THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840 — MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1885. — VOL. XLV—NO. 101

THE Emperor William is greatly depressed in view of the near approach of war between England Russia, and he is praying very hard for peace. He did not thus pray in 1871.

DR. A. GRAHAM BELL, of telephone fame, is doing a good work for school children. With his audiometer he has measured the hearing of many of those in the public schools and finds that there is an immense difference between the two ears. In deaf and dumb asylums there are pupils who hear better than the worst cases in the public schools. In the schools there are children who need the specialised teaching of the asylum. There is no broad line of demarkation between the deaf and the hearing children. They shade into each other. Many children are thought to be very stupid at school only because they do not hear, and need only a change of seat, while in the asylum are many who should be called hard of hearing speaking children instead of deaf-mutes.

FROM advance sheets of the *Newspaper Directory* of George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, we learn that there are 14,147 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada. Of these the United States has 12,973, an average of one paper for every 3867 persons. In 1884 the total number of newspapers was less by 823 than at present, and while the gain this year is not so marked as in some previous years, still it is considerable. Kansas shows the greatest increase, the number being 78, while Illinois follows with a gain of 77. It is curious to notice that New York, the scene of so much political activity during the last campaign should have only about one-third as many new papers as the State of Pennsylvania. As an index to the comparative growth and prosperity of different sections of the country, especially the Territories, the number of new papers forms an interesting study, and may well occupy the attention of the curious.

COLONIZATION is the order of the day and it is a sure way to secure intelligent, order-loving and industrious immigrants. An association of residents of Germantown, Pa., has purchased 20,000 acres of land in Florida and a colony will be established shortly, several members of the association having already taken up their abode on the new purchase. A committee has been appointed to procure a charter, select a name and submit plans for laying out a town on the section already appropriated for that purpose. Another case of colonization is furnished by Kenincky, where a Mr. R. H. Williams, of Louisville, an enthusiastic Welshman, has secured 8000 acres of land in Powell and Estill counties, Ky., admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, on which he proposes to settle several Welsh colonies immediately. There are about sixty houses already erected and ready for occupancy, and the most liberal terms will be granted the colonists. Provision will also be made for schools and churches of the faith of the colonists.

THE suggestion has been made many times in the APPEAL that a fund be raised sufficient to compensate Mr. Arnold and his band for two concerts to be given each week in Court Square during the four months of summer—June, July, August and September—but so far no adequate response has been made. We therefore appeal to Mr. Farstenheim, always first in every good work for the public benefit, to take the matter in hand, and call to his aid and assistance the following named gentlemen, every one of whom we feel sure will respond liberally, both with money and time: Messrs. W. B. Mallory, W. W. Schoolfield, W. P. Bethel, N. Fontaine, S. H. Brooks, A. B. Treadwell, John S. Toof, J. M. Goodbar, N. M. Jones, Elias Lowenstein and L. N. Snowden. These gentlemen have the confidence of the public, and can, we feel sure, obtain the fund required to secure to the people free public concerts during the hot months of the year. What boon could be conferred upon the masses that will compare with free concerts in the square, made a place of delight for decent people by the efforts of Sergt. Rogers?

THE Charleston *News and Courier* states that so soon as Mr. Morgan, Consul-General to Melbourne, Australia, ascertained that his political standing had been impugned, and that he had been denounced as a Blaine pamphleteer, he made special visits to the President and to Secretary Bayard, and satisfied those gentlemen of his loyalty to the Democratic party. Capt. Dawson, editor of the *News and Courier*, at whose instance he was appointed, says: "that he would not have recommended Mr. Morgan for the Melbourne consulate, or any other place, under the present administration, had he not known him to be a Democrat, and believed him to possess the talent and training necessary for representing the United States worthily in any field of duty." Mr. Morgan is a brother-in-law of Capt. Dawson and a son-in-law of Mr. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C. During the war he served in the Confederate navy, and afterward in the army of the Khedive of Egypt. He is a son of the late Judge Morgan, of Louisiana, and a brother of the well-known New Orleans lawyer who was recently Minister to Mexico. Mr. Morgan is every way well qualified to represent the United States in Australia.

GEN. GRANT, whose birthday was celebrated yesterday in a number of cities and towns with great *eclat*, is grateful for the kind expressions of sympathy that have reached him from all parts of the country, the South included. In an interview with a reporter on Friday last, he said: "The public only know of but a fraction of the expressions of sympathy which I have received. Those come from friends without reference to politics or to the feeling which might be supposed to have grown out of the late war. I tried to do my duty to my country, and I hope I always treated those who were not on the same side with me with justice. The man of the South," he continued, "were fighting for a principle which they thought was right and which we did not, but I always looked upon them as citizens of our common country, and I believe whenever it was in my power I treated them as such. I never liked to think of them even as prisoners of war, and preferred to encourage them to go to their homes under parole. I can say that I never, even in the midst of duty, had any other feeling than that which one citizen should feel toward another." Love and kindness go further than hate and are longer lived. Grant is receiving his reward in his time of greatest distress.

