THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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We copy from the Nashville *Banner* an article entitled "Tax on Teachers," which we heartily indorse and to which we invite the especial attention of the readers of the APPEAL. We agree with our contemporary that a revision and codification of the school laws so as to bring them within the scope of modern school movements is every way desirable. Instead of being behind, Tennessee should be in advance of other States in school matters, especially in view of the fact that she has more universities and colleges than any of the most favored as to public schools.

THE APPEAL, as is well known, does not indorse the Prohibition movement. We believe it to be an indefensible invasion of the private right of the citizen, but this does not prevent us from asking for its advocates or those of any degree of temperance a patient hearing whenever they have anything to say. This is a free country, and every man and woman should be free to say their say. Moved by this spirit, we ask for Gov. St. John, of Kansas, a large audience and careful attention to-night, when he will lecture at the hall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, corner of Second and Union streets. One of the finest platform speakers in the country, a man of great force of character, and of ideas, he always makes himself interesting. The Governor, we may add, is a man of fine presence, and never fails to enlist the sympathy if not the active support of his hearers.

THE appointment of Sunset Cox to the position of Minister to Turkey has given general satisfaction. He is one of the ablest and most scholarly members of the House, and but for an uncontrollable tendency to be funny would long ago have taken rank among the leading statesmen of the country. He is a man of wonderfully acute and quick intellect, and has been all his life a close student. He is a walking encyclopedia, and has always been ready for debate on any question. He is genial and companionable, overflows with wit and humor, and with the advantages of extensive travel, added to his scholarship and his experience in Congress, is a man who never fails to make a good impression. He was born at Zanesville, O., September 30, 1824; attended Ohio University, Athens, but graduated at Brown University, Providence, in the class of 1846; studied and practiced law; was owner and editor of the Columbus (O.) *Statesman* in 1853 and 1854; was appointed secretary of legation to Peru in 1855; was a delegate to the Chicago and New York Democratic National Conventions of 1864 and 1868, and is the author of several works and a constant contributor to the public periodicals. He has been in Congress almost continuously for twenty-eight years, and was for two sessions elected Speaker pro tem. Succeeding Gen. Walbos at Constantinople at a time when war again threatens the integrity of the Turkish empire, Mr. Cox may be relied upon to maintain with credit our prestige in the East.

THE story of Gen. Grant's connection with the firm of Grant & Ward, as told by the general himself, which will be found on the second page, is one the utter simplicity of which will arrest the reader's attention. The old soldier appears from this to have left everything to his son, U. S. Grant, jr., and his son, confiding soul, did not believe that Ward could be going to do anything improper. Such a trusted the schemer implicitly, swallowing, as the tricky young lambs on Wall street usually do, every word of the stories told by Ward of extraordinary profits as the result of government contracts. But how Gen. Grant could have believed Ward's story that the firm had $700,000 in cash in the Marine Bank and $1,300,000 in securities in the vaults, and at the same time be foolish enough to borrow for the firm $16,000 a very large sum of $16,000 from W. H. Vanderbilt, passes comprehension. One would suppose that the general, who was so sensible in his talk about security for loans to railroad contractors, would have suggested to Ward to raise the $16,000 by pledging some of the $1,300,000 securities. Even the most ordinary and inexperienced man would have had sense enough to have done that. Taken altogether it is an extraordinary statement, and one, simple as it is, that will hardly relieve Gen. Grant from at least a degree of responsibility. As for himself, the public must either regard him as an idiot ready for an asylum or a rogue as culpable as the villain Ward.

No wonder there are Communists in Paris and Nihilists in Russia when women in the upper circles of society are so brutalized as to prefer dogs to human beings, and pamper puppies to the point of incorporating the canine pets into their families. "An American lady who visited the store of a dog *modiste* in Paris declares that she never before had seen such sights. The place was not so much a store as an establishment with halls and rooms richly furnished. Ladies tripped in and out all day long, most of the visitors having with them pugs or terriers. The pet dogs were scattered through the rooms, each awaiting its turn. Many small mats and rugs were around the waxed floors, and every bit of carpeting of the kind was occupied by some pretty little creature. These dogs have various dresses. The robe used in the morning is a garment of dark blue cloth. It is called a paletot, and is lined with red flannel. From a leather collar little bells jingle as the wearer walks along. Sometimes a bunch of violets is fastened on the left shoulder of the dog. On very cold days the pet is clad in sealskin of the same pattern, the collar being in fur, mounted in silver." Think of this picture, and that other, worthy the realistic pen of a Zola, in which the suffering and starving poor are in the front by thousands, without covering for their nakedness or food to stay their starving appetites; women by thousands selling their bodies for a pittance, while their pampered sisters are herding with dogs as preferable companions.

