THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 229

CLOSING RATES!

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-8d. Memphis cotton, 11c. New Orleans cotton, 11c. New York cotton, 11 7-8c. New York gold, 103 1-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, September 27, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southerly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and stationary temperature.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, September 26, 1877. 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.95	72	S.E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.97	76	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	29.95	73	S.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Memphis	29.93	70	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	29.97	72	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.93	76	N.E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.91	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.96	73	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE London *World* is anxious for the recall of Pierrepont, and it is said Hayes contemplates doing so.

THE Pacific coast delegation in congress will insist upon legislation on the Chinese question looking to a pacific and permanent solution of it.

THE Republican press is furious over M'Clellan's nomination to the governorship of New Jersey. But that is all their opposition will amount to.

STANLEY MATTHEWS is not working for nothing. He is now mentioned for the supreme bench, should he fail to succeed himself in the senate, as he certainly will.

THURLOW WEED, the veteran journalist and politician, has resigned his place in the New York State central Republican committee on account of ill health.

THE St. Joe *Chronicle* suggests the names of Ex-Governor Hall, Ex-Governor Silas Woodson and General James Craig as gentlemen eminently worthy to succeed Senator Bogy.

THE National prohibition convention was in session in New York yesterday, Rev. Dr. Joseph Cumming presiding. After reading several papers, the convention adjourned till to-day.

MR. EDWIN L. JEWELL, editor of the New Orleans *City Item*, is a candidate for doorkeeper of the house. He was index clerk of the last congress, is a native of Louisiana, a life-long Democrat, and was a member of the State senate in 1868.

TOM DAVEY, the manager of our Theater, did a very clever and a generous thing the other day when he contributed for himself and company one hundred dollars for one seat for Edwin Adams's benefit.

THE Chicago *Tribune* thinks, "The exposure of Mr. Morton's crimes in Philadelphia is likely to be a serious blow to the Permanent exhibition company, of which he was the president." We don't see why. All the company has to do is to kick the thief out.

THE New York *Sun* thinks that, under the circumstances, "the chances for Daniel H. Chamberlain's success at the New York bar must be small. An attorney-general who conspired to rob the State he was appointed to defend, is hardly the sort of man clients will wish to trust."

THE fourth annual congress of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States will be opened at Chickering hall, Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, New York, on Tuesday, October 28th, and will remain in session until the following Friday. Papers and addresses of rare interest, from leading clerical as well as lay delegates, will be read.

STANLEY, the great African explorer, has received by telegraph the congratulations of Sir Rutherford Alcock, upon his safe return and the special results of his geographical explorations. It is also proposed to coin a medal in his honor, as an expression of the joint thanks of the British as well as our government. This latter ought to be done, and without delay.

THE New York *Herald* thinks that no speaker ever hit the mark more exactly in the middle than the Democratic governor of Georgia did when he said to the President: "The great moving cause of these hearty demonstrations which have greeted you since you reached southern soil is to be found in the generous confidence with which you believe what we say."

THE *Gulf City* is the name of a new Sunday paper, published in Mobile, of which Mr. T. C. DeLeon is editor. The first number of it is before us. Clearly printed and carefully edited, it cannot fail to prove a success. Mr. DeLeon is an experienced journalist, a gentleman of culture and taste, and a graceful and sparkling, and, when he chooses, trenchant writer, who deserves well of the people of his State. We wish him an abundant success.

DR. SCOTT, of New Orleans, writing to Dr. Heber Jones, secretary of our board of health, says: "So far we have not had any yellow-fever, and our board of health is very vigilant in the enforcement of quarantine rules of detention and disinfection of vessels arriving from suspected ports." We congratulate the people of our sister city on their general good health, and their freedom from the presence of what Dr. Scott calls his "Yellow Satanic Majesty."

JUDGE HOWELL E. JACKSON having resigned his position as a member of the West Tennessee court of arbitration, Henry Craft, Esq., of Memphis, has been appointed by the governor in fill the vacancy. This court will meet in Memphis on the first of October, and will remain in session all winter. The resignation of Judge Jackson is generally regretted, but the appointment of Mr. Craft will be regarded with as general favor. One of our ablest lawyers and purest men, he will be an ornament to the bench, as he has for years been to the bar.

FEW can be found anywhere, we take it, who will dissent from the following from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, commenting on the failure of the Fidelity savings bank, of Chicago: "Nothing worse than this has disgraced the loug and disgraceful record of rotten banking since Jay Cooke's card-castle tumbled down and gave the signal all along the line. * * The demand for the punishment of the guilty bankers should come not alone from their victims, but also from those whose honest business is threatened by the inevitable suspicions started by such a failure as that of the Fidelity bank."