THERE is a growing dissatisfaction with President Cleveland's administration on account of the deliberation and care—perhaps slowness—with which he fills the offices within his gift, and many leading Democrats throughout the country are loud in the expression of their disappointment and dissatisfaction. There is not yet anything like a spirit of antagonism, but such an extreme is feared unless some change in administrative policy is shortly had. But it is too late to hope for any change. Mr. Cleveland has his course mapped out, and will doubtless follow it to the end, as he alone is responsible to the people. He means practical business in the administration of affairs and will not deal in the poetry of politics. He knows that he was elected to reform the public service, and he has the nerve and honesty to make an effort in that direction, however much the so-called leaders may howl. He may make some mistakes, very likely he has, but it is better to make a mistake in the effort to do right than to accidentally do an occasional good thing while persisting in the wrong. It is for the better class of Democrats to stand by him. The simple question is, can the better element, or will the better element of the Democratic party make a success of the election of Mr. Cleveland. He is looking to that element for contenance and aid. He must have that aid or the Democracy is gone beyond the hope of resurrection.

THE SINEWS OF WAR

Provided for Mr. Gladstone in the Shape of a Grant of 55,000,000 Pounds by

The House of Commons—The Money Voted Ater Gas of the Most Powerful

Speeches Ever Delivered by the British Premier—No Change in the General Situation.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "War between Russia and England is now looked on as inevitable. The Czar leaves to-day for Moscow and from that historic city he will issue his manifesto or declaration of war, if such an extreme measure should become necessary."

There was considerable excitement on 'Change, and consols and Russian securities fell off heavily. The feeling is now that hostilities cannot much longer be avoided.

THE LATEST ENGLISH PROPOSALS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the latest English proposals arrived there by a special carrier on Friday. The Imperial Council met on Saturday and decided to reply that the Czar favored the maintenance of the Russian demand in respect to the delimitation of the frontier. The council also resolved to inform England that Russia would consent to the appointment of a special mixed commission to examine into the facts in relation to the report of Gen. Komaroff and Sir Peter Lumsden and to decide which of the reports are correct. Mr. De Giers has advised that, if England refuses to accept these proposals, Baron Delstal, the Russian Ambassador, be withdrawn and all negotiations be broken off. Gen. Kropotkine urges an immediate advance upon Herat, and his proposal finds many supporters. It is asserted in military circles that fresh provocation by the Afghans may still prevent Gen. Komaroff from obeying his orders to avoid a conflict. A telegraph line is being pushed from Askabad to Dashkepri.

BISMARCK BACKING RUSSIA.

It is asserted that the British government is in possession of information which proves beyond a doubt that Prince Bismarck has been urging Turkey to side with Russia in the event of a war between England and Russia.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons this afternoon, read a telegram dated Saturday last, from Sir Peter Lumsden, chief of the British section of the Afghan Boundary commission. The telegram stated that Capt. Stephens, a member of the commission, had started for London, bearing with him maps of the disputed zone, also a detailed statement of all the circumstances leading up to and attending the Penjdeh affair. The telegram also stated that Sir Peter Lumsden would himself forward to Earl Granville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a statement showing the actual position of affairs as they now stand.

The government members of the House of Commons received this news of the departure of Capt. Stephens for London with evident satisfaction.

Mr. Ritchie, Conservative, asked if the government proposed to suspend the negotiations now in progress with Russia until after the arrival of Capt. Stephens.

Mr. Gladstone arose and made reply with a firm and defiant "No!"

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, bringing up the subject of the vote of credit of $55,000,000 asked for by the government in the army and navy account, said he hoped that the motion to divide the credit would not be passed. The government, he said, would not devote any portion of the money voted for particular purposes for use in the Soudan, but would reserve the discretion to apply the money taken for the Soudan account for the purposes of special preparations. He urged that the House vote the government the entire $55,000,000 *en bloc*.

In answer to questions concerning the Afghan question, Mr. Gladstone stated that Sir Peter Lumsden, the British commissioner, had telegraphed the government that he was sending one of his staff officers, Capt. Stephens, to London with full information relating to Gen. Komaroff's action in the battle at Penjdeh between the Russians and the Afghans, and that Capt. Stephens was personally acquainted of many of the Russian generals' movements previous to and during the battle and since its occurrence. "In the meantime," said the premier, "the parleyings between England and Russia will be continued."