PROF. PHELPS, of Yale, who goes to England as one Minister representative in, was developed at the dinner given him on Thursday and reported in the APPEAL of yesterday, a great favorite with all sorts of people. While a sterling Democrat, he is broad and liberal in the expression of his views, a little eccentric and quite apt and humorous. A gentleman connected with the college writes the New York *Evening Post* this story about him: "When he first came here, he was lecturing one day to the seniors on some law points connected with the formation of the constitution. He chanced to this connection to say that what the country needed in that early time was 'protection.' This caused a demonstration in the classroom, because most of the men who were listening to him were free traders from the influence of Prof. Sumner's teachings. When Prof. Phelps saw the commotion of the uproar he hastened to say that what he meant by protection was military protection, and that on the question of the tariff he was in complete sympathy with Prof. Sumner, and he added that he supposed the class knew what his views were." This correspondent adds that Prof. Phelps "is a very fine-looking man, of the most elegant manners, and a ready and interesting speaker. Mrs. Phelps, too, is famous for her beauty and social qualities. Everybody feels glad for their good fortune, but deprecated at the prospect of their leaving here." It is safely predicted in New England and New York that Mr. Phelps will find no difficulty in taking Mr. Lowell's place, and it is boldly asserted cannot suffer in the estimation of scholarly Englishmen by contrast with the graceful poet and author of the "Biglow Papers."

THE WAR FEELING

Strong Throughout England, Especially at the Various Military and Naval Stations.

Lord Dufferin's Reception by the Ameer of Afghanistan of the Most Cordial Character.

The Requirements of India in Case of Hostilities—The Situation in Russia.

LONDON, March 27.—Great preparations are being made at Aldershot for the reception of the army reserve forces and militia called out by the Queen's message. Quarters are ready at Chatham for a large force. The greatest activity prevails in the ordnance department. In hastening the armaments for vessels ordered for immediate service extra hands are employed. All available quarters at Chelsea have been made ready for occupation. It is reported that the naval reserves will be immediately called out for service. The government has given contracts for 100,000 uniforms.

RECEIVED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The Queen's message yesterday, calling on the reserves and militia for permanent service, has been received by the country with great enthusiasm. The enthusiasm is especially marked at the various military stations throughout the kingdom. Everywhere active efforts are being exerted to get barracks ready for the reserves and have arms and accoutrements at hand to equip them. There are immense stores of arms at the tower ready to be distributed when required. The war feeling is strong among the reserves and many had already joined the Guards before the orders summoning them to service were received.

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM.

The *Globe* says that a proposal partaking of the nature of an "ultimatum" was telegraphed by the government to St. Petersburg yesterday. It requested at the same time that the Russian government should send an answer that will reach Downing street not later than Monday next.

The *Globe* also declares that Earl Granville, on the 16th instant, proposed to the Russian Minister that the Russians and Afghans should withdraw from that portion of territory at present subject to dispute, and remain outside of it during the continuance of negotiations then in progress at London. To this proposal Russia sent no reply until last Wednesday. She refused to accede to England's proposition on the ground that the withdrawal of her troops would be a source of humiliation to Russia. After this answer was read the Cabinet decided to embody the reserves and militia, and sent the ultimatum already referred to.

MILITIA FOR GARRISON DUTY IN IRELAND.

In the event of war, 25,000 militia will be assigned to garrison duty in Ireland, and that number of regulars will be released for active service.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

The total reserve force of the English navy in 1884 was 38,500 men.

NO DISPOSITION TO RANCOR ON THE PART OF ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords this evening, Granville, replying to the Marquis of Salisbury, said there was nothing indicating a tendency to flinch on the part of the government regarding the Afghan question. The government is firmly adhering to the policy announced by both political parties, while at the same time were availing themselves of the only means to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. He was unable to fix the date when negotiations would be concluded. Russia is new considering England's dispatch. England considered Russia bound by the recent agreement. In the meantime the Ameer of Afghanistan had instructed his chiefs to observe neutrality.

ACTIVE NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Active preparations are making to get all available cruisers and gunboats ready, bringing the navy into condition for active service as soon as possible. It is known that the destination of these vessels is the Baltic and Black sea. Reference to the latter, however, being conditioned on the assent of Turkey. The members of the Third Royal Fusileers and Fifth Rifle brigade, both militia organizations, are responding largely to the Queen's call for volunteers to serve with the regulars.

THE MONEY MARKET BETTER.

The stock market closed with an improved feeling. The fortnightly settlement was concluded without the occurrence of any failures.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE PANIC.

