THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 190

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 9-16d. Memphis cotton, 11 1-4c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-4c. New York cotton, 11 11-16c. New York gold, 103 1-2.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, with light, variable winds, mostly southerly; nearly stationery temperature and pressure.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, July 30, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.00	86	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	29.99	84	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.91	80	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	29.99	82	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	29.99	80			Clear.
New Orleans	29.99	82	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.99	85			Clear.
Vicksburg	30.01	85			Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE MEETING AT THE COTTON EXCHANGE THIS MORNING.

The board of health has done and is doing good work. It has the whole city under constant supervision, has and is enforcing its sanitary regulations, has established a rigid quarantine by rail as well as river, and has put the city in fair sanitary condition. But Dr. Erskine is not satisfied. He calls to-day for one hundred laborers and twenty-five additional carts with which to complete the work begun a month ago. In this he has the hearty co-operation of the city government, and we are glad to see that the merchants, appreciating the fact that the good health of the city is essential to trade and the maintenance of a paying commerce, propose this morning to raise a fund that will make certain the work prosecuted so far with vigor. In another column we publish their call, and to it direct the attention of all classes of our people. For the purposes indicated in that call Nationals as well as Democrats can afford a truce for an hour. To preserve the life of our fair city and save its good name as a healthy place—a place to which country merchants can come with a perfect sense of immunity so far as epidemic disease is concerned—is a work in the accomplishment of which all Memphians can unite. We hope, therefore, that the meeting will be large and influential, and that the results will justify the call. The Howard association, which is the custodian of a large fund, on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, can, we venture to suggest, without violation of its charter or laws, contribute five thousand dollars to sustain the board of health, and we ask that it be done. The work cut out by the board will require a large sum of money and the immediate outlay of no inconsiderable amount. Not only has the river quarantine to be sustained, requiring great circumspection, but on the Louisville, Charleston and Tennessee railroads points for the detention and disinfection of freights will have to be maintained. All this, with the purchase of disinfectants and the employment of laborers and agents, requires money. Then there is the constant and vigilant supervision of the city and the watchfulness and anxiety which must be divided among many to accomplish satisfactory results. Considering all these things, and that they are in the nature of preventives of the introduction of the disease which the Howards are organized to nurse and cure, we think they can lawfully, and ought to promptly contribute of the immense fund they hold in trust for an emergency such as the board is trying to prevent the occurrence of. The river men have responded in cheerful acquiescence to the rules and regulations of the board, and so have the railroad companies—the latter promising to retain freights—the Tennessee road at Whitehaven, the Louisville road at the United States cemetery, and the Charleston at Grand Junction—and all have promised to notify promptly any sick persons *en route* to the city from New Orleans or other places quarantined. Thus environed by watchful agents, Memphis is safe. It only needs a little money to enable the board to complete the work of cleansing and disinfecting, and that we hope will be subscribed to-day, the Howards being at the head as the subscriber of the heaviest amount.

MR. W. B. WALDRAN.

In another column, publishes a card in which he says that, seeing he cannot be elected clerk of the county court, he withdraws his name from the canvass, and is therefore no longer in the race. This timely and sensible act of a good citizen and staunch Democrat leaves Mr. Black without any competitor other than the candidate on the Radical ticket, and makes his election by a large majority, we think, certain. No man in the county can give a good reason for refusing to vote for Mr. Black. That he is competent no one can deny; that he is honest, no one will question; that he is industrious and attentive to his duties, no one can doubt; and that he is, morally, the peer of any man in the city, no one will gainsay. If such a man can be defeated, it is useless for the Democratic party to try and secure the services of earnest, upright, reputable gentlemen. Let every Democrat make it a duty to see that the whole ticket is voted for to-morrow.

According to the New York *Tribune*, Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, reappears upon the surface of politics with the remark that his heart yearns for another term of General Grant, and he will have nothing to do with politics until that desire is gratified. General Grant's enemies cannot do a shrewder thing than to encourage Clayton and his kind to express themselves often and fervently for a third term.

As a sample of the way in which lies grow as they travel, we learn from the Cairo *Bulletin* that the number of cases of yellow-fever on the Porter was there reported at seven, with ten others prostrated with the disease. The truth is there were four cases all told, one of which recovered.