The proposal to separate the Soudan credit from the "credit for special preparations" was rejected by a vote of 229 against 186. The House then entered into a Committee of Supply, and Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain the object of the vote of credit. The Premier's speech indicated that he was suffering much from hoarseness.

THE FULL CREDIT GRANTED.

The House of Commons, without discussion, as suggested by Mr. Gladstone, voted the entire credit of $55,000,000 asked by the government.

Mr. Edward Temperly Gourley, Radical member for Sunderland, asked whether the government would endeavor to have the dispute with Russia referred for arbitration to the United States of America.

Mr. Gladstone answered that the government was quite sensible of its heavy responsibility to maintain the honor and good faith of the country on the one hand, and on the other to use every means consistent with that honor to avoid war. "I can give no more particular reply than this." The utterance was accepted as significant, and was received with cries of "Hear! hear!"

The credit of £55,000,000 was voted by the House of Commons after one of the most powerful and telling speeches ever delivered by Mr. Gladstone. The Premier was cheered to the echo both during the delivery and at the close of the speech. He was also most enthusiastically cheered when leaving the House of Commons after the speech.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

In moving the vote of credit, Mr. Gladstone said that the government considers it necessary to have the entire reserves of the empire well in hand for use and application whenever they may be required. Events since the fall of Khartoum have shown that El Mahdi's power has collapsed. England's possession of Khartoum would not put a stop to the slave trade, and therefore it would be useless to spend blood and treasure in the Soudan. In regard to the alleged smallness of the special vote, he reminded the House that it is the largest that has been asked since the Crimean war, and is also coincident with the large increases in the annual army and navy votes. Furthermore, he said, the case relates primarily to India. In order fully to appreciate the amount entitled, it is requisite to know the extent of the measures being taken in India. The case is not one of war actually, or perhaps proximate. He did not feel called upon to define the degree of danger, but he would say in regard to the sad contingency of an outbreak of war or a rupture of relations with Russia, that her majesty's government had strives to conduct the diplomatic controversy in such a way that if it unhappily ended in a violent rupture they might at least be able to challenge the verdict of mankind whether they had done all that they could do, and had used every just and honorable effort to prevent the plunging of two such countries into bloodshed and forfeit. [Cheers.] The question before the committee, he said, was as simple and even as a mirror, although an important one. The negotiations continue, but to give Parliament partial information only would mislead them. The government submitted its case upon facts with which the whole world is acquainted. There exists abundant cause for the war preparations which are being carried on. [Cheers.] The starting point was the obligation to the Amer, which should not be fulfilled in a stinted manner. [Loud cheers.] The covenant with Russia of March 16th was one which England hoped and believed would be recognized as one of the most sacred ever made between two great nations, and if any deviation occurred there should be a jealous rivalry between the two nations to sift to the bottom all that remained in suspense. A bloody engagement occurred on March 30th, showing that one or both failed to fulfill the covenant. England considered it the duty of both countries to see how the calamity occurred. He would not anticipate that the English were right. He felt perfect confidence in the British officers, but he would not assume that they might not have been misled. He would not say that the government possessed all the facts in the case. They possessed fac s which created an impression adverse to some of those formed by the other party to the covenant, but they would not deviate from the strictest principles of justice by anticipating anything of the ultimate issue of the fair inquiry they are desirous of prosecuting. The cause of the collision is perhaps doubtful, but it is certain that the Russians were the attacking party and the Afghans suffered in life, in spirit and repute. Knowing that a blow has been struck at the credit and authority of one ally, we are unable to close the book and to say we will not look into it any more. We must do our best to have right done in the matter. Therefore there is a cause for war preparations. He hoped the House would not delay its assent, which would only tend to propagate the opinion that there was some indecision on the mind of Parliament, whereas he believed that one heart and sole purpose animated them. He believed that while reserving absolute liberty to judge the conduct of the government, and to visit them with its consequences, they would go forward to meet the demand of justice and the call of honor and only subject to justice and honor to labor for the purpose of peace.

At the conclusion of the speech, the delivery of which occupied one hour, the House broke out in loud and prolonged cheering.

Mr. Gladstone was listened to with deep attention and silence, and his words created a profound sensation.

WAR IS INEVITABLE.

The opinion in the lobbies to-night is that Mr. Gladstone's speech shows that war is inevitable.

CAUSED MUCH EXCITEMENT.

The Reuter telegram, stating that the Czar would to-day leave St. Petersburg for Moscow and issue any necessary manifesto from the latter place, has caused much excitement in all political and diplomatic circles.

