reform, will do as the body of the party demands they cannot fail to win.

FLOWER'S FRIENDS.

A Meeting at the Office of the Probable Democratic Candidate for President.

NEW YORK, March 26.—When a *World* reporter walked into the hallway of No. 50 Broadway yesterday afternoon, he saw a modest sign which read, "R. P. Flower & Co." A swinging door was opened into a corridor, to the right of which were ranged a number of partitioned offices. In the rear and passing the Exchange court, was a large room. Seated on chairs and sofas were a number of well-dressed and apparently well-fed gentlemen. They did not look like politicians, and their brows were not of the statesmanship build. They, however, looked happy and serene. A stranger might suppose that a board of directors was about to meet. Such was not the case. It was merely the gathering of the personal and business

FRIENDS OF MR. FLOWER.

Every one who knows Mr. Flower speaks of him as a man of much magnetism. He is polite, as well as agreeable. There is no gilt-edge card business about him, and he is not fond of blowing his own "bazoo." The reporter did not see Mr. Flower among his *coterie* of friends when he first glanced them over. Presently, however, Mr. Flower's form and jolly, broad face loomed up. He emerged from one of the inner offices and ran right against the news-gatherer.

"Mr. Flower, I believe?"

Mr. Flower nodded his head, his lips parted and he ejaculated:

"Interview, eh?"

Leaning against a partition, he remarked in a pleasant way, that he did not wish to be interviewed on any public question just yet.

"You can say something about the tariff, can't you?"

"I can say this, that the *World* is sound on that question. Yes, sir, very sound. Do you know, by-the-by, that the *World* is a great paper? It is a great Democratic paper. Besides, it is so full of news. I like it, too, because it is fearless (laughing). It shows no preferences. I have noticed several

"LITTLE SHOTS AT ME,

(still laughing), no harm in them. Just pleasant allusions, that's all."

"Your name is frequently printed as a possible nominee of the Democratic party for President," observed the reporter.

Mr. Flower's eyes twinkled; he smiled a smile and merely answered, soft and low, "Yes," and then lower still, "Yes."

"You would accept the nomination, would you not?"

The word "nomination" must have been heard by Mr. Flower's friends, for they all turned round and stopped talking. Mr. Flower again laughed softly, and said that he did not wish to be interviewed.

"Can you read German?" he suddenly said to the reporter. "Here is a copy of a copy of a German paper published in St. Louis; it has something in it about me; I can't tell what it is. The head lines as I see them read something like this: '*Wie steht es mit Roswell P. Flower.*'"

The reporter gave it up and bowed himself out.

WIGGINS'S TWIN STORMS.

Another Prophecy from the Canadian Weather Crank.

OTTAWA, March 27.—Wiggins says: "The second and heaviest of the twin storms predicted some weeks ago by me will cross the meridian of Halifax to-morrow about 2 o'clock. The breadth of the storm belt is only from Quebec to Sandy Hook. Earthquakes will occur in divers places. The cyclones yesterday in Kentucky, and the earthquakes in California, are the advance guard. The tide on the Atlantic coast will be high, and the wind a hurricane. I would advise shippers to clear their warehouses of all perishable goods, and let the shipping in the streams and at the docks be secured by extra anchors and double fastenings."

CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

Official Notice of Its Convocation in Baltimore on November 9th.

CLEVELAND, O., March 27.—The *Catholic Universe* will to-morrow publish, in accordance with letters apostolic by Leo XIII, that Archbishop Gibbons has convoked the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, to be held in the cathedral in that city on November 9, 1884. Bishop Gilman, of this city, received this morning the letter of convocation. It is predicted that this will be the greatest council of the Catholic Church ever held in America.

NOTHING TO DO.

Nothing to do! in this world of ours,
Where weeds grow up with the fairest flowers,
Where smiles have only a fitful play,
Where hearts are breaking every day?

Nothing to do! thou Christian soul,
Wrapping thee 'round in thy selfish stole?
Off with the garments of sloth and sin,
Christ, thy Lord, hath a kingdom to win.

Nothing to do! there are prayers to lay
On the altar of incense, day by day;
There are foes to meet, within and without,
There is error to conquer, strong and stout.