THE *True Patriot* is the name of Calvin Vance's new paper, published at Batesville, Mississippi. It is strongly Democratic, and is opposed to all forms of independency, particularly that which is made up of what the *Patriot* in its salutatory designates "the designing renegades of the Democratic party, who, by double dealing and intriguing with Radical leaders, have attempted to sell out both the whites and blacks, that our fight is made. We have no unkind words for good citizens, let them belong to what party they may." The *Patriot* in its policy and course may be assured of the friendly support of the APPEAL. It has our best wishes, and we hope it will be successful.

THE NEW YORK

Republicans Meet in Convention and Have a Stormy Time of it Over the Platform, which is Anything but Complimentary

To Hayes—Conkling Leads the Anti-Administration Hosts and Curtis the Hayes Men—The Senator Wins by a Very Decided

Vote, which Can Only be Construed into a Rebuke of the President and His Policy by the Party in the Empire State who Aided in Securing him his Situation.

NEW YORK, September 26.—A special to the *Evening Post*, from Rochester, says: "The speech of the temporary chairman of the Republican State convention, Mr. Platt, was an unexpected sensation and was unmistakably intended as a brutally studied affront to the administration, impossible to be misunderstood. The intended application of the words 'tricksters and demagogues' were frequently repeated; long eulogy of Ex-President Grant, and silence about President Hayes, were so pointed that hisses frequently greeted the speaker. Toward the close Senator Conkling, sitting conspicuously, rapturously applauded the significant passages. An ill feeling toward Secretaries Evarts and Schurz is at the bottom of the opposition."

ROCHESTER, September 26.—The Republican State convention assembled to-day in the new city hall. In front of the presiding officer's desk are the words "hard money." Mr. A. B. Cornell called the delegates to order, and T. C. Platt was chosen temporary chairman.

The committee on organization reported for permanent president Roscoe Conkling, which was agreed to.

Senator Conkling took up a position in one of the aisles, and, after acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, said that he had a suggestion to make. The gentleman who had thus far discharged the duties of the chair, had done well, and it would facilitate the business of the convention, and accommodate him (Conkling), to let the present chairman retain his position. It would also enable him to take a full share of the responsibility of whatever may be said, or done, or decided to refuse to be done by this convention. He therefore moved that his name be stricken from the committee's report, and that Mr. T. C. Platt be made the permanent chairman of the convention.

Mr. Forster, of Westchester, hoped that the motion would not prevail. In view of the remarks of the temporary chairman at the opening of the session, it was calculated to put this convention in a false attitude before the Republican party and the people of this State. He proceeded to criticise the bad taste of the temporary chairman in his opening remarks.

Mr. Conkling's motion prevailed—yeas, 311; nays, 110; and Mr. Platt was chosen permanent chairman.

On assuming the chair Mr. Platt returned thanks to the convention, and then called for the report of the committee. The following resolutions were then read:

The Republicans of New York, true to the achievements of an unequaled history and faithful to the demands of an uncompleted mission, make the following declarations: The office of the government is to preserve order, peace and safety, and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of every right implied by the constitution and laws. Unity and fraternal relations in all the States and sections, and between all the States and sections, is of the first and highest importance, and the Republican party of New York will heartily support every measure authorized by law adapted to establishing and maintaining commercial and industrial prosperity, tranquillity, justice, and obedience to the lawful constituted authority. The constitution ordains that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The only republican government known to the constitution of any American State, is a government chosen by the people. The question whether a case has arisen requiring the President to employ military forces to protect lawful State authority against domestic violence, is, by the constitution, committed to his decision and to his responsibility. Taking no issue with any decision of this kind which has been made by the national executive in respect to the employment of troops, and expressing no opinion in regard to the methods and attendant proceedings employed in any instance, we cherish the hope that the action taken in relation to the southern States will result in peace, tranquility and justice, and that no act of the Republicans of New York conducive to its good effects shall be withheld. We insist on purity, trugality and efficiency in every branch of the public service, national and State. To that end, we hold these requirements practical and just:

First—No needless office, or officer, or public agent shall exist.

Second—Compensation for official services should be fair and just, but in no case excessive.

Third—Fit men, and no others, should hold public trusts.

Fourth—Every official, high or low, should be required at all times faithfully to perform his duty, and the whole of it.