KOMAROFF'S CONDUCT.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at St. Petersburg, has reported officially respecting the Russian views of the last note of England asking for an explanation of the conduct of Gen. Komaroff at Penjdeh on March 30th, in view of the report made by Sir Peter Lumsden contradicting the Russian commander's story of the battle. Sir Edward Thornton reports unfavorably.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "I am informed on good authority of another engagement on the Afghan frontier of 1700 Russians, who engaged the Afghans. Nearly all were killed."

A Fresh Battle Between the Afghans and Russians.

BRUSSELS, April 27.—The *Independence Belge* publishes under reserve, but from an excellent source, a report of a fresh battle between the Russians and Afghans, in which the former were defeated and retired, having met with heavy loss.

Talking About Mediation.

PARIS, April 27.—A dispatch to the *Temps* from Berlin states that the royal families of England and Prussia have opened correspondence upon the subject of mediation.

THE BOLTON WILL CASE.

Abstract of the Opinion Handed Down by the Supreme Court.

The Main Points in the Cause—Questions of Law and Fact.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, TENN., April 27.—The following are abstracts of opinions handed down to-day:

CANNON vs. ANDERSON, Executor, and others—Cooper, Judge.

1. CONDITIONS IN A WILL.—No precise form of words is required to create a condition in a will, but any language in a will sufficiently disclosing the intention will suffice, and whether the condition is precedent or subsequent will depend upon the nature of the thing and the facts to be gathered from the whole instrument.

2. BEQUEST TO LEGATEE ON CONDITION.—A bequest to a legatee, provided he would aid in the defense of a particular suit brought against the testator, the onus of proof being thrown upon the legatee to prove the fact of such aid to the satisfaction of the executor, in whom it lies the executor is to judge the point and pay the legacy, is a legacy upon a condition precedent.

3. SAME—PUBLIC POLICY.—Such a condition is not void as against public policy, when it is clear that the testator believed in the justice of his defense, and neither in the will nor otherwise required the legatee to render any assistance that was not legal.

4. CONDITION PRECEDENT—VESTED INTEREST.—When the condition on which a legacy depends is precedent, the legatee has no vested interest until the condition is performed, and a contingent general legacy will not bear interest until the contingency occurs.

5. SAME—SAME.—If the will directs that the indebtedness of such conditional legatee, to the estate be deducted from the legacy with interest, the interest must be calculated up to the time when the legacy becomes vested and payable.

6. FAILURE TO SHOW COMPLIANCE.—If the legatee of such a conditional legacy, or the assignee of the legatee, fail to show compliance with the conditions, and it is proved that the legatee in conversation with the executors so expressed himself as to indicate that his feelings and interests were against the testator, there can be no recovery.

7. SAME—SAME.—If, on the other hand, the proof tends to show that the legatee has been loyal to the estate, ready and willing to aid as required by the will, but has never been called upon to render any particular service, either by the testator or by the executor, the condition will be treated as complied with.

8. EXECUTOR TO DECIDE UPON.—The executor to decide whether a condition has been complied with or not upon proof, his discretion is not arbitrary, but subject to the revision of the courts.

9. SAME—SAME.—A legacy, which directs the executor, in an event which happens, to leave out the principal and pay the legatee the interest annually as long as he lives "and nothing more," will not cease with the principal.

10. INDEBTEDNESS OF LEGATEE—DEDUCTION—BANKRUPTCY.—Under a will which directs the indebtedness of the legatee to the tator at his death to be deducted from the legacy, the debt must be deducted, although the legatee had, previous to the death of the testator, filed his petition in bankruptcy, but had not then been discharged.

11. SAME—SAME.—A money legacy to a woman and the children of her body by her then husband, she having two children by the husband at the death of the testator, goes to the mother and children in equal moieties; and, under another provision of the will, that if the legatees owe the estate anything at the testator's death, "either themselves, husbands and wives, it shall be deducted out of their part of the legacy"—the indebtedness of the husband of the legatee cannot be deducted from the children's part of the legacy.

12. EXECUTOR—MAKE NO PROFIT.—An executor, or other trustee, cannot be allowed to make a profit out of the trust funds in his hands, and his use of the same for his own benefit will be a breach of trust, and he will be charged with simple or compound interest, according to circumstances.

13. SAME—WILL BE CHARGED WITH INTEREST—WHEN.—An executor, who has used the money of an estate himself, will be charged with simple interest thereon, although he has not made a profit equal to simple interest; and if he made more than simple interest, he will be charged with the whole profits, either by charging him with compound interest, or in such other manner as will best carry out the principle of giving the beneficiaries all the profits; the beneficiaries in doubtful cases being allowed to elect.

14. EXECUTOR DEPOSITING WITH HIMSELF.—An executor, who deposits money of the estate in his name or executor with trading firm, consisting of himself, and his son-in-law, he having a three-fourths interest in the assets and business and being the principal manager, commits a breach of trust, and will be charged with interest from the date of each deposit. In this instance, and under the circumstances the executor was charged with simple interest, and allowed half that considered.

15. EXPARTE SETTLEMENT BY EXECUTOR.—HOW AND WHEN OPENED.—The exparte settlement of an executor with the probate court, even if prima facie evidence in his favor, may be opened by the legatees and distributees by a bill calling for a general accounts, without surcharging and falsifying the accounts.

16. PERSONAL ASSETS, MUNICIPAL TAXES.—The personal assets of an estate were and are chargeable with the municipal taxes of the incorporated town in which the personal representative resides.

17. EXECUTOR—DISCRETION.—When the will directed the executor, after all the just debts and liabilities of the testator and financial expenses were paid, to erect a "suitable monument" to his memory, the discretion of the executor in the matter of the character and cost of the monument will not be interfered with except in the case of gross abuse, especially where the residuary legatee, claiming under a charitable bequest, alone objects.

18. FEES OF COUNSEL.—VERGE OF LIBERALITY.—An objection to the fees of a counsel paid by the executor cannot be entertained when the only testimony introduced tends to show the performance of the services and the reasonableness of the compensation, and there is no proof to the contrary, although the court may think that the amount goes to the verge of liberality.

19. WIDOW—DOWERY.—A widow who dissents from her husband, with full knowledge of the facts, and without any fraud, concealment or improper conduct, on the part of the executor, or other persons interested in the estate, cannot recall her dissent; certainly not after an acquiescence of twelve years.

20. PROVISIONS OF NEW CODE 3252.—Under the provisions of the act of 1850, chapter 3, new code 3252, a widow who dissents from her husband's will takes her distributive share of the personality of the estate after the payment of the debts and expenses of administration.

21. MARRIAGE CONTRACT—EXECUTOR'S DUTY.—The executor may pay to the widow and the husband who may afterward marry her distributive share of the estate, or any part of it, taking a receipt; even if they have entered into a marriage contract settling upon her the *corpus* of her property, then owned or afterward, especially if the settlement give her a separate estate as the property "as fully and completely as if the marriage were not to take place."

IN HARD LUCK.

The Memphis Club Robbed of a Hard-Earned Victory at Augusta by the

Unfair Rulings of the Umpire—Sylvester Puts in Some of the Best

Playing of the Season, but All to no Avail—Birmingham vs. Atlanta—Games Elsewhere.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

AUGUSTA, GA., April 27.—By the unfair rulings of the umpire to-day, the Memphis club was robbed of a well-earned victory. The Memphians played a fine game until they became demoralized by the open partiality of the umpire, who seemed determined from the first to give the game to the Augustas. Sylvester kept up his reputation, making a home run and a three-base hit. The other boys did well Score: Augustas, 13; Memphis, 8.

Birmingham vs. Atlanta.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 27.—A remarkably well-played, interesting game of ball this afternoon resulted in a second victory for Birmingham over the Atlantas by a score of 6 to 4. For seven innings not a run or an error was made. At the end of the ninth inning it stood three runs for each side. In the tenth inning Birmingham made three more, the Atlantas one. Parsons and Crossley were the battery for the Birminghams, Baner and McVey for the Atlantas. Errors—Birminghams, 7; Atlantas, 6. Base Hits—Birminghams, 7; Atlantas, 9.

Baseball Scores.

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—KANSAS City, 10; Milwaukee, 3.

NEW YORK, April 27.—About 2500 persons saw the Metropolitans beat the Baltimore team to-day after a highly exciting game. Score: Metropolitans, 3; Baltimores, 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27.—An exhibition game to-day between the Cincinnati and Indianapolis clubs resulted in a victory for the latter. Following is the score: Indianapolis, 10; Cincinnati 4.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The Brooklyn and Athletic clubs played here to-day. Both clubs played an excellent game in the field, but the Athletics outbatted the visitors. The latter, however, profited largely by the few errors of the home players and thus secured their victory. The Brooklyns made five of the seven hits in the first three innings. The attendance numbered 4000. Score: Athletics, 4; Brooklyn, 5.

A $500 Foot Race at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—A foot race of 125 yards distance for $500 and the championship of America was run this afternoon at Chester Park by H. M. Johnson, of New York, and Geo. Smith, of Pittsburg. There were about 500 spectators. After fifteen minutes scoring the men got a start and made the best effort of their lives. Johnson won by six feet in 11 3-5 seconds, beating the record. Johnson trained here, Smith at Pittsburg.

The Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Schaefer beat Cook in the seventh game of the billiard tournament to-night. The score was 500 to 185; the winner's average 14 12 17. Schaefer's best runs were 80 and 54. Dion's only respectable run was 23.

ODD-FELLOWS' DAY

At the New Orleans Exposition a Great Success.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Notwithstanding the rain, Odd-Fellows' day brought a large attendance to the Exposition. Thousands of persons crowded the music hall this afternoon when Col. F. C. Buck, on behalf of the New Orleans Odd-Fellows and the Exposition management, made the address of welcome. Ex-Gov. Furnas, of Nebraska, responded on behalf of the Odd-Fellows. The Hon. Alfred Shaw, Grand Master of Louisiana, and S. S. Winn, of California, also made addresses. The Mexican band furnished the music. Iowa day and Illinois day have each been postponed. To-morrow is Arkansas day.

NASHVILLE.

Big Races Absorbing Public Attention—Ex-Sheriff Foute's Case.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, April 27.—The town is turty to the core. Eighty horses from Memphis arrived, and there are over 300 here. The stables at the course are filled, and the livery stables and those at the Fair Grounds have been pressed into service. Infinitesimal point to the meeting which commences Friday as the best held here in ten years.

Ex-Sheriff Foute was remanded to jail to-day. Judge Reid, on his petition for habeas corpus, ruled that if he offered a bond of $10,000, whether the securities be from Davidson county or not, he should be released.

WINTER WHEAT.

The Prospect More Unfavorable Than During April.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—S. W. Tallmadge received to-day reports from the Agricultural Department of Wisconsin, United States Statistical Department as regards the present condition of the wheat crop. The reports show no improvement has been made in condition and the prospects in the principal winter wheat States are much more unfavorable than was shown in the April report.

DRAW-POKER is much dearer than a draw at an Opera Puff Cigarette; 5 cents for 10.

A Crooked Bank Officer Arrested.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 27.—William S. Roberts, vice-president of the defunct Bank of Augusta, has been arrested by Philip Rielly, on a requisition from the State of New York. Roberts is under indictment for grand larceny in New York. The specific charge was that he borrowed money from a bank of New York on bonds of the Georgetown and Lanes railroad, belonging to the Bethlehem Iron Works, of Pittsburg, Pa., which bonds were deposited for safe keeping in the Bank of Augusta. He is in custody, pending habeas corpus proceedings.

MEN are often heard saying that their aspirations are high, but every time they trough their noses go toward the earth, with indications that they will follow them soon, unless they are wise enough to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time.

Heavy Libel Suits.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A. S. Trude, acting for Mayor Carter Harrison, to-day entered two heavy damage suits in the Circuit Court, one for $200,000 against the Inter-Ocean publishing Company, one for $200,000 against Edwin Lee Brown, and one for $200,000 against Jos. Medill. Suits are brought jointly. According to the attorney, the suit against the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company is based upon fourteen libelous articles in which Mayor Harrison's private character was attacked, and the others upon a speech by Mr. Brown, published in the *Inter-Ocean*, in which the speaker stated that Mayor Harrison was a consort of thieves and ballot-box stuffers, or words to that effect.

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

The Floods at Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 27.—The flood continues in all its intensity in Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel suburbs of Montreal. Many boat-loads of provisions have been distributed among the people, who are imprisoned in the upper stories of their houses, and starvation alone will be avoided. Advices from La Prairie state that the flood has increased, and the surrounding country as far as can be seen is covered with water. The loss in that place is estimated at $250,000; at Juliette the damage is $50,000; at Rue Island the water has reached the second stories.

Louisville Cement.

PREPARED FOR FLOOD.

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

Ex-Gov. Brown Seriously Injured.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Later advices from the railroad accident to an inspection train state that there were only two deaths. The other members of the party were in the rear of the car and were somewhat shaken, but the most serious injury was to Ex-Gov. Brown, general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific, who had one shoulder dislocated.

Where Happiness is Found.

Where is happiness found? In the dictionary, and in the use of Dr. Biggers's Huckleberry Cordial which eases so much pain and anxiety in relieving the little ones from teething and cholera infantum.

OPERA PUFF CIGARETTES are now sold at the popular price; 5 cents for 10; 10 cents for 20.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Washington, April 27.—The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed that the cholera is prevailing in Calcutta to an alarming extent.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 27.—Joseph Eckard, a butcher, who disappeared seven weeks ago, was found drowned to-day. There are suspicions of foul play.

Little Rock, April 27.—At Beaver, Ark., yesterday, George Bennett stabbed and killed James Monroe and then escaped. Both were well known and quarreled over a debt.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 27.—McLean & Bodenbach, dry goods merchants of this city, who opened business about eighteen months since, filed an assignment this morning. Their assets are not given.

Wilmington, Del., April 27.—The *Every Evening* specials from all over the peach growing districts of the peninsula concur in predicting an unusually large crop—unless some unforeseen and unexpected disaster shall occur.

Woodstock, N. B., April 27.—Four inches of snow fell early last night. This is adding greatly to the damage done by the freshet on the St. Johns river railroad, and other bridges are being washed away, and the flood is the most disastrous of any for fifty years.

St. Louis, April 27.—A number of striking coal miners from the Staunton and Mount Olive mines, in Madison County, Ill., have been at Collinsville, St. Clair county, opposite this city, since Friday last, trying to induce the miners at that point to quit work and join them in a march to Carlinville, where men are on a strike at the mine and further north.

Springfield, Ill., April 27.—Representative Cleveland introduced a bill in the House to repeal the act incorporating the Chicago Board of Trade. The preamble declares that the purpose for which the Board of Trade was originally incorporated have been entirely changed, and that it has become an institution for the promotion of gambling.

Cincinnati, April 27.—Thomas C. Campbell, one of the attorneys for the defense in the Berner murder case, the verdict in which caused the courthouse riot here in March, 1884, was this morning acquitted of the charge of bribery. He was accused of giving money to one of the jurors. At the first trial of Campbell the jury disagreed and to-day the case ended as above stated.

Little Rock, April 27.—Intelligence from the Indian Territory has been received that a Chicago syndicate has purchased the Bennett & Dunman cattle ranch on the Cherokee strip. The purchase includes two leases of the large range near the Pawnee Agency and 12,500 head of cattle. The consideration was $100,000 cash. The new firm are buying up cattle on the range at $25 per head.

DIED.

JOAL—April 26, 1885, at 8:50 p.m., MRS. MARY JOAL, aged forty-three years.

BUSBY—At Aberdeen, Miss., Sunday, April 26, 1885, ELIZABETH H. BUSBY, widow of the late Major J. J. Busby.

Funeral will take place from Central Methodist Church this (TUESDAY) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. Carriages in attendance.

STEPHENSON—At his residence, 136 Union street, Monday, April 27, 1885, A. B. STEPHENSON, aged fifty-two years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence this (TUESDAY) morning at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

NORTON—On Monday, April 27, 1885, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Hannah Hackett, No. 680 Main street, at 12 m., PATRICK J. NORTON, son of the late John Norton, aged twenty years and eight months.

Funeral from the residence this (TUESDAY) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Services from St. Joseph's Church. Friends are invited to attend.

LEWIS—In St. Louis, April 26, 1885, DAVID M. LEWIS, formerly of Memphis.

Funeral from M. and T. R.R. Depot this (TUESDAY) afternoon, 12:30 o'clock. Friends of the family, and of Mrs. M. Dwitt, are invited to attend.

FOX—At 7 p.m. Monday, MARY RACHEL, aged 6 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Fox.

Funeral this (TUESDAY) afternoon at 4 o'clock from residence, corner Coffee and Third streets, Fort Pickering.

A NGERONA LODGE, No. 106, F. and A.M.—Will meet in special communication this (TUESDAY) evening, April 28th, at 8 o'clock, for work in the Master's degree. Visiting brothers are fraternally and cordially invited.
Per order of W. T. TAYLOR, W.M.
Attest: DUNCAN C. TRAHER, Secretary.

KREMER'S
BLACK GOODS!
50 Cents.....50.....50.....50.
We will sell you 28 pieces Drap D'Amour, Beautiful Black, 42 inches, spring weight, all wool,
Cost to import $1 12.
Cost to import $1 12.
50 Cents.....50.....50.....50
BLACK SILKS GIVEN AWAY!
COME AND SEE.
Our Full Pattern, all Silk, and Jet, and Passementerie, and Brocade
Bl'k Silk Combinations
At $1 00.....worth $18.
At $1 25.....worth $20.
At $1 37½.....worth $22.
At $2 00.....worth $40.
At $2 50.....worth $50.
COME AND SEE.
For $1, For $1. For $1
No mistake—your choice—either a
Black Gros Grain De Lyons or a Satin Duchess for $1 a yard.
For $1, For $1, For $1,
Sold everywhere at $1 75.
A KING BARGAIN.
$1 37½ $1 37½ $1 37½
Will buy on
MONDAY ONLY,
A MAGNIFICENT $3 SILK
Cost $2 19 to Import. Lookout for this. Don't get left.
$1 37½ $1 37½ $1 37½
SAWED IN HALF!
Our entire stock of lovely and
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
In choice Colorings and Artistic Blending of Materials.
PRICES LITERALLY HACKED IN TWO
Our $7 50 Combinations, worth $16,
Our $5 Combinations, worth $9,
Our $10 Combination, worth $20,
Our $13 50 Silk Combination, worth $30.
KREMER'S

NOTICE.
ON and after May 1st, and until Sept. 1st, our respective offices will close at 5 o'clock p.m.: Peoples Ins. Co., Phoenix Ins. Co., Phoenix F. & M. Ins. Co., Eastern Fire Ins. Co., Vandeventer Ins. Co., Fire Ins. Co., Memphis City F. & G. Ins. Co., Home Ins. Co., Hernando Ins. Co., Arlington Ins. Co., Vandeventer Ins. Co., D. R. Hale, Agent, R. A. Gillum, Agent, G. B. Raine, Agent, J. H. Rice & Co., Agts., Alf. G. Tather, Agent, J. H. Rice & Co., Agts., Orgno & Scales, Agts., Ed. Bourne & Co., Agts., Hirsch & Grossman, Agts., Ben F. Price, Agent, C. Maury & Sons, Agts., Thos. Wellford, Agent, Murphy & Murphy, Agts., Marx & Benedorf, Agents.

Cancer Cured.
MRS. Olive Hardman, an old resident of Walton county, and a lady of culture and prominence, has this to say of the treatment of cancer with Swift's Specific:
Over fifteen years ago a cancer made its appearance on my face. It was treated with plasters, and the cancer came out. The plaster healed for some time, and seemingly my face was well. However, in a few months it returned again with more violence than ever. It gave me a great deal of pain. The doctors recently seemed to do it no good. Knowing the disease to run in the family, having had one sister to die with cancer, I became seriously apprehensive of my condition. It continued to increase in size and virulence. I finally gave up all hope of ever being cured. The physicians advised the use of the knife and consented to make a trial of it. I feared, and refused to have it operated upon in that way. My case was pronounced by them incurable, and continued to grow worse. The pain was excruciating, and my life was a burden. In this extremity, early last spring, Dr. Hardman recommended me to try Swift's Specific. It was the last resort, but I felt that I could bear no more the tortures and misery I was enduring. I commenced the use of the medicine, and especially this one, "Swift's Specific," some time. At first I gave my consent, not believing there was any virtue in it. The first bottle only increased the size of the sore and the distress. But I persisted, and the medicine was left in my hands. On taking the second bottle there were evidences of improvement, and my faith strengthened just in proportion. I used the Specific as a wash in the treatment of my cancer with remarkable success. I sponged the sore with the medicine diluted with a little water. It lessened the scab, cooled the face and relieved the itching sensation. The spot on my face began to decrease, as well as the disease, and hope began to spring up in my heart. Could it be, I asked myself, that I was at last to be relieved of this disease? It has given me so many dark hours in the past that the idea of being well again almost overpowered me. There was a contest between hope and fear for a long time. It was a long night of weeping, but joy came with the morning. There is nothing left to mark the place but a small scar, and I feel that it is impossible for me to express my gratitude for this great deliverance. It is a wonderful medicine. MRS. OLIVE HARDMAN.
January 9, 1884. Monroe, Ga.
Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the blood.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Corns to the Core! Guaranteed not to cause Mortification. Mfd only by the Prairie Chemical Co. Chicago, Ill. We cordially recommend Corns to the care of Chiropodists. We have sold consider. ably of this article to Surgeon satisfaction. Alcott & Link, Hudson, N. Y. Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

$3000, Salary and Commission.
to competent business manager for (this) GREAT GENERAL AGENCY (continuing number of local agencies) for exclusive sale of our improved Machines. Rank with the Telephone. Over 7000 in service. Indorsed by highest mercantile, corporate and expert authorities. Over 30 agencies established, paying from 50 to 100 per cent. on investment every 60 days. Sales in New York city approximating $500 per day. Aggregate sales over $50,000 for January, 1885. Applicants must furnish first-class credentials, and deposit from $1000 to $2500 cash security—not bonds—for goods in their possession.
THE NATIONAL S. S. CO.,
21 East Fourteenth Street, NEW YORK.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS!
SILKS! SILKS! DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
35c a yard for Black and White Striped and Checked and Colored Striped and Checked Summer Silks—worth three times the money. Ladies will find more than their styles to select from.
75c a yard for the New Popline-finished Surah Silks. These goods are all pure Silk, and are cheap at $1 25. Complete line of all the leading Spring Shades.
85c a yard for the finest quality of Satin Surah ever imported, full 24 inches wide and all pure silk. They come in 15-yard lengths