State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1877. VOL XXXVI --NUMBER 209

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 5 15-16d, Memphis cotton, 10 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 1-8c. New York cotton, 11c. New York gold, 103 5-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, September 4, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary, followed by falling barometer, south and west shifting to northeast winds, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy and threatening weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, September 3, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
Galveston	29.93	84	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	29.92	84	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Louisville	30.05	65	W.	Light.	Fair.
Memphis	30.07	67	N.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.07	65	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy
New Orleans	30.01	79	S.E.	Light.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.96	68	E.	Gentle.	Lt rain
Vicksburg	30.03	71	E.	Gentle.	Fair.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

A DISPATCH from London, received just as we were closing to go to press this morning, announced that Ex-President Thiers died quite suddenly, at six o'clock yesterday evening, at St. Germains. This removes one difficulty out of MacMahon's way, and leaves Gambetta chief of the republican party of France.

THE city council of Augusta have invited Hayes, and such of his cabinet as may attend him, to visit that city during his southern tour.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN C. BROWN has returned to his home in Pulaski from a trip to San Diego, whither he went in the interest of the Texas and Pacific railroad.

THE question of revoking the call for an extra session of congress has again been revived in Washington. There will be no revocation. Hayes is firm on that point.

THE American association for the advancement of science, now in session in Nashville, will adjourn to-day, to meet in St. Louis on the third Wednesday of August next year.

WE are informed that the postmaster-general will oppose the application for a new subsidy to the Pacific Mail. "This," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is the best thing we have heard from Judge Key."

OF THE bankers' convention, which is to meet at Saratoga on the twelfth instant, the New York *Financial Chronicle*, the best authority, says: "The past reports of the association, valuable though they are, have scarcely come up to the public expectation. It is hoped that as the necessities of the country are now, in many respects, more urgent than they have ever been before, the association will be able to suggest some wise and conservative measure for congressional legislation."

WE try to give the people the worth of their money—those who subscribe and those who advertise.—*Evening Ledger.*

And you do. You fulfill, so far as public support will permit, all the requirements of a good evening newspaper. In typographic appearance, make-up and contents the *Ledger* is a model, worthy the increasing patronage which its elegant issue of the first of September evidenced. We congratulate our cotemporary, and trust the good will of the public will keep pace with its enterprise.

THE Knoxville *Tribune* copies approvingly our paragraph defensive of Judge Trigg, and says: "It is not a new thing, by any means, for Judge Trigg to find himself the subject of complaints at Washington, or of vilification in Radical newspapers. His just and temperate administration of his office secured for him, at an early day, the enmity of a certain vindictive class of politicians, who have never forgiven him to this day; so now it is both through malice and habit that he is still assailed. The assailants, however, are not of a character to seriously damage his reputation. They are too well understood."

THE New York *Times* has been caught at it again. Mrs. W. W. Chisholm positively denies having written anything that would reflect on the management of her deceased husband's estate by the chancery court of Keruper county. Mr. At. Rush, the chancery court clerk, has also written that Judge Chisholm left no will, but that on July 9, 1877, Mrs. Chisholm applied for letters of administration on the estate of her husband, and executed the proper bond, which was approved, after which a warrant of appraisement was issued, and that she has made no further application in reference to the estate.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that Colonel John S. Mosby is still hanging on the ragged edge of the administration. The question unsettled is whether Federal patronage shall be extended to those who supported the President during the last campaign, or whether ex-Confederates, who had no love for the Ohio nominee, shall control the appointments in Virginia. Since the circular was issued limiting appointments in the districts of collectors of internal revenue there have been a number of applications for office in Virginia. Secretary Sherman directs that the applicants shall file their petitions, and that the recommendations shall be carefully investigated by the commissioner of internal revenue.