The subsidence of the stock panic was due to reports that only a limited number of reserves would be called out, to the cessation of orders from Berlin to sell, and the addresses of the Czar and Czarina to the Russian people. The statement of the London *Globe* that the British government yesterday sent a proposal in the nature of an ultimatum to the Russian government is discredited here.

Sir Peter Lumsden, English boundary commissioner, has sent to London the report of the engineer officers on the commission, which states that the strategic position of Penjdeh is superior to that of Herat.

Lord Dufferin's Reception by the Ameer of Afghanistan.

RAWLPINDI, March 27.—Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, arrived here. He was accorded a most imposing reception by Abdurrahman, Ameer of Afghanistan. The Ameer, in his address of welcome, hoped the councils which the earl came so far to attend would be so guided as to insure honorable and lasting peace. In reply, Lord Dufferin said he was glad his first public act as Viceroy of India was to cultivate friendly relations with the sovereigns of the States contiguous with the frontiers of India. "I trust," continued Lord Dufferin, "that the friendly reception which is about to be accorded me as her majesty's representative by the Ameer will prove to all our neighbors our firm intention and our anxious desire to respect their rights."

At the railway depot at Rawlpinde there were troops lined, when the train carrying Lord Dufferin arrived, Punjaub chiefs and Gen. Stewart, Gen. Roberts, Gen. Hardinge and a number of other high officials. After an interchange of official and personal greetings Lord Dufferin proceeded to the camp. The route was lined with troops. The military display was very effective. The soldiers greeted the Viceroy with great enthusiasm. The authorities of Rawlpinde later in the day presented Lord Dufferin with an address declaring loyalty to her British majesty, the Empress of India, and expressing appreciation of the honor done Rawlpinde in selecting it as the meeting place of the council. The address of the Rawlpinde authorities concluded with the following statement: "This recognition of our dignity will confirm that confidence in us which has been so long established and which is daily receiving expression from all the rulers of India." Earl Dufferin responded to the Rawlpinde address very happily, and ended by saying: "Offers of loyalty and service made upon this occasion are most eloquent proofs of England's steadfast good faith and the noble confidence of our friends."

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Heavy Failure at St. Petersburg—Financial Crisis at Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—The failure of Scaramarga & Co., merchants, of London, with branch houses at St. Petersburg and Rostoff, created a great sensation in financial circles. Privy Counselor Bange, Commissioner of Finance, sent the governor of the State bank to Moscow to confer with the bankers of that city. The purpose of the conference is to devise means of averting the financial crisis which is believed to be imminent.

Commercial Crisis in Moscow.

VIENNA, March 25.—Dispatches from Moscow show a commercial crisis in that city. Within the past thirty days five of the largest tea and sugar importing firms failed. Their liabilities aggregate 15,000,000 roubles (over $10,000,000). The government and private bankers are concerting measures to avert the spreading of the failures and a panic.

Russia Urged to Seize Herat at Once.

PARIS, March 27.—Capt. Abknoff, Governor of Merv, who induced the Khan of Merv and other chiefs to petition Russia for annexation, in an interview to-day, said: "Russia should seize Herat before England can get an opportunity to fortify it. Russia will never have a better chance of securing Herat than at present."

EFFECT AT CHICAGO.

Large Additional Orders for Canned Beef—Excitement on 'Change.

CHICAGO, March 27, 10:10 a.m.—The Armour Packing Company yesterday received another cable order from the British War Department for 8300 additional cases of canned beef, representing about 650,000 pounds, and another proposal for 10,000 additional cases, which, however, could not be filled within the time limited. The statement is made that orders already in hand have divested all establishments in the country engaged in this particular industry of their available stocks.

10:45 O'Clock A.M.—The market opened madly excited this morning. The great scene of interest was the wheat pit, and during the first quarter of an hour trading was very unsatisfactory, prices varying ½@1c in various portions of the pit. May wheat opened at 83c, back to 82½c and rose to 83c, broke to 81½c, rose to 82½, fell back to 81½c, and is now quoted at 82c, with somewhat greater steadiness, but with the feeling still very nervous. During early trading there was an appearance of a stampede from the Board of Trade, but outside buying orders were numerous and aided in sustaining prices. Many rumors were current and had their effect on prices, but transactions were generally based on the course of foreign securities. May pork sold at $12 40, broke off to $12 25, and rallied to $12 30. May corn, 42½c. Oats, 31½c.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Col. Looney and Mr. Vertrees at the White House.

Casey Young Still Disabled, but Improving—Hillsman's Fight.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Col. Robert F. Looney and Mr. Vertrees called on the President to-day, and were courteously received. The visit was entirely social, but it is understood that Col. Looney is down in behalf of his son, R. F. Looney, jr., for postmaster at Memphis. Jeptha Fowlkes is being pushed very strongly on the ground that he is a "sky-blue."

THE SKY-BLUES

are opposing the nomination of Col. Hillsman, but, as Col. Young said to-day, "Hillsman is making a devil of a fight and is likely to succeed. There is, of course, much doubt as to when Federal appointments in the States will be made.

SENATOR HARRIS

said to-night that he did not believe that the President had any idea of waiting till the commissions of the present officials expire. He is urging the President to make immediate changes.

COL. CASEY YOUNG

is still disabled by his paralytic stroke, but is much improved. He took a magnetic treatment to-night. Many friends called at his residence during the afternoon and evening, though Col. Looney, that he would call if Col. Young did not get better.

STEVENSON'S CHANCES.

Senator Harris is confident that B. M. Stevenson will be appointed marshal of the Memphis District.

GEN. GRANT

Passes a Bad Night but is Able to Take an Airing.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Gen. Grant rested badly last night. He paced up and down his room until 5 o'clock in the morning, complaining of pain in his shoulder. When he looked well this morning. Col. Grant read some of the testimony taken yesterday to the general. The latter made some corrections. The action in relation to the testimony before it is sent to the court to be placed in evidence.

Night.—Dr. Douglas's bulletin to-night regarding Gen. Grant is as follows: Gen. Grant last night tried to sleep without the assistance of any opiate. He did not succeed. He was awake till near 5 o'clock this morning. Then he took an opiate, and at 5 o'clock fell asleep and slept five hours. Then he breakfasted and afterward drove in the park with Mrs Grant. He had a quiet day and in the afternoon the general, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Ferona drove through the park. The drive did the patient good. His pulse and temperature are about normal, and his throat, to-night, is quite well. He went to bed at 10 o'clock to-night, and will again try to sleep without assistance, but will not wait as long as last night if not successful.

THE RIEL REBELLION.

Excitement Greatly Increased over the First Bloodshed.

WINNIPEG, March 27.—Excitement over the Riel rebellion was heightened still more to-day by news of the shedding of blood. A dispatch from Carlton says Maj. Gordon, with 160 men, comprising mounted police and volunteers from Prince Albert, left Fort Carlton Wednesday for the purpose of proceeding to Duck Lake, some ten miles distant, to regain possession of some supplies which had been stored there, but which the rebels had seized at the first of the outbreak. While crossing the reserve of a Cree chief named Beaudry they found the half-breeds had taken up a strong position to bar their way. The rebels numbered over 300. When Crozier's force advanced the rebels attempted to surround them, probably with intent to take them prisoners. Not succeeding, they fired a volley, which was responded to by Crozier's men. Firing lasted some time, when Crozier, finding that his men were for outnumbered, retreated in good order to Fort Carlton. Lost on his side, eleven killed and twelve wounded. The killed are Constables Gibson and Arnold of the police, and civilians Gapt, John W. Morton, W. Napier, James Blakely, S. Elliott, Robert Middleton, D. McKenzie, D. McPhail, Chas. Hewitt, James Anderson, Alexander A. Fisher. Wounded—Police Inspector Howe, Corporal Gilchrist, Constables Garrett A. Gordon, Smith J. G. Wood, M. Miller, and civilians—Wounded—Alex Stewart, A. McNab, W. Markley. Capt. Moore Salter, leader of the volunteers, had his leg broken.

Out of a Swamp.

That is where the influence comes from which gives people in the country malarial fever and horrible ague. This influence drags its victims down into the Slough of Despond, and gives them awful visions of the future. Brown's Iron Bitters is the tonic which builds up the broken system, raises suffering victims of malaria to the highest enjoyment of complete health. It cures liver complaint and corrects all kidney troubles.

Louisville Cement.

PREPARE FOR FLOODS.

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

WHITE will be a favorite color for wearing at the fashionable resorts this summer. There are heavy white cashmeres, very durable, which wash well.

CIGARETTE smokers can now buy 10 Opera Puffs Cigarettes for 5 cents; 20 for 10 cents.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Bill Providing for the West Tennessee Insane Asylum Passed the Senate.

After a Heated Debate, by a Vote of 19 to 10—Railroad Talk in the House.

A Probability that the Haines Bill Will be Substituted for the Repeal Measure.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, March 27.—*Senate.*—The special order, to provide for the erection of an insane hospital in West Tennessee.

Mr. Lamb spoke in opposition.

Mr. Bagwell moved to substitute $40,000 for $85,000. Voted down.

Mr. Smith, of Hardin, spoke in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. McDowell explained the necessities of the subject.

Mr. Looney said there were limits to all things, and he would move a reconsideration of the vote appropriating funds to the East Tennessee Asylum if this appropriation was made. The Legislature had gone just as far as it should go for the present with this appropriation. The State must either repudiate her bonds or increase her taxes. Mr. Bagwell renewed his amendment of $40,000. Tabled. The bill passed its third reading by the following vote of 19 to 10: Yeas—Messrs. Atkins, Brown, Case, Edmundson, Farmer, Grant, Keith, Kercheval, Logan, Lyle, Martin, McDowell, Phillips, Ramsey, Rogers, Simmerly, Smith, of Hardin, Smith, of Shelby, and Stovall. Nays—Messrs. Bagwell, Berry, Blackmore, Lamb, Looney, McBride, New, Rowan, Shaver, Thomas and Wright.

A motion to reconsider was tabled.

House.

The Lewis, Johnson and Mumford Railroad Commission bills were tabled, and it is probable that the Haines (of Madison) bill will be substituted for the Senate bill to repeal.

The Tax on Teachers.

Nashville *Banner:* It is to be remarked that our public school laws, which are in many respects defective, receive very little of the attention of the members of the Legislature. This is not surprising when we remember that very few of the members are familiar with the details of school law, or have given any study to the school laws. It is surprising, however, that so little interest is taken in school legislation by those who are engaged in the work of teaching and who are interested in making the educators in the State to secure needed improvements in the school law. Whatever may be the causes of this apparent indifference, it is probable that one operating cause is the discouragement resulting from the futility of previous efforts in this direction. In view of some of the amendments that have been made to the school law one can readily appreciate the danger of having them revised by any Legislature, yet if those engaged in school work would take the trouble to advise the members some very necessary changes and improvements might be made. It is not our purpose to discuss at length the school laws and point out their defects. We may do that at an early day and also discuss the system, or lack of system, which has been established and licensing teachers. We wish, however, to refer to one matter connected with the school system which we think needs some attention. County Superintendents are charged with the duty of examining teachers, and giving them certificates of qualification. This work is being done, custom ti perhaps every county for the superintendent to collect a fee from each teacher examined. This fee, we believe, is generally thought to be customary, and is $2. If there is any law in the statute books authorizing the collection of these fees from teachers who apply for certificates, we have been unable to find it. In some counties, we believe, the County Courts have sanctioned the collection, but in other counties this has not been done. It seems to be a custom which has grown up with the school system, and which has been tolerated, though we know of no authority for it. The teachers. It is needless to say that for good reasons it is a custom which would be honored more in the breach than in the observance. In many counties the salary given the superintendent is such a pitiful sum he depends largely upon this tax on the teachers to supplement his meager salary. We think it is time the Legislature of the County Courts to properly remunerate these officers for the important work they perform, or should perform, the superintendents have very generally followed the precedent of increasing their pay by requiring a fee from every teacher they examine. In other words, the counties permit their nigger-driven in providing salaries for county superintendents to be made up at the expense of the teachers, many of whom can ill afford to pay for the privilege of answering the questions of the examiner out of their own astonishingly small salaries. If it is just and proper to tax the teachers for school purposes in this manner, there should at least be some law to sanction it or some provision requiring uniformity in the fees. If it is not just—and we think it is not—there should be some argument—some amendment of the school law should be made to meet the merits of the case. At least, the practice as it now obtains should be regulated in some way so that there may be a clear understanding of the matter.

The Art Exhibit.

The first exhibit of the Nashville Art Association, now open and to remain open until the 15th of April, is attracting a great deal of visitors. Members of the association says that "a greater opportunity for enjoyment of this kind has never been offered in any city south of New York, this being the best collection of paintings, especially by American masters, ever exhibited in this section, representing more than twenty-five artists, Moran, Dolph, Casilear, R. Swain Gifford, Ulrich and many others of equal merit, including a celebrated copy of Raphael's 'Transfiguration,' the original sketch of Rembrandt's 'Lesson in Anatomy,' and over thirty busts of the most noted of ancient and modern sculptors. The association has also secured, after many efforts, the original of Gerome's celebrated sketch of illustrative of the 'Rubaiyat' of Omar Khayyam, by Edwin Yedders, these having been secured against competition from Baltimore, New Orleans and several cities East, through the kindness of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. We desire to call special attention to these, also to the "Behemoth of St. John," by Charles Sprague Pearce, the finest piece of technical academic work in America, and by far the most valuable of the paintings. The exhibition will be held in the Walking Institute, on the southwest corner of Church and High streets, a magnificent building, opened for the public for the first time on March 21st. The railroads have agreed to reduced rates, including coupon good for one admission to the exhibition. For particulars see railroad signal. Special arrangements have been made with the hotels, and for further admissions to the exhibition, Contemplated excursions will please advise Mr. D. H. Bates, secretary of the association, by wire of the number in the party, time of stasting and length of stay.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Heavy Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A fire at 66 and 68 Duane street, last night, burned out Hood & Graff, lithographers; loss about $25,000; insured for $12,000; John G. Dremer, document envelopes; loss, $12,000; insured for $9000; National Bank Book Company, damaged by water, $20,000; covered by insurance. W. H. Parsons & Co. damaged by water, $40,000; fully insured; building damaged, $20,000.

An Indiana Village Almost Destroyed.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 27.—A special to the *Morning Public* from Oakland City, says: "A terrible conflagration broke out this morning in Joseph Wahrsidler's saloon, on Main street, and spread all over the square in a short time. Many buildings were in flames, fourteen being burned. The total loss is variously estimated at from $40,000 to $100,000, on which there is about $40,000 insurance. Individual losses are small, most of them being under $1000. The fire was of incendiary origin. For a time it seemed as though the whole town would be swept out of existence.

Extensive Carbon Works Destroyed.

DETROIT, March 27.—At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the dry-kiln of the Michigan Carbon Works, at Rouge-ville, near Delroy. The bone-black building almost immediately caught, and the flames spread rapidly. The hand-engines with which the works were supplied were entirely inadequate to cope with a fire of such magnitude, and help was asked from the City Fire department and two engines were sent to the rescue.

Later.—By 5 o'clock the fire was under control. The kilns, the bone-black building, the fertilizer building and the east two-thirds of the bone shed are totally destroyed. The entire west end of the works was saved. The owners say they can not yet tell the loss, but it is estimated at $150,000; insurance $85,000. The only person injured was Isaac Burke, general yard foreman, who fell from the building and broke his shoulder-blade. The fire was caused by an explosion of gas in the kiln-room. The company employs 160 men, but the works will be immediately rebuilt and none of them will be thrown out of employment.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Two Collisions on the East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia.

An Engineer and Two Firemen Severely Injured.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CHATTANOOGA, March 27.—Two collisions occurred, to-day, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, near this city. The first collision was on the main stem, about ten miles from this city, between two freight trains. The accident was caused by a misinterpretation of orders. The trains met with a terrific crash, and both engines were greatly damaged. One fireman was badly injured, but his name could not be ascertained. The engineers escaped by jumping.

The second collision occurred on the Georgia division, about twenty miles below the city. A freight and passenger met on the main track. Engineer Harris, of the freight train, was badly hurt, and one fireman was severely scalded. The accident was due to a similar cause. The passengers were severely jolted, but none were injured. About thirty passengers were aboard.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Large Iron Furnaces to be Erected by a Pennsylvania Syndicate.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, March 27.—Mr. John Thomas, of Pennsylvania, a brother of Samuel, who owns a large body of iron lands near Birmingham, and has repeatedly been reported as arranging to work it, is here. He says his brother and associates have decided to plant large iron furnaces on the lands at once, investing $1,000,000.

Sheriff Truss says the negro Henry Sparks, upon whom the coroner's jury said he killed at Woodward's mines Wednesday, was wanted in another county for an offense that warranted the officers shooting him if he resisted arrest. The sheriff refuses to say what the offense was. He has not been arrested.

JACKSON, MISS.

Interesting Lenten Services Inaugurated by Episcopal Ministers.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, MISS., March 27.—The Rev. Wm. Short, rector of St. Andrew's church here, assisted by Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson and the Rev. Dr. George C. Harris, commenced a series of very interesting services here on Wednesday. Services are held at 11 o'clock a.m., the Rev. Dr. Harris preaching, and at 8 o'clock p.m., Bishop Thompson preaching. These services will continue until next Sunday evening, when the last confirmation and Bishop Thompson preached an able sermon last night to a crowded house.

THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

Celebration of the Landing of Ponce de Leon at St. Augustine.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., March 27.—The celebration of the landing of Ponce de Leon in 1513 and the founding of this city 30 years ago in this ancient and quaint city. The entire city is decorated with Spanish colors, old Fort San Marco being especially noticeable. The ceremonies consisted in a representation of the landing of Ponce de Leon. State Senator Genaraz personated the Spanish discoverer. He was escorted by a party of six attendants in Spanish costume and armed with long glittering helmets to the inner quadrangle of the fort, where high mass was celebrated. After service addresses were made by Gen. Jose Sanchez, commander of the fort, and C. R. Fairbanks, historian of Florida. After the ceremonies the troops of the garrison, state military, civic societies, invited guests and citizens paraded the principal streets. The procession was witnessed by 10,000 persons. There is a fancy dress carnival to-night, also a grand ball, yacht and boat races, and in the evening fireworks in the harbor.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

All Chicago in a Family Quarrel About "Double-Header" Policies.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Trouble has arisen among the fire insurance companies which threatens a general cutting of the established rates. There are two insurance bodies here known as the Board of Fire Underwriters and the Exchange. There has been a strong rivalry, as the Exchange companies have quietly been giving lower rates than the Board companies. The action, in addition, that some agencies on the board were charged with paying a heavy brokerage and cutting rates, in violation of "double-header" policies and in other ways. A meeting of the Board was held to-day, at which a resolution was passed to reduce the rates outside of the business district to the basis of the charges by the Exchange companies, and allow the brokerage. Thereupon a considerable number of the heavier companies represented on the Board gave the necessary thirty days notice of withdrawal. Among them were the Royal, of England; London and Lancashire, Insurance Company of North America; Ætna, of Hartford; Connecticut, Ætna and Imperial. It is understood that a number of others will follow in a day or two. Insurance men predict a general scramble for business.

A CHICAGO IRISHMAN

Said to be in Osman Digna's Camp, in His Service.

CAIRO, March 27.—The Egyptian government is informed that an American-Irishman, name not known, started from Chicago on January last to assist the Soudanese in their warfare against the British. He started from New York in January, and went from France to Ceylon, where he recruited 200 men and had several long interviews with Arabi Pasha, called leader of the Egyptian uprising of 1882. He obtained credentials from Arabi Pasha, commending him to El Mahdi and his followers, and he has now made his way to the camp of Osma Digna, near Suakim.

SPORTING NEWS.

Racing in England

LONDON, March 27.—At the Liverpool spring meeting to-day the grand national steeplechase for 100 guineas was won by Capt. Fisher's Roquefort.

The Hanlan-Beach Race.

SYDNEY N. S. W., March 27.—Considerable excitement is manifested here over to-morrow's boat race between Hanlan and Beach. Both men are in excellent condition. Betting is even.

Big Chicken Fight at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27.—A chicken fight is in progress in this city between North Carolina and Georgia. One hundred birds are in the main. Eleven matches have been fought, resulting in a tie, one being a drawn battle. The main will continue until Saturday night.

Match Billiards at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—A match game of billiards, eight-inch balk line, eighty points, for $500 a side, between Thomas J. Gallegher, sporting editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, and W. H. Catlett, which has been on the *tapis* for a month past, was played to-night, at the Mercantile Library Hall, before a moderate audience. The game began at 8:30 o'clock, and at 11:30 o'clock it had progressed only. At that hour, forty-one innings had been played, and the game stood: Catlett, 492; Gallegher, 374. The chief features of the game so far as been the brilliant round-the-table play of Gallegher and the delicate touch and fine running of Catlan.

A fashion writer says "the leg-of-mutton sleeve have not proved successful," and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still continues to be used by everybody for coughs and colds.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

SILKS. SILKS.

OPENING OF THE SEASON!

The Ladies are cordially invited to examine our Spring Importations of Silk Fabrics. We are showing the Greatest Variety of the Choicest Designs in the Latest Weaves that Art and Science can produce. We call special attention to

Imprime Satin Triconette! Crape De Indias! Faille Francais! Gauze Velvets!

DIEPHANE MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THIS CLIMATE.

Surah Robes, with Woven Embroidery of Self-Covers;
Silk Broche Bengaline, specially adapted for the Spring and Summer Seasons;
Black and White and Colored Lousinne Silks,
India Foulards---exclusive styles;
New Satin Renaissance, with all the leading shades;
Embroidered Surahs---in all colors.

The Handsomest Embroidered Pongee Robes Ever Maunfactured!

THEY COME WITH TABLIER AND FRONT.

THE POPULAR FABRIC, GRO VELOUTINE, IN THE FOLLOWING NEW COLORINGS:

Ozarina, Sable, Veil-Or, Fumee, Haranne, Mousse, Alcajon, Partagus, Mignon, Acier, and Many Others.

Fancy Checked, Striped and Black Plaid Summer Silks. An entirely new assortment of Spring Novelties for Combination Costumes. Ask to see our handsome Black Cachemire Dress Silk at 95c a yard; our 24-inch Black Surah at 75c a yard; our Dress Tricot Satin at $1 25; our All-Silk Satin Ponit d'Soie (Black), at $1 25.

☞Having contracted for most of our Spring Goods during the recent depression in the Silk market in Europe, we are able to offer them at prices may below any and all competition.☜

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

HELENA, ARK.

A Negro Rouster Shot and Seriously Wounded by Capt. Thorwegan, of the Chouteau—The Captain's Statement.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, March 27.—Yesterday evening just after the steamer Chouteau had shoved out from Memphis, a rouster named Rafe Brown was shot in the side by Capt. Thorwegan. Capt. Thorwegan's version of the affair is as follows: "Just as the boat was shoving out from Memphis I heard the rouster Brown abusing the mate, cursing him in the vilest manner and seeming to have him intimidated. I called for the fellow to hush and come up stairs and get his money, as I did not want a man on my boat that would act as he was doing. The mate and rouster continued to curse and the latter got out in the river on the Arkansas side. The negro had a pistol in his hand. After getting up stairs the men again commenced quarreling and the mate struck the rouster with a stick over the head. They grappled each other, the negro trying to wrest the pistol in his hand and trying to shoot the mate in the back. I ran my hand in my pocket and said, 'Don't use that pistol,' whereupon Brown turned and fired at me, which ran off. Brown then turned his weapon on me and fired once or twice before I could draw my own. I at last got mine out and fired a shot that sent him to the bottom of making breastworks out of some sacks of oil-cake. After I shot, Brown fired from behind the sacks at me twice. I returned the compliment. I was arose from his position and fled down the stairs, when I could have easily killed him had I so desired. I saw nothing of him until the boat landed at Helena, when I saw him walk off of the plank walk."

Brown came up in the city and had a physician to dress his wounds, who pronounced them as not necessarily fatal.

The Central American Alliance.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Information has been received in this city that on the 25th instant the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was finally signed at Salvador by the governments of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

EVERY first-class dealer sells Opera Puffs Cigarettes; 5 cents for 10; 10 cents for 20.

Hotel Blown Up.

SOUTH ARLINGTON, MASS., March 27.—The Windsor Hotel at Randolph was badly damaged by an explosion of dynamite this morning. It is supposed to be the work of striking shoemakers, who had a grudge against the proprietors.

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

Assistant Postmaster General Hay's Health.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—The reported serious illness of First Assistant Postmaster-General Malcolm Jackson Thompson and Hay is at his home in Allegheny, engaged in settling up his private affairs prior to his departure South. He has been so overrun by visitors that he refuses an audience at all. His health is better than for months.

Why She Did Not Marry Him.

"Yes, I live pleasantly enough with my husband," she said, "but I believe I should have married Augustus if all the girls hadn't made fun of him and said he'd be bald as a pumpkin in a year or two." Young men, take warning, and use Parker's Hair Balsam. It cleans the scalp, restores color, removes dandruff.

The First Woman Lawyer in Oregon.

PORTLAND, March 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Deady had allowed a motion admitting Mrs. M. A. Leonard to practice in the Federal Courts of Oregon. Mrs. Leonard is the first woman admitted to practice in any of the courts of Oregon. A motion in the State Supreme Court asking for her admission was denied last week on constitutional grounds.

The Money Chest.

Why is a person with asthma like a money chest? He is a cougher (cofer). Tell him to take Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein and destroy the resemblance and cure the disease.

Fish in His Own Behalf.

NEW YORK, March 27.—In the court today Ex-President Fish testified in his own behalf. He detailed his experiences with Ward, the main points of which have been published.

JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure coughs, colds, sore throat, lung diseases, etc. Six drops a dose. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and get the money back. See Circular in the name of Whitehurst is on the bottle. Only 50c.

DIED.

BURROUGHS—Friday, March 27, 1885, Frances G. Burroughs, aged fifty years.

Funeral will take place from City Hospital this (SATURDAY) morning at 10 o'clock. Friends are inv ted to attend. Services at Elmwood.

BRIENSON—March 27, 1885, ANNA JOSEPHINE, daughter of John and Ellie Krikson, aged five years and two months.

Funeral from residence, 192 Front street, this (SATURDAY) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

$100.

THE OVERLAND TEA COMPANY OF CINCINNATI is now located at 344 Main street, city, at No. 344 MAIN STREET. Their Teas and Coffees are put up in paper cans. Each can weighs, including contents, Tea, about 3½ pounds, and Coffee, about 3 pounds. Each can contains, in addition to the pound of Coffee, a souvenir, consisting in part of solid gold and silver and nickel watches, genuine Diamonds in solid gold settings, Jewelry, etc. This company has decided to advertise in this way and introduce these merchandise, but after April 15th these choice Teas and Coffees will be sold wholly on their merits by their agent in Memphis at the same price, same quantity