THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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It would be very interesting and instructive to know just what has become of all the millions collected in taxes for county purposes since 1865?

GATH speaks of "Garland's face as indicative of the Tennessee and Arkansas types, rather square and nutty, and without the least appearance of pretension or conceit.

AUSTRIA has entered the list of European powers who want to establish colonies in Africa. Alas! the poor negro. Has he any natural rights the white man is bound to respect?

THE Republican Senators are giving just now much of their time and attention to the reorganization of the Senate committees, the chairmanships of which they will, of course, monopolize.

OKLAHOMA, says the New York *Herald*, in the tongue of the Cherokees, is said to mean "the home of the red man;" and that is just what the "boomers" mean that it shall not be if they can help it by any means.

WHO is to be Bayard's successor in the United States Senate, and who Garland's? are the questions now being asked by Senators in Washington, who are all well pleased that Walthall has succeeded Lamar.

THE new county turnpikes are to be extended by several miles this year. The farmers have found them useful, and property-owners are loud in praise of them since they make the city more easily accessible.

THE city engineers have been surveying with a view to abolish the sewer laterals now emptying into the bayou. That is right. The work cannot be done too soon in view of the fact that the cholera is on its march.

IN another column we publish to-day something about county finances that will interest taxpayers especially. It is a gratifying exhibit in the sense that it makes plain what the county owes, and what are its sources of income.

THE cause of the laboring man, of the working millions, is the growing cause and the one that will have to be dealt with in a liberal, enlightened spirit. They carry the burdens of the world and should enjoy some of its sweets.

NEAL DOW, the father of prohibition, has bolted the grand old Republican party for better or worse. In the meantime, the grand old Republican party of Minnesota, which has long bolted Neal Dow and his hobby, is threatening to advocate prohibition.

IT takes a small army of office-holders to collect the taxes and back-taxes for Shelby county. Each one of the members of this army draws a salary or a percentage, every cent of which comes out of the people's pockets. How long, oh! Lord, how long!

EX-SENATOR "JOE" MCDONALD is an avowed candidate for the United States Senate two years hence, and it is said his cause will be championed by Voorhees. Hendricks is to espouse the candidacy of Gov. Gray. Thus an issue is joined, and the Democracy of Indiana is to be rent in twain.

THE filling of offices is just now, our Washington correspondent says, monopolizing the attention of the President and his Cabinet, but it will be a week before any appointments are made. In another column we give some very interesting gossip as to leading office-seekers that will no doubt be read with interest.

THE Democrats of Charleston, Miss., were a day after the fair; but their intentions were none the less good. They held a meeting on Monday, at which they indorsed Gen. Walthall as the man to succeed Lamar in the United States Senate. We publish their resolutions in another column. They are hearty and earnest.

THE Bradstreet agency reports 222 failures in the United States during the week ending March 6, 1885, against 270 in the preceding week, 211, 208 and 179 in the corresponding weeks of 1884-83-82, respectively. The Middle States, 48; New England States, 35; Southern States, 35; Western States, 76; Pacific States and Territories, 28; Canada, 38. Total in the United States and Canada, 270.

THE workingmen of Europe are kept in ignorance that they may the more willingly bear the burden of supporting idle, lecherous kings and princes and armies of soldiers to play at war, and bring desolation and death to their households. Here is an instructive table to prove it:

	War.	Edu-cation.		War.	Edu-cation.
France	$5 00	70c	England	$4 62	75c
Holland	4 41	70	Saxony	2 91	83
Wurtemb'rg	2 91	1c	Bavaria	2 91	62c
Prussia	2 76	83	Russia	2 76	8c
Denmark	2 56	$1 14	Italy	1 84	16c
Belgium	1 68	50	Austria	1 68	37c
Switzerland	1 20	1 04			

THE recommendations of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Association are timely and sensible. They advise the health authorities of all the cities of the country to put their houses in order in preparation for a possible visitation of cholera. That means for Memphis the flushing of the bayou and the taking up of the outflow sewer pipes that now empty into it, making it a huge uncovered sewer, and the putting down of outlets to empty into the Mississippi, as originally planned when the Waring system was adopted. There is no time to lose or waste. The work should be begun without delay and prosecuted with energy.

THE Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railway Company denies that it has ever, in any way or degree, discriminated in favor of any Memphis houses to the exclusion of others. Such a policy would be ruinous to them and to the grain and meat business of the city. The charge, circulated yesterday, and made the subject of inquiry by a committee of the Merchants' Exchange, is wholly without foundation in fact. The road has been embarrassed for want of facilities to handle its enormously increasing business, but even that difficulty has in great part been overcome. Memphis has no cause to grumble at the Kansas City road. It is doing all it can to increase the trade of the city.

DR. BURCHARD—"Rum, Romanism and Rebellion"—is about to be retired by his congregation on a salary of $500 a year, on the recommendation of the presbytery. Misfortune fell thick and fast upon him from the time he dragged religion into a political campaign. He made a mistake at the outset, and his subsequent ravings, "Religious Bigotry," or "Pious Stupidity," was one of the contributing causes to Blaine's defeat. Republicans heaped opprobrium upon the venerable preacher without stint, his parishioners shunned him and seceded from his church, and now even the presbytery has recommended that his active ministry be closed. It won't do to mix theology and politics. It has always proven disastrous and always will.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

No New Developments in the Railroad Situation Either at St. Louis or in Texas.

The Strikers Quiet and Orderly, but Determined to Hold Out Until Their Demands

Are Granted by the Companies—Interview with Vice-President Hays, of the Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—There is nothing new in the railroad strike here this morning. A committee from Sedalia have called on the men in the Missouri Pacific shops, but, it is understood, got little if any satisfaction. It is stated that the men in the Missouri Pacific shops here have decided not to go out. The militia companies which left here yesterday are still resting between Jefferson City and Sedalia. Negotiations for a compromise between the road and men are now going on.

INTERVIEW WITH VICE-PRESIDENT HAYES.

Capt. R. S. Hayes, senior vice-president of the Missouri Pacific railroad, in an interview on the strike, said the main question in this strike is one of personal liberty or whether a handful of men who are not satisfied with their position as employes shall be allowed to prevent other men who have no expressed cause of dissatisfaction from continuing at work. "Out of 25,000 employes of the Southwestern and Wabash systems, not 1000 are directly affected by the reduction of wages, which is alleged to be the reason for this strike, and I am morally certain that of this 1000 at least 500 would go to work to-morrow if not restrained by their boulevarding co-employes. The reduction made is in regard to men employed in the machine shops and roundhouses and some of the coal-chute men. The train-service hands have not been reduced. The reductions have been principally in Texas, where they may be said, in a general way, to range from six to ten per cent, but still leaving wages at which other men following like means of livelihood have heretofore gotten along very comfortably. In Arkansas, Louisiana and Kansas the reductions are not so great, but the Texas lines were not more than paying expenses and fixed charges, as a rule, and some of them were not even doing this in these depressed times. It was simply a question of whether a given sum of money allotted for expenditure to repair rolling-stock and keep up roundhouses should be so distributed as to give employment to a large or small number of men, and it was decided to keep as many men as possible. During the dark winter days the hours were limited by reason of the shortness of daylight, and shopmen worked but five days in the week of nine hours each, or a week of forty-five hours. This time rule prevailed in all shops in Kansas and Missouri, but on the 16th day of last month the schedule time was raised to six days of ten hours each, giving fifteen hours more earning time with week, or from four to six days extra pay in each month. Scarcely ten days since Mr. Rooke and myself were in Texas visiting different places where the troubles have since occurred, and there, if they had complaints, had full opportunity to present them, but no complaints were made. We heard of no grievances as to the train-service men. Some three years ago Mr. Talmage attempted a schedule of prices for engineers and firemen, and agreed with the men that no schedule should be made except sixty days notice. This agreement has been lived up to, and I understand and believe that our train-service men are anxious and willing to work if they can only be permitted to do so."

Capt. Hayes further said that the paymaster stood ready to pay off all hands who, by reason of failing to return to work after proper notice, had voluntarily dropped their position on the company's rolls. The fact that some of the strikers had refused to accept their pay checks did not place them on any better footing. Discharged men refusing their wages did not by that refusal constitute themselves employes, but simply assumed the relation of creditors.

Returning to his original proposition, that men who wanted to work should be allowed to do so, he said that so far as repairs to rolling-stock were concerned, the road had now in good shape three times the amount of rolling-stock that was necessary to do the present volume of business. Repairs could be done by contract if necessary and the public need not suffer if the laws were properly enforced and the railroad company established trains as it had a right to do.

NO NEED FOR THE MILITIA.

About 250 militia assembled in the armory here last night by order of Maj. Buchanan, senior officer of the regiment, remaining in the city, and then a general talk about the situation were dismissed under instructions to hold themselves in readiness to respond to further orders at a moment's notice. It is not believed, however, that any additional orders will be issued, as the necessity for their services is evidently passed. The men who left here yesterday morning for Sedalia were located at Jefferson City by order of Gov. Marmaduke, and will be held there until advices are received from Adjt.-Gen. Jameson that their presence is required at Sedalia.

GEN. JAMESON'S REPORT.

A Jefferson City special to the *Post-Dispatch* says Adjt.-Gen. Jameson returned here from Sedalia this morning. He reports the strikers at Sedalia as quiet and orderly, and apprehends no disturbance. He will not say all danger has passed, and he cannot say what may occur. The strikers are all citizens of Sedalia, owning houses and property, and the destruction of property would necessarily involve loss to them. He met the leaders of the strike, who said they would only accept the restoration of former wages. A written promise was given him, signed by the Executive Committee of the strikers, that trains would be allowed to run and that property would not be tampered with. As an evidence of the widespread influence of the strike, he said the leaders told him the reason for their hesitancy in agreeing to allow the railroad companies to run freight trains was because of conflicting agreements with strikers at other points to hold out until the demand of the strikers on the entire Gould system had been agreed to. The militia from St. Louis have been switching back and forth between this place and Centertown since their arrival yesterday, and are now in camp at the latter place, awaiting orders from the Governor. This morning a committee of citizens and strikers arrived from Sedalia and waited on Gov. Marmaduke. He made an appointment for 12 o'clock, when a conference was held. The committee assured the Governor of the orderly condition of affairs at Sedalia and the utter uselessness of an armed force, and requested that the militia be ordered back to St. Louis. The Governor replied that unless there was urgent necessity the troops would not be sent to Sedalia, but that the law would not be violated and that trains must be allowed to run. Further, he intended to keep the military at close call until matters had been satisfactorily settled, and there was no fear of disturbance.

WANDS RESTORED.

Master Mechanic Hewitt visited the Missouri Pacific shops here just before quitting time this evening and announced to the men that the wages prevailing in the shops prior to September last will be restored, dating from March 1st. This action, the company said, was taken in consideration of the loyalty of the men and the cheerful manner in which they had continued their work under trying circumstances. The restoration amounts to from ten to thirty per cent., according to the wages earned by the men in the different departments.

No New Developments at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 12.—No developments here to-day in the Missouri Pacific and Wabash strike. Advices from Atchison state that Gov. Martin and the Railroad Commissioners arrived there this morning and will hold conferences with the opposing parties to-day. Sedalia reports all quiet there. No freights moving yet. Troops are still at Centertown, pending negotiations.

Night.—All Wabash trains and Missouri Pacific passenger trains from this point are now running as usual. The only work permitted in the Missouri Pacific yards is the switching of a few freight cars that the strikers are allowing to be moved to accommodate shippers. An agent of a connecting line stated to a *Times* reporter this evening that he was informed to-day by a representative of the Missouri Pacific that the freight blockade on that road would be removed to-morrow. This report, if authentic, is understood to mean that the railroad officials expect either to effect a compromise to-morrow or force an issue and undertake to operate freight trains despite the opposition of the strikers. A small reserve police force was kept on duty to-day, but there has been no occasion for their services. One local military company of forty men was also had in readiness in case of an emergency. It is reported that the Missouri Pacific pay car will arrive here tomorrow, though not yet due for three days.

Gov. Martin and the Railroad Commissioners were in secret conference the greater part of the day with the Executive Committee of the strikers and District Superintendent Fallon, of the Missouri Pacific. The strikers presented their grievances, and after a discussion of the matter, at the suggestion of the Governor, the commissioners consented, if both sides were willing, to act as arbitrators. There was no pretense that the commissioners had any authority to arbitrate, but they consented to act in the honest hope that difficulty would be settled amicably. After the conference adjourned it communicated to the strikers the proposition of the Governor. The meeting was largely attended and lasted two hours. They then adjourned, first having authorized the committee to give their ultimatum, which is said to be a demand, first, for the restoration of the October rates, and then arbitration, the decision of the arbiters, however, to be agreeable to both sides. At 8 o'clock this evening the committee was in session with the Governor and commissioners.

Unchanged at Moberly.

MONERLY, MO., March 11.—No new developments here. The men are determined and believe they will win. The shops have been idle since the beginning of the strike. The Executive Committee of the strikers are receiving telegrams giving information concerning the situation at other points.

Another Quiet Day at Parsons, Ks.

PARSONS, March 11.—Another quiet day among the Missouri Pacific strikers. They are still masters of the situation. Adjt.-Gen. Campbell, sent here to investigate matters by Gov. Martin, arrived to-day and had a conference with the mayor and authorities and Executive Committee of the strikers. After a thorough investigation he concluded there was no need for troops, as the company's property was not endangered. He returned to Topeka this afternoon on a special train.

No Change at Sedalia.

SEDALIA, MO., March 11.—There is no change in the situation here. No freight trains have been moved to-day. The company made an attempt to get freight trains out but the help they thought they could command would not take the chances and refused to make much of an effort. People are getting weary of the present state of affairs and business of all kinds is almost at a standstill. The strikers are very quiet, orderly and peaceably disposed. No militia have been ordered here and as far as now known none will be.

