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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY : : : : : APRIL 16, 1885

COTTON AND THE WAR

The view of the probable effect of war between Russia and England upon the cotton trade, as expressed in the APPEAL yesterday in answer to a correspondent, appears to be that of the business portion of the press generally. The New Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday last had an article upon cotton. It said that the maintenance of a good price for cotton "is due to the comparative failure of two American crops in succession, which has caused a large reduction in the world's visible supply, rather than to any wise action of the planters. The area planted last season, under favorable conditions, might have produced 7,500,000 bales of cotton, in which case the price would have been very low." Referring to the prospective war, the *Picayune* remarks: "If that war should involve the other great powers, and hostile operations should commence on the continent of Europe, it would undoubtedly prove very disastrous to the South. On the first intimation of war cotton goes down and wheat goes up. What we produce most largely is depressed, and what we buy is enhanced in value. We lose at both ends. And while fighting on the plateaus of Afghanistan may not of itself greatly curtail the cotton consumption of the world it will affect the spirit of buyers and make them cautious. The reasonable fear of a great European war present before the eyes of manufacturers may depreciate our cotton crop many millions of dollars." Our New Orleans contemporary draws the inference from all this that "there is, therefore, additional reason this spring for Southern agriculturists to devote more attention to home supplies and less to cotton." *Broadstreet's* states: "In speculative lines all American markets, except that for cotton, made a noticeable advance on Thursday on receipt of the news from London." The New Orleans *States* reports: "It is generally conceded that in the event of actual hostilities between England and Russia there would be a heavy export movement of grain, a great stimulus to American shipping and perhaps diminished exports of cotton." The New York *Tribune* commercial column of Monday reported: "The speculation in cotton after the holidays opened Monday morning with some depression, and after small fluctuations approached a panicky condition on the reception Thursday morning of the war news. Later there was some recovery, but yesterday another decline left figures at the lowest of the week. The declines for futures are from 16 to 29 points for this crop, and from 18 to 29 for the next crop. Spot is 1c lower." Evidently the state of things opening upon us is one that should be seriously considered by planters, especially by those who adhere to "all cotton."

STEALING THE PRESIDENCY AND A PRESIDENT.

Eight years ago the Republicans stole from the people of the United States the Presidency. Tilden was elected by a large majority of the popular vote, but the Republicans robbed him of the office as adroitly as the chicken-thief yanks the hen from the roost. Not satisfied with stealing the Presidency, they now propose to steal a President. John Sherman says Cleveland is giving the country a most excellent administration, and that it will be successful because he is "conducting his administration on sound Republican principles." This is a high compliment coming from a man who expects to be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency. The Democratic party and the honest masses who elected Cleveland to the Presidency feel flattered at this attempt to take possession of their President. It shows the desperation of the Republican party, for it is a notorious fact that the policy which President Cleveland has adopted is exactly the reverse of that of the Republicans, under whose rule offices were considered as rewards for personal and party services. The departments abounded with useless offices, incompetent and in many instances dishonest officials. Cleveland is searching out the barnacles, and has inaugurated a general system of administrative reform. The wastefulness and extravagance which have so long prevailed, and which were constantly increasing, have been supplanted by economy—a policy exactly the reverse of that pursued by John Sherman's party. For years officials have plundered the government and enriched themselves. Official station nearly always meant pecuniary gain; emoluments without work. Cleveland's policy has changed all this. He believes public office is a public trust and he holds every official to a strict accountability; is weeding out the dishonest and the negligent and is putting the whole public service of the country on a strictly business basis. In this the President is inspiring the confidence of the whole country because his policy is diametrically the opposite of that which made the Republican party so odious to the honest men of all parties. And Mr. Cleveland is no better than his party, as Mr. Sherman would have the country to believe, for the President is simply carrying out the principles of the party platform and the honest people who elected him. The office-seekers—the men who believe that Cleveland was elected for the sole purpose of turning Republicans out of office and filling their places with hungry Democrats, complain that removals and appointments are not made more rapidly. But the people have confidence in the President, and they will indorse his slow and cautious policy. Proscription for opinion's sake has not heretofore added strength to a party. In 1840, during the short administration of Harrison he removed 3000 Democrats from office. But at the next election the Democrats triumphed. Taylor was elected as a non-partisan, but he was making a clean sweep of Democratic office-holders when death terminated his career, and at the next Presidential election the proscribed Democrats swept the country. These examples show that an indiscriminate removal from office adds no strength to a party. There was not a Whig in office at the close of Van Buren's administration, and yet he and his army of office-holders were driven from power. The President who serves his country best serves his party most successfully. President Cleveland is at present master of the situation. Never did a President accomplish so much in so short a time.

FISH AS A JAIL-BIRD.

The law in the United States is strong, and when conscientiously administered it deals out justice in a way that is terrible to the guilty. In Sal: Lake we find the Mormons, though three out of four in population, dare not hold their annual conference in that city, and Taylor, the president of the Church, and Cannon, his associate in spiritual office, because of the law dared not take their places in the conference at the place where it was held. The notorious Tweed found a jail and a convict's uniform to be the law's answer to his insolent inquiry, when the law began to interfere with his career in crime, "What are you going to do about it?" And now another highly respectable culprit, formerly president of the Marine Bank, New York, the financier who helped Ward to ruin Gen. Grant, is consigned to a fate similar to that of his great exemplar, Tweed. The New York *Herald* states that, looking to his lawyers to get a new trial, he takes his imprisonment in a very matter-of-fact way. He shows no dismay, and his coolness surprises the prison officials. He asked which of the penitentiaries was most attractive, and said he supposed a man could get something to do at keeping books. Ward is in the same prison, Ludlow jail, and Fish was asked how he would meet him when they should come together in the corridor? Fish, with great vindictiveness, said: "I suppose he would rather meet the devil than me; I shall meet him as I would meet a rattlesnake. He is one." When Ward learned from the warden of Fish's presence in the jail, he said: "For God's sake keep him away from me as far as you can." At dinner Fish's manner was jesting and bubbling with laughter. He approved of the dinner and complimented the cooking. He attributes his sentence to the sympathy existing for Gen. Grant. His three sons called upon him, and were affected to tears, but he appeared unconcerned, and chatted cheerfully. The United States prosecuting attorney expresses the opinion that there is no probability that a new trial will be granted. In the man of cheerful and unconcerned manner, jokes and laughter the real person, or is he a person masked and veiled in the presence of others? When awake on his bed in his grated cell, and darkness and silence are around him, is he visited by no "thoughts from the visions of the night?" Has he no experience like that of Eliphaz, who declared: "Great fear came upon me, and trembling; then a spirit passed before my face. There was silence, and I heard a voice." The spirit of the past that brings innocent, happy childhood and the respectable position gained in maturer years, and the courteous regards of fellow-citizens, and contrasts all with the present criminal, scorned, condemned and disgraced; lying on a convict's bed, the associate of the outcast and defiled. The voice, is it not that of despair, uttering the bitter cry that sorrow's crown of remorse is the remembrance of the happy state that is now lost forever? Is not the gloom and the agony the more torturing because of the self-restraints and unnatural acted indifference and mirth of the day? Is there no agonizing realization of the dread words of divine justice: "I will laugh at thy calamity and mock when thy fear cometh?"

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Growing Out of a Seduction in Missouri—Three Lives Sacrificed.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Advices from Holt county, Mo., state that a horrible tragedy occurred on Monday night at the farm-house of the Widow Hardin, about fifteen miles from St. Joseph. It appears that Wm. Clark, a farmer and married man, had seduced the daughter of the widow Hardin, and that he, the widow and daughter and Lawyer Dangan had a conference on Monday with a view settling the matter. No result was reached, but during the evening Clark called at the widow's house, which was only a short distance from his own, and a hot discussion ensued, ending in a quarrel, during which Clark shot and killed the widow, mortally wounded the daughter and badly wounded a young man and girl. The widow's Clark then went home, fed his hogs and did other work about the place. Yesterday morning his dead body was found in a pile of straw, a short distance from his house, with a bullet-hole in his head and an empty pistol in his hand. The affair created intense excitement. All the parties concerned had uneasy alias names.

FENIANS

Organizing to Harass and Annoy the Canadian Authorities.

TITUSVILLE, PA., April 15.—An organization of Fenians has been formed in these regions for the purpose of annoying the Canadian government and their authorities by the use of powerful explosives. The members are all men who have been known as "moonshiners" or target men, being actually engaged in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine and other violent explosives, and therefore perfectly familiar and equally fearless in handling the same. It is intimated that the two points of attack will be the Welland canal locks at Jones's Falls and the Welland canal.

GAMBLING DEBTS INVALID.

The Case of Lane vs Brown Decided in Favor of the Defendants.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—In the case of James H. Lane, of Hot Springs, Ark., against the executors of the estate of Jas. H. Brown, the deceased millionaire coal merchant, to recover $80,000 balance due on a gambling debt of $85,000, contracted at Hot Springs, Ark., February 18, 1882, the jury yesterday morning rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants. In charging the jury the judge stated that it should be remembered that under the laws of Arkansas gambling debts are invalid.

WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Terrible Family Tragedy in New York.

NEW YORK, April 15.—John H. McKenzie, a cashier in the Knickerbocker Life Assurance Company, shot himself and his wife last night. They have lived apart for some time. Last night he went to his wife's apartments and raised a great row, as he is trying to get in. His wife refused to admit him and threatened to have him arrested. He fired two shots through the window. One of the bullets hit his wife in the arm and the other entered the right side of her body. Then he fired a bullet into his own brain, through his ear. Man and wife were taken to the hospital, where the husband died soon after admission. The wife is not expected to live many hours.

RIEL'S REBELLION.

Miles of Country Burned Over by the Indians.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—A Battleford dispatch says: "The country north of here was burned yesterday for miles by Indians traveling westward. All the farms on both sides of the river were raided and the horses and cattle driven away. Signal fires were seen all around, but the garrison was powerless to do anything but hold itself in readiness in the event of an attack."

Iron Versus Alcohol.

In doctoring sick people with alcoholic mixtures, the most merciful is that the fiery stuff burns its way through inflamed delicate tissues which ought to be soothed and strengthened. Then the most sensitive part gives way, lungs, brain, or stomach, as the case may be. What the weak and debilitated need is Brown's Iron Bitters. Iron for enrichin the blood; tonics for the general strengthening of the system. Mr. Thos. G. Daniels, Wadley, Ga., says, "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and advise all dyspeptic, nervous, low-spirited persons to do the same."

Pot Safety-Valve Patents.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 15.—Judge Woods, of the United States Court, today denied the motion of the Consolidated Safety-Valve Company, of Boston, for an injunction upon E. B. Kunkle, a manufacturer of Fort Wayne, to restrain him from infringing the Richardson Hop safety-valve patents, which was sustained by the Supreme Court at Washington in January last. The injunction was denied on the ground of *res adjudicata*, the same issues having been previously determined in Kunkle's favor by Judge Blodgett at Chicago.

Death of a Well-Known Divine.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—The Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D.D., of Sewickley Presbyterian church, and well known throughout the country, died this morning, after a protracted illness, aged sixty-three years.

The Oldest Tree.

Which is the oldest tree? The elder, but the old mullein plant is the oldest in worth, for it is now recognized of more value than cod liver oil in consumption. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure coughs, colds and consumption.

THE TABLES TURNED

Russia, Emboldened by Mr. Gladstone's Timidity, Demanding Withdrawals and Explanations.

England and Turkey Still Wrangling Over the Proposed Alliance—The Sultan Inclined to the Side Carrying the Heaviest Guns—No Change in Positions in Afghanistan.

LONDON, April 15.—Mr. Gladstone's apparent hesitation over the Penjdeh affair has emboldened Russia, and she is now taking her turn in demanding explanations and withdrawals. The report is confirmed that Dadrees has demanded an explanation of the presence of Capt. Yates, of Gen. Lumsden's staff, at the Kushk river battle, and of the part he is said to have taken in provoking that engagement. Special dispatches from St. Petersburg even assert that Russia has demanded the recall of Gen. Lumsden himself on the ground of his pronounced sympathy with the Afghans in their hostility toward Russia, but this statement is doubtful.

SETTLE WRANGLING WITH TURKEY.

The government is still wrangling with Turkey over the terms of the proposed Anglo-Turkish alliance. Long interviews between Earl Granville and Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Minister, or Hassan Fehmi Pasha, the Sultan's special envoy, are of daily occurrence. The Sultan is coy and is coquetting with both England and Russia. He probably never felt his importance in European politics so keenly as at this moment. When Mr. Gladstone, who formerly described him as the unspeakable Turk, is bidding for his favor against the Russians, who whipped him in 1877, the Russians are making tempting overtures to Turkey, baiting the hook with provinces on her northern boundary, the possession of which would tend to consolidate and perpetuate the Turkish empire in Europe. The solicitude of both England and Russia for Turkey's friendship is, of course, caused by the latter's control of the Dardanelles, which command the entrance to the Black sea. There is, however, this important difference between the two suitors for Turkey's favor: England could force the straits and Russia could not. No ordinary war vessels of either navy could pass the Dardanelles castles and the forts and batteries which line the straits from the Ægean sea to the Sea of Marmora, but the forts could be silenced by two or three of the British monster turret ships, some of the invincible, Devastation, Terror, Alexandra or Hercules. These floating steel forts could be stationed at either end of the Straits to protect English and other friendly Russian vessels. These facts are as well known to the Sultan as to the British Admiralty, and it is firmly believed that his friendship will eventually be given to the side carrying the heaviest guns.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Military movements in Afghanistan are exceedingly difficult at present on account of the almost unprecedented severity of the weather. Incessant storms of snow and hail on the mountains and rain in the valleys have swollen the rivers into floods, which are impassable for any means of transportation with which Gen. Lumsden's forces are supplied. The weather is exceptionally cold, and this fact tells more severely on the British officers and Indian troops, who are from the south, than upon the Russians, who came from the north.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet council is now being held. Nothing is known as to the subject under discussion, but it is believed to be with reference to the Anglo-Russian difficulty.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

Recruiting for the British navy continues with great activity. The Admiralty has invited many pensioners to reenlist.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES PREPARING FOR WAR.

Active preparations for war are at present making in all the Australian colonies.

THE SITUATION.

In the Cabinet meeting to-day the Anglo-Russian situation, it is said, was represented to be as follows: England and Russia have agreed upon a basis for definitive negotiations. Russia has agreed to a satisfactory explanation by Russia of the recent attack on the Afghans. According to this Khelat is said that Penjdeh will be ceded to Russia provided the Ameer consents.

A MERE SUMMER.

The rebound of stocks is chiefly due to a prevalent belief that England is about to conclude an alliance with Turkey, which, it is thought, will prove an effectual damper to Russian arrogance. This belief is based, however, on mere surmise.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

The departure of the dragoons from Brighton for India, which was fixed for to-day, has been postponed, pending the issue of the negotiations between England and Russia. It is believed in British official circles that there is no material change in the Afghan situation. No reliable information with reference to this dispute is expected for some days to come.

Must Remain Strictly Neutral.

PARIS, April 15.—*La Paix* says that in the event of war between England and Russia the other powers, especially France, must remain strictly neutral. *La Paix* hints that such an agreement already exists.

The Old Veterans Ready to Take Up Arms.

KINGSTON, ONT., April 15.—The imperial pensioners are looked out to day were warned that in the event of war between England and Russia all under fifty years of age might be called on to serve. The veterans received the news with great satisfaction.

Earl Dufferin at Lahore.

LAHORE, INDIA, April 15.—Earl Dufferin, British Viceroy of India, has arrived here from Rawlipindie. He comes officially to confer with the Maharajah of Cashmere. The Viceroy was met by a great crowd and accorded a splendid reception. In reply to the address of welcome yesterday by the officers of the municipality, the Earl of Dufferin spoke officially on the Anglo-Russian situation in significant words. Among other things he said: "Coming from an immortal festival with the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose dominions, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have been the source of an unprovoked attack, it is a great satisfaction to find the princes and people of India ready with one accord to rally around the standard of Great Britain even at a distance from their own frontier. It is impossible to say how the present crisis will end. It ends in war, that result will be in spite of the earnest and anxious endeavors of the British government to avoid so dire an assault and in defiance of their most moderate and conciliatory conduct."

WALES IN IRELAND.

A Loyalist Procession Broken Up by the Nationalists.

CORK, April 13.—A procession comprising over 1000 men marched through the principal streets last night with loyal banners flying and bands playing national airs. Counter demonstrations were organized at various points by parties of Nationalists and some serious disturbances took place. Hundreds of windows were smashed, stones and clubs were hurled at the Loyalists and in some cases the line of the procession was broken. The police repressed the riot.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

The Prince of Wales arrived in this city to-day. The sun is shining brightly and the weather is all that could be desired for such an occasion. The railway station and the streets in its vicinity were crowded with people awaiting the arrival of the royal party. When the train bearing them drew into the station it was greeted with hearty cheers. An address of welcome was delivered and much enthusiasm prevails.

The Prince and Princess of Wales did not repeat their Dublin triumph in Cork. During their progress in the parade workmen and boys ran alongside their carriage and kept up the cheering to drown the hisses of the Nationalists, who lined the entire route and made continual hostile demonstrations. The conduct of the Leaguers aroused the Loyalists to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and they made the streets echo with shouts of welcome. The wonder is that there was no violent breach of the peace during the royal progress. It is thought that the presence of the Princess, and her ladylike graciousness to the people along the streets was the element that conquered Irish gallantry. The Prince of Wales betrayed some feeling when he replied to the address of welcome presented by the magistrates of Cork. The Prince and Princess, soon after the conclusion of the procession, departed for Queenstown.

While the Prince and Princess of Wales were being driven in to-day's procession a Nationalist threw a vegetable at the royal carriage. The vegetable struck one of the footmen. Many stones were thrown in troughs at the people that followed and cheered the royal carriage, and the police several times fired at the roughs. No injuries are reported. Immediately after the procession was over a meeting of the Cork National League was held. The meeting declared that the loyalist attempt to get up a fictitious demonstration of welcome in honor of royalty had proved a failure, and passed a resolution congratulating John O'Connor, who managed the hostile demonstration, for the victory he had achieved for the Nationalist cause.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

No Material Hitch in the Peace Negotiations.

PARIS, April 15.—The government officially denies that there is any truth in the story published yesterday from Hong Kong to the London *Times* that there was such a serious hitch in the peace negotiations between France and China that France thought of substituting M. Bourree for M. Patenotre, the present French envoy at Pekin, as her agent in the negotiations.

China Sincere in Her Negotiations.

PARIS, April 15.—M. de Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a lengthy interview today with Mr. Campbell, the representative of China. The latter imparted to M. de Freycinet official telegrams showing that the Chinese government was executing the preliminary treaty of peace in a sincere and a satisfactory manner.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Cardinal Manning Will Not Visit Rome.

LONDON, April 15.—Cardinal Manning has decided not to visit Rome this spring, as he foresees that his presence there would be distasteful to the Irish bishops, who are about to assemble in council.

Outrages in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—Armenian marauders last evening broke into the apartments occupied by the British consulate, at Erzroum, the principal city in Armenia, and seriously wounded Maj. W. Everett, the consul. One of the burglars has been caught and imprisoned. A complaint has been made to the Porte about this outrage and an urgent demand made for satisfaction.

A Noble Work.

LONDON, April 15.—A number of American ladies are making arrangements for a concert to be given in this city, the proceeds of which will be added to the fund instituted by the Prince of Wales for the relief of the wounded in the Soudan campaign.

The Suez Canal Conference.

PARIS, April 15.—M. de Lesseps declares that if the International Suez Canal Conference, which is about to assemble here, mixes up the question of the neutrality of Egypt with that of the neutrality of the Suez canal, the result will be a total failure of the conference. The Suez questions, M. de Lesseps insists, are entirely distinct and independent.

Sanitary Inspectors Reappointed.

LONDON, April 15.—Consul-General Merritt, at London, and Consul Packard, at Liverpool, have been reappointed sanitary inspectors chosen during the cholera alarm last summer to examine all the vessels sailing from London and Liverpool to the United States.

Statements of British Troops.

SUAKIM, April 15.—British cavalry this morning visited Atao, eight miles beyond Handaub. No hostile Arabs were encountered. The country around is described as plentiful. The country appeared to be entirely open. The Arab population freely sell supplies to the English. Italian troops have occupied Sahel, on the west bay, on the Red sea, and have hoisted the Italian flag along with that of Egypt.

Serious Disorders Threatened at Cairo

CAIRO, April 15.—The feeling of indignation here over the forcible suppression by Egyptian and French troops of the *Bosphore Egyptien* has reached such a dangerous phase as to threaten serious disorders. The guards have been doubled in the city and the troops are now confined to the barracks.

The Suakim-Berber Railway.

LONDON, April 15.—Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, in his report to-day to the home government, says that the road between Suakim and the Italian port of Massaua at Handaub is now in a condition to make work on the Suakim-Berber railway easy. The engineer, who has been subpœnaed by Osman Digna, Gen. Graham says, is trying to collect followers for the purpose of compelling the desert tribes to furnish him with labor. The engineer's estimate of cost of the entire British force is reported by Gen. Graham to be but four.

MARSHAL WRIGHT'S ACCOUNTS.

An Opinion by First Comptroller of the Treasury Durham.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Judge Durham, First Comptroller of the Treasury, has given an opinion to-day to the accounts of Lot M. Wright, United States marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, for expenses incurred in conducting the election for members of Congress, and a Senator in Ohio in October, 1884. The account is mostly for the payment of deputy marshals. The Comptroller says: "Some of said deputies have been paid for their services at some for three, four and more days, and a very large number for two days. Some of these deputies were nonresidents of the district in which they acted before I came into office that said deputies must be voters of the division in which they acted, and that it was illegal to appoint a deputy who was not a voter of the city, etc. In this I fully concede, and I go further. I believe that after the first day it is fair to paid deputies from the precincts in which they vote. The object of having said deputies to be sid in attendance illegal, and inadvisable registration and voting, and to preserve the peace," etc. The reason given for this holding is, that a deputy-marshal cannot fulfil these requirements unless he is a voter in the precinct in which he serves, not having the requisite acquaintance. Judge Durham expresses the hope that the decision will be adhered to in the future. He thinks that an unnecessary number of deputies was employed on the election day, and some of them for a longer period than necessary; that while a marshal should be given a large discretion, he should exercise it with prudence. As there was no registration at the election in question, he is loss to know for what purpose deputies were appointed before the day of election or why such a large number should have been employed the day of the election. The opinion holds that in this Marshal Wright abused his discretion. The opinion concludes as follows: "As an original proposition, I should in this case be of the opinion that the marshal was not allowed to have any deputies except on the day of the election, where there was no registration, or less there was clear proof that it was necessary to protect the officers in the fair counting of the ballots after the election was over, and to preserve the peace, and then only so long as might be necessary to give that protection. But, as before said, Mr. Wright, I supposed, acted on the custom of allowing for the pay of these deputies the day after the election, and I shall not disturb the same. But the account will be adjusted upon the basis of rejecting the claim for pay of said deputies who were not voters in the city of Cincinnati at the time of his appointment, and rejecting all claims for more than two days of service of deputies, unless there shall be shown by proof a necessity for the same."

WINTER WHEAT.

The Crop Damaged at Least Thirty Per Cent.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The *Farmers' Review*, in commenting on the crop reports from the correspondents up to April 11th, says: "The most important fact during the last week is the development of the serious damage to the winter wheat crop. Snow and mild weather have come and gone, but with them no improvement of a general character is shown in the condition of the winter wheat crop. It we have a crop of seventy per cent. of the yield of 1884, east of the Rocky mountains, we shall do well. The causes which have brought about these results have already been stated, and the present reports are simply a confirmation of past facts. The crop has been badly winter-killed, brought about by late seeding, severe weather early in January, and an unprecedentedly dry and cold March. The seeding of spring wheat is progressing slowly but surely, and by the 1st of May this crop will be all in. The weather has been dry generally in the spring wheat belt, particularly in Nebraska. Owing to the failure of the winter wheat crop in so many of our best winter wheat sections, a very large proportion of the land will be planted this season with corn. The country everywhere needs warm, growing rains."

Three Persons Drowned.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 15.—Mary Draper, her daughter, aged eleven years, and her niece, Caroline Dempsey, twelve years old, while floating down the river to-day in an open boat, consisting of two skiffs lashed together, were drowned by the boat capsizing.

The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M.D., of Sigourney, Ia., says: "For several years I have been using a cough balsam, called Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Invitation of Director-General Burke to President Cleveland and the Members of the Cabinet to Attend the Exposition—The Animal Products Exhibited by the Department of the Interior—Another Good Crowd in Attendance.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The attendance at the World's Fair to-day was fair. The advance guard of the Odd-Fellows are arriving, and the indications are that the anniversary celebration will be the most successful in the history of the order.

Animal Products Exhibited by the Department of the Interior.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—To be shown through the item of shapely glass case where every animal known to life, in air, wood and sea, is preserved by the art of taxidermy is a privilege so highly educational one cannot resume while in valuing its trifles amid all this wonderland of nature. From the sponge, half vegetable, half animal, and known to have stomach and mouth, up the lungs elephant, in all grades of perfected naturalness. From thence the eye and perception is led to see and analyze all the various uses to which the discriminating genius of man has directed these animal products. Here we see from the finest scales of fish to the silky hairs of "The Ship of the Desert," contrived in such usefulness, such incomparable beauty, the perception is overwhelmed with the magnitude presented.

SHELLS.

First is seen the rough and polished tablets rivens from the tortoise, and then the pocketbooks, cigar-cases, hairpin holders, paper-cutters, jewelry cases and high Spanish combs, those coveted toilet gems to titled dames, all in dark brown splotched with gold-amber. Olivella moncona shells in white boquets, roses, bridal wreath and silver drooping sprays. Mus tard spoons, cups, jewelry cases, pocketbooks made of the shells, mother of pearl. Nautilus pompilus on chambered varieties in which the favored war-spirit boasts a home of vestibule, living-room and bay window in pearl walls and rainbow-lined frescoes. A hippo hippo mauve range grimly by, used as a war trumpet by the Fijians. The curious pina or fan shell, from which, pendent, is a long fibrous beard, some white, some curled and spun, combines a presentable pair of knit gloves. Cassis madagascarensis, or shell conch, carved through its shelly skin to its rosepink interior, is the favorite snuff box of gods. O eat leaves of artificial pearl drops among pink shell jewelry in brooches, necklaces, anklets and arm-bands. Burke of coral, showing variety of color, with trade name from carmine to white in ornaments of innumerable variety and huge sprays crude and polished. An Australian necklace in clusters or rows of tiny conical shells in peacock blue is a marvel of exquisite novelty. An Indian neck and broad chestband made of shells and beads, a large mirror will inclosing frame of various shells of tulips, daisies and roses. Rows of hand-painted shells, fish scale impressed by means of Roman pearls made of the bleak fish scales beaten up fine and blown into molds.

SKINS.

Are variedly displayed the utility of fish skins, sole skins made into baits for fish, as well as boots and shoes. Of fish skin, with boots and shoes, is no less an odd specimen of utilizing fish epidermis than a boast-plate made of the gar fish. Shark skins for sandpaper. Green appear the charming beauty, on nation of feathered bird's skins. The imagination can vividly picture the *recherche tout ensemble* of some rarest Hebe robed in the displayed luxuriant robes of the Bird of Paradise, white and dreamy as the pelican, white and gray fan of curled pilion and shapely head centerpiece of Florida birds, and tufted cap of the snowy down. Long glassed ranges of furred skins of Siberian squirrels, domestic cat, hog, sheep, calf, goats, fawn, antelope, elk, woodchuck, mink, otter, opossum, kangaroo, polar and black and white bear wolverine, fox, monkey, lynx, sea otter, creamy-brown puma, orange hued-black, pelican-dotted leopard, grey and red tiger. And last the multitude, richness and elegance of the famed seal in furry bands of brown and white, gold-brown and regal black. Fur caps, fur robes, fur trimmings these costly elegancies for costumes of American millionaires and foreign royalty require personal observation for justice of their rich merits.

HIDES, LEATHER, ETC.

Dressed hides are seen of every animal ranging the woods or amphibiously dwelling in sea depths, tanned in perfect skill to excellence of the finest leather, including human skins. Next links of skins, the ma dissectured articles of the leather, comprising every known article from the saddle of the Indian chief to the silken saddles of the Western belles as they speed over the wilds on untamed broncho. A pair of boots, designated as made of human skin, were seen, contrasting with coarse grained. Then every style o glove made one finger almost covetously at comfortable fur-lined for the winter drive to the elbowed beauties of the state and church.

FEATHERS, CLAWS AND HOOFS.

Not only does this creditable feature of the interior display a merely beautiful array, but is an exhibit of the highest order that inventive faculty of man, which has adapted to means of beauty and utility the lowliest of objects. The intestines of fish and animals are worked into fishing lines and strings of musical instruments. Eggs and alligator egg shells are beaten up and made with dark contrasts into encaicked work-boxes. Hoofs of all animals and hoofless are arranged by Western Indians into music rattlers. Beaks and claws of every bird and animal are strung and worn as barbaric ornaments, and porcupine quills and sea elephants whiskers, blue-green. A whole bird, with the exception of the breast of the peacock, the wing of the water-crickst, little May dun and others hies one away to fern-kissed brooks, and leaves one to gather by their sedge sides, are lured to grasp at the tempting hued beauty-flies.

HAIR.

There are the coarse and necessary articles of the meathouse keeper—scrubbing-brushes of hogs' hair and bristles of various animals formed into tooth-brushes and hair-brushes, whitewash and paint brushes. The finer soft hairs are formed into useful articles of the shaving toilet, and various grades of the artist's camel-hair pencils. The finest hairs are in furniture stuffs—horse hair woven into furniture stuffing; hairs woven into theater wigs and whiskers; Chinese plumes, yak and silver-tails for adornmenting helmets. There are buffalo, badger and bear hairs contrived into various uses.

TEETH AND HORNS.

How varied, voluminous and even artistic is this branch. The polished silver-tipped beauties of the hunt—goat, ibex, ox and buffalo horns. And an unique standard of horns shows ornamental uses. Then the various utilitarian of horns in combs, hairpins, plaques, chains, frames, umbrella handles, antlers in ornaments and useful articles; cane-handles, umbrella-handles and candlesticks, and articles from the horns of ibex and rhinoceros. Whalebone is varied in brushes, fishing rods, whips and dressmaking needs. Perhaps the uses of the elephant's teeth or tusks occupies the most extensive display. The whole host of beautiful ivories! For writing, paper-cutters, dice, cane-heads, backs for brushes and albums, for plaques and ornaments of all kinds in toilet cases, inkstands, tobacco cases, music racks, paper weights, bindings for prayer books and Bibles. The perhaps prettiest ornamental articles shown are the highly polished silver-tipped alligator teeth for chain and neck ornaments; also, fancy contrived boar's teeth. An exquisite thermometer is shown of hippopotamus tusk, a paper-weight of walrus tusk and ornamental rhinoceros horn, all so highly polished and delicately tipped with silver fashioning are works of exquisite attractiveness.

Last, we note a wide-spreading ornamentation of boars' teeth and polished small antlers. Nestling centerwise amid this odd grouping of wild-woodedness, is a crystal gem of an inkstand's valued utility. We commenced with the lowly-creeping horse and the snail, traversing over a fleet-footed antelope, and with which the Department of the Interior has in the artistic combinations of tusks and antlers remembered the ink, and finishes in the inkstand, the home of the pen, to which the sword cannot hold peerage.

ISABELLA BOWEN COLLINS.

Director-General Burke's Invitation to President Cleveland and His Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following invitation to the President and his Cabinet to attend the World's Exposition has been delivered to the President:

To the President and Cabinet:

I have the honor to submit a resolution of the Board of Management of the World's Exposition, adopted April 10th, supplementary to the invitations heretofore extended through the Louisiana delegation and myself, namely: "That his Excellency President Grover Cleveland, and his Cabinet be invited and earnestly requested to visit the Exposition at such early time as may be most convenient to them."

By resolution of the board and proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana, the Governors of all the States and Territories within the limits of the original Territory of Louisiana, have been invited to participate in the celebration of "Louisiana Day," April 30th, in recognition of the growth, progress and power of that part of the republic so manifestly shown by the contributions of its products to the World's Exposition. This occasion will bring together vast numbers of citizens, bound by historic ties, recently separated, but rapidly reuniting in the fulfilment of a common destiny, and in the celebration of one of the most brilliant achievements in political history. You will see manifested at the Exposition all of the practical agencies contributing to the greatness of our country, and meet the representatives of the best thought and surpassing of the West and South.

I sincerely trust that you may find it compatible with the public interests to visit the Exposition on that occasion, and solicit your consideration of the following facts bearing upon the subject, namely: During the negotiations between France and the United State in regard to the transfer of Louisiana, Napoleon I, then ruler of France, foreshadowed his action, and also expressed his opinion of the importance of the acquisition of Louisiana by the following remark to his counselors: "To emancipate nations from the commercial tyranny of England it is necessary to humble her power by a new power that may one day become her rival; that may be the United States. The English party in Congress, and other opponents of the Administration proposes to secure complete and efficient work by the establishment of a county bureau in each county of the fifteen States, to be composed of citizens of the respective counties. To these will be detailed the best qualified immigrants, thus securing the broadest possible basis of operations.

It is intended to operate the association on a business basis. Its stock will be issued in shares of $100 each, of land and or labor orders. It will interest States, railroads and others to subvention aboriginal immigrants who may desire to disseminate. While no inducements can be held out to large subscribers, there will be dividend-paying in the immediate future. It is expected that sufficient income will be derived to pay all expenses and keep the central stock unimpaired. In appealing to the public for support by subscriptions to stock, it is enough to say that the money will be applied to secure an and supply service by experienced writers and journals as the crying want of the time and the sections that every public spirited man can contribute to the extent of a single $5 share, with the increase of the amount to be given to him at interest compounded.

A. J. MCWHIRTER, President.

A TOTAL WRECK.

Barney McAuley in the Cleveland Workhouse for Drunkenness.

CLEVELAND, O., April 15.—Barney McAuley, who some months ago made his last appearance of "Uncle Daniel" in *The Messenger from Jarvis Section*, was to-day sentenced to thirty days in the Cleveland Workhouse for drunkenness. McAuley has been on a spree here for three weeks. He began to drink while playing an engagement at the Academy of Music, and at the end of the week his company left him. He was on the verge of *delirium tremens* and was sent to the hospital where he remained a week. Being released he again drank to excess and was arrested by the police in a saloon last evening. He is a total wreck and desperate. The judge thought he would be better off in the workhouse.

The Most Precious of Gifts.

Health is undeniably a more precious gift than riches, but we do not, as a rule, change it for them, the chief objects of human ambition? It is obviously the part of wisdom to employ means for the preservation of health and the restoration of that, when it is lost. Experience have proved to be reliable. Many of the dangers by which health is threatened may be nullified by the use of that invaluable preservative and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by increasing vital power and rendering the system proof against malarious attacks, keeps the system in good working order and protects it against the ill effects of malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, kidney and rheumatic complaints. The medicine is invaluable, and it affords a sure defense against malarial fevers, remittent and intermittent fever and such disease from the system. Half a wine-glassful taken before meals improves the appetite, and insures complete digestion and assimilation.

Made an Assignment.

BOSTON, April 15.—Fellows, Shaw & Raymond, wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and rubbers, at 19 and 21 Pearl street, have made an assignment to N. B. Thayer, of the firm of Fogg, Shaw, Thayer & Co., of this city. The liabilities amount to about $100,000, and the assets are nominally in excess of that amount.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Dr. W. H. Parmelee, Toledo, O., says: "I have prescribed the acid in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply satisfied that it is a valuable addition to our list of medicinal agents."

The Choctaw Nation.

FORT SMITH,