Nothing to do! there are minds to teach
The simplest form of christian speech;
There are hearts to lure with loving wile,
From the grimmest haunts of sin's defile.

Nothing to do! there are lambs to feed,
The precious hopes of the church's need;
Strength to be borne to the weak and faint,
Vigils to keep with the doubting saint.

Nothing to do, and thy Savior said,
"Follow thou me in the paths I tread;"
Lord, lend thy help the journey through,
Lest, faint, we cry, "So much to do!"

The Crouch Murder Investigation.

JACKSON, MICH., March 27.—Eleven witnesses were sworn this morning in the Crouch murder examination, testifying for the character of the girl, Ella Shannon, who said the bloody clothes of Judd Crouch were found, whose reputation was attacked by the defense. One other witness testified to seeing blood on the floor at the Crouch homestead the morning after the murder. The case here closed. Counsel on both sides declined to argue the question of holding the prisoners for trial on the charge of murder in the Circuit Court. Justice Hunt is announced to render a decision on this point to-morrow.

Prohibition that Prohibits.

MCPHERSON, KY., March 27.—Last Friday a man named Herald opened a saloon in Canton, this county, in defiance of the law and officers. Monday he got into a row over one of his drunken customers, and was shot by a constable. Tuesday the women of the place raided his saloon and poured his liquors into the street. He now realizes that prohibition prohibits. The conduct of the women is indorsed by all good citizens.

A Perfect Medicine Chest.

SING SING, N. Y. POSTOFFICE, March 19, 1883.

One week ago, while engaged in my duties as assistant postmaster, I was taken with a violent pain or kink in my back; it was so painful I could hardly breathe, and I ached all over my body. I immediately sent for an Allcock's Porous Plaster and applied it over the seat of pain; in twenty minutes I was entirely relieved and cured. I have used Allcock's Plasters in my family for over twenty years, and have found them wonderfully effective in curing coughs, cold and pulmonary difficulties. They are a perfect medicine chest; they cure without the slightest pain or inconvenience, never leaving a mark on the skin. THOMAS LEARY, President of Village of Sing Sing, N. Y.

When purchasing a porous plaster be sure to get "Allcock's." All other so-called porous plasters are imitations.

Sheriff Davidson's Plea.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Sheriff Davidson appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day to plead to the indictments for extortion and grand larceny. Counsel said the sheriff protested that he was not guilty and that the grand jury which indicted him was illegally constituted, because unlawfully impaneled. Counsel asked that the indictments be quashed. The case went over to allow the district attorney to examine the plea.

Extensive Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The large six-story building on the southwest corner of Water and Wabash avenue, chiefly occupied by Cook & Co., printers and bookbinders, burned this afternoon. On account of the dangerous locality of the building, being in the center of the wholesale grocery trade, a large detachment of the fire department responded. The flames were with difficulty confined to the building. A number of manufacturers' agents were in the building. Total loss estimated at $55,000.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

WELL PLEASED.

Dr. C. Roberts, Winchester, Ill., says: "I have used it with entire satisfaction in cases of debility from age or overwork, and in inebriates and dyspeptics, and am well pleased with its effects."

The Dam Disaster at Ansonia, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, March 27.—The flood at Ansonia caused a total damage of $100,000, laying waste a tract about a mile long and fifty to 500 feet wide. The water company, whose bursting dam caused the damage, are held responsible. It is alleged that the dam was improperly constructed. The heaviest losers are the Derby Bit Company and the Scheller Plate and Wheel Manufacturing Company, each losing $20,000 or $25,000.

A COUGH, cold or sore throat should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. Twenty-five cents a box.

Carl Schurz Declines Any Testimonial.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The movement on the part of the friends of Carl Schurz to raise him a testimonial of $100,000 has been abandoned at the earnest request of Mr. Schurz. A considerable portion of the sum named had already been paid into the fund, and without doubt the full amount would have been raised. The matter coming to Mr. Schurz's knowledge, he requested that the money be returned to the subscribers, and out of regard to his feelings this has been done.