The Situation in Texas.

MARSHALL, March 11.—An attempt was made to-day by Detective Furlong, assisted by the civil authorities, to take out a freight train. As the engine was about to leave the yard the strikers quietly assembled and requested the engineer to get down and out, which he did, and the engine was backed to the roundhouse and the fires drawn. This evening the county attorney telegraphed Gov. Ireland: "The strikers here are quite peaceable and sober. They are not making any demonstration to injure persons or the property of the railway."

A Longview special says the situation there is unchanged. The strikers refused to permit the Texas Pacific engine to transfer freight to the Galveston, Sabine and St. Louis road.

Dispatches from other points show the situation is practically unchanged. The *News* Dallas special says: It is said a compromise may be looked for between the Texas Pacific company and strikers; that the officials have invited the secretary of the striking mechanics to a conference, from which peace is expected. The Governor's proclamation is generally regarded as uncalled for. The Fort Worth *Democrat* says: "Gov. Ireland has no more right to dabble in this fight than we have, and he would do well to wait till the authority of the State is called before he rushes into print." The strikers remain orderly but firm.

NEBRASKA DAY.

Special Ceremonies at the New Orleans World's Fair—Southern Immigration.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—In honor of Nebraska special ceremonies took place at the headquarters of the State in the government building at the exposition. Addresses were made by John Thurston, of Omaha; Col. Morehead, commissioner-general, and Prof. Chas. E. Bessey, of the Nebraska State University. F. N. Thayer recited a poem. Ex-Gov. Fumas dispensed a generous hospitality. Each visitor was furnished with a *souvenir* bag of corn. The Nebraska legislative excursion arrived.

The Southern Immigration Convention resumed session this afternoon in Exhibitors' hall, of the main building of the Exposition. W. H. McWhirter presided. Gen. W. S. Brien, of Nashville, delivered an address on a Southern immigration commission. W. H. Harris, of Louisiana, read a paper on a "Castle Garden" for the South.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Prominent Democrats Pushing Miller, of West Virginia, for the Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A strong effort is being made by prominent Democrats, with Randall at their head, to secure the appointment of Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The President has not yet come to a decision with regard to filling this place, and it is not likely the nomination will be sent to the Senate before the end of the week. Miller, who is thought to be Democrats strongest competitor for the position, has been Auditor of West Virginia the past eight years.

HELENA, ARK.

The River Again Rising—Residence and Contents Burned.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, March 11.—Mr. N. B. Turner's residence at Cypress Phillipe county, burned to the ground yesterday, with the entire furniture. A total loss with no insurance.

The river has again commenced to rise, having risen in the last twenty-four hours seventeen inches. Its present stage at this point is twenty-five feet seven inches below high water. It is calculated that the present rise in the rivers above will throw it within ten feet of high water.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

A Negro Miner Killed by the Breaking of a Rope.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, March 11.—This morning Frank Welden, a negro employe, was standing on the top of the hoist of one of the Sloss furnaces with one foot on the hoisting-ear, when the wire rope suspending the car broke. He fell fifty-five feet to the ground, receiving injuries from which he died in a few minutes. The rope was guaranteed to lift five tons.

The Sharon-Hill Divorce Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The plaintiff in the Sharon-Hill divorce suit appealed to-day from the court's judgment, allowing the defendant to amend her answer after the decision in the case was rendered. It is stated that should the higher court reverse the judgment the plaintiff will obtain a judgment of $5,000,000, which, it is claimed, is admitted by the original pleadings to be her share of the common property.

Representative Hudgens Takes French Leave.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 11.—Representative Hudgens, of Polk, arrested last night on a requisition from Georgia on the charge of arson, and temporarily released by the Governor withdrawing the warrant, appeared in the House this morning as usual, but shortly before the adjournment of the morning session left the capitol, jumped into a buggy and drove out of the city. The sheriff was notified and a *posse* is in pursuit. His disappearance caused great excitement.

Louisville Cement.

PREPARE FOR FLOOD.

Foundations, cellar walls and buildings subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is the Standard

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses Adjourned to March 19th to Attend the World's Fair at New Orleans.

The Bill to Repeal the Law Providing for Taxing-Districts of the Second Class

Fails to Pass After a Lengthy Debate—Republican Filibustering on the Registration Bill.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, March 11.—The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a.m. The following bills were put on third reading:

To authorize the various counties to establish county boards of health. Passed.

To provide for registering marriages, births and deaths. Mr. Lamb moved to amend by removing the penalty from parents who shall fail to report births or deaths. Adopted, and the bill passed.

To amend the law regarding the regulation and organization of corporations in towns of certain population. Rejected.

The Senate adjourned to meet March 19th.

House.

Mr. Haynes, of Shelby, objected to the reading of the journal, which stated that the registration bill had passed. He claimed that it had not, and that the Speaker had made a mistake in announcing the vote.

After filibustering, the passage of the bill was sustained.

Messrs. Rohm and Caldwell entered a protest. Mr. Haynes prepared a protest to the same effect as his proposed correction, which was signed by twenty-nine members.

On motion of Mr. Carmack, Mr. McSween's redistricting bill, hitherto set for the 22d instant, was set for the 20th.

The rules were suspended to take up the bill to repeal the act to establish taxing-districts of the second class.

Mr. Beard objected to the repeal, because of the immense benefits of the taxing-district to Lebanon. He suggested that the bill that had passed the House, and was now in the Senate, allowed the surrender of the charter.

Mr. Burk made an earnest appeal for the repeal of the act in behalf of the school of his town, Culleoka.

Mr. Revelle said that there had been a worse state of affairs in Brownsville without a charter than since or previous. Without a government they had seven drug stores where they had only had two before. The gentleman would be sorry when he swapped saloons for drug stores.

Mr. Murrel moved to amend by making the repeal apply to towns of 800 inhabitants and less. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Rohm moved to amend so as to be done with all such cases by applying the repeal to all corporation charters. He said these charters were being abolished when the House was in a hurry. Such legislation was wrong, if not well considered. The amendment was tabled.

Mr. Beard again spoke against the bill. He said that the charter of Culleoka could be repealed under the bill now in the Senate.

The previous question was called, and the bill as amended failed for want of a constitutional majority by a vote of 40 yeas to 38 nays.

Petitions by Messrs. Weems, Vaughan and Caldwell, against the liquor traffic, were presented and referred.

The following new bills passed first reading:

By Mr. Binns: To amend an act providing for the organization of corporations so as to define lighting companies.

By Mr. French: To define the duties of sheriffs and constables in certain cases.

By Mr. Cooper: To amend an act to more effectually secure the collection of taxes.

By Mr. Fisk: For the disposition of unclaimed funds in the hands of clerks of courts.

By Mr. Lassiter: To more effectually collect the revenue of the State and counties.

By Mr. Carmack: For the benefit of indigent cripples.

The following bills were passed on third reading:

The Senate bill to amend an act to provide for the organization of corporations so as to permit companies and allow private corporations to mortgage their stock and issue stock bonds on a majority vote of the directors, was called up by Mr. Young. Mr. Rohm explained the purpose of the bill. The committee amendments were adopted, and the amended bill passed by a vote of 57 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. Warfield called up the House bill to authorize Montgomery county to issue bonds to fund its indebtedness. The bill passed by a vote of 68 yeas.

The House was declared adjourned till the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock m.

The Southern Exodus.

Every train leaving the city southward is filled with tourists to New Orleans. Fully eighty-five per cent. of the Legislators have gone to spend the vacation until the 19th instant.

The "Banner" Libel Suit

Argument was to-day concluded in the *Banner* libel suit and the jury will be charged to-morrow morning.

The Magistrates' Bill.

Twelve magistrates of Davidson county petitioned the Legislature through Representative Ruhm, to pass the McSween bill, which, if passed, will reduce the membership of the county courts throughout the State about one-half.

SPORTING NEWS.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The attendance at the races to-day was light. Weather clear and pleasant, track good.

First Race.—Five furlongs. Nat Trimble won; Mollie Brooke second, Princess Ban third. Time—1:06¾.

Second Race.—Seven and a half furlongs. Windsail won; Standford Keller second, Twilight third. Time—1:42.

Third Race.—Mile and one-sixteenth. Leroy won; Captain Warren second, Pilferer third. Time—1:55¾.

Knocked Out in the First Round.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—In the fourounce glove fight this evening at Sportsmen's Park, between Rooke, of New York, and Geo. Fryer, of England, Rooke was knocked out in the first round, which point is twenty-five feet from the ropes. The round was begun by Fryer forcing the fighting. Rooke landed a blow squarely on Fryer's mouth. Fryer then got in several half hits and Rooke was driven to his corner and pressed against the ropes. Fryer here sent in one straight from the shoulder. The blow landed on the right arm, paralyzing it to such an extent that Rooke dropped his guard. Fryer then caught Rooke on the jaw, knocking him down. Rooke picked himself up. Fryer now hit him under the left jaw, and Rooke fell like a log. He was carried to his corner almost senseless, and the fight decided in favor of Fryer, who was roundly cheered.

Will Meet Sullivan.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Paddy Ryan has agreed to meet John L. Sullivan within 100 miles of New Orleans in May, the fight to be under the London rules, with small gloves, for $5000.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Milk Question.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

Allow one who has some knowledge on the subject to make a few remarks on the milk question. That there is no denying the presence of water (as "wiggletails" don't lie) in much of the so-called milk sold, you will admit. But how to help it? Will calling milkmen to the Board of Health office and testing their milk remedy the evil? Not by several "wiggletails," for the simple reason that he can drive to the eastern of some convenient friend, doctor up and proceed to business; or, at the first convenient store purchase a can of condensed milk and step back to the cistern and manufacture to the amount required for the day's business. Now, where is the remedy for the purchaser? Pass an ordinance requiring milkmen to pay a license of $10 for the privilege of selling sweet and buttermilk (45 each). They cannot afford to pay more. Add to the revenue thus collected sufficient to pay an inspector. But, say you, "We have all this except the license and the inspector's salary." And so you have—and a goodly portion of adulterated milk along with it. Now, Messrs. Editors, do you just commence advocating this idea: That Mr. Inspector be required at divers times and places—at no stated hour, day or week—to just happen to drop on Mr. Milkman when serving his customers, and test his milk—test all of his milk, every can—and you will shake up the wiggletails to some purpose. Between the bad unfiltered water in the sweet milk, soda in the buttermilk to thicken it up and the chemicals used to color up the butter, the average Memphian will soon be looking for a cheap second-hand cast-iron stomach. L. KNOW.

Another Answer to "One Who Knows."

To the Editors of the Appeal:

OKOLONA, MISS., March 9.—An article signed "One Who Knows" in your issue of the 5th instant would give rise to great alarm if true, but such ignorant and unscrupulous white men, assuming to be for others what the law should be, are to be found all the way down from the "trading pens" of the coasts of Africa to our Sardis admonisher. The white people now here had found the negro so worthless, unsafe, dishonest, etc., until this unknown to himself, of Sardis, awoke. He would have us believe the sunny South would have been drained of all African descendants had the creating and enforcing of the "fugitive slave" provision been left to his innocent and clean heart and hand. As Dr. Haygood says, haters of negro prosperity shun the meritorious negro. Perfection we claim not, nor accord to other races around us when compared with the standard for perfection. But the tone of Mr. "One Who Knows" and the press generally, that is used as so many vipers against the negro, to encourage industrial and reform schools, sobriety and economy, integrity and stability, would relieve the South and country generally of any such dread, if there be dread. Of course, the average citizen is not alarmed any way when it is considered that not only different races have conflicts, but the individual races have their troubles. A little knowledge or application to evolution or science of mankind would present a fearful picture of the sunny South if amalgamation of races is not to figure in disposing of this monster. But I reckon the sun will still rise in the East and set in the West after "One Who Knows" finds out how little he actually knows. And lastly, let the negro-persecutor rather spider and honor God for the light of knowledge attained from grave obscurity of seven or eight centuries by impanting to others a like grace instead of the incessant persecution of the negro and some other races as has been done for the past two or three centuries under pretext of civilizing, etc.

A NEGRO WHO KNOWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Panic on the London Stock Exchange—Drop in Prices.

First Engagement of the Indian Troops on Egyptian Soil.

LONDON, March 11.—Rumors of war with Russia and the expectation of large deliveries of stock at the conclusion of settlement to-morrow, together with a general disinclination to buy stocks of any sort under present circumstances, completely demoralize the market to-day. Except in the case of American and Canadian railway securities, prices have fallen heavily on all sides. Consols for account at one time touched 97⅛, closing at 97 5-16 for money, and 97 7-16 for account, showing, respectively, a decline of ⅞ and 11-16 since the closing yesterday evening. Russian securities closed 1½ lower, Egyptian securities ¼ lower, and other countries a fraction lower. Chilian and Brazilian stocks receded respectively 5½ and 2, owing to rumors of political troubles in those countries.

The panic abated somewhat after the close of the market, owing to the statement of Chancellor Hamlyn of the Exchequer, in the Commons, that no news of the Russian advance in Afghanistan had been received by the government, and he did not believe such an advance had been made. Dealings continued long after the official close. Many orders to sell were received from Berlin and from Frankfort. It is reported that the financial agents that the Russian agent of Foreign Affairs made overtures to the Rothschilds and to the Barings to join the German bankers Mendelssohn in placing a new Russian loan. These proposals, it is said, were refused.

Indian Troops in Battle.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch from Cairo says the Indian native soldiers of the Sikhs Regiment were in their first engagement on Egyptian soil yesterday. A party of Osman Digna's Arabs made an attack on one of the British outposts in the neighborhood of Suakim, and the Sikhs were sent out into the open field to repel the attack. They were splendidly handled, and showed ability, coolness and steadiness. The skirmish was hot while it lasted, but the Arabs were soon repulsed, and many of their dead were left upon the field. Casualties among the Indian troops were few and unimportant. The Arabs became panic-stricken when they saw the swarthy Mohammedans from India facing them in true British style and delivering their fire with such precision as to make most every shot tell.

The Victoria Incident Discredited in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 11.—The *North German Gazette* says there is no news at Berlin concerning the Victoria incident, and the report is discredited in official circles. It is doubted that a German officer would be so indiscreet as to commit an act of that character. It is thought more likely to be a pleasantry of Lieutenant-Governor Roginzky, to promote ill feeling between Germany and England. The *Gazette* remarks that England has hitherto ignored, and will probably continue to ignore the acquisitions of Roginzky, whose motive is purely to limit German annexations.

The British Force in Afghanistan.

LONDON, March 11.—The escort of Sir Peter Lumsden includes twelve officers and 200 men of the Bengal Lancers, three officers and 200 men of the Punjab Infantry and a number of Royal engineers. The engineers are constructing the Afghans how to fortify Penjdeh and Herat.

The Press Association deny that Granville conceded the Cameroons territory to Germany, or has abandoned any British claims in the Cameroons country.

American Forger Captured in Canada.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 11.—Frank D. Warren, *alias* T. D. Lyons, wanted in New Orleans for the forgery of $10,000, was arrested to-day. He agreed to go to the United States without extradition, and was delivered to the United States authorities. Seven thousand dollars was recovered.

No Preparations for War Being Made by Russia.

LONDON, March 11.—The officials of the Russian embassy deny that any preparations for war are being made by Russia on the Afghan frontier. There is only the usual number of troops in Southern Turkestan, and no movement is being made toward sending more troops.

Dublin Nationalists in Council.

DUBLIN, March 11.—The Nationalist section of the Municipal Council, the lord mayor presiding, this evening considered the attitude to be observed in regard to the visit of the Prince of Wales. The meeting finally adjourned until Saturday that Parnell and other leaders might be communicated with.

Relcing Captured by the French.

HONG KONG, March 11.—The French, after five days fighting, carried the Chinese positions around Kelung. Forty Frenchmen were killed and 200 wounded.

The Spanish Treaty with England Ratified.

MADRID, March 11.—The Cortes—192 to 33—ratified the commercial treaty with England.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 26 to 5, passed to the third reading the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors between 11 o'clock p.m. and 6 o'clock a.m., except by inn-holders. The House ordered to the third reading the resolution providing for a constitutional amendment abolishing the poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators and Representatives. The House also ordered to the third reading the bill providing for the retirement of justices of the Supreme Judicial Court on full pay.

LUNDBORG'S perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's perfume, Marechal Niel Rose
Lundborg's perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Cyclone in Texas.

VAN ALSTYNE, ILL., March 11.—At 8 o'clock to-night a cyclone struck the north-bound freight on the Texas Central, six miles south of this place. Five cars were blown completely off the track, including the caboose. No one is reported injured.

Bridges Still Sinking.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 11.—A *Register* special states that Senator Bridges is still sinking.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS!

On MONDAY, March 9th, we will put upon sale our Entire Spring Importation of FRENCH ALL-WOOL DRESS FABRICS. Never before have we shown such a variety of all the Latest and Most Elegant Novelties, comprising

FANCY PLAIDS, FANCY STRIPES, JACQUARD FIGURES,
TRICOTS, TRICOT ALBATROSS, SERGES,
CASHMERE CLOTHS, FLANNELS, ETC., ETC.

French Dress Goods.

42-inch All-Wool Camelette, 50c.
42-inch All-Wool DeBeige, 50c.
38-inch All-Wool Cashmere, 50c.
38-inch All-Wool French Flannel Suiting, 50c.
54-inch All-Wool French Flannel Suiting, 75c.
44-inch Crepe Foulle, 85c.
44-inch Taffeta Tricotine, 90c.
44-inch Satin Soleil, 75c.
42-inch All-Wool French Cashmere, 75c.
French Novelties and Combinations.
We are showing a beautiful assortment of these goods. They must be seen to be appreciated.
Broche Crepe Foulle. Very handsome.
Clipped Broche Diametta.
Broche Albatross. High novelty.
Roman Stripes.
Kerdofan Suiting, Etc.

Cheap Dress Goods.

In the Lower priced grades of Dress Goods we show a larger line than ever before.
Broche Bengelane, with plain goods to match, 15c.
Double-fold Cashmere, all new Spring shades, at 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.
36-inch Sicilene Serges, 23c.

PLAIDS!

IN MAGNIFICENT NEW DESIGNS.

Imported Cashmere Plaids, 25c.
Imported Silk Mixed Plaids, 35c.
Imported Silk Mixed Crepe Plaids, 35c.
44-inch Plaid, new colorings and effects, 50c.
44-inch Silk Mixed Crepe Plaids, 75c.
44-inch Finest quality French Foulle Plaids, $1 10 and $1 35 a yard.

Cloths. Cloths. Cloths.

During the past season Cloths having been so much in demand, and present indications are that they will be still more fashionable the coming season, we have made corresponding preparations, and at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1 per yard, we have every desirable shade of all desirable colors, ranging in width from 44 to 54 inches.

In Plaids we offer new and handsome styles in single width at 20c, 25c and 35c, and double width at 50c, 65c, 75c and $1 per yard.

Ladies, this is the GRANDEST DISPLAY of Spring Dress Goods ever seen in Memphis, and whether you want to buy a Dress or not, you should not fail to see it, and you should come as early in the week as possible, for doubtless many of the choicest things will be sold at once.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

JACKSON, MISS.

What the Appointment of Walthall as Senator Has Accomplished.

In Addition to Satisfying the People of the State.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, MISS., March 11.—The appointment of Gen. Walthall as Senator to succeed his friend Lamar, gives universal satisfaction. Besides the counties whose resolutions urging that course upon the Governor have appeared in the APPEAL, a great many others have been heard from, as clamorous and quite as complimentary of the gallant general. The Governor is appointing Gen. Walthall gave way to the public wish. Had he followed his own counsel, Congressman Barksdale would have succeeded to the place vacated by Lamar. Gov. Lowry is grateful for the help and assistance given him by Barksdale when he was a candidate before the convention, and is anxious to pay him back. This will be a sore disappointment to Barksdale, as it is to the Governor, but they can both take a crumb of comfort from it. It finally disposes of the strongest opponent that Lowry had in the State. Lowry wants to be his own successor, and the chances are that his success will be gratified, now that Walthall is out of the way. Featherston, of Holly Springs, and all the other candidates for Governor, might as well hang up their fiddles and their bows. Lowry has secured the nomination and election beyond any doubt. This makes plain and easy sailing for the Democracy of the State, save the party from division and strengthens Lamar's undisputed leadership. There is no question but that he will be called upon to do some hard work during the ensuing session of the Railroad Commission, and that depends upon whether the Supreme Court of the United States declares the existing act unconstitutional or not. If it is unconstitutional, there will be another serious fight over the question, which will be greatly embittered by the points made against it by the court. But the advocates of a commission will eventually triumph, for Mississippi means to put herself in line with the most favored States on that question.

Indorsed by the Citizens of Tupelo.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

TUPELO, MARCH 11.—There was a very large crowd of the sovereigns of Itawamba county assembled at Fulton, the county site, in attendance on the Circuit Court, and when the news reached there of the appointment of Gen. E. C. Walthall by Gov. Lowry it caused great rejoicing, and on the adjournment of the court at noon a meeting of the people was organized and resolutions passed ratifying and indorsing the appointment and commending Gov. Lowry for his course in the matter.

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Gen. Grant Comfortable and Doing Well Under the Circumstances.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Dr. Douglas said to-night that while Gen. Grant had slept but little Tuesday night he was comfortable, and just before midnight was feeling better than he had for several days. He partook generously of nourishment in a liquid form, and his pulse was lower than yesterday. His temperature was a little above normal this afternoon. He wrote for over an hour on his reminiscences. Gen. Grant was never a hearty eater, and since his illness has eaten more than when in perfect health. He retired early to-night in excellent condition, comparatively speaking.

Elkins Anxious to Have a Cancer Specialist Operate on the General.

NEW YORK, March 11.—S. B. Elkins, whose father was relieved of cancer of the lips two years ago, writes that he has tried for five weeks to get Dr. Fordyce Barker and Dr. Douglas to consent to let a cancer specialist see Gen. Grant, and they have not agreed to it. Elkins wrote yesterday: "Come here anyway. Col. Fred Grant says you may see the general, although they may not let you operate." Elkins also writes: 'I know his case is not as bad as father's, and I think you can cure it."

Attempted Swindle by Bunko Men.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—J. A. Vincent, aged seventy-four, a member of the extensive furniture firm of Vincent, Barstow & Co., was induced to enter a building on Walnut street, yesterday, where bunko men endeavored to bleed him. He went to the bank to get $2,500 to give the fellows for $20,000 of their alleged money, when friends interfered and stopped him.

**Religious Revival