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DOMESTIC NEWS.

A RIVER CONFLAGRATION.

Running of the steamers Grand Republic and Carondelet at St. Louis. St. Louis, Sept. 20.—The Grand Republic lying at the levee and had just been repaired on the much improved preparatory to being the cotton trade in the lower river. A watchman says he first discovered the fire near 12 o'clock, and rushing back he found the bridge chamber on fire. He sounded alarm at once, and though the engines pumped promptly, the boat burned so fast it was too late to do any good. The watchman can give no account of the fire, and my supposition is that it was the work of an incendiary.

The steamer Carondelet, which was lying alongside the Republic, also took fire and was destroyed. The Republic was valued at \$200,000 and insured for \$50,000. The Carondelet was valued \$40,000 and insured for \$20,000. Many think the fire originated from the closeness of some of the workmen engaged in repairing the Republic, who slept on board, and this is most probably correct.

Lt. Thoregan will purchase another at immediately, and be ready to enter the cotton trade at New Orleans early in October.

Description of the Boats.
The Grand Republic was owned by Capt. H. Thoregan and others of St. Louis, and was valued at over \$150,000, and insured Western offices for \$40,000. She was the best steamboat ever built, having a carrying capacity for 4000 tons freight and a stowage room for cotton estimated at 12,000 bales. Her cabin, for grandeur, was unsurpassed. She last here she has received an extensive repair and many improvements, and was on a eve of leaving St. Louis to enter the cotton trade between here and Memphis.

The history of the Carondelet is already well known, as she was transferred here into steamboat of the monitor Kioakopa, a year or so ago. She was a freight boat, a cargo carrier, was owned by Capt. J. C. and Alf. Grissom, and was valued at over \$40,000, with an insurance in Western offices of \$15,000. With the Republic she also was to enter the Memphis trade, and was to leave St. Louis on the 25th. The fire broke down the Republic, and communicated itself to the Carondelet lying alongside. The destruction of these boats will prove a serious loss to their owners. Both comparatively new, both excellent in their respective uses, both with the prospect of a long and prosperous career, their loss can hardly be calculated. The captains of these boats are possessed of the most indomitable pluck and energy, and their tendering them our sympathies we are sure that great as their loss may be, they will soon be on their feet again.

EQUINOCTIAL.

Course and Effect of the Late Cyclone.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A severe cyclone has been in the Gulf of Mexico since Sunday. It is now central near Mobile, but diminishing in intensity. It has been attended by very high winds and heavy rains, causing great damage in the Gulf States near the coast. It is moving slowly to the north of east. The winds in the Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic States are at present under the influence of this storm. It is in many respects similar to the great storm of September, 1875, but caused great damage in Texas. These cyclones frequently lose much of their force by the time they reach the North Carolina coast.

The signal officer reports the cyclone yesterday in the East. Gulf States has remained nearly stationary, but is diminishing in intensity, with the barometer rising at the center of the depression. High winds and heavy rains have attended the storm. The indications are not threatening for to-day; however, secondary signals continue at Mobile, St. Marks, Jacksonville, Savannah, Key West, Charleston, Wilmington, Smithville, Tibbee Island, Cape Lookout, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Cape May and Norfolk.

Bayou Sara.

BAYOU SARA, La., Sept. 20.—The storm was very severe here for two days. The damage to the crops is very great. Most of the cotton and cane is flat on the ground. No houses were damaged, but much fencing was destroyed. The worms are playing havoc with that remains of the cotton.

Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 20.—The rain fell almost without intermission from Sunday night until 10 o'clock to-day, Thursday. The wind was not heavy enough to do any damage. The cotton is not much damaged, but a little has been knocked out. The long continued dampness, however, will doubtless stain the open cotton and thus deteriorate its value. Overcoats, winter wraps and fires generally have been in demand. The weather to-night has cleared up beautifully and quite cool.

An Electric Phenomenon.

BAYOU SARA, La., Sept. 18.—Saturday, 15th inst., between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m., a large-sized meteor passed over our town. It exploded with a very loud report, which was heard for many miles around, and at points supposed to be nearer the explosion caused a slight quaking of the earth. Parties who saw it describe it as a huge ball of fire passing through the air at a very rapid rate. Had it occurred at night it would have been a grand and startling sight. The evening was calm and clear, and we cannot account for the appearance of our visitor. F. M.

Ocean Freight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Ocean freights quiet. The grain interest is offering little freight. Rates by steamer are low, and grain vessels on the spot are scarce and hence rates to Cork or orders are not much affected, although there are said to be some vessels offered for recharter by shippers.

Going Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Authoritative information has been conveyed to the clerks appointed from the State of Ohio to the different departments, that they can have six or eight days' leave of absence to go home and vote. It is probable that a majority of them

will go, as it is understood that their votes are sorely needed.

A Long Swim.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Frank Prince, champion swimmer, will swim on Sunday from the Battery to Sandy Hook, twenty miles. If the weather is unfavorable the affair will be postponed.

Meeting of Trunk Line Managers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The managers of the great trunk lines closed their meeting here yesterday. There was a small alteration in the classification of freights made. No other business was attended to.

Failed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Shoemaker Sons, of Shenandoah, Pa., have failed. Liabilities, \$10,000.

The Presidential Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The speeches of the presidential party are highly patriotic, but the verbiage which characterizes them excludes them from this report. The hubbub from Tennessee is so great that it is impossible to say exactly where Hayes is.

A Conflagration.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Last night the third floor of the Whiteside Lined Oil Factory, on Eggleston Avenue, upon which rested about 15,000 bushels of flax seed, gave way, carrying all the floors below to the cellar, at the same time forcing out the south wall. The loss exceeds \$20,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—Sales of American 7050 bales. Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 9/32d; December and January delivery, 6 1/4d.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Arrived: Steamers Olympia, Cornwall, City of New York and Canada. Arrived at: State of Pennsylvania, England, Omary and Frost. Homeward: Landho for Savannah, Brazil for Wilmington.

PRINCE HASSAN AND HIS GLOVES.

The New York World prints a curious bit of information about the young commander-in-chief of the Egyptian contingent on the Danube. Though but twenty-four years of age, Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive, is an experienced soldier, and has already had his share of haps and mishaps. The young prince received his military education at Woolwich and Berlin, after which he occupied the office of minister of war to his father. During the late war with Abyssinia he was seriously wounded and made prisoner. Although treated with great consideration, King John, "to punish him," as he expressed it, "for fighting against Christians," ordered that a large cross should be tattooed on the back of each of the prince's hands. This was done; and when his wounds were healed the young officer was released and returned to Cairo. Arrived at home, Prince Hassan consulted the best European as well as native physicians and chemists, and Oapt soothsayers, promising a large sum to any one who should rid him of these monuments of the Abyssinian king. Advice was freely offered and experiments tried, the prince underwent much suffering, but all in vain—the Christian crosses were indelible. In despair he finally resorted to a dervish for advice, and the holy man communicated a remedy which, at least, had the merit of being undeniably efficacious. "Chop off both thy hands," he said to the prince, "better live without hands than wear forever these signs of the infidel ghouls!" But Hassan relished it but little, and so remains to this day tattooed with the hateful symbols. This is why no one ever sees him without gloves.

A STORY AFTER MUNCHHAUSEN.

A short time ago a man named Thompson, living on Morris creek, in the Sierra Nevada mountains, was engaged in making hay. While at work he got an alfalfa seed in one of his ears. He applied to a physician, but he was unable to find or remove the seed. About ten or twelve days after Mr. Thompson chanced to be picking at his afflicted member, when, to his great surprise, he felt some soft substance protruding from the cavity of his ear, and, pulling at it, was surprised to pull forth a green alfalfa leaf. As soon as he recovered from his surprise, Mr. Thompson procured a mirror and made an examination, and observed protruding from his ear the tiny leaves of an alfalfa plant. The seed in his ear had sprouted and was growing. He secured a pair of tweezers and tried to pull the plant out, but the leaves were too young and tender, and broke off, and left Mr. Thompson in greater despair than ever, as he feels that he will be compelled to let the plant make a considerable growth before he can remove it. In the meantime, however, he fears the roots may penetrate to his brain and kill him.

THE SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

[Chicago Times.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The investigation of the Secret Service Bureau has formally begun. It is proposed to place the fund appropriated for this bureau in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury for disbursement. He, in turn, will place the catching of counterfeiters and malefactors in the hands of United States marshals throughout the country. This placing special work in the hands of men who have no knowledge of the business will be very encouraging to counterfeiters. It is also intended to procure special men from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury. At present the bureau has on hand over \$300,000 in counterfeit money. During the year, four of its men lost their lives in the service. Its record was never better. Sherman proposes to remove it to its old uses—that of a political machine.

A FINE CLASS PLACE.—Everybody knows what a popular resort Arbo's Saloon, No. 113 Common street has been; and as it has been, so it will be in the future conducted by the Miller brothers. None but the best wines and liquors will be kept, and the Miller's know how to combine them in the most delicious beverages. The lovers of good things in the way of food and drink will find within the walls of this neat and cozy establishment are to be found all that a connoisseur could desire, with a fine lunch thrown in.

MACMAHON'S MANIFESTO.

AN ELECTIONEERING DOCUMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

He Lays Down the Government Policy and Proposes to Stick By It.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Official Journal of today publishes the text of President MacMahon's manifesto to the French people. It is as follows:
"Frenchmen—You are about to be called upon to nominate your representatives in the Chamber of Deputies. I do not assume to exercise any pressure upon your choice, but I feel bound to dispense you on what you are about to do. What I have done is this: For the last four years I have maintained peace, and the personal confidence with which I am honored by foreign sovereigns enables me daily to render our relations with all powers more cordial.

At home public order has never been disturbed for a moment, owing to the policy of concord which brought around men devoted, before all things, to their country. Public prosperity, momentarily arrested by our misfortunes, has recovered its elasticity. The general wealth has increased, notwithstanding the heavy burden borne by the people; the national credit has been strengthened, and France is peacefully and confidently the same time, sees her army always worthy, after being reconstituted upon a new basis.

These great results were, however, threatened with danger. The Chamber of Deputies, daily throwing off the leadership of moderate men, and more and more dominated by the avowed leaders of the Radical party, at length forgot the share of authority which belonged to me and which I could not allow to be diminished without involving the credit of my name before you and history, contesting at the same time my rightful influence in the Senate.

The Chamber of Deputies aimed at nothing less than substituting for the necessary equilibrium of public powers, established by the constitution, the disposition of a new convention. Hesitation was no longer possible. Exercising my constitutional right, and in conformity with the opinion of the Senate, I dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. It is now for you to speak. They tell you I seek to overthrow the Republic, but you will not believe it. The constitution is entrusted to my guardianship, and I will not let it be violated. What I look for from you is the election of a Chamber which, raising itself above party rivalries, will occupy itself before all things with the country's affairs. At the last election an abuse was made of my name among those who then proclaimed themselves my friends. They have not ceased to oppose me. People still speak to you of their devotion to my person, and assert that they only attack my ministers. Do not be duped by this artifice. To frustrate it, my government will designate among candidates those who alone are authorized to use my name. You will naturally consider the bearing of your votes. Elections favorable to my policy will facilitate the regular conduct of the existing government. They will affirm the principles of authority, sapped by demagoguery, and will assure good order and peace. Hostile elections would aggravate a conflict between the public and the government, and would impede the course of business and maintain agitation; and France, in the midst of these fresh complications, would become for Europe an object of disgust. As for myself, my duty would increase with the danger. I should not obey the mandates of the demagogues. I could neither become the instrument of radicalism, nor abandon the post in which the constitution has placed me. I shall remain to defend conservative interests, with support of the nation, and shall energetically protect the faithful public servants who, at a difficult moment, have not allowed themselves to be intimidated by vain threats. Frenchmen, I await with full confidence the manifestation of your sentiments. After so many trials, France desires stability, order and peace, and with God's help, we will secure to the country these benefits.

You will listen to the word of a soldier who serves no party and no revolutionary or retrograde passage, and who is guided by nothing but love for his country.

The manifesto is countersigned by the Minister of the Interior. The decree fixing the date of the elections for October 14 will be published on the 22d inst.

The Views of the Press on the Manifesto.
LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times Paris correspondent says: People look upon President MacMahon's manifesto as only an electoral artifice, designed to frighten the party sentiments supporting official candidates and so encourage functionaries to exert pressure.

The Standard's correspondent at Paris reports that President MacMahon's manifesto created an immense sensation. Bonapartists and Clericals applauded it as a declaration of no surrender.

WAR NOTES.

The Loss of the Roumanians.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Standard's Bucharest correspondent says the Roumanians, in their abortive attack on a redoubt before Plevna, Tuesday last, lost 300 killed and wounded.

Schlipka Pass.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A telegram to the Daily News, dated Adrianople, Wednesday, states that strong hopes of a speedy victory at Schlipka Pass are still entertained there.

The Turks, by constant fire, night and day, prevent repair of the Russian works.

The Russians are withdrawing part of their force.

Servia More Peacefully Disposed.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A Belgrade dispatch to the Times says: News of repeated Russian disasters has created great uneasiness here, especially as everything was prepared for the possibility of the Danube at Gladova, by the Russians, and their reception in Negatin and Tunac villages.

It is announced that the Cabinet have agreed to postpone entering on action, and the troops who were marching to the frontier have been recalled in towns not so near the border, in order not to give umbrage to the Porte.

Russia Still for War.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times' correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs: Russian officials of high rank here have declared that, although opposed to the war in the first place, yet now they would not listen to suggestions of peace.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul Favors River Transportation.

[Chicago Times.]

St. Paul, Sept. 17.—The Chamber of Commerce has taken hold of the river improvement convention in this city on October 11, in good earnest. At its session this morning it adopted a series of resolutions asserting that the States of the Mississippi Valley were the great wheat producing States of the Union; that the Mississippi river is the trunk line for heavy transportation, upon which the whole country must depend as a check upon the exorbitant freights; that the first duty of the general government is to make that highway navigable, with a minimum of five feet of water from St. Paul

to the gulf; that the appropriations heretofore made have been entirely inadequate, far below those for other and less meritorious objects, and even then frittered away, in which great wrong had been done the Northwest; and, finally, that these wrongs must be righted, and can be speedily righted if the representatives in Congress from the Mississippi Valley will work and vote as one man, and refuse to vote for any other improvements until this one is recognized and provided for. To bring about this unity of purpose and concert of action the Chamber respectfully requests editors and representatives of the Mississippi Valley, from the gulf to St. Paul, to meet in convention in St. Paul on Thursday, the 11th of October next, to devise and carry out such united action as will emphasize the demands upon the ensuing session of Congress, and secure just recognition of the rights of the Mississippi Valley from St. Paul to New Orleans.

SEA-SHORE GOLD.

[Baltimore Sun California Letter.]

The auriferous black sands of the sea shore of Northern California have been described in the Sun, and lately we described a machine that was about being set up on the beach to test the practicability of profitably extracting the exceedingly fine gold dust from the sand. Every effort heretofore has been a failure. There is gold enough in those miles of ocean sand to pay the national debt, if this new process proves successful; therefore, the report of this first practical test is of high national importance. The fine concentrators, after a month's run, gathered twenty tons of the sands, well cleaned of the lighter parts, which don't pay; so much that the concentrated tonnage realized \$12,000, or \$610 per ton. The cost of working was \$1300. Now machines are being constructed, which at the same rate will yield \$50,000 a month at a cost of \$4000. Many attempts have for years past been made along 100 miles of coast to work these shifting tidal sands without success. Now a rush of prospectors is expected to stake out claims on the shores of California and Oregon. The sands extend under the ocean far below low water. But every tide and every storm so shifts the paying points that a claim rich to-day may to-morrow be covered with barren sands. Nevertheless, auriferous ocean sands may now be considered a new and permanent source of gold production, rivaling and probably excelling the great auriferous gravel deposits worked by hydraulic washing. In both it is a question of cost in separating and gathering a small per cent of gold dust from an immense body of sand and gravel.

ENGLISH IRON-CLADS.

If the English iron-clads shall ever prove one-half as formidable to their enemies as they are to themselves it will be indeed a glorious day for England. The Shannon, the first vessel of a new class, tried to make a six hours' steaming trial at Plymouth a few days ago, but her bearings became so overheated that she had to be stopped. After a week she was still in such shape that three stoppages for cooling had to be made in one hour. Then it was discovered that her bowprit was out of place, so that for ramming purposes she would be useless; also, that she was so overmasted and that such mistakes had been made in calculating her displacement that she drew twenty-three inches more than had been expected and allowed for. At the same time the flamingo set out from Plymouth to Malta, and during her brief voyage displayed faults so multitudinous and multifarious that Admiral Blee declared that unless she was put into better shape in a fortnight he would order her home as useless. It is pleasant and reassuring after all this to learn that the English naval authorities are not disheartened, for a London paper says of the discouraging Shannon that "probably she will make one or two more preliminary trials to discover more exactly her imperfections."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ROGUES.

[Courier-Journal.]

Some conception of the condition of affairs in South Carolina during the reign of the great plundering combination which took possession of the State at the close of the war may be formed from the fact that among the persons lately indicted at Columbia are two Governors, one United States Senator, one Lieutenant Governor, four State Senators, two Speakers of the House of Representatives, two members of the Legislature, two Congressmen, two State Treasurers, two Controller Generals, one Secretary of State, one Judge of the Supreme Court, one Clerk of the House, one Clerk of the Senate, one Financial Agent and one Revenue Collector. These, with perjured legislators and scores of corrupt county officials, are the men who have brought upon the State so much disgrace and distress. It is no wonder that the more visible leaders of the Republican party have made so little headway in fighting the President's policy. No faction or party can defend a record so black and live.

PHOTOGRAPHING WITH LIGHTNING.

[London News.]

Mr. Jarman's experiments with lightning as a means of illumination are exceedingly interesting, and should not be passed over without notice. He managed to take a view of Queen street, Ramsgate, being lighted, as it was, by twenty flashes, one after another. No doubt the illuminative power of a bright flash is very intense, and if he could have made choice it is possible Mr. Jarman might have secured a picture with less than half this number of flashes. A single flash, he tells us, was sufficient to print a negative by contact upon another film of collodion—a fact we can readily believe, since a quickly revolving wheel has been seen now depicted in the camera by the aid of a single electric flash.

The Louisville Exposition is to wind up with a dog show.

Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, has been betrothed to the hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO NEW ORLEANS' RIFLEMAN, DUDLEY SELPH.

What Sir Henry Halford Said in Delivering the Prize to the Best Rifle Shot in the World.

The last presentation was that of the Wimbledon Cup to Mr. Dudley Selph, by Sir Henry Halford, President of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, in introducing Sir Henry, sketched the history of the cup, which was placed in the hands of the American team of 1875 at Wimbledon as an offering from the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America. Sir Henry said:

"Gentlemen and Officers of the National Rifle Association."