The Chicago Towing Associations at War.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A war has been going on this summer among the various towing associations here, and rates have been unusually low. This evening the Vessel-Owners towing company and the Union towing association made an ineffectual attempt to reconcile their differences with the Independents. No line of action was agreed on, but the two first-named associations resolved to reduce the rates of their employes fifteen per cent. The tugmen subsequently met and decided that unless the action is rescinded they would strike to-morrow.

Marine Chronicle.

MOVILLE, July 30.—Arrived—Bolivia, from New York.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Arrived—Russia, from Liverpool; Pomerania, from Hamburg.

LONDON, July 30.—The steamships Italy, Spain and Oder, from New York, and the Parthia, from Boston, have arrived out.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Treaty of Commerce between France and the United States—Gladstone Speaks Two Hours and a Half on the Beaconsfield Treaty.

Beaconsfield Makes Answer, and so does the Home Secretary—The German Elections—Proposal to Make Servia a Kingdom—No Russian Loan.

ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—Nubar Pasha, who was summoned from Paris by the khedive to assist him in the establishment of reforms in Egypt, has accepted the post of minister without portfolio.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

PARIS, July 30.—A preliminary meeting of the delegates to the congress for the consideration of a commercial treaty between France and the United States was held yesterday. The draft of a treaty was submitted, and will be discussed at the future meeting. It is proposed that the French government shall engage to admit all American productions at the same rates as are imposed on the productions of the most favored nations, and that the United States shall make the same engagement regarding the productions of France; that if either nation imposes a domestic duty upon its own productions, the same duty may be imposed upon the productions of the other party to the treaty.

GLADSTONE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 30.—In a debate in the house of commons Gladstone began by reading a letter which he had addressed to Lord Beaconsfield, asking him to cite instances in support of the accusation of unjustifiable and reckless attacks. He declared he never attacked the government without a deep sense of the responsibility. He had never assigned any dishonorable motives to the premier; his attacks upon his whole policy were based upon irreconcilable and fundamental differences of opinion. He made a long review of the results of the congress, and regretted the selfish jealousy of some of the powers in regard to Greece. With Servia and Montenegro independent, Bulgaria practically so, and Bosnia and Herzegovina irrevocably annexed to Austria, it was impossible to deny that the partition of Turkey, if not as complete, was as great as that of Poland. He desired the elevation of the native races instead of the subjugation of Turkey by another power, and complained of the government's policy from first to last. He said they must feel some shame when they looked upon the results obtained and what might have been obtained without so much bloodshed if they had not jealously severed themselves from Russia two years ago. They had left Russia the finest possible field for working against the present arrangement. The British plenipotentiaries had, throughout the congress, done their utmost to prop up Turkey and keep down the subject races. For the first time in history their attitude was not in accordance with free institutions. The assertions of Lord Beaconsfield relative to British efforts in favor of Greece were not supported by anything in the protocols. The conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement was a practical contradiction of the high-sounding pretensions of Lord Salisbury's note. The government thereby surrendered their power of action in the cause of freedom. He urged objections similar to those made by Lord Hartington to the military situation created by the Anglo-Turkish convention. He had been associated with all the greatest statesmen of England for half a century, and he did not hesitate to say that not one of them would have imposed such a responsibility on the country. He could not regard such a policy as within the limits of reasonable statesmanship. He asked what the government would have done if a foreign power had concluded such a convention. The government had, in ratifying the convention before parliament was made acquainted with it, pushed the power of the crown to an extreme which had been avoided by the greatest statesmen. A new phase of the eastern question was opened by this startling novelty, which set the law of Europe at naught, was unjust to the other powers, overrode the rights of parliament, and laid new burdens on the people.

Gladstone spoke two hours and a half, and was greeted by loud cheers as he took his seat.

Lord Beaconsfield, in replying to the letter read by Mr. Gladstone in the house of commons to-day, said that a compilation of the list of offensive epithets used by that gentleman would entail a search over a period of over two years and a half. Lord Beaconsfield cites the expressions of Mr. Gladstone that he (Lord Beaconsfield) had degraded and debased the great name of England, that he had sold the Greeks, and that he had been guilty of an unsurpassed act of duplicity.