THERE is nothing like pluck. A. B. Cornell, surveyor of the port of New York, resisted the President's civil-service order, and refused to resign from the National Republican executive committee. His case for several days was a source of anxiety to Hayes and his cabinet, but they finally, after much deliberation, determined to continue him in office for the present. Cornell has a record as a Federal officer equal to the best of the Presidential appointees, and Mr. Hayes does not know how to get rid of him. He can suspend him under the tenure-of-office act, but if called upon for a reason, cannot say that he was inefficient, or that the political cause warranted the suspension. On the other hand, Cornell is prepared to support himself against the influences of General E. D. Morgan, and disclaims all senatorial aid from Conkling.

THE doctrine of evolution is no longer treated of as a theory. It is an accepted fact. Both the British and American associations for the advancement of science have this year indorsed it. Prof. Marsh, of the latter, in his address on the "Introduction and Succession of Vertebrate Life in America," and Dr. Allan, of the former, in his introductory address on "The Development of the Forms of Animal Life," emphasize the Darwin doctrine, which, it is generally conceded, is the only result that any can reach who long pursue the study of science. Prof. Marsh said: "I am sure I need offer here no argument for evolution; since to doubt evolution to-day is to doubt science, and science is only another name for truth." Dr. Thomson in the course of his address, touched on spontaneous generation over which Prof. Tyndall and Dr. Bastian have warmly disputed, and said: "We are just as ignorant of the mode of the first origin of the inorganic elements as we are of that of living matter; and we may, therefore, be excused if we suspend all theory and conjecture until we shall be guided to more reliable hypothesis, through the plain track of observation and experiment."

WASHINGTON.

M'Cormack's Movements and Rumored Resignation—Secretary Thompson Going Home—Sateldo, of the Republican, Thrashed by Kenneth Raynor.

Schurz and Finley—The New York Republican Association Adjourned Sine Die—The Speakership—M'Crary Wants to be Senator from Iowa.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury M'Cormack left this morning for the north. A report is in circulation that, owing to the onerous duties of his office, he contemplates resigning the present month; but neither the President nor secretary of the treasury have been advised of such intention.

Secretary Thompson's Visit West.

Secretary Thompson will visit his former home, Louisville, and Senator Morton, during his trip west.

Schurz and Finley.

It is not true, as extensively published, that Secretary Schurz has appointed Mr. Finley, a late prominent Tilden politician, to any office whatever connected with the interior department.

Postmaster's Bonds.

Upon investigation by the special agent of the postoffice department, the bond of the postmaster at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is found to be fictitious, no such persons as the pretended sureties being in existence. The postmaster and the United States commissioner who certified to its correctness, and fixed their signatures thereto, have been arrested, and a new postmaster has been appointed.

Sateldo Thrashed by Kenneth Raynor

This afternoon Hon. Kenneth Raynor, solicitor of the treasury, meeting Mr. Sateldo, editor of the *National Republican*, on the treasury steps, ordered him to move out of his way, and then assaulted him with his fist. Sateldo struck back, and then followed a further exchange of blows, when the parties were separated. The provocation was the repeated publication in the *Republican* of satirical remarks reflecting on the solicitor's age and efficiency.

The New York Republican Association Adjourned Forever.

The New York Republican association adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, in compliance with the President's order. The funds of the association, after the payment of all outstanding obligations, were ordered to be turned over to the Soldiers' home, at Bath, New York. A letter from A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo, was read before the adjournment. In conclusion, he says: "Its existence should not be cut short to meet the behests of any man, no matter how high or how low his estate, officially or politically. Are we mere pariahs of creed, that we must bow meekly to an official order from the White House or the interior department? Must we surrender our independence as citizens, and our integrity as Republicans, and tear down or desert our Republican association at the autocratic bidding of potentates or powers? I, for one, cannot consent to its abasement; it is too deep to be reached without protestation and effort to prevent its occurrence. This nation has reached its centennial in history, and this is the first instance in which the destruction of peaceful and useful political organizations has been demanded to propitiate the seat of power. If this is Republicanism, I want no more of it, though I propose to be a Republican of 1896 so long as life lasts."

Washington Letter.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The President is at home again, and everything is once more in working order. Callers have resumed calling, and office-seekers have resumed seeking office, and altogether the outlook is much more lively and cheerful than when our chief magistrates are away diverting attention elsewhere.

Newspaper men, in the absence of anything very fresh, are drawing largely on their imaginations, which often proves not very fresh. It so happens from this cause that quite a variety of sensational reports on various subjects of interest are out. One of the latest is that the President was to revoke the call for an extra session in October. It is authoritatively announced that the same causes which led to the calling of an extra session still exist, and that no such step will be taken, another extract from interest, which after all is not so wide of the truth, is that Secretary M'Crary is seeking the place in the United States senate from Iowa which will be made vacant by the expiration of Senator Allison's term in March next. It is hinted that the secretary has not been fully in accord with the President's southern policy, and that he shaped the action of the late convention in that State.

There is still very little speculation on the subject of the speakership. The result seems to depend on so many uncertainties which underlie so many doubts and contingencies that the average guesser has ceased guessing and generally acquiesces in the situation. About the surest way to arrive at a truthful solution is to wait until the fifteenth of October, and then we may not know definitely for a few days, more or less. This much, however, we may venture—most of the prominent members of the house are in the field as candidates, and the house will not go outside of its own body to make a selection. However, if pushed for a judgment on this matter, we should be compelled to say that the baby is already born and they call his name "Sam Randall."

Much dissatisfaction is expressed on account of the secrecy of the treasury covering the money appropriated for the payment of soldiers' bounties into the treasury. These are not being paid now, and await an appropriation. The government ought to be prompt in the payment of all its just debts. It should, indeed, be scrupulously so. Those due abroad should be promptly paid, to maintain our credit and dignity, and to enable us to demand the same in return; and these due our citizens should be, if anything, more readily paid, because we thus not only discharge an obligation, but add to the general prosperity. This general looseness in the last particular is especially notable in the treatment of the great unwritten debt in the south arising out of the late war. The policy has been to pay all just claims of loyal citizen, but the determination of ownership, real value, and of the proper persons to pay, has been so hedged about with difficulties and conflicting decisions as to leave room for the practice of the most glaring frauds, and to render just claimants subject to gross impositions. The whole system should be remodeled with a view to uniformity and to a just, speedy and equitable settlement of all rightful dues of their character, and in a manner to prevent impositions on the government and honest claimants alike. A number of our most prominent attorneys here favor a reference of the whole matter to the court of claims, and an increase of the number of judges to seven, to enable them to dispose of the business without unreasonable delay. This course is thought to be the most economical and satisfactory method of wiping out this class of obligations.

Our season of picnics and excursions is drawing to a close. Bond-pitching is quite popular, and a number of interesting contests are on the *tapis*. Base-balling is reviving, after having passed through a period of decline. Amusements, like the fashions, must ever be changing.

The political complexion of the senate is the subject of much comment since the illness of Senator Morton. As it now stands, there are thirty-six Republicans, thirty-two Democrats, and four independents—Sharon and Jones, of Nevada, Booth, of California, and Christiancy, of Michigan. There are two vacancies to fill in Louisiana and one in South Carolina. So one could tell better how it would be if he knew what subject was up for determination. The truth is that the matter is in so great a muddle that the best informed dare not risk their reputations on a judgment publicly expressed. If consulted privately on this subject, we should unhesitatingly say that the next senate would be substantially Democratic. Taking into consideration all the chances and the drift of popular sentiment, there can be no doubt on the subject.

The following "ifs and whys" have not yet been satisfactorily settled: If the President desires to exert an influence on the coming election in Ohio, why does he not go up there and attend to it? If a mere visit is desired, at once casual and not in the least calculated to affect the elections in Ohio, why does not the President go up there in September, just preceding the election in October? If the President would be a high and brilliant example of the new civil service reform, why does he not make a visit to Ohio just preceding the October election? If the President, since coolest of the Twenty-third Ohio infantry, has not presented a medal to each officer and private of that brave organization as a mark of his distinguished consideration, subsequent to the war and previous to now, why does he not go up to Fremont, Ohio, on the western reserve, just before the October election, and do so at once? The country pauses for a reply. B.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

A Building Falls, Burying a Number of People Under the Debris—One Woman Known to be Killed and Four Other Persons Supposed to be.

Causes of the Accident—Neglect of Contractor Digging for a Foundation to Strengthen walls of House Destroyed—Searching for the Dead.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—An excavation on Longworth street, below the foundation of No. 74, a dwelling adjoining, undermined the walls of the latter building, and it fell, about four o'clock this evening, with a tremendous crash, burying a number of people under the ruins. Four women were buried under the wreck; one of them, Mrs. Keam, was killed; three were released uninjured. Five men were injured more or less severely, two of whom, it is thought, fatally. It is stated that four persons are still in the ruins, and a large force of workmen are busy in endeavoring to release them.

The scene of to-day's terrible disaster was Nos. 74 and 76 Longworth street. At the latter place an excavation was in progress for a new building, and the digging had gone below the foundation of No. 74. One of the inmates of the latter stated that their landlord was notified last Friday that the building was unsafe, but had taken no precautionary measures. To-day workmen had commenced to brace up the building, and were busy in the pit they had dug when the wall fell, completely demolishing No. 74 and carrying away the division wall between that and the house adjoining, rendering the latter unfit for habitation. No. 74 was a boarding-house for fancy women, who rented rooms from Mrs. Kean, and at the time the accident occurred contained seven women and two or three men. The exact number of the latter cannot be ascertained, as those uninjured failed to report. Mrs. Sue Kean, the landlady, was instantly killed. John W. Dustin, a visitor at the same house, is injured internally, and it is thought fatally; John Finnegan, a foreman of the men at work in the excavation, is dead, buried under the *debris:* Hugh Quigley, laborer, killed instantly; Louie Dowling, injured internally; Lottie Williams, back hurt. Other women were more or less injured; one, a colored servant, is missing, but it is thought possible that she escaped. The workmen were engaged up to a late hour to-night searching for Finnegan's body, but were unable to find it.

FIREMEN'S

Convention at Nashville—Delegates Arriving—Large Attendance Expected.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, September 3.—Forty-six firechiefs, from all parts of the country, arrived about ten o'clock to-night, among them Mr. C. Ransom, of the Baltimore underwriters. There is some conflict about the place of meeting to-morrow, as the science association still occupy all the desirable rooms in the capitol building. Owing to the lateness of the hour and confusion at the Maxwell, it is impossible to learn anything reliable as to the programme of the fire-chiefs.

BRIGHAM'S

Remains Finally Disposed of—Immense Concourse at the Funeral, which Took Place from the Tabernacle.

SALT LAKE, September 3.—An immense concourse of people from all parts of the Territory assembled here to-day to attend the funeral of Brigham Young. There were probably twelve or fifteen thousand persons in the tabernacle, where the body was exhibited until eleven o'clock this morning. Religious services commenced at twelve o'clock and continued until two. Remarks were made by Messrs. Woodruff, Hyde, Cannon and Taylor eulogistic of the deceased and the great work he had performed. The body was inclosed in a plain redwood coffin, and was borne to the grave by the pallbearers of the late president. The cortege was preceded by a band, and followed by the family and the different orders of the priesthood and adherents, all on foot. The order of Brigham Young as to the disposition of his remains, written in 1873, another extract from interest, which after all is not so wide of the truth, is that Secretary M'Crary is seeking the place in the United States senate from Iowa which will be made vacant by the expiration of Senator Allison's term in March next. It is hinted that the secretary has not been fully in accord with the President's southern policy, and that he shaped the action of the late convention in that State.

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GIVEN TO THE FLAMES.

A Whole Block of Buildings, and, it is Thought, More Than One Hundred Lives—Many Persons Wounded—Origin of the Fire in a Piano Factory.

Only Scanty Streams of Water to be Had—Vain Efforts of the Firemen—A Steam Fire-Engine Destroyed—Three Hundred and Fifty Families Homeless.

NEW YORK, September 3.—J. P. Hale's piano-factory on West Thirty-fifth street was utterly destroyed by fire this morning. It is rumored that one hundred lives have been lost. The flames extended to the south side of the street, destroying the entire block between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, also M. Connolly's barrel factory, J. Graham & Co.'s silk factory and several houses south. J. Walker's charcoal factory north of Thirty-fifth street, and a block of frame houses between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. A steam fire-engine was burned, the firemen being unable to get it out in consequence of the intense heat.

The *Post* says the factories and other buildings named in Thirty-fifth street were reduced to ruins in about three-quarters of an hour. The fire-steamer Fuller was anchored at the dock at the foot of Thirty-fifth street, and lines of hose extended from it to Eleventh avenue, to supply river water to the No. 2 engine; the hydrant at the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty-sixth street was entirely empty. While the fire was at its hight water was so scarce that the tenants of houses which caught fire from sparks were

UNABLE TO OBTAIN WATER

in pails, except by damming up in the gutter the water which came from the fire-hose. The firemen made every exertion possible, but the lack of water constantly hampered their efforts. They succeeded before noon, however, in getting the fire under control, although it was then still burning fiercely in some of the buildings. The walls of the brick buildings fell from time to time with a heavy crash. In the confusion prevailing it was impossible to obtain any details of losses, and very difficult to make even an approximate estimate of their total amount; the lowest estimated the latter at one million dollars, and many persons place the amount at a much higher figure. It is reported that many lives were lost, but rumors on this point are very conflicting. It is probable that some workmen in the piano-factory were unable to escape, but the number is not known by anyone. The fire is believed to have broken out in the fifth story of the building, and it is known that some workmen in the upper stories had great difficulty in escaping. One workman named Edward Peckmaster

JUMPED FROM AN UPPER WINDOW

and was taken up in a terrible condition. His skull was fractured and many bones broken. He was removed to the stationhouse and died in a few minutes. A few other workmen, whose names were not ascertained, were seriously injured. They were sent to Bellevue hospital. A woman is known to have died during the fire, but reports differ as to whether she was injured in attempting to escape from the building or died from illness aggravated by the excitement and shock. It is believed by many persons in the neighborhood that from twenty to forty workmen perished in the piano-factory, but thus far this is merely supposition. Three alarms were given in rapid succession, and a large force of firemen, engines and trucks responded to the calls. The heat produced by the fire was intense, and the firemen were obliged to keep at considerable distance from the burning building. It is probable, however, that they could have prevented the fire from spreading if they had had a sufficient supply of water. The hydrants supplied

ONLY SCANTY STREAMS,

and some became entirely drained in a short time. A row of brown stone apartment houses, on the side of Thirty-fifth street east of the factory, burnt so rapidly their inmates were able to save but a small portion of their property. A number of shanties on the other side of the street were also burned. The establishment of W. B. Brown, 541 West Thirty-fifth street, is gutted. A strong wind, which veered from point to point, whirled the sparks and fragments of burning material in all directions. Sparks were blown to Tenth avenue, and set on fire a number of frame buildings occupied as stores and dwellings, and three structures, Nos. 449 to 463 inclusive, were burned. Some of the occupants succeeded in removing part of their furniture to the street, but most of it was destroyed.

THERE IS NO HOPE

that a vestige of the block bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues will be left. The schoolhouse on Thirty-fifth street is already entirely demolished, and the tenement-houses on the four sides of the block are in ruins. Sparks from the burning buildings lighted upon the canvas of the gospel tent, and it was consumed. The conviction is growing that the loss of life will be serious, and several ambulances are in the neighborhood. One authority says there must be from seventy-five to a hundred bodies buried in the ruins. Another statement is that some twenty-five or thirty girls were employed in the upper stories of Hale's factory have perished. Ambulances have removed eighteen or twenty of the wounded who jumped from the burning factory.

STILL ANOTHER STATEMENT

is that of the one hundred and fifty to two hundred men in the factory at the time of the fire, comparatively few escaped death or fatal wounds. The occupants of the houses in Thirty-sixth street could distinctly see the workmen in the piano-factory making futile efforts to escape from the roof and upper stories, and could hear their shrieks for assistance. August Varrath, a varnisher in the factory, and one of the twenty-four men at work in the top story, said the alarm was given to them by a workman who had put his head out of a window and seen smoke issuing from the windows below. The foreman urged the men to keep cool, saying there was probably plenty of time for escape. Varrath says the men scattered in various directions, but the fire and smoke drove them back from the stairways. There was a fire-ladder at each end of the building, and also a chain fire-escape. Varrath got down by one of the ladders. He said that since his escape he had not seen any of his fellow-workmen. Half of the surgeons of Bellevue hospital, police surgeons and coroners are on duty at the fire. About

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FAMILIES ARE RENDERED HOMELESS,

and most of their furniture was destroyed. While the fire was at its hight a number of people on the sheds in Pleasant street were thrown to the ground and badly injured. A woman jumped from the window of a tenement in No. 37, and was instantly killed. Hale's piano-factory was a very extensive establishment, turning out about one hundred pianos a week. The factory was first erected about six years ago. The walls fell during its building, and a number of persons were killed.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated through Nicholas Wenk, a varnish rubber, who was heating some varnish over a stove. While his back was turned it got ablaze, and the flames spread like a flash. He fled at once for his life, giving the alarm as he ran; but the windows being open, the flames spread through the building, finding fresh fuel at every step. It is supposed that about two hundred men were employed in the building at the time; on the seventh floor there were twenty-six; on the fourth floor, thirty-one, and on the fifth, sixth and other floors about one hundred and fifty. It can not yet be ascertained how many have been burned in the building. The hatchways in one corner were open, and the flames rushed to the upper stories as if through a flue.

Famine in India.

New York *Herald:* A familiarity with the horrors of the famine at present raging in British India makes the statisticians almost flippant in their accounts of its progress. After informing the world that nearly half a million human being have died of hunger and disease in the stricken districts, they warn us that "the first big tragedy" is likely soon to occur at Mysore. That a bigger tragedy is impending in one district than the loss of half a million of lives seems at the first glance to be an exaggeration. But when we are told that the death-rate in the relief camps of Madras amounts to over one per cent a day, and that this awful loss of life is taking place in advance of the "big tragedy," we cannot refuse credence to the sinister prophecy. A well-informed writer states that fully six million must perish in southern India. Yet, notwithstanding the fact of the famine, the importations of Indian wheat into England has reached the enormous quantity of over one hundred thousand tons, since the famine has attained its present terrible phase. Is it possible that the Indian government can permit this export of food from starving India? Surely famine prices at home might satisfy the Indian speculators in grain. As cannibalism has commenced in the famine districts the statisticians already quote children as worth a rupee, or about fifty cents, each. At this rate a hungry mother can have one day's ration of rice by selling her baby.

M'CARTHY

Read Out of the Universalist Church—They Don't Want Him, and they Remit to the Universal Crowd.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., August 30.—The Universalists' State convention closed to-day. The case of Rev. C. P. M'Carthy, of New York, came up for final action on the report of the committee on fellowship, ordination and discipline. The report stated that he had become pastor of an organization not in fellowship with the Universalist church, one in which the dogma of endless punishment after death constitutes no bar to membership, and that his open letter to the committee breathes a spirit of contempt and insubordination. The committee recommended that his certificate of membership be revoked, which was done. Rev. E. C. Sweetser, who preferred the charges against Mr. M'Carthy, was dissatisfied, desiring that the latter should be permanently suspended from the church. "I don't think the report is authentic," said Mr. M'Carthy to a *World* reporter last night. "I cannot believe that this convention would be so foolhardy as to take away my fellowship without giving me a fair trial, or at least a chance for a personal explanation. In case, however, the report should prove true, I can only say, in the words of Luther, 'I shall appeal from the pope drunk to the pope sober!'" "Good," said the lawyer, who was sitting by, lifting a glass of beer from the table, "here's to the pope sober." Mr. M'Carthy will appeal or go to the courts.

THE STATES SAVINGS

Bank of Chicago—Spencer, the Runaway President, Gone to Europe—Some of his Transactions.

CHICAGO, September 3.—The advisory commission in the States savings bank matter had a consultation to-day in reference to the advisability of sending a detective after Mr. Spencer. No conclusion was arrived at, though it is thought that they will make an effort to bring him back.

It was recently discovered that the American Exchange national bank, of New York, held one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of South park bonds in trust from the defunct States savings bank. The agreement by which these were held arrived this morning, and it appeared that the States wishing to raise money some months since, deposited as collateral two hundred thousand Chicago and Pacific bonds, but as they depreciated, put in addition thereto the South park bonds. The latter will pay the indebtedness of the States savings bank, and the former are worth from fifty to eighty cents on the dollar, and will remain to the credit of the bank's assets. Besides this, the letter accompanying the agreement states that there is at the American Exchange, to the credit of the State savings, but to what account is not explained, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in canal bonds, worth about ninety cents on the dollar. It is supposed that Spencer intended to realize on these before leaving for Europe, but was unable to do so on account of the shortness of his stay in New York before leaving for Europe, as he did, according to the general belief, on Tuesday morning. The bonds are held in trust for Mr. Bayard, who is a creditor of the bank, through notes which J. G. Ogden made over to him.

THAT ESCAPE

From a Convent—The Protestants Trying to Make it Appear that Miss Lovejoy is a Martyr. Locked out from the World.

New York World]

MONTREAL, August 30.—An attempt has been made here to-day, it is not possible to say with what foundation in fact, to whip up a sensation from an incident described at length in the *World's* Sorel correspondence. The story as Montrealers have got hold of it is as follows: There has been some excitement created by the escape of a young lady named Lovejoy, belonging to New York, from the Convent of the Soeurs de la Congregation, at Sorel. At first it was supposed that she had committed suicide by drowning, but she was found, after an anxious search, by the chief of police. She declined to return to the convent, and has been brought to this city and placed in the Gray nunnery, where no one is allowed to speak to her. She had been previously at school in the Gray nunnery, and had gone to Sorel for the summer vacation. She is said to be a Protestant, and some Protestant ladies who desired to see her are said to have been refused admission. Her mother has been telegraphed for from New York. The nuns say she is insane, but no precise facts can be obtained from them. So prompt are sensation-mongers here to dilate on so promising a subject, and so lively is the anti-Catholic feeling among the advanced Protestants, that such a story would not be long in getting into circulation and being widely credited. None of the papers, however, knew Miss Lovejoy's name till they obtained it from the *World*, and your Sorel correspondent declares that she is a Bostonian. Obtaining her name and residence, the gossips have probably started the story in its present form. It is not surprising that she should be a Protestant, as hundreds of American Protestant girls are sent to our convents to be educated; nor that, her mother having been telegraphed for and the girl being in a lamentable condition of nervous excitement, the sisters should decline exhibiting her to people who have only a morbid or idle curiosity to gratify.

WARD.

Genevieve, the Beautiful and Accomplished American Tragedienne—Her Brilliant Success in Europe.

Lucy Hooper, in New York *Graphic:* Miss Genevieve Ward has just quitted Paris, *en route* for Manchester, where she is to sustain the *role* of "Queen Catherine" in the forthcoming gorgeous revival of *Henry VIII.* I am told that for splendor and accuracy of costumes, scenery and general appointments, this will be one of the most magnificent reproductions of Shakspearean drama that has ever been given on the English stage, and will surpass even the far-famed revival of the same play at the Princess theater in London, under the management of the late Charles Kean. The celebrated Holbein portraits of the period have furnished the models for the costume, jewels, armor, etc., even to the shoes, which last are to be furnished by a well known theatrical shoemaker in Paris, from drawings sent to him from England. As Miss Ward is a very handsome woman, she has been intrusted with the not wholly pleasing task of turning herself into a very ugly one for the sake of historical accuracy, since Katharine of Aragon, whatever she might have been in her earlier years, was, at the period of her divorce, simply "awful," in our American sense of the word. The Lambetti portrait—the one by which her features are best known—show her as possessing a heavy, pointed chin, small eyes, high cheek-bones, and a forehead of such great hight that it amounted to a positive blemish. The young lady specially engaged to personate "Anna Boleyn" is reported to be of really wonderful beauty. Just before leaving Paris Miss Ward gave her final sittings to our young American portrait painter, Mr. Stephen H. Parker, of New York, for the portrait which he is taking on her in the character of "Lady Macbeth" (the sleep-walking scene). In rendering this difficult subject the young artist has achieved a marked and noteworthy success. The figure of "Lady Macbeth," enveloped in white, heavy-falling draperies, a white veil cast over her head, drifts across a background of dead, rayless black. The face, with set, wide-open eyes and agonized expression, framed in loose, disheveled locks—"the hair of a sick woman," as the actress expressed it—is turned full on the spectator. One hand clutches the back of the other, striving to efface the "damned spot." Nothing can be imagined more appropriate in effect than is this white, weird figure, relieved against the solid black of the background, as against the gloom and horror of "Lady Macbeth's" own fate. The likeness is an admirable one, and the beautiful form of the actress, left bare to the shoulder by the falling draperies, are most exquisitely painted. This fine work will probably be exhibited at the *salon* of next spring.

AS SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully effect the baby. Dr. Bull's baby syrup is the remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price, twenty-five cents.

THE WAR.

The Fighting and Losses by Thursday's Battle—Confessions by the Russians of a Sore Defeat—How the Turks Mastered Them.

Suleiman Pasha has Given up Shipka Pass and Marched Away from it—Charges and Countercharges of Barbarities too Horrible to Contemplate.

Turkish Barbarities.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 3.—The Russian government has sent to its ambassadors abroad a dispatch, saying: "Besides the several cases of Turkish barbarities already published, the troops, on occupying the batteries in Shipka pass, found there a heap of heads belonging to Russian soldiers, whose mutilated bodies were discovered in the neighborhood. Correspondents with the Russian army say that in the early struggles in Shipka pass not one wounded Russian who fell in the place temporarily occupied by the Turkish troops was found alive. From twenty to thirty of those unfortunate men had been decapitated, and several of the bodies were found with the feet, hands, ears, noses, and other parts, cut off, and breasts slashed by yatagans. Heads had been carried into the Turkish camp, where they were found by the Russian troops after the occupation of the works. The contraction of muscles and the tension of members showed that the horrible tortures of mutilation had been inflicted while the victims were alive. One body was decapitated and otherwise mutilated. It was extended on the litter where it had been placed when wounded, and not far from it the bodies of two letter carriers, also decapitated, each of whom bore the badge of the red cross."

Russian Barbarities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 3.—The Turkish minister of foreign affairs has addressed a dispatch to the diplomatic agents of the Porte abroad, saying that every day brings to light a great number of Mussulman women and children belonging to the district of Kazanlik who escaped the massacre of two hundred and fifty Mussulmen. All the women and children were found barefooted and in a most deplorable condition. A number of women and children could not be recovered, having been massacred by the Bulgarians. Twelve thousand Mussulman men, women and children fell into the hands of the Russians and Bulgarians; two thousand were rescued by the imperial troops, and measures were taken to deliver the rest, but news was received that every Mussulman who remained in Kazanlik had fallen a victim to the Bulgarians. The women and children were made prisoners and taken to the Balkans.

Russian Account of Thursday's Battle.

LONDON, September 3.—A correspondent with the czarewitch's army says of Thursday's battle: General Zeodel, who commanded at Karason, had about three thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry and ten guns. No less than twenty thousand Turks formed the advance. It was odds six to one for eight hours not explained, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in canal bonds, worth about ninety cents on the dollar. It is supposed that Spencer intended to realize on these before leaving for Europe, but was unable to do so on account of the shortness of his stay in New York before leaving for Europe, as he did, according to the general belief, on Tuesday morning. The bonds are held in trust for Mr. Bayard, who is a creditor of the bank, through notes which J. G. Ogden made over to him.

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