Fifth—No official or office-holder should be subject to political or partisan assessments, or to interference in any way with his political rights or actions, and plain laws should forbid and punish all attempts to make or enforce such assessments, or to control or abridge in any respect that absolute freedom of political action which, in this country, belongs to all voters alike. In connection with this subject, we recur with satisfaction to that portion of the letter of acceptance of Mr. Hayes wherein he declares that the founders of our government meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remains untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. In furtherance of this view, we commend, as worthy of consideration, legislation making officers secure in a limited fixed tenure, and subject to removal only as officers under State laws are removable in this State—on charges to be regularly and openly preferred and adjudged. We hold honest service or labor to be the best and highest exertion for American citizens, and those who labor for others, whether for government or for private employers, are as fully entitled as any citizen can be to absolute freedom in all political, civil and religious affairs. They owe full service, and they agree to render it to their employers; they owe nothing else. The constitution of the United States, and of the State of New York, and the laws establish equal rights for all citizens and all voters, and we deprecate as unwarrantable and hurtful all attempts by employers or others representing capital or political power to encroach upon or coerce others in the enjoyment of any of their rights, or the exercise of any of the duties of citizenship. In the State of New York the whole number of national officeholders, including clerks and subordinates of every degree, is seven thousand four hundred and sixty-five. This is one national official or subordinate to one hundred and fifty-two voters. Of State, county, and town officials there are in this State thirteen thousand five hundred and thirteen; this is one State, county, or township official to every eight and a-half voters. When the potential functions of local officers are taken into account, their nearness to the citizen and their power over his property, taxes and interest, their relative influence becomes even greater than the numbers indicate. The exclusion of public servants from political action would disfranchise a great body of our fellow-citizens. The laws make no such exclusion, and we deny, as an imputation upon the people of New York, that they are or have been unmanned by their nation's subordinate officials; and we can conceive of no condition of affairs, short of the extinction of manhood and patriotism, in which a postmaster or a clerk could subdue to his partisan will one hundred and fifty-two other electors, or exert any other influence beyond such as his character might give him.

Sixth—The public faith, honesty, industry and general prosperity demand a sound currency of coin and paper convertible into coin, and already the near approach to specie payment enforces the wisdom and duty of faithfully pursuing the necessary steps to a full resumption within the time now fixed by law.

Seventh—We oppose any further land grants or subsidies to corporations and monopolies, and hold that the public domain should be reserved for free homes for industrious settlers.

Eighth—That we regard with alarm and disapprove the demands coming from the promoters of various schools that profuse appropriations and grants shall be made and the national credit used to carry on works of various kinds, local and sectional in character and not of national importance. We call upon the burdened tax-payers of this State to watch and defeat all attempts, however specious, to increase the public debt, or to obtain their money for remote and questionable purposes which, if feasible, appeal to State action and private enterprise. Such attempts are more indefensible, when sustained by votes of sectional minorities, adding to the burdens of the more heavily taxed portions of our country.

Ninth—That we recognize equally the rights of property and the manliness and dignity of labor, deprecating any resort to violence in the name of either. We insist, at all times, upon the supremacy of law and the maintenance of public order. The advancement of American industry and enterprise depends upon the harmonious co-operation of capital and labor, and the adjustment of their material relations. Whether left to the reason of the parties or affected by legislation, it should be governed by a considerate regard for the rights of the one and for the just claims of the other.

The remaining resolutions arraign the Democratic party for false pretenses, for perpetuating existing abuses, and for slavish subservience to the most corrupt and dangerous influences, and pledge the Republican party of the State to a renewed and unyielding effort for the correction of municipal abuses, and for economy and reform in every branch of the administration.

When the reading was completed, George William Curtis called for the reading of the second section of the platform. He then moved to amend by substituting the following resolution, which he read, having been called to the platform amid great applause:

"The lawful title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency, is as clear and perfect as that of George Washington; we gladly recognize his eminent patriotism, proved in field and in civil life. We heartily commend his efforts in a permanent pacification in the southern section of the Union, and for a correction of the evils and abuses in civil-service as strictly conformed to his own pledges and to the declarations of the convention that nominated him, and as tending to the promotion of public welfare; recognizing that work but begun, we shall hail with satisfaction its prompt and vigorous prosecution, and in which the President may confidently rely upon the cordial support of the country."

Curtis supported the amendment in an eloquent speech, and then, after debate, recess was taken till half-past seven o'clock this evening.

The convention re-assembled at half-past seven o'clock, and a long and sharp debate ensued upon Curtis's amendment, in which Conkling took part, strongly urging the adoption of the platform just as reported, and concluded by moving the previous question, which was ordered. The roll was called, resulting: Yeas, 109; nays, 295. The amendment was lost, and the platform was adopted *viva voce*, with dissenting votes.

A delegate nominated Hamilton Fish, jr., for secretary, but Mr. Fish declined the nomination.

The convention then adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

ACCESSORY TO MURDER.

A Colored Woman is Arrested for a Crime Committed in Arkansas—She Denies the Charge.

Yesterday a colored woman named Manly Burt was arrested at the instance of Willis Grant, colored, who charges her with being accessory to the murder of Milton Benson, at Forest City, Arkansas, two years ago. When arrested, Manly Burt was about to embark on the steamer Hard Cash, having already put her baggage on board. Milton Benson was killed by blows, and the accused men, Ben Dobison and Nat Davis among the number, were accused of the crime. Two of the alleged murders fled, but Davis was arrested, and, we believe, sent to the penitentiary. The murdered man had been intimate with Manly Burt, who worked at Hunter's hotel in Forrest City. One night he had a difficulty with the woman, and next morning his lifeless body was found in the neighborhood, the skull being crushed as if by a series of heavy blows. Manly Burt soon left Forest City, but was yesterday espied by Willis Grant, who had her arrested. The woman denies all knowledge of the murder, and says that Grant had her arrested because she would not live with him and to go down the river to pick cotton. Grant was also put in the stationhouse to be held as a witness against the accused.

FOREIGN.

Latest from the Seat of War in the East—Honors to General Grant—Manifesto by the French Socialists.

BUKAREST, September 26.—Generals Skobeloff and Todlebin left here to-day for the army.

From Cettinje.

CETTINJE, September 26.—Goransko has surrendered to the Montenegrins.

From Athens.

ATHENS, September 26.—An Italian gunboat has arrived at Volo to inquire into the misdeeds of the Bashi-Bazouks. The Italian vice-consul at Volo will go to Larissa to inquire into the outrages committed against the Italian subjects there.

From Segalince.

SEGALINCE, September 26.—The Turkish losses at Plevna seem to have been as heavy as the Russian. Trustworthy information is received that fourteen thousand wounded are still in Plevna, whom the Turks are unable to move.

From Belgrade.

BELGRADE, September 26.—Two million francs have arrived from Russia. This is said to be the final instalment of the loan. The mobilization of troops continues. The new Russian consul is expected, with instructions from Russian headquarters. Russia insists on Servia speedily finishing the work of mobilization, and complains that the Servian hesitation has enabled the Turks to relieve Plevna. Servia is about to demand the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the Servian frontier.

From Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 26.—The Porte has ordered the expulsion of the Russian monks from Mount Athos and reinstated the Greek monks.

Osman Pasha reports three considerable engagements since the twelfth instant, in all of which the Turks were victorious. Osman Pasha's position is now believed to be secure, and the impression at Constantinople and Sophia is that the Russians and Roumanians are withdrawing gradually from any attempt against Plevna.

From Paris.

PARIS, September 26.—The radical socialist republicans of Paris have issued a manifesto attacking the government and the supporters of Gambetta. The manifesto demands amnesty for the communists, the abolition of the budget of public worship, the expulsion of the Jesuits, the substitution of an armed nation for a standing army, and a single progressive tax for all existing taxes, and the abolition of the presidency and the senate.

From London.

LONDON, September 26.—Special correspondents confirm the Turkish story that Plevna was revictualed and reinforced on the twenty-third instant by twenty battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, two thousand cavalry, and a large quantity of food and ammunition. It is stated that rainy weather is impeding operations.

It is reported that, by the czar's order, the question of war or peace has been discussed by the council of ministers at St. Petersburg. Grand Duke Constantine, who presided, and the minister of war pronounced for a continuance of the war. The other ministers were in favor of peace negotiations.

General Grant in replying to various addresses which he received to-day referred to the American tariff. He reminded his hearers that the United States had to raise money to pay off the great debt incurred by war. The duties from imports was regarded solely as a means of attaining that end. If the United States were to abolish the revenue from imports the foreign bondholders would very soon cry out when their interest was not forthcoming. He added: "We get along well enough with the payment of our debt, and will compete with you in your manufactures in the markets in the world. The more of your merchants and mechanics that go to America the better. Nothing pleases us more than immigration of industry and intelligence. Of this community we have room for all that will come, and we will try to treat you as you have treated me to-day." General Grant was loudly cheered.

A dispatch dated Constantinople at eleven o'clock Wednesday night says that private telegrams state that the Russian center attacked Plevna on Tuesday and was repulsed with a loss of seven thousand men and four guns. This report is probably unfounded, as no official confirmation has been received.

The India office invites tenders for the loan of three million pounds, payable in seven years, bearing an interest of four per cent.

A Vienna correspondent hears that Germany will renew her remonstrances to the Porte against the breaches of the Geneva convention in a more pointed manner.

THE POOR.

An Urgent Appeal in their Behalf from the President of the Ladies' Christian Association—A Statement of Facts that

Cannot fail to Arrest the Attention of all the Charitably Disposed—The Reunion of the Association to be held To-morrow Night.

EDITORS APPEAL.—There has been much said and written in the last few weeks about our *worthy* and *unworthy* poor. It does not seem fitting that philanthropists or christians should spend time in finding fault with each other, but should set themselves to work to devise means for the removal or mitigation of the evils that they so much deplore. There is a necessity and a call for active, *benevolent missionary* work in our city. Many are suffering for even the necessaries of life, and hundreds know nothing of its comforts; many are sick and despondent, by whom a kind word and a little temporal aid would be so gratefully received. Dear christian women, it seems to me I hear the Spirit's call, "Separate me the christian women of Memphis to this work;" and shall it go unheeded? Can we not leave the study of fashions and fancies for a time, and give a part, at least, of each week to missionary work? The poor need your prayers and your faith as much, or more, than temporal aid, for we have yet to find the first true christian, or person in good standing in any church suffering for bread. This is remarkable, but it is a fact, and in fulfillment of the words of the Psalmist: "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." If this is not literally true in regard to the seed of the righteous, it is, at least, true, according to our observations, in regard to the righteous themselves. Now is the time to find out and help the poor and needy, before the winter is upon us; and you can only find the most helpless and needy by seeking them out. Many will almost perish with cold or slow starvation before they will ask relief from door to door; and let us here give you a piece of advice. Never give money to those who ask alms at your door without first visiting them, or reporting them to some one who can, and making a thorough investigation of their circumstances and claims to aid; for we have found them, almost without exception, impostors. We have had three such cases come under our observation in the last month—two on Poplar street, near Fourth; one family by the name of Dorf, in which the ladies became much interested; they secured them free passage to Little Rock, where they said they had friends that were willing to help them; besides securing the passage they gave them four dollars in money to buy provisions on the way; but what was their surprise to hear themselves soundly berated for not fitting them up to *travel*. They were *poor, very poor*, but can you say *deserving or worthy*. Another, a Mrs. Hunter, who goes by quite a number of names, as it suits her convenience, came to our door, representing herself as poor and sick. We visited her and found, by comparing notes with a friend, that she was in the habit of coming here quite a little sum of money, and she and her grown son getting drunk and remaining so for days together. She was particular in begging, to ask for a little money to buy medicine, etc. And the last time, she and her husband and child, who came to Memphis last spring, representing themselves as having been burned out in Nashville and losing everything they had. A dear christian lady hearing and believing their story, kindly invited them in, incommoding her own family to make them comfortable, even collecting money to send them to Henry county, Alabama, where they said they formerly lived and wished to go. When all was done that could be for them, even the gentleman making exertions to get them a railroad ticket, they rented a house and went to housekeeping with quite a number of things that have not been lost in the fire. Soon the husband got into trouble, and the law laid hands upon him, and lodged him in jail, when a kind-hearted lawyer came to their aid, and bailed him out, and aided them in other ways, they wishing still to go to Henry county, Alabama. That is a most inaccessible county, but it was much pleasanter to spend the summer in St. Paul, and migrate southward when the frosts of September set in. So, back again they come to Memphis, and, strange to say, to the same friends who had aided them in the spring; but this time the husband had deserted the wife and babies, saying "there were too many charitable people in Memphis to let them suffer." It is becoming quite fashionable for husbands to desert their wives and children for us to care for. So she had gotten rid of her husband, and with him all recollection of ever being married out in Nashville. This last slip of the memory caused us to be a little suspicious of her; but we could prove nothing definite, and in the meantime she ingratiated herself into the good graces of one of the most benevolent ministers and churches in the city, and the last I saw of her was as she was getting ready to leave on the eleven o'clock train for Henry county, Alabama.

Since writing the above I have seen and talked with the "deserted wife with four sick, starving children" in front of the hospital. I am sorry to say they are not a myth, as the "twin babies" were, which, I believe, have never yet come to light. I must say, from the conversation with the woman, I do not believe that she is any more deserving than these other cases. She said she had been a member of the Methodist church for eighteen years, and when asked if she had united with a church here, she said no. She had had a letter from her church, but her husband had torn it up. "Can't you get another?" "No; I nor none of my children can write." So I offered to write for her, and she had to ask the oldest little boy what was the name of the church and minister, and with a confident air she said it was the "Methodist Episcopal church," but, I said, "all Methodist churches are called in that way." At last she made out to "believe it was the St. John Methodist church," and I wrote to this church, or rather to the postmaster of the town where she said she lived, inquiring if such people had lived there and were members of any such church; and if so, to please ask them to send another letter. She promised to mail the letter. I told her I would attend to it for her. I then asked what she needed most. She said she wanted work. I told her I would call and see her, and do what I could for her, but I was confident she was not living as a professing christian should, or she would not be in her present condition. And these are only a few of the many cases with which our city is afflicted; and it is in a great measure because we have no concert of action in our alms-giving. No one knows what his neighbor is giving or doing; or, if he does, it is by mere accident. And can't this be remedied? The Ladies' christian association, a representative body from the different churches, has offered to do what it could to help us in this matter; but the offer has not been cordially accepted. Some of the churches and ministers still look with suspicion and distrust upon this organization of christian women, and shake their heads and say, "I don't believe it will do. I haven't faith. This work ought to be done in the churches." This is just what we have asked for; we begged the different churches and societies, under the direct supervision and direction of their pastors, to undertake this systematic visiting and care of the poor, and to give once a month a synopsis or report of their work — what cases have come up, what attention needed; what aid rendered, etc. We think this is the only way to detect deception and and expose hypocrisy and fraud, as well as to attend to the demands of all that are really needy, whether worthy or unworthy. If this plan could be cordially and fully adopted, we feel that it would do away with much fraud and deception, and force many persons now living on our citizens to go to work or seek some more congenial clime. We have a lady employed as a teacher or missionary who will devote at least one-half of her time to this work, and we will gladly give any assistance to churches or societies wishing to enter upon this plan of work. There is a daily demand made upon us, as an association, to help the poor, especially since the citizens' relief fund has been expended; but we have no fund for that purpose outside our work at the intelligence office and temporary lodging-rooms. We are now refitting the latter rooms, and hope to be able to open them in a much improved condition on the first of October. These rooms are for lodging those who are, for the time being, without a home and unable to find employment. If they have any means they can board cheaply at the temperance restaurant or lunchhouse, in the same building, and when they have nothing our association has paid their board. Because we have had to bend every energy to the successful prosecution of our work, we have been unjustly assailed for not embracing every class in our charity, as if our resources were unlimited. We would gladly dispense charity to all, if we had the means, but our treasury is empty, and whatever has been done for the outside poor has been out of our individual pockets. We have no *special* fund for the poor, nor have we ever offered to care for them except upon certain conditions. But how, as there seems to be no fund or organization that has for its special object the care of the poor, we are willing to give time and means as far as entrusted to us; and for the furtherance of this object we would very respectfully submit to the generous, philanthropic public sundry ways and means for creating a fund for the poor, to be entrusted to the Ladies' christian association, for which we will, at any time, exhibit or furnish a report of receipts and expenditures.

First—We would renew the proposition we made in the spring to furnish blanks, thus:

LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 158 Main street, Opposite Overton Courthouse.

Please investigate circumstances and condition of —, No. — — street, and oblige, —, contributor. Memphis, Tenn., —, 1877.

To every gentleman or lady who will give us the sum of ten dollars per annum, we, on our part, obligate ourselves to see that the parties referred to us are helped if found needy and worthy.

Second—The monthly reunions of the Ladies' christian association, as advertised, are for the purpose of *free-will* offerings for the poor. Now, dear friends, don't continue to slur and wound us any longer, but come and make your offering, and we will see to it that it is well dispensed and to the worthiest poor we can find. The meeting for this month will be held at the residence of Mr. T. W. Brown, on Poplar street, Friday, September 28th, from four o'clock to eleven o'clock in the evening. We give our friends a cordial invitation to come and help us.

Third—We appeal to the merchants of our city for material—domestic, cotton cloths, flannel, and goods of every description that can be made into clothing for the poor—and we will have it prepared and given out to poor women to make up—one dollar's worth a week to each person—paying for it a living price. This will at least keep them from starving, and help them with clothing if needed.

Fourth—We appeal to the Howard association, whose generosity has been extended to us for another branch of our work, to come to our aid. Give us of your abundance at least one thousand dollars, to pay these poor women for the sewing, and to feed those who seek lodging with us until they are able to find employment. This is not confined to any class—all creeds and nationalities are embraced—and if the good and charitable people of Memphis would only consider and feel that this is *our* work, just as much as it is the work of those christian women, then would it prove a success. We do hope and pray that these appeals will not fall unheeded on the hearts of those who can help the poor; for if they do, it will be *worse for us than if we had never appealed*. And remember, we do not give any person the liberty or right to refer persons to us, unless they have contributed. Don't imagine that some one else has contributed, if you haven't, and thus attempt to quiet your conscience, but make it a personal matter and let each give "as God has prospered him." For the promise is sure: "Give, and it shall be given unto you, *good measure, pressed down and running over*." And now,

Fithly and lastly—We appeal to the press of our city to make common cause with us. Can't you feel that it is your duty, as well as ours, to help our common fallen humanity? It is not *us* you are helping. It is true it gladdens our hearts, but it is the *poor*, whom Christ says "ye have always with you," that are the beneficiaries of your generosity. We can't give notice of our monthly meetings or advertise our reunions in but one paper in the city—I mean daily papers—without having to pay for it, and when we havn't the money we must needs let the notices and advertising go by default, or our patrons are in the face now that we thought were arranged for, and we will pay them, but we can't make any more. We know it takes time and labor, which is money; but *we give* nearly all our time, labor, and money, and we therefore feel at liberty to ask *all* to help us. We will close this long article by recommending to all the earnest perusal of the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah.