The First Through Train from the City of Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—The first through train from the City of Mexico arrived here this morning over the Santa Fe. The party this forenoon drove about the city, and at 1 o'clock the train left for Chicago over the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. It will arrive at Chicago at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A Foul-Mouthed Woman

Is even worse than a foul-mouthed man. But no one need be foul-mouthed if they will only use Sozodont and rub it in well. Don't spare the brush and spoil the mouth, as some parents do with their children when they withhold the rod.

PARNELL'S POLICY,

In the Event of the Dissolution of Parliament, as Outlined by Himself—Gladstone's Health.

The Egyptian Campaign Ended by the Capture and Burning of Tamanieb—Osman Digna's Flight.

American Archbishops Appointed at Yesterday's Consistory—The French Deputies—Foreign Notes.

ITALY.

American Archbishops Appointed by the Pope at Yesterday's Consistory.

ROME, March 27.—At the consistory today the Pope appointed the Right Rev. F. X. Leroy Archbishop of New Orleans, and the Right Rev. Dr. Manucy, now at Corpus Christi, Tex., Bishop of Mobile.

SPAIN.

The Conspirators Against the Government Under Close Guard.

MADRID, March 27.—The persons recently arrested on the charge of conspiracy against the government are forbidden to converse with anyone except the officials. Gen. Valerdo is the most compromised.

CANADA.

An Appeal for Temperance Text-Books in the Schools.

TORONTO, March 27.—A deputation of the ladies of the Toronto Woman's Christian Temperance Union waited on the Minister of Education with a petition with over 4000 signatures, praying the introduction of temperance text-books in the schools. From the reply of the Minister, the ladies hope the request will soon be granted.

FRANCE.

French Workingmen Morally Bound to Assist their American Brethren.

PARIS, March 27.—The delegates of the Parisian artisans who visited the Boston exhibition, and other delegates from workingmen, have resolved that the French labor societies are morally bound to assist the striking cigar-makers of New York.

French Finances.

PARIS, March 27.—At a meeting of the new Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Rouvier, chairman, said the finances were not in an alarming condition. The deficit was more apparent than real, but great vigilance, however, would be necessary. It would be impossible to place any further taxes upon the people. The aim must be to increase the national resources by diminishing the expenses of the several public offices.

In the Deputies.

PARIS, March 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies Barodet submitted a resolution for the revision of the constitution, and demanded urgency for it. Ferry stated that the government would submit a scheme for revision in May. The Chamber rejected Barodet's claim of urgency.

DeLassane's interpellation in regard to Madagascar came up. Prime Minister Ferry, in explanation and defense of the government's policy in Madagascar, said, in substance, "The delegates of the House of Hovas with whom negotiations were being conducted, left Paris suddenly without paying their hotel-bills, just when an agreement seemed imminent. It seemed that negotiations, which have been resumed, will result in a treaty which shall guarantee protection of the inhabitants of the Northwestern district of Madagascar and resident Frenchmen. As to the acquisition of land by foreigners, except Frenchmen, it is inadmissible to raise the question of sovereignty, which would involve a war to the death to the Hovas, and would make necessary a policy of conquest. It is incumbent on us to be modest and wise in order to obtain peaceable results. If, however, pending negotiations fail, we shall spare no effort to reduce the Hovas to submission."

ENGLAND.

Meeting in the Interest of Church Extension.

LONDON, March 27.—A meeting was held last night at the residence of the Duke of Westminster in the interest of church extension. The Bishops of Lichfield and St. Albans advocated Canon Anson's mission to Northwestern Canada. The Earl of Carnavon praised the steadfast loyalty and affection of the Canadian Church toward the English Church, and urged that the Church imitate the railways, and extend their sway from sea to sea.

Lunch on the Alert.

LONDON, March 27.—At a lunch on board the Alert the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, proposed a toast to President Arthur. A majority of the naval attaches of the various embassies and the whole American legation were present.

Gladstone's Mental Condition.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Standard* doubts whether Gladstone will much longer be able to support the mental friction inseparable from his present position. It urges him to accept a peerage, which need not be considered equivalent to retirement.

Matthew Arnold's American Profits.

LONDON, March 27.—Matthew Arnold made £1200 by his lecturing tour in America.

GERMANY.

The Outbreak of Trichinosis at Ermsleben—The Death List.

BERLIN, March 27.—It is officially stated that last year at Ermsleben, a small town of Prussian Saxony, 403 persons became seriously ill and sixty-six died from trichinosis. The disease was caused by eating raw pork, which all came from one end of the same hog.

Murdered by a Saber Cut.

BERLIN, March 27.—A fatal affray is reported from Geisen. A captain and lieutenant of the army were playing a friendly game of cards. A dispute arose, and the hot-headed lieutenant became furious, whisked out his saber, and gave the captain a death stroke.

Bismarck and Sargent.

BERLIN, March 27.—The *Tagblatt* says: "At Bismarck's dinner in honor of the Emperor's birthday Bismarck greeted Sargent with a courteous bow, but shook hands with all the other diplomats."

Dynamite Outrage at Leipsic.

LEIPSIC, March 26.—The police discovered a dynamite bombshell in a densely crowded building. No clew as to who placed it there.

Salaries of the Catholic Clergy.

BERLIN, March 27.—Prussia orders that the State payment of the salaries of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Cologne be resumed, beginning with January last.

In the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 27.—In the Reichstag today a bill appropriating 19,000,000 marks for the construction of torpedoes passed second reading.

The Reichstag adjourns to-day for the usual Easter vacation. The political parties are preparing for the general election. An inspired article in the Munich *Gazette* declares that the election will turn on the law against Socialists. The electors will find themselves between these alternatives, to support either the law or the partisans of the Socialists. The government hopes to arouse among the German people a conservative movement analagous to that after the attacks on the Emperor's life.

EGYPT.

Tamanieb Taken by the British After a Short Engagement.

SUAKIM, March 27.—The British forces began the advance on Tamanieb at 5 o'clock this morning. Firing opened at 7:30 o'clock. There was a brisk firing on both sides. The rebels were in larger numbers than yesterday. The English cavalry and mounted infantry led and drove the rebels from the rocks, dispersing them among the hills. There were no British casualties. The loss of the rebels is unknown.

The rebels fired upon the British troops from rocks upon the left. The cavalry dislodged them and advanced to within 100 yards of Tamanieb. As soon as Graham came up with the infantry and guns, shells were thrown among the flying Arabs and exploded close to them. On reaching Tamanieb the men and horses made straight for the wells and slaked their thirst. After a brief halt the cavalry moved out to the right and left of the village in pursuit of the foe. The village forthwith was burned to the ground. Gen. Graham will explore the region in the neighborhood of the wells of Tamanieb, and then return with his whole force to Suakim. The campaign is an end.

The News at London.

LONDON, March 27.—Gen. Graham telegraphed that the morning, evening and night were cool. The reveille sounded this morning at 3:30 o'clock and as quickly as possible the troops got in readiness to advance on Tamanieb. The cavalry are in front. The infantry follow in an echelon of brigade squares, with guns between their brigades. Later dispatches say the British advanced to-day to Tamanieb and burned the village. The Arabs fled. The fighting is ended.

Telegraphic Communication With Berber Restored.

CAIRO, March 27.—Col. Mitchener and Maj. Rundle have started from Cairo to co-operate with Capt. Chairnside in the negotiations for opening the road to Berber. Telegraphic communication between Berber and Shendy has been restored.

Osman Digna's Flight.

CAIRO, March 27.—Authorities consider Osman Digna's retreat without a decisive battle, leaves the opening of the Berber route unsettled. It is reported that Osman is now at Mewaneh, a hill village, five miles from Tamanieb. He has several hundred adherents, chiefly Bishareenes from the Berber district. Gen. Graham, after reconnoissances toward Sinkat and Mewaneh, will return with his whole force to Suakim, leaving Capts. Chermside and Cameron, with friendly sheikhs, to negotiate terms upon which tribes will keep the Berber road free from the invaders. Gen. Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Baring urge upon the home government the necessity of the early withdrawal of all English troops from the Red sea coast. Admiral Hewitt proposed that 400 marines be left to guard Suakim, to be relieved every fortnight. It is reported that Gen. Stevenson is in favor of garrisoning Suakim and Massowah with a contingent of native Indian troops from Bombay monthly. Hassan Bey, commander at Kassala, sent word to Massowah that the Kassala garrison has food and munitions for one month. He asks to be relieved by an English force.