After a long debate between minor members, Asheton Cross, home secretary, replied to Gladstone's speech. He declared that he did not know whether to consider Gladstone an humble follower or a rival of Lord Hartington. Cross entered into a detailed refutation of Gladstone's charges, but his arguments were mainly such as have been used before. He maintained that the congress would have been impossible without the Anglo-Russian agreement. He said the Turkish convention had not increased England's responsibilities. He only hoped the opposition would assert, at the next general election, that England had no interests in Asia. The debate adjourned until Thursday.

NO RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, July 30.—Reliable letters from St. Petersburg report that no Russian loan will be issued within the next few months.

TURKISH RESISTANCE TO AUSTRIAN INVASION.

BROD, July 30.—The Turks offered a nominal resistance to the Austrian forces which crossed here by refusing to strike their flag, and refusing to evacuate the guardhouse until the Austrians threatened to fire upon them.

VIENNA, July 30.—A Turkish agitator has raised an insurrection against the Turkish authorities at Sera-Jevo, the capital of Bosnia.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, July 30.—The elections for members of the German parliament were held to-day. The progressists were successful in five districts in Berlin. A second ballot between a serial democrat and a progressist candidate is necessary in one district. Cologne elected an ultramontane, Cassel a national liberal, and Konigsberg a conservative. Second ballots with the socialists are necessary in Breslau and Elberfeld, and between Delbruck and a national liberal at Stettin. At Strasburg the protest party elected their candidate.

Although the social democrats are ahead in this city only, in the fourth district, where a second ballot is necessary, they polled 55,000 votes, against 30,000 in 1877. General Von Moltke only received 2811 votes, against 8977 for the progressist, Hamel. Dr. Tolk has been elected in the districts by tremendous majorities.

FORGERIES ON THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, July 30.—The Bank of France is about to change its issue of notes, on account of forgeries.

A PROPOSAL TO MAKE SERVIA A KINGDOM.

LONDON, July 30.—A telegram from Belgrade says proposals will be made in September to make Servia a kingdom.

CARDINAL FRANCHI ILL.

LONDON, July 30.—A dispatch from Rome say Cardinal Franchi is seriously ill.

THE EVACUATION OF VARNA.

LONDON, July 30.—It is rumored that the Turks object to the evacuation of Varna unless the Russians remove forty-eight hours march from Constantinople.

Movements of Bodies of the Hostile Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—A Portland dispatch says that news has just been received from Malheur City that two of Howard's scouts had arrived there with dispatches. The scouts left Howard's command about ten miles northwest of Malheur agency. The soldiers were entirely out of rations. The scouts crossed several fresh Indian trails leading direct to Malheur agency. It was thought the hostiles were either going to the agency to surrender or making toward Stein mountain. Several hostiles passed near Malheur, cleaning out a few houses and shooting at the citizens.

A MISUSED WOMAN.

Her Husband Steals her Money and Causes her Incarceration in Prison, so that he Can Live with a Mistress.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A morning paper says: Sensible people often tell stories more improbable than that of Mrs. Philomenia Knofferstich, who has just been discharged, after five years imprisonment, as a criminal and lunatic. The trick of which she says she is the victim has been played very often, though, perhaps, not by husbands upon wives. Mrs. Knofferstich, a rather intelligent woman, says she came to this country about 1871, and for a long time resided in St. Louis, where she followed the trade of a cigar-maker. She possessed a little money of her own, and by industry added to it until she had accumulated enough to open a savings bank account. Her husband, in the mean time, had become enamored of another woman, and, she alleges, formed a plot to get rid of her. To effect this purpose he caused her to be followed into Washington market and a pocket-book to be slipped into her market basket. Her arrest and conviction followed, and her husband took advantage, she claims, of her incarceration to procure a divorce, draw her money from the bank and abandon her to her fate.

BRITISH GRAIN.

The Harvest of Wheat Shows a General Improvement in That Cereal—Other Crop Reports.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Wheat cutting is now becoming general, and judging from recent agricultural advices, wheat seems improved wonderfully in many parts of the country. The past month's sunshine has repaired the injury caused by the rainfall of May to an unlooked for extent, excepting in the districts where the draught was severe, causing premature ripening. The prospects for the barley crop are variable and generally unpromising, particularly on lighter soils the yield will certainly be light. Oats and beans promise fairly. The grain trade in London and in the provinces is devoid of any special feature, but prices are well maintained, considering the proximity of the harvest. There is an undercurrent of steadiness observable, and the opinion generally obtains that we have bought for consumption or speculation, wheat at the present prices cannot do much harm to miller or speculator. One strengthening influence at work is the continued continental demand. While wheat on spot and cargoes off the coast have been taken for continental account, and the fact that prices are stationary in the face of liberal imports and the improved crop prospects, is in a great measure due to this legitimate increase in the demand. The arrivals of wheat cargoes off the coast, especially from America, appear likely to be small for the next few weeks, but as bullish prospects are entertained of the crop on the other side of the Atlantic the probability of any material rise here is more or less remote, with moderate arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade for wheat is steady without quotable change in values. Demand for the continent continues and helps to support prices. Maize is dull. Barley unchanged.

THE LITTLE MOTHER.

Death of Minnie Warren, Major Newell's Wife, and General Tom Thumb's Sister-in-Law—A Sad Fate.

Youngest and Prettiest of Mr. Barnum's Dwarfs—Commodore Nutt's Attentions to Lavinia, and Afterward to Her Sister.

New York *Sun*: Minnie Warren, the youngest, brightest and prettiest of Mr. Barnum's dwarfs, died in Middleboro, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, evening, in childbed. She was the youngest of a family of five children, all of whom except herself and her sister Lavinia, now Mrs. Tom Thumb, were of ordinary size. When Minnie was eleven years of age she joined the Tom Thumb troupe, and for fifteen years she traveled almost continually, visiting nearly all the civilized parts of the globe. She was forty inches in hight, and never attained a weight to exceed forty-five pounds, being considerably shorter and more slender than Mrs. Thumb. She was twenty-seven years of age at the time of her death. To a pretty face she added a pleasant disposition and winning ways, and she became the fast favorite of Mr. Barnum, as well as of the public. When Tom Thumb was married to Lavinia Warren the general opinion was that Commodore Nutt would take Minnie for his bride; but the little commodore had set his affections on Lavinia, and his little heart was blighted when General Thumb won her from him.

"Never mind, Commodore," the jovial Barnum said, "Minnie Warren is a better match for you. She is younger than you, while Lavinia is several years older."

"Thank you sir," the commodore said, stiffly, "I would not marry the best woman living. I don't believe in women anyway." Time lessened Commodore Nutt's grief, and he partly renewed his attentions to Miss Jennie. But, after his first disappointment in love, it is said he become a fast young man, and Minnie, like a wise young lady, discouraged his addresses.

A few years ago Barnum found another Liliputian, Major Newell, who was rechristened General Grant, jr., and added to the Tom Thumb combination. The major was bright and intelligent, and he and Minnie became great friends. About a year ago they were married, and they lived happily together with General Thumb and wife in Middleboro. Then last four together was in the western States, from which they recently returned.

When Mr. Barnum was in the city recently, he let out the secret, which had been closely kept by Minnie's family, but the memory of the spurious Thumb baby led many to regard the story as a Barnum hoax. But the New Haven women soon discovered the purchase of little bits of muslin, lace and flannel by members of the Warren household, and secrecy became impossible. A lady friend, who visited the Warrens, described the little garments as "too comical for anything." Doll patterns were used, and the little slips and wrappers were made one-sixth of the size of garments for ordinary babies.

Mrs. Newell is described as looking forward to maternity with great anticipations of happiness, and no misgivings. Her husband, however, had gloomy forebodings, and expressed the greatest solicitude. Her death was a great shock to her family. The child died at birth. It weighed five pounds and ten ounces. Four hours later the mother died from exhaustion.

Mrs. Newell's death caused deep sorrow in Middleboro, where she and her sister were much loved. Much sympathy is expressed for Major Newell, who is overwhelmed with grief. