THE MEMPHIS DAIL

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, APRIL

THE Jackson *Dispatch* states that an effort will be made at the ensuing meeting of the West Tennessee Horticultural Society, which is to be held in that town on the 9th and 10th of May next, to revive the State Horticultural Society. It is to be hoped this effort may prove successful. In union there is strength. This is an age of co-operation.

ELSEWHERE we publish, under the head of "Railroad Projects," a great deal of news that will prove very gratifying to the readers of the APPEAL, as additional evidence that the best railroad men in the country have their eyes fixed on Memphis as the coming great railroad center of the Mississippi Valley. Situated on the most favorable isothermal line in North America, and at the head of perpetual navigation on the Mississippi river, nothing can hinder the rapid growth of Memphis but the indifference or folly of our own people. But with the lessons of the past before us we do not think that either of these human weaknesses will be permitted to interfere to prevent the speedy consummation of the long-predicted destiny of the "Bluff City."

JUDGE J. B. MORGAN, who is a candidate for Congress in the Second District, Mississippi, served several terms in the Legislature of that State and has for many years been chancellor of his district. He has made formal announcement of his candidacy and will, it is predicted, make a successful run. No man stands higher for ability and integrity in Mississippi than Judge Morgan, who for several years past has subordinated his ambition to that of the party, restraining the eagerness of his friends, who, measuring his adaptability for Congressional life by the ordinary standards, regard him as every way the superior of most of those who offer for the suffrages of the people. Whether this high praise is deserved time alone can tell. Of one thing the APPEAL is sure, that a very large number of the thinking and reputable Democrats of his district are for Judge Morgan for Congress.

A MEETING will be held to-morrow at Mozart Hall of all those who are interested in the cotton-seed oil business, with a view to devise and concert measures that will prevent a recurrence of the losses sustained last year by this important interest. The suggestions made by Mr. John R. Godwin, in the communication we publish elsewhere, will come up for discussion, and will, no doubt, be thoroughly ventilated. Whether any of them will be adopted remains to be seen, but of one thing we are sure, that if the present rapid growth of the manufacturing interests of Memphis is to be encouraged, if investors are not to be frightened from their present purposes in other directions, the cotton-seed oil men will have to do something, and do it quickly. A further decrease in cotton-seed oil stock can be, and should be, prevented. That interest must be saved to the city.

THE races at the course of the Memphis Jockey Club have been a great success and if the same delightful weather shall continue will no doubt be equally successful this week. The attendance of the best people, not only of Memphis but the surrounding country, has been very large, proving plainly that as fast as the men of this section recuperate the fortunes dissipated by the civil war and many commercial revulsions, they are desirous of helping to revive the sports for which the South was famous and of which it had a monopoly up to 1861. Tennessee from its earliest days has been renowned for its blooded horses and its race-tracks. One of the most thrilling episodes in the history of the State grew out of the killing of an Indian near Watauga in 1772, four years before the revolutionary war. A race which had been long talked of by the settlers closed with a dispute between some white men and a few Indians, when one of the former shot one of the latter dead, thus, it was feared, involving a general Indian war. To avoid this at a juncture when the infant settlement was at its weakest, Capt James Robertson, the father and founder of Tennessee, armed only with the conscious rectitude of his mission, went down to the region of what is now Chattanooga by himself, a distance of 150 miles, and explaining to the Cherokee chiefs the circumstances attending the shooting, gave assurances of the desire of the white people for peace, and so prevented hostilities and a possible massacre. It will thus be seen that horse-racing is a sport that has become racy of the soil, and by which Tennessee has been identified with Kentucky for the speed and bottom of her coursers. Conducted as the races of the Memphis Jockey Club are by President Montgomery and his colaborers, Messrs. Ed Hart, John Overton, Napoleon Hill and others of the directors, there can be no doubt that the effect will be to revive in this region the ancient love of fast horses, and with it the desire for blooded stock, as has been evidenced lately in the stock farms that have been established in Shelby county and others that have been projected. This week we look for an increased interest in the races. The programmes are all of them very attractive.

THE *Tribune*, the leading Anglomaniac organ of New York, calls attention to the fact that the Duke of Albany lived to be older than the majority of English princes. Octavius and Alfred, sons of George III, died at the respective ages of four and two. Of Anne's seventeen children only one survived infancy, and he died at the age of eleven. Anne and her sister Mary were the only ones of the eight children of James II, by his first wife, who lived through childhood. By his second wife James II had six children, and they all died in infancy except the Pretender and Maria Louisa, and the latter died at twenty. Of Charles I's eight children, six died young. Nor were the fates kinder in this respect to the Tudors or the Plantagenets than to the Stuarts. These facts of history are not difficult to understand when that other fact is recalled that the blood of the Stuarts and all their progeny, as well as that of the Georges, was tainted with scrofula. Prince Leopold, the late Duke of Albany, was cursed by a complication of diseases inherited from the Georges and the Stuarts. He was from his birth scrofulous, epileptic and paralytic. He was subject to hemophilia, which the British *Medical Journal* says attacks only the males of the family. The unfortunate young man was too weak to indulge in the constant debaucheries for which his brother, the Prince of Wales, is as famous as was his grandfather, the Duke of Kent, and his uncle, the infamous debauchee George IV, but occasionally his hot blood got the better of him and then he would launch out until a fit of epilepsy or a recurrence of hemophilia laid him up. His sudden death at Cannes was due to his self-indulgence. He ran riot for a few days, and at last fell upon the stairway of the Marine Club, which he was about to leave for his lodgings, where he was carried only to survive a few hours. The most intellectually gifted of his family—and that is not saying much—the unfortunate young man was thus suddenly relieved of the misery he had endured for thirty-two years. But he leaves a child, and very likely a second, to perhaps perpetuate his weakness. Can a sadder lesson of life be read anywhere in the teeming and blood-guilty pages of the dynasties that have cursed Europe, retarded the progress of mankind, and weighted the energies of long-suffering and patient peoples?

OUR SUNDAY MAIL.

Letters from the Appeal's Regular Correspondents at Holly Springs and Sardis, Miss.,

Covington, Brownsville, Jackson, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala.—A Resume of the Social and

Political Events of the Past Week—Crop Prospects—Farmers Delayed by Cold Weather.

JACKSON, TENN.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

JACKSON, TENN., April 26.—The weather is again beautiful.

The Jackson oil-mills have closed until next fall.

The West Tennessee Medical Society will be held in this city on the 7th and 8th of May next.

The revival at the Cumberland Presbyterian church is still going on. Great interest is being manifested in the meeting.

Messrs. Clifton Dancy, J. M. McGlathery and S. D. Hays have bought the site of the Champion Mills, near the Mobile and Ohio railroad depot, and will build a hub and spoke factory at once.

Madison Lodge No. 16, Independent Order Odd-Fellows, will celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of American Odd-Fellowship Monday night next. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Frederick Howard, D.D., of this city. All visiting Odd-Fellows and friends to the order are invited.

Jackson Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, will celebrate Thursday, May 8th, as Ascension day. The commandery will give a public drill and street parade. Ascension sermon will be preached at St. Luke's Episcopal church by the Rev. G. W. Hinkle. After service the Sir Knights and ladies will participate of an elegant banquet at Masonic Hall.

Federal Court will convene in this city next Monday.

Capt. J. F. Merry, the wide-awake Western passenger agent of the Illinois Central railroad, will run another excursion to this city on May 8th. The excursion will arrive here in time to attend the State horticultural meeting, which will be held in this city May 9th and 10th.

Mr. J. M. Simmons, city editor of the *Dispatch*, has been confined to his bed for the past week with measles. His many friends here hope to see him well again soon.

Col. B. R. G. Warner, of Memphis, has recently bought the Bank Exchange saloon from B. E. Gray. JACKSON.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

BROWNSVILLE, April 26.—There is some discussion as to who will be the next Congressman from this district. It is claimed that it is impossible for Rice A. Pierce to succeed himself, on account of the trick practiced upon the convention that nominated him. From talks with representative men of Gibson, Crockett, Dyer, Lauderdale and Haywood, it seems to be conceded that he cannot again get the nomination. Quite a number of candidates are spoken of from adjoining counties, but so far no Haywood county man has announced himself a candidate.

There is a general desire upon the part of the Democrats of this end of the district that the Hon. D. O. Thomas shall allow his name to be presented to the convention. His eminent ability as well as high moral character is universally recognized over that district of which he is at present attorney general, in the conduct of the duties of which office he receives, as he is entitled to, the praise and gratitude of the people. He is a representative man of the new South, a broad, progressive, chivalrous gentleman, and one of the most enterprising farmers in the county. If he can be prevailed upon to announce himself a candidate, he will doubtless secure the nomination.

There is an unwritten law in this Congressional district that no one who does not announce his candidacy in advance, and bear his portion of the work and labor of a canvass, shall be nominated. In the slang of the day, "No dark horse need apply." There is really no sense in this rule, but it has always been strictly adhered to.

There is a movement on hand here to start a female school on the co-operative plan. We have already two female colleges; this will give us three.

Mrs. Robert Cotton died in this city on Friday afternoon last, after a protracted illness.

Joseph R. Matthews, a member of the County Court, died at his home, in the Sixth District, on Monday. ALFONSO.

COVINGTON, TENN.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

COVINGTON, TENN., April 26.—During the last ten days we have had the coldest weather known to the oldest inhabitant of Tipton county for the month of April. The rain and buffalo gnats have greatly retarded farm work, and our farmers look a little "blue." The wheat and clover fields are looking well. Our farmers have planted some corn, and are waiting until the ground is sufficiently dry to begin sowing cotton-seed. From the outlook at this time it seems that the cotton crop will not be as large as formerly, owing to the scarcity of cotton-seed.

There is nothing new in political circles of interest here. The nomination of Frank Reid by the Republicans is considered here as a strong move upon their part to regain control of the State. But the Democrats fully believe Bate can beat him 40,000 votes, and it is the desire of the Democrats of Tipton that Bate be nominated for Governor.

The Baptist missionary mass-meeting closed last night in this place. The people of Covington have been considerably interested in it. Lamar and Venable, of your city, with Prof. Hughes and a portion of the choir of the First Baptist, of Memphis, were here engaged heartily in the work. The necessity of mission work, and the plans for raising funds, were discussed, not only by the Baptists but by any who wished to speak. And a pretty thorough discussion was indulged in by all. One very interesting division of the subject, however, was not touched upon. That was the judicious use of funds raised for missionary purposes. The music during the meeting was excellent, and everyone who attended enjoyed it.

The Baptist church at this place will call a pastor soon.

On the 30th instant the Prohibition speakers will be here. Our people, although in favor of a high moral standard on the temperance question, are not ready to abandon former political affiliations to go into a movement or party that only has one plank in its platform, when the same end can be effected by the present political organizations. Now, if the object of those temperance speakers is to promote temperance and banish its baleful influence upon mankind, they will find the people of Covington giving them a helping hand, but if it is their object to divide our people into small political factions for the purpose of lifting some few persons into public positions, interrupting affairs of State so that dead political issues can be revived, their coming will not be all profitable.

The discussion of the Sunday laws in your city has been interesting to read. Our people in general side with the Rev. Dr. Daniel, and believe that his position is the only one conducive to public morals.

The call has not yet been made for our Democratic County Convention to appoint delegates to the convention of June 18th, in Nashville, but will no doubt be in time to do good work. ERASMUS.

SARDIS, MISS.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

SARDIS, MISS., April 26.—The recent heavy rains caused the streams to overflow to their utmost extent. The water washed the ground that had been broken up very badly and swept the small bridges and fences clear away in some portions of the county. Panola county's two large bridges across the Tallahatchie river were damaged to some extent, the levee breaking in some places and parts of the bridges were washed down. It has caused the crops to be set back about two weeks.

Tom Browne, colored, was fined $50 and costs by the mayor one day this week for stealing several goody boxes from Gunter & Spain.

The gnats have disappeared since the hard rains set in. It is hoped they will stay away forever.

The voters of the Second Congressional District of Mississippi want the Hon. J. B. Morgan to represent them in our next Congress, and he has announced himself as a candidate for the place, and will be the man that represents us at the national capitol for the next two years. It is conceded by men who know that Judge Morgan is one of the few men that can be elected on the Democratic ticket in this district. I say, three cheers for Morgan and the Democratic party.

This community was shocked and pained to learn of the sudden death of Mr. James T. Farthing on last Wednesday evening, at 4:30 o'clock. He was sitting in a chair in the store of Messrs. McCracken & Farthing, talking to a colored man, and suddenly fell from his seat, dying before a physician could reach him. He was a fine business man, and was a member of the firm of Messrs. McCracken & Farthing, one of the leading dry goods stores in Sardis. His relatives and young wife have the heartfelt sympathy of all our citizens in their sad bereavement.

Very few Sardines attended the races, as Circuit Court has been in session.

Thomas M. Kennedy and Miss Mollie Bruce, both of Sardis, were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock on Sunday evening, the 20th instant, by Father P. J. Kosterbrook, of the Catholic Church. May their pathway through life be crowned with happiness and success.

Miss Pattie Partee, a charming young lady residing near Como, has been visiting friends in Sardis the past week. I hope she enjoyed her stay among the Sardines well enough to make her visits more frequent.

W. W. Smith left for Colorado last Monday morning, for the benefit of his fast failing health. He will probably be gone two or three months.

J. H. Outten, of Memphis, who is now in the employ of Cipp & Taylor, came down on a short visit to relatives last Saturday, returning Monday morning.

Judge Hall has been hearing arguments, in vacation, in the great Fizer-Fowlkes land case several days this week. The attorneys in attendance were as follows: Gen. Luke Wright, W. C. Folkes, H. C. Watson, Calvin Perkins, J. H. Malone, of Memphis, and Col. T. W. White, of Hernando.

Wm. A. Gwartney returned from a short visit to Winona Thursday morning.

W. H. McGill, of Brownsville, Tenn., formerly of Courtland, this county, was in Sardis Wednesday last.

W. Hatchord, who has been dangerously ill for the past week, is slowly improving.

A. B. Swift, of Como, is foreman of the grand jury, therefore it has been disposing of business quite swiftly.

Daniel G. Pepper, of Lexington, Miss., and Miss Emma Walton were married by the Rev. J. D. Cameron on the 22d instant. The happy couple have the best wishes of everyone in all their efforts through life.

Circuit Court has been in session all the week, the Hon. A. T. Roane presiding; Ira D. Oglesby district attorney. Everyone seems to think Judge Roane is the man for the place he so ably fills, while some think District Attorney Oglesby just strict enough, and others think he is a little too strict. I am under many obligations to our deputy Circuit Court clerk, the Hon. Josiah T. Settle, for the following items of the cases that have been disposed of: Isaac Smith, obtaining goods under false pretenses, fined $33 and costs; Green White and Alice Bobo, unlawful cohabitation, fined each $30 and costs and one day in jail; Bill Mason, assault and battery with intent to kill, six months in the penitentiary; John Brown, grand larceny, six months in the penitentiary; Mack Jones, two cases of assault and battery, fined $50 and three months in jail in each case; Dock Johnson, bigamy, six months in the penitentiary; Wm. E. Cromin, assault with intent to kill, acquitted; Luke Hibbler, grand larceny, acquitted; Harvey Cabeen, grand larceny, acquitted; Pete Rowell and Annette Webb, unlawful cohabitation—Pete was found guilty as charged and fined $25 and costs, and Annette plead guilty and was fined $15.

The sun has made its appearance again, and everything seems to be life again. The farmers have resumed work, and will, if the season is favorable, make fine crops yet.

The Rev. E. B. Ramsey, pastor of the Methodist church at this place, is carrying on a protracted meeting at Como this week, assisted by the Rev. S. A. Steel, of Memphis.

Two or three couples of young men and ladies will attend services at Union church to-morrow. SCRIBO.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, April 25.—Rain! rain! rain!—nearly a whole week of gloomy cold, uncomfortable weather. We hope none of our young gentlemen will get *droopy* in consequence. Such weather as we have had for the past week has precluded the possibility of their playing marbles, or throwing silver dollars at a hole in the ground—these being the favorite pastimes during the day.

Court has adjourned, and the entertainment by the little Bridges twins and the bazar are among the things that were; and not a single unsuspecting, innocent-looking, unsophisticated country dog has come to town, "to hear de noise an' see de fight," for them to entice into some store for the purpose of attaching a tin can with nails in it to his caudal appendage, and then, together with all the other dogs in town, pursue the frantic creature (I came very near saying *fellow*-creature) around the square; so it really must be dull for them, poor things! However, the first bright day they will all come out again, looking so fresh and happy that it will make one's heart glad to see them; and they will enjoy their little games all the more after being deprived of them so long.

The bazar last Friday night, in spite of the weather, was a success. The supper gave out before 10 o'clock, and most of the fancy articles were disposed of. They cleared about $200.

There was a congregational meeting at Christ church this afternoon for the purpose of electing a vestry. The election should have been held on Easter Monday, but the weather prevented. Same vestry re-elected.

We are glad to see some improvement going on in the way of repairing houses and sidewalks.

Miss Lavinia Morrison, aged sixteen years, died near Byhalia on the 6th of April.

Miss Henrietta Blumenthal is on a visit to friends in Oxford.

Levi Manning will make his future home in Tucson, Arizona.

Mrs. Sarah P. Lea has returned from her visit to Grenada.

Mrs. J. M. Crump and Mrs. J. S. Finley are in Memphis this week.

We see that our esteemed townsman, Capt. James F. Pant is spoken of for Congress. The Oxford *Eagle* favors his nomination, and the Ripley *Advertiser* says it will support him. We don't think a better selection could be made. He has been our district attorney for a number of years, and so popular is he and so ably and faithfully did he discharge his duties, that nobody could beat him for that office as long as he chose to fill it.

W. J. Brannon's kitchen caught fire Sunday morning from a defective flue, but fortunately the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

I was reading the other day Emerson's description of American country roads. In a speech he made in London he said that you start out on an American road and all is very lovely. You go out, for instance, from the city of New Haven, with elms overlooking above your head, over the smooth macadamized pavement, and you go out in the country between hedges and stone walls, and a little further on you come to a common dirt road with fences on the sides of it, and further on you reach the old-fashioned causeway, and then on further the Indian trail, and he said it finally ended in a squirrel's track and ran up a tree. There is more truth that poetry in that description, and I speak from sad experience. Some time ago a friend and I had occasion to go some twelve or fifteen miles, and neither of us knew the road exactly, but thought we would have no difficulty in reaching our destination. We had gone eight or nine miles, and were driving along a beautiful, level road, through a lovely strip of woods, chatting merrily and enjoying ourselves to the utmost, when all at once our beautiful road came to a fence, and all trace of it was lost. My companion got out and walked some distance in every direction in search of the "missing link," but it was not found again that day. Suffice it to say that we reached the end of our journey after many trials in the shape of fences to be put down and up, and gullies to be circumvented, and found that we had traveled twenty-five miles in going fifteen. The manner in which that road ran up to the fence and suddenly disappeared, reminded me of a story I once heard of a very cunning fox, that was the pest of a certain neighborhood. Time and again parties had started out with the determination to catch him. They always started him at the same place, and he always took the same circuit, and the chase was very exciting till they reached a particular fence, when all trace of him would be lost, and the pursuit would have to be given up for that day. As he invariably disappeared at a certain spot, it was finally suggested that a watch should be set to see what became of him, when it was discovered that he jumped upon the fence and ran along it till he got opposite a stump ten or twelve feet high, that had a hollow in it near the top, into which he sprang and hid himself. There are various places here it would be well to have somebody always posted to inform travelers who are pursuing our roads whether they turned to a squirrel's track and ran up a tree, or jumped upon the fence and disappeared in a hollow stump, or went into a hole in the ground. Our roads are a disgrace to civilization. They are never worked until they become almost, if not quite, impassable. What never? Well, hardly ever, and then it is done in such a slipshod manner that the first rain leaves them worse than they were before. A few sticks and leaves are thrown into a hole, and then they dig another hole to fill up that one. When the job is completed it is a wonder to behold.

To-day has been lovely, and as the new moon came in this morning we hope for fair weather. The farmers have not been able to plow for two weeks, and little or no cotton has been planted.

This afternoon the boys sent up a balloon. It went up beautifully for about a mile, and, drifting a little westward, fell near the jail. This is something new in the way of amusement. We like a change, even if it is a bad one, but this one, we are happy to say is very elevating, to their eyes at least. KEITH.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

BIRMINGHAM, April 26.—After acquaintance with amateur military matters in other States, especially in the South, there is occasion of surprise in the thoroughness and professional characteristics of Alabama's military organization. The review of the troops at the opening of the Exposition here the other day was enough of itself to impress the spectator with this. Nine companies of infantry and one of artillery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Amerine, of the Second Alabama Regiment, constituted the turnout, and their performances showed excellent discipline and patient drilling. The State military, which is maintained mainly by a State appropriation, is divided into two regiments. In the Second Regiment there are fifteen companies, and in the First, to which the crack Mobile Rifles belong, there are eighteen. The colonels, Whiting, of Mobile, commanding the First, and Jones, of Montgomery, commanding the Second, are veterans, and have taught the boys pretty thoroughly what soldiering is.

Everybody is agreeably surprised at the Exposition. The building is so small, and so little interest was manifested by enterprises in other parts of the State, and, indeed, so little appearance of preparation here, and such embarrassment was caused by the bad weather, that the more general expectation was that there would be a poor show. But, in fact, there is a good number of interesting exhibits—enough to indicate pretty clearly the mineral wealth of the State, and that was the prime object of the Exposition.

One of the Sloss furnaces, which have been out of blast for several weeks, started again Wednesday. About half of the furnace plant of Birmingham, in capacity, is now in operation.

There are promises of a more thorough Democratic organization for the approaching campaign than there has been in several years. The County Committee has out a strong address, and a Young Men's Democratic Club has been organized. The significance of its name, the Jefferson Democratic Club, is somewhat equivocal, seeing that this county bears the name of the great President from whose memory pure Democracy claims inspiration.

RAILROAD PROJECTS

In Which Memphis is Particularly Interested—The Road to the Oxford (Miss.) Roads.

The New Orleans Road and Arkansas City, and a New Connection with the Kansas Road.

A friend of the *Chickasaw Messenger* writing from Jackson, Miss., says: "A day or two since I met Mr. W. H. H. Clayton, of Green, Hamilton & Co., and feeling enough interest in the matter of the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick road, I interviewed him on its present status. He replied that negotiations were about completed in Memphis by which he would be in a position to call all parties in interest to sell out the road *vs.* it now stood; and that he had that morning received two letters—one from the Kansas City road containing an offer to buy, and one from another party. He did not say, but I am satisfied the other party referred to is the Illinois Central. The Kansas City made an offer of $10,000 cash and income bonds, the other made no special offer."

The Selma *Times* says that "the declaration for the incorporation of the Selma and Tennessee River Coal and Iron Railroad was filed in the office of the Secretary of State Monday by Messrs. A. M. Fowlkes, H. A. Haralson, A. S. Woolley, W. H. Johnston, F. W. Siddons, E. D. Bowles, E. G. Gregory, R. H. R. Dawson, H. S. D. Malony and John Haralson. The terminal points of the proposed road are Selma and some point on the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, in the county of Lauderdale, in this State. The road will pass through the counties of Dallas, Perry, Bibb, Tuscaloosa, Jefferson, Walker, Winston, Fayette, Lamar, Franklin, Colbert and Lauderdale, crossing the Tennessee river at or near Florence."

Aberdeen *Examiner*: "Aberdeen can afford to rest very comfortably while her neighbors agitate the building of a railroad from Memphis *via* Oxford, Houston and West Point to Columbus, for if this scheme should eventuate in anything more than a survey, and the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick road be abandoned—two unlikely contingencies—we have consciousness of the fact that the grade from this city to Okolona is completed and ready for the cross-ties, while the old grade of the Tucker road from Okolona to Houston is in almost as fair a condition, and it will be easy to obtain connection with the Oxford scheme at or near Houston, at little greater cost than is involved in the purchase of the iron. And if we are not mistaken the subscriptions of the Tucker road are owned in great measure, or controlled by, citizens of Aberdeen and Memphis."

Arkansas City (Ark.) *Journal*: "We have been informed that so soon as the waters subside there will be a branch railroad built from some point on the Memphis and New Orleans railroad, now under construction, from Memphis down the Mississippi river to Vicksburg and from there to New Orleans to some point on the Mississippi river opposite this place, and there will be a transfer boat in the river at Arkansas City. The distance is only about sixteen miles, and should this road be completed it will facilitate travel and the transmission of freight."

Mr. E. R. Stahlman, a prominent official of the Louisville and Nashville system, writes a letter to the *American*, arguing against the proposed Cincinnati, Green River and Nashville road. He advises Nashville to put her money into local lines, and, among others, recommends the building of a local road through Dickson, Perry, Lewis and Lawrence counties to Tennessee river, and the completion of the partially constructed line from Huntingdon to Jackson.

Jonesboro (Ark.) *Times*: "Wittsburg is elated over the prospect of a railroad, to be built by the Gould system, from Bicoe, White county, to Memphis. Should this road be built Wittsburg will no doubt be able, not only to hold its own, but regain some of its lost prestige, as well as retain the county seat.

Springfield (Mo.) *Leader*: "The railroad from Doniphan, Ripley county, to Mammoth Springs, Fulton county, Ark., it is said has been surveyed and will be built by St. Louis parties to secure the North Arkansas trade. The distance is forty-eight miles, which will tap the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis road at the Springs."

WALSH AND BRADY.

The Connection of the Ex-Assistant Postmaster-General and Ex-Mail Contractor With the

New Orleans Whisky Ring in 1876, and How They Afterward Became Bosom Friends.

The Morrison Bill and Its Chances for Success—Mississippi River Improvement—Congressional.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

A Probability that the Session Will Extend to the End of July.

Special to the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It is expected that there will be a united effort on the part of Democratic leaders to force an adjournment in the latter part of June. In moving that the postoffice and naval appropriation bills be referred back to the Appropriation Committee last Wednesday, Mr. Randall said that his sole object was to enable the House to be ready for adjournment an an early day. Gen. Forney, of Alabama, who is second on the Appropriation Committee, and a close personal and political friend of Randall, says that all the bills from the committee will be ready by the 20th of May, and that he is confident the House will be able to pass a resolution for adjournment on the 28th of June. Mr. Mills, of Texas, is not among those who think such an early adjournment is practicable. He is of the opinion that the discussion of Morrison's bill will not last longer than two weeks, but believes that, though no effort will be spared to secure an early adjournment, Congress will still be in session to the end of July. He is unable to see how the important legislation now on hand can be finished earlier.

THE MORRISON BILL.

Representative Mills Thinks It Will Pass by a Good Majority.

Special to the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Representative Mills, one of the leading lights of the free-trade wing of the Democratic party, has full confidence that the Morrison bill will pass the House by a good majority. He said to-day that the report in circulation to the effect that the tariff reformers intended to back down and allow Randall to have his own way for the balance of the session was nothing but the expression of those "whose wish was father to their thought."

"You do not believe, then, that the vote to consider was any indication of the way the final vote will stand?" the Texas free-trader was asked.

"Certainly not. Many Congressmen will vote differently when the final vote is taken, and you will see that the changes will be in our favor. A large number of members will be actuated by motives of party interest, and this class will certainly come to the rescue of the Morrison bill."

"Do you believe that the tariff reform leaders were to decide upon a bill making a ten instead of a twenty per cent. reduction the bill would have more supporters than it has in its present shape?"

"I think not, for it is evident that those who oppose the Morrison bill do so because they are hostile to any reform at all. They want the present system of taxation to remain in force, and would with the same vehemence antagonize a five per cent. reduction bill as they now do the Morrison twenty per cent. reduction."

"In the event of its non-passage suppose the Chicago Convention formulate a platform embodying the principles of the Morrison bill, do you think the country would regard the Democratic party in the same light as if the bill had passed the House?"

"I think not. I believe the failure to pass the bill through the House will be fatal to our success in the Presidential campaign. The people place little faith in party platforms."

WALSH AND BRADY.

An Interesting Statement of Facts for the First Time Made Public.

Special to the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The reappearance in Washington of John A. Walsh, the Star-route witness, will make interesting the following statement of facts which has never before appeared in print. In 1876 Gen. Thos. J. Brady was appointed internal revenue agent at New Orleans through the influence of the then Comissioner of Internal Revenue Platt who, like Brady, was an Indiana man, and who contended that Brady was a person of nerve and had a peculiar fitness for ferreting out the rascalities of the powerful whisky ring which was at that time greatly perplexing the government. One of his first official acts was to unearth the robbery of $100,000 by Walsh, which discovery prompted him to offer Brady a commission in his report to the Treasury Department:

"I am constrained to assert that the whisky thief is not indigenous to the West, as I find that he flourishes here in the person of Walsh and others."

In 1877 Brady was promoted to the position of Second-Assistant Postmaster-General by President Hayes. Strange to say, one of his first acts in his new place was to give Walsh, the man he had branded as a robber, a contract for carrying a weekly mail out West at a compensation of $18,000 per annum. The two men had now become bosom friends, as is well known. In less than three months Walsh, not satisfied with the amount of money he was making, presented numerous petitions, many of which were bogus, asking for the expedition from a weekly to a tri-weekly service. The increased service was granted.

Walsh's legitimate compensation would have been three times $18,000, or $54,000, but the records of the Postoffice Department show that his newly acquired friend, Brady, actually allowed him $137,000, or $83,000 more than he was entitled to, the excess being what might be called a clear steal, and which helped to swell the deficiency of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, up to the enormous sum which was lobbied through Congress that year. It has been affirmed all along that Walsh, in common with other contractors, gave Brady thirty per cent. of the excess payments. After James and MacVeigh had employed Walsh as a witness against the Starrouters he determined to make Brady refund him the thirty per cent. above referred to, and to that end left it to Brady's friends and the Republican party to regard the amount given him as a bribe or as a loan.

Of course Brady preferred the latter, and Walsh instituted suit against him and obtained judgments which have not yet been paid.

This is the plain story of Walsh's connection with the Star-route cases, as given by the best authority. Those acquainted with the inside facts know also that Kellogg was a staunch friend of Walsh, and that he persuaded Brady to give him the contracts, and helped to make the arrangement by which the Second-Assistant Postmaster-General was to get thirty per cent. of excess pay, the understanding being that the latter was in turn to divide with Kellogg. Walsh, who is here now, after having been vainly hunted for nearly a year, says he will "tell all he knows about it," whereat Brady and Kellogg are more or less scared. In fact, it is expected that the testimony of Walsh will have an important bearing on the Kellogg case, which is set for trial Monday morning, and may decide the fate of the defendant.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Total Amount of the Appropriation About $15,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The river and harbor bill as completed will probably foot up about $13,000,000. Should the Hennepin canal and one or two other measures of this sort be added, it may reach a larger sum, but it is probable that everything in the canal line will be ruled out and left to stand on its own merits. The Mississippi river will get about $1,000,000, and the remainder will be distributed, as a rule, in sums of about thirty per cent. of that asked for by the engineers' estimates. The bill, which carry about $12,000,000 when it goes into the House, will probably be some what increased there, and by the time it gets through the Senate and reaches the President will, it is expected, reach $15,000,000. In this connection the following table, showing the amounts expended for rivers and harbors from the beginning of the government to the present time, will be of interest:

Alabama	$1,077,193 37
Arkansas	511,596 [illegible]
California	1,717,000 [illegible]
Connecticut	1,067,000 [illegible]
Delaware	3,004,059 [illegible]
Florida	730,362 [illegible]
Georgia	1,676,247 [illegible]
Idaho Territory	10,[illegible]
Illinois	2,6[illegible]
Indiana	2[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]
Kentucky	4[illegible]
Louisiana	2[illegible]
Maine	1,4[illegible]
Maryland	1,7[illegible]
Massachusetts	3,0[illegible]
Michigan	7,[illegible]
Minnesota	7,[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]
Mississippi	357,1[illegible]
New Hampshire	1,500,0[illegible]
New Jersey	1,000,429 29
New York	10,162,923 95
North Carolina	3,382,907 93
Ohio	3,167,918 39
Oregon	853,791 53
Pennsylvania	1,127,101 30
Rhode Island	735,645 06
South Carolina	2[illegible]
Texas	2,964,[illegible]
Tennessee	55,[illegible]
Vermont	346,311 67
Virginia	1,734,[illegible] 17
Washington Territory	5,000 00
West Virginia	1,231,200 00
Wisconsin	5,656,405 40
District of Columbia	20,[illegible]

THE TARIFF.

Operations of the Act of March 3, 1883—Changes in Duties.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Nimmo, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, to-day handed the Secretary of the Treasury his report in regard to the operations of the tariff act of March 3, 1883. It appears that the act caused a reduction of about six per cent. in the average ad valorem rate of duty of imports. In detail the changes are as follows: Sugar and molasses, 9 32-100 per cent.; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 6 15 100 per cent.; clothing wool, 9 88 100 per cent.; combing wool, 11 27-100 per cent.; carpet wool, 6 1-100 per cent.; manufactures of wool, 4 57-100 per cent.; manufactures of cotton, increase, 1 92-100 per cent.; manufactures of silk, reduction of 8 82-100 per cent.; earthen and chinaware, increase of 13 11-100 per cent.; glass and glassware, increase of 1 9-100 per cent.; spirits and wines, increase of 18 28-100 per cent., and malt liquors a reduction of 59 1-100 per cent. The report, which is a document of seventy-two pages, embraces a somewhat elaborate statement in regard to changes in ad valorem rates caused by the tariff act of March 3, 1883, and by the fall in the import prices of commodities. It contains also a considerable amount of statistical and other information in regard to the production of sugar, iron, wool manufactures, silks and wines in the United States. The report treats with some particularity of the production in the United States of three great classes of wool known to our tariff laws, namely, clothing-wool, combing-wool, and carpet-wool, and the extent to which these three kinds of wool are used by the manufacture of worsted and woolen goods, hats, carpets and other articles.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Members of the Commission Explaining the Work of Improvement.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The members of the Mississipi River Commission were before the House Committee on River and Harbors to-day, explaining the progress of the work on the Mississippi river.

"Will you give your idea of the success the work?" was asked Gen. Comstock, of the commission.

He replied: "The work at Plum Point and Lake Providence is not far enough along to say that it is a success. It is an open problem, and the strong hopes of the success of the work. There is some doubt about the work accomplishing all that is needed, as it is yet an experiment. If we can get all the money desired, the two reaches can be practically finished within three years. It will take for each of the reaches about as much as has already been expended in each case, $2,000,000."

"As the work is an experiment, do you not think it better to confine the appropriation to the work under way?" asked Representative Murphy.

"If the government does not want to run the risk of losing $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, I believe it would be best to confine the appropriation to the work in hand. Every improvement undertaken is experimental. This might prove a failure; then the appropriation for similar work at other points would be lost, but, as I said, I am hopeful for the success of this work."

Messrs. Suter, Miller, Harrod and Ferguson, of the commission, disagreed with Gen. Comstock in some respects, saying the work was beyond the experimental stage; that it was an absolute success. They recommend that appropriations be made, that new reaches might be begun.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

A Large Reduction in the Appropriation for Next Year.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day reported the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service. The amount appropriated is $977,770, which is $367,275 less than the estimates and $318,935 less than the appropriation for the current year. The amount includes the contingent expenses of legations $69,500; of consulates, $26,000. The allowance for clerk hire at consulates is reduced $30,000. The annual salaries of the Ministers to Austria and Italy are reduced from $12,000 to $10,000. The office of agent and consul-general at Cairo is made consulate at an annual salary of $2000. The office of Minister to Roumania, Servia and Greece is abolished, and consuls provided for Greece and Roumania. A similar change is made in the office of Minister resident in Bolivia. The consul-generalship at Madrid and consulship at Honolulu are abolished, as are a number of unimportant consulates at other places. The salary of Minister to Colombia is increased from $7500 to $10,000, and consul-general at Hong Kong from $4000 to $5000.

THE HOUSE.

Conference Committees Appointed—Bills and Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—*House.*—The Speaker announced the conference committees on the naval and postoffice appropriation bills.

Mr. Cox [N.Y.], from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked leave to report for present consideration House or Senate joint resolution granting permission to Ensign Reynolds, United States navy, now on duty with the Glosly relief expedition, to accept the decoration of the royal and imperial Order of Francis Joseph from the government of Austria.

Mr. Robinson [N. Y.] objected, saying, however, he was willing to extend the thanks of Congress to this young man—an honor compared with which these ribbons were nonsense.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the bill to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign-carrying trade.

After several hours of debate, the bill was read by sections for amendment.

Mr. Hatch [Mich.] offered an amendment excluding from