MRS. CUMMINS JOHNSON,
President L. C. A.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Investigation of the Origin of the Patent-Office Fire—Alexander Stephens and Hayes's Democratic Policy.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Joseph Cook has been appointed supervising inspector of steamboats for the eighth district at Detroit. Wm. Woolcock has been appointed collector of internal revenue of the Nashville, Tennessee, district.

Secretary Schurz has appointed a committee to make an investigation into the cause of the late fire. The commissioner of patents thinks that about eighty-seven thousand models were burned exclusive of about seventeen thousand models on which no patents had been granted.

A telegram received to-day from an official source in Yeddo says the rebellion in Japan is ended. The chief rebels, Sango, Murata and Kirino committed suicide on the twenty-fourth instant.

At the cabinet session to-day it was decided that the secretary of war and the secretary of the treasury should select a commission of three competent architects and engineers to examine all public buildings in Washington and report as to whether they are fire-proof or not, and make such suggestions as they deem proper to render these buildings safe against conflagrations.

Alexander H. Stephens, to-day, in speaking of the President's policy and his reception in the south, said: "He has made grand strides in doing away with north and south, in putting aside the barriers between the two sections, and assuaging the bitter feelings engendered by the war. His course, so far, receives my entire support and approbation. I think Mr. Hayes has done more for the pacification of the country under the doctrine of home-rule than Mr. Tilden could have done, had he been inaugurated." Mr. Stephens suggested that the President, as a further step toward pacification, appoint Herschell V. Johnson to the vacancy on the supreme court bench.

Lucius C. Northrop has been appointed United States district-attorney for South Carolina *vice* WM. Stone, removed.

HAYES

On His Trip to the South—He Thinks we are Loyal, Mean Business, and are Pursuing it—Correct.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—General A. C. Jones, who made an extended and official tour through the southern States, represents that everything throughout the south bears the appearance of growing prosperity and reviving trade. President Hayes, in an interview, says that so far as he was able to judge, the southern people were as enthusiastic and loyal to the representative of the general government as any, and he hoped there was no particular south; that southern and northern interests were identical, and that the main object to be considered was a unity of interests in improving the material prosperity of the country. He desired to learn the wants and conditions of the people throughout the Union, and that the people were the best judges. Of the effect of his southern visit, he summed it up by saying: "Nothing could be pleasanter than my trip throughout. The country is apparently recovering from its extreme business prostration, and the agricultural portion of the south seems to have felt hard times less than others; and I believe the era of good feeling between the north and south is permanent, and that they are sincere in their expression of a community of interest.

THE NORTHERN

Pacific Railroad—Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Election of a Board of Directors.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad company was held to-day. The report for the year ending up to September, 1877, shows $965,823 gross earnings, and $573,124 expenses, leaving a balance of $392,699, or an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over last year. The report urges that congress be petitioned to pass the intelligence office and temporary lodging-rooms. We are now refitting the latter rooms, and hope to be able to open them in a much improved condition on the first of October. These rooms are for lodging those who are, for the time being, without a home and unable to find employment. If they have any means they can board cheaply at the temperance restaurant or lunchhouse, in the same building, and when they have nothing our association has paid their board. Because we have had to bend every energy to the successful prosecution of our work, we have been unjustly assailed for not embracing every class in our charity, as if our resources were unlimited. We would gladly dispense charity to all, if we had the means, but our treasury is empty, and whatever has been done for the outside poor has been out of our not surrendering to be debarred from the privilege of conversion forever.

The following board of directors was then elected: Charles B. Wright, Pennsylvania; F. Billings, Vermont; George W. Cass, New York; Benjamin P. Cheney and C. Tower, Pennsylvania; J. Livingston, New York; Joseph Dilworth, Pennsylvania; J. F. Smith, Pennsylvania; George Stark, New Hampshire; Alexander Mitchell, Wisconsin; J. C. Ainsworth, Oregon; M. J. Dettnison, Maryland; Richard C. Ashurt, Pennsylvania. The directors subsequently elected Charles B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, president; George Stark, of New Hampshire, vice-president; Samuel Wilkeson, secretary, and Geo. E. Beebe, treasurer.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Association Hold a Convention in Chicago—Interesting Sanitary Papers to be Discussed—Hospitalities of the City Enjoyed.

CHICAGO, September 25.—The delegates to the American public health association, after driving about the city until eleven o'clock, convened with small attendance and heard some interesting sanitary papers, which were discussed at length. Among the papers read to-day and this evening were the following: "Sanitary and economic value of forests;" "Arrest and prevention of infectious maladies;" "Review of the teachings of twenty years;" "Records in mortality from croup, diphtheria and scarlatina in a city;" "Judicial and other aids of law in the public health service;" "Present state of the exact knowledge of the causation and prevention of epidemic diseases."

Morton, of Philadelphia, Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—John S. Morton, president; B. F. Stokes, secretary, and Samuel P. Huhn, treasurer of the Market street railroad, and John Vickers, private secretary to Morton, were arrested this afternoon on a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud the company. The arrests were made at the instigation of the new president and the board of directors. They were taken before a magistrate and held for hearing tomorrow. Samuel P. Huhn, failing to give fifty thousand dollars bail, was locked up, and so was Vickers, who could not give ten thousand dollars bail. Morton gave ten thousand dollars bail for his appearance, and Stokes was held on his own recognizance. It is understood warrants are out for the arrest of others.

How John Sherman Repairs his House.

Washington *Capital:* Here's civil service for you. A correspondent writes us: "Secretary Sherman is having his house repaired, K street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. The workmen are employes of the treasury department, paid by the secretary, but superintended by Frank Hessle, the cabinet-maker of the treasury, on government time. The materials used are taken from the treasury. A question worth asking is, Why do the men employed by the foreman carpenter of the treasury get full market wages, and work only eight hours per day, when those employed by the contractors for the heating and ventilating work only get one dollar per day, and work ten hours, either night or day, as may be required?"

Little Mac All Right.

St. Louis *Republican:* Of M'Clellan's election, should he accept the nomination, there is little doubt. He carried New Jersey in 1864, when every device which Republican ingenuity could invent was brought to bear against him and he will carry it by a larger majority in 1877. In fact, New Jersey may now be considered a reliably Democratic State under any ordinary circumstances. The Democracy were successful there in 1871 by five thousand and seventy-eight majority, in 1874 by thirteen thousand, two hundred and thirty-three majority, and in 1876 by twelve thousand four hundred and forty-five majority. The probabilities are that in the present contest the Republicans will content themselves with an effort to regain control of the legislature, and allow the governorship to go almost by default.

The Louisiana Sugar Prospect.

"Reports from the sugar district," says the New Orleans *Times*, of the fifteenth instant, "are not as favorable as formerly, and the opinion begins to be entertained that we cannot safely count on a better yield than last year. Recently various portions of the State have been visited by severe storms, which have done considerable damage. Along the Bayou Lafourche particularly the cane received great injury, much of it being swept flat with the ground. Everything, however, depends upon the season. Being an exotic, the plant is exceedingly tender, and an early frost, such as we had last season, would probably reduce the yield below that of last year."

Furniture Dealers.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The sixth annual national convention of the furniture manufacturers exchange commenced here to-day, delegates being present from all parts of the country. The morning was occupied with reports, showing a satisfactory condition of the exchange. In the afternoon a new constitution was adopted—nearly like the old one—and officers were elected, John E. Whitlessey being chosen president.

Agricultural Congress.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The agricultural congress this morning heard a paper on railroads by Hon. Sterling Morton, which was an exhaustive argument against subsidies and a denunciation of protection. It caused a very lively discussion. Prof. Dodge, of Washington city, delivered an address favoring free trade, and J. F. Tallant, of Iowa, presented a paper on the same topic. In the afternoon a paper was read on the economical management of railroads.

The Mouths of the Danube.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Economist* says: "The news of the Russians having made the Sulina mouths unfit for navigation, by sinking stone-laden hulks into them, has made quite a bad impression here. For military purposes torpedoes would have answered quite as well. It is, therefore, suggested that Russia had an act of commercial policy in view, and would destroy the Danube navigation if the mouths of the river remained in its power. In a very few months the mouths will be entirely stopped by the sand."

Going for the Thieves.

CHICAGO, September 26.—Sidney Myers, president of the Merchants and Mechanics savings bank, which suspended last week, was indicted by the grand jury to-day for the embezzlement of two hundred thousand dollars, and was subsequently lodged in jail in default of two hundred thousand dollars bail. The grand jury also indicted the officers of the defunct Protection life insurance company on the charge of defrauding its policyholders.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

London, September 26: The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was fifty-six thousand pounds.

Cincinn