IRELAND.

Parnell Interviewed as to the Future Policy of His Party.

DUBLIN, March 27.—The *Freeman's Journal*, of which E. Dwyer Gray, member of Parliament, is editor, publishes an interview with Parnell. The House of Lords, Parnell believes, will reject the new franchise bill. The result will be the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country. The government is dependent in the Committee of the Whole upon the Irish vote for a majority. The raising of a general fund is contemplated to meet the exigencies of the Parnellites.

Parnell expects that under the present franchise his party will carry seventy-five seats in Parliament at the next general election. The candidates, he says, will be required to give a pledge that they will sit, act and vote with the Irish party or resign. He thinks it necessary to make provision for eligible candidates who are in favor of a poor law for guardians. Forty thousand pounds would be a sufficient fund to cover election expenses and secure the constant and efficient attendance of the Irish members in Parliament.

The Orangemen and Liberals of Ulster are negotiating with a view to a division of the seats in Parliament at the next general election, so as to prevent the election of Parnellites.

SULLIVAN—THOMPSON.

The Chances for a Meeting of the Distinguished Citizens.

CLEVELAND, O., March 27.—Mervine Thompson is nursing a crippled hand, affected by rheumatism. "Oh, that's a trifle," said Ross to-day, "he will be all right in a little while." Some one in the room remarked that Sullivan sneers at the sore hand as an excuse to let Thompson back out of the fight. Ross answered: "Who is that talks about sore hands. We have not said anything about it. It will be all right in three months, anyway, and three months for training do not begin until Sullivan signs the articles of agreement. He does a good deal of talking. In that he is ahead of us, but in business I think we have the best of it so far, for we have put up a snug sum of money. I think Sullivan doesn't mean to fight. He blows a good deal, and says he will give Thompson $300 to stand up before him four rounds. Why, I'll give Sullivan $10,000 to stand up before Thompson four rounds. If he should accept such an offer I'll hire a small farm outside the city limits, fence it and make a big thing. The people would flock here from all over the country to see the show, and it would be the easiest way I know to make a fortune. What we propose is, to fight to settle who is the best man. With or without gloves is all the same to us, but probably gloves will be used to evade the law."

Woman's Home Missionary Association.

BOSTON, March 27.—The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Association opened to-day. Mrs. J. W. Danielson, of Providence, president, opened the meeting. The secretary's report stated that the most encouraging features of their undertaking related to the work of education. Sixteen schools for poor people were being maintained in the Southern States. Miss Minnott, missionary in Tennessee, made appeals on behalf of schools for the poor of the South.

A Crooked Treasurer.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 27.—Franklin Este, formerly treasurer of the town of Southborough, issued a note for $5000 fourteen years ago, and used the money, making no records on the town books. He paid the interest from his own funds. Este's bond for that year cannot be found. A similar irregularity occurred a year ago, and $1400 was the shortage in cash. He settled the last affair, and was obliged to resign. Este has been treasurer twenty-three years.

Bribery in the Jury-Room.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Judge Johnston, of the Court of Common Pleas, this afternoon stopped the trial of the case before him with the announcement that he had been informed that Henry Meyers, one of the jurors, had asked a bribe from the plaintiff. He called Meyers before the bar, and heard the statement of the plaintiff, which was that Meyers had told her that he would need money to treat two or three jurors and the judge in order to win her case. She declined to give him anything. The judge put Meyers under guard. He will probably fix his punishment to-morrow.

A Broken Bank.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—The private bankinghouse of Wm. Locke, of Noblesville, Hamilton county, suspended payment to-day. The bank was opened in January, 1883, and had $30,000 to $40,000 in deposits. The failure is attributed to speculation in Chicago options. It is thought the creditors will realize but a small per cent. The assets have not yet been obtained, Locke being ill and unable to receive visitors.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Races. Seven furlongs. Priddle won; Black Jack second, Lillie B. third. Time—1:30½.

Five furlongs. Zampa won; Matrimony second, Warsign third. Time—1:06.

One mile. Bonnie Australian won; Beaconsfield second, Tilford third. Time—1:45¼.

Seven furlongs. Lilly Dale won; Voltaire second, Goliad third. Time—1:32.

The War on Bogus Butter.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—In the Assembly to-night the Committee on Ways and Means reported a practically new bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, suene, butterine or other substitute for farm or dairy products. An appropriation of $30,000 is made to carry out the object of the bill.

Capt. Stubbs as a Marksman.

NEW YORK, March 27.—W. H. Puryear, in a letter in the *Spirit of the Times*, warmly praises Capt. Stubbs, the famous wing-shot, who is about to challenge Dr. Carver and all comers. Instances are given of Capt. Stubbs's wonderful endurance and superior skill with the rifle.

Improvements in the Telephone.

BOSTON, March 27.—The American Bell Telephone Company were experimenting in conversations between this city and New York over a No. 12 copper wire today, and with the aid of ordinary telephone instruments the faintest whisper of conversation could be heard.

The National Guard Association.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—At the National Guard Association this morning, the time was occupied in discussing the militia bills now before Congress. Preference seemed to be for the one known as the Slocum bill, but another was suggested, making 250, instead of 750 men, the basis for an appropriation.

Death of Augustus Schell.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Augustus Schell died at 3 o'clock this morning. He was conscious a little at 2:45 o'clock a.m. His family was about the bedside when he expired.

Defaulter Captured.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Henry C. Church, defaulting chamberlain, of Troy, who left that city February 4th, with a deficiency in his accounts of $77,000, was arrested here last night and taken to Troy this morning.

Something of a Cyclone at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—High wind early this evening unroofed two brick houses on Worth and Campbell streets, slightly damaged another small dwelling, and tore up the sidewalk for a distance of about two squares. This is the quarter of the city visited by the cyclone last year.

WOMEN IN SOCIETY.

Life is Too Short to Admit of the Leaders of Fashion Surrendering Themselves to Lent.

They Hold Receptions and Make the Regular Round of Visits and Tattle Scandal as Usual.

So the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal Reports, as the Result of Actual Observation.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Washington society is well pleased that it is on the down side of the hill of Lent. Mid-Lent has been duly celebrated by some quiet early evening festivities, and this week shows more of a tendency to return to the social customs which prevailed during the early period of the season. Many of the leaders of society who hied themselves away to the seaside when Lent closed their doors and those of their acquaintances, are beginning to return, strengthened for the remainder of the season, and are taking up the social thread where they dropped it when Lent was ushered in. They are busy to-day with calls and receptions, informal in their nature, to be sure, but sufficiently formal to be quite pleasing to even the most scrupulous. The example set by the British Minister and his family in their mi-carene ball last week has proven somewhat contagious, and there are quite a number of quiet entertainments in progress. Monday saw the doors of quite a number of society ladies open, and Tuesday was really a busy day.

Mrs. Blaine, who was at home on Monday from 5 to 6 o'clock, gave an evening reception on Tuesday, to which quite a number of people in society were invited. Mrs. Leiter, who has been recuperating at Old Point Comfort, returned to the Blaine mansion on Dupont circle, and was at home to her friends yesterday.

Mrs. and Miss Holman and a number of others received at the Hamilton yesterday, and Miss Miller, the daughter of Senator Miller, gave her usual Tuesday afternoon reception to her young lady friends. In the evening Mrs. Gouverneur gave a delightful commerce party at her home in the fashionable quarter of the city.

To-day (Wednesday) the Cabinet receptions are in progress, all the Cabinet ladies having opened their doors again to their friends and to those of the public who chose to call upon them. This evening the President gives another dinner to members of Congress and their families. The list is a long one, and one or two more dinners after this one will be necessary to complete the number. Three hundred and twenty members of the House and seventy members of the Senate, forty or fifty diplomats, Supreme Court judges, members of the Cabinet and a number of others of high rank each accompanied by his wife makes a pretty formidable dinner list, even if the dinner-giver is allowed $50,000 a year salary and half that amount for household expenses. Yet the President does not regret having undertaken to cover the field as thoroughly as he has. It has been rather a pleasant task to him on the whole, and has made him a good many friends. President Arthur has made himself very popular socially as well as politically. Fifty-four persons will be seated at the great table in the state dining-room this evening. Of course the pleasure of these dinners is more in the novelty than otherwise, indeed the chances are that nine out of ten who sit at the President's table would not care to repeat the process every day with the sort of fare which is set before them by the President's experienced and high-salaried steward.

This evening Mrs. Marshal McMichael gives the last of her evening receptions for the season. They have been very largely attended and very greatly enjoyed. To-morrow the marriage of Mr. Edmund Gladmand and Miss Maggie Cassin, daughter of Mr. John Cassin, takes place at the home of the bride. In the afternoon the wife of Senator Warner Miller gives her usual reception, as do Mrs. Frye and several other ladies. Mrs. Senator Hale, who has just returned from Maine, where she and her husband went to look after their new house being built, reports several feet of snow in that part of the country, and is glad to be back to Washington's spring-like climate again. On Saturday Mrs. McElroy gives her last Saturday afternoon reception for the season. These receptions have been very popular, and their close will be regretted by many. That one of this week will be even more brilliant than usual. A very large number of ladies have been invited to assist her in receiving. The Marine band is to be present to dispense sweet music, and every effort will be made to render the afternoon a very pleasant one. The arrival of spring weather has added largely to the attractions of these receptions, many ladies attending in walking dresses, while others continue in the conventional reception costumes which have been worn during the winter season. Mrs. McElroy has shown in her work in the social field this season the same tact which has marked her brother's career, socially and politically, and she closes her receptions with many warm friends and many regrets on the part of those who have been accustomed to meet her on these occasions.

Society Notes.

Gen. Grant, who is at the Arlington, under care of his physician, goes out very little. He manages to get around very comfortably on his crutches, but he has always been so active that he does not fancy the use of these aids and keeps them out of sight as much as possible.

Mrs. Coppinger, the daughter of Ex-Secretary Blaine, leaves for her Western home in a few days, to join her husband. She will leave Jas. G. Blaine Coppinger, her youngest son, in care of Mrs. Blaine for a time.

Gen. Van Vliet and wife, who have usually gone to Florida for a brief stay about the close of the social season, have remained at home thus far this season. They will, however, leave in a few days for Old Point Comfort for a short period of recuperation.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, the wife of Gen. John C. Fremont, is spending a short time in Washington, and is stopping at the Arlington Hotel. She is hale and hearty, and if she and the general are given seven years more of life they will celebrate their golden wedding.

Mrs. Secretary Chandler has returned from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by her sister, and will give her usual Saturday evening reception this week.

Mrs. Gen. McKibben goes to Old Point Comfort for a brief rest.

The President is to give a dinner to Gen. Grant and a few friends as soon as that gentleman is able to lay aside his crutches and attend upon an event of this nature. The President has quite a number of visitors just now. Among them are Miss Katie Sharp, daughter of Gen. Sharp, of New York, and Mr. Arthur Masten, a nephew of the President, and his wife. Allan Arthur is also at home just now assisting his father in entertaining their guests.

Miss Folger, the daughter of Secretary Folger, has been ordered South by her physician, and goes to Columbia, S. C., where the breath of the pine trees is expected to prove beneficial to her health.

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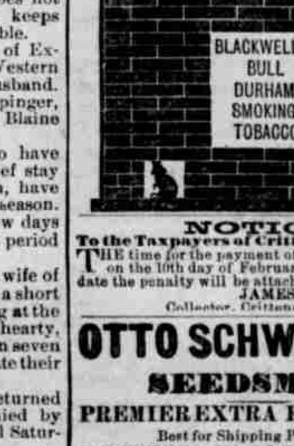

NOTICE

To the Taxpayers of Crittenden Co., Ark.

THE time for the payment of Taxes due expires on the 10th day of February, 1884, after which date the penalty will be attached. JAMES T. BARTON, Collector, Crittenden County, Ark.

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