"You have done me the honor of making me the medium of presentation of this cup. I am glad, as it gives me the opportunity of recalling to our minds the circumstances which called it into existence and explains its appearance on your list of annual prizes at Creedmoor. But, first, I would correct what seems to me an error into which Gen. Woodward has fallen when he underates the importance of long range, as compared with what is done and should be done in military arms. Now, it will not do to kick down the ladder which has led us to the present pitch of excellence in military shooting. You must not forget that the skill shown, and interest in scientific rifle shooting has been of incalculable value in the work of raising the standard in all classes of arms. Had it not been for the progress in this special line we might have still been working away with the old 'Brown Bess.' I trust, therefore, that no jealousy will be shown, and a more active interest than before taken in scientific shooting and all honor given the men who at present win prizes through their own diligence with arms called the finest, but really the pioneer weapons on which all future changes and improvements are modeled. But of the cup. You will remember that when the American team of 1875 went to Ireland to gain one of its uniform victories—[laughter]—after Dollymount they came to Wimbledon. Some of our people proposed that they should shoot alongside us in our courses for our old Elcho Shield. But the objection to this was manifest, and the council could not consent. Some said we were afraid, but to show that we were not we offered to get up a 'scratch' team and shoot a match. I was on the council at that time, and was one of the strongest opponents of the proposed match with the Elcho Shield teams, and I hold to that opinion still—that when more than one team comes from the same place a foreigner and I am not using the word in an offensive sense, because I look upon you as cousins, cannot form a proper competitor. But the council, while holding this view, were anxious to have a match, and when this could not come about, to show their wish to do everything that was hospitable and kindly, they provided this cup. It was taken away from England on a most excellent score by Major Fulton, and now I have the pleasure of presenting it to a gentleman who has been termed the best rifle-shot in the world. I have so called him myself, and he has proven himself such, not in team shooting, but in a match where he was thrown on his own resources, and was obliged to follow his own judgment. I consider a man a better marksman who makes a high score when shooting by himself than when, with able coaching, he runs up to great totals. It is quite possible that he may be mere trigger puller. The act of letting off the rifle is of no great moment, compared with the exercise of judgment in fixing the sight, and the coach, of whom so little is said, is still the man who makes or breaks a match. As to the first rifleman of the world, I present to you this cup."

Sir Henry handed Mr. Selph the great tankard. Mr. Selph responded briefly: "Sir, as representative of the South, and as a rifleman, I must give it up; but I shall come with it—[Sir Henry, 'Hear! Hear! Hear!']—and strive again for its possession. If I win it then I shall be happy, as I am now. If I lose it I hope to bear the loss as my English cousins do, like a man."

With cheers and applause the assemblage broke up, not before a rousing round of cheers with a tiger had been given for the British team.

STEAM LINES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

[St. Louis Dispatch.]

We learn from our Rio exchanges that the Brazilian parliament has authorized the government to make a contract with John Roach & Co., of New York, or whomsoever may offer better advantages, for a line of steam navigation between New York and Rio Janeiro, touching at Para and other convenient ports in the northern provinces. The steamers are to make monthly voyages, and the sum of \$100,000 a year is allowed for the service.

Late advices from Venezuela are to the effect that the Congress of that Republic has granted to C. G. Garmanida a subsidy for a monthly line to run between ports of that country and New York. No stronger evidence is needed of the disposition of the South American governments to meet us half way in the establishment of direct means of communication. Let our St. Louis merchants make a note of this, and let them forcibly impress on those who represent us in the coming session of Congress the importance of advocating and securing for the Mississippi Valley such governmental aid as will give us direct lines of steam communication as far as the mouth of the La Plata.

The cities of the Atlantic seaboard are watching eagerly every movement inaugurated by the press and people of the Mississippi Valley, looking to the establishment of direct communication with South America. They know what the success of such enterprises mean. They mean the loss to them of the products of those countries.

If the merchants here but knew their true interests they would lose no time in sending proper commercial representatives to Spanish America to organize direct transportation companies and encourage every effort tending to secure for them and for our city the im-

portance she might have had years ago under the direction of a broad and comprehensive policy in matters of foreign trade. The enterprising people of New Orleans are now striving to secure for the valley our rightful share of this trade, and St. Louis' interests are so largely and so intimately identified with it, that our manufacturers and millers should move at once in the matter, and allow no opportunity to pass that will secure for them and their city a direct and extensive interest in the South American trade. Our sister cities of the valley are fully aware of its importance, to them and have made efforts to attract the notice of our Spanish neighbors. We learn, furthermore, that a number of passengers, representing firms in Cincinnati and elsewhere, are already booked for the first trip of the steamship from New Orleans next October. When will St. Louis take action in an enterprise fraught with so much consequence to her future trade and commerce?

HAYES AND MORTON.

Missing, Weeping and Other Ceremonies Over the Sick Senator.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

Senator Morton was lying on a cot, upon which he has rested ever since his arrival here, with his head and body propped up by pillows. When the President entered, Senator Morton extended his right hand, which was cordially grasped, at the same moment the President respectfully and tenderly bending over and kissing the Senator upon the forehead. For a moment or two no word was said, then the Senator, in a strong and cheery tone, said: "Mr. President, I am very glad and thankful for your kind visit." The President replied that it was a great gratification to him to be there, though he regretted to see the Senator in the condition he was, congratulating him, however, upon the improvement manifested in his appearance. The President said not only he himself but the whole nation was watching with the greatest anxiety the progress of his sickness, and it was the heartfelt prayer of all that he should soon recover and be able to resume his public duties. The Senator again thanked the President for the manifestation of his solicitude, and said he had watched with the greatest interest the tour the President was making throughout the country, and he was rejoiced at the kindness and good feeling with which not only he but his associates and the manner of his administration were received by the people everywhere. The Senator said: "I shall be in my seat in the Senate, Mr. President, on the 1st of December next, at the regular session; and it will be my pleasure to give your administration my warm and cordial support." This seemed to touch the President deeply. His eyes filled with tears, and he could not reply. In turn the Senator was greatly moved, saying which Dr. Thompson interposed, saying: "You must be calm, Senator," whereupon the President remarked: "Absolute quiet is greatly needed, Senator, for your recovery, and I will withdraw," saying which the two again shook hands with great warmth, the President again kissing the Senator, and then passed from the room.

As the President came into the drawing-room he was greatly agitated. His eyes were full of tears, which he tried in vain to repress, and he could converse with friends with evident difficulty. He remained alone for a few moments, recovering himself, when he talked briefly, but sympathetically, to Mrs. Morton, the two sons, Col. and Mrs. Holloway, and Gov. Burbank. After that the conversation became general until luncheon was announced, and the President and party went into the dining-room, where they remained until they left the house. The visit extended probably over an hour or more.

THE ECLIPSE IN TURKEY.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—The government has made proclamation that to-morrow night the moon is to be eclipsed, and that the people must not be frightened, for wise men everywhere know that the eclipse of the moon is a natural phenomenon attended by no disastrous effects either upon earth or upon the moon itself. This being the case, the jangling of tin pans and firing of guns by the people of the earth, at the time of an eclipse, are an entirely unnecessary and useless disturbance of the peace, which the government will not tolerate, drawing up the line guns. The clangor of tin pans and copper kettles may resound unchecked until the moon is safely delivered from its difficulties, but guns never. Any man who fires a gun shall be arrested and pay a fine of 100 piastres, which will be paid over to the Refugee Aid Fund. In this connection I am reminded of an odd difference between the Turks and the rest of the world in the computation of time. The eclipse of the moon is to be on Thursday night, but all the Turkish papers say Friday night. Both are right. The Turkish system begins each day with the night of it. Friday night is the night before Friday. The 23d of August begins at sunset of the 22d. This difference in reckoning is a constant pitfall to European editors in this city, who quote from the Turks verbatim, producing much disturbance in chronology.

WASHINGTON NEWSPAPERS.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Ex-Representative John Lynch's long-talked-of newspaper enterprise in Washington is now assuming shape, and it is announced that the new paper will issue October 1, from the old Congressional Globe office.

Ex-Congressional Printer Clapp is said to be making arrangements for starting from the defunct Chronicle office a newspaper which, he says, will be "an out and out Republican journal, about whose views there can be no mistake."

The war in the East has doubled the price of canary bird seed. Asiatic Turkey supplies large quantities of this bird provender, but, since that territory has become the theatre of the war, the supply has been cut off. The import of the seeds amounts to about four hundred tons per annum. The little warblers will have to change their diet until the Eastern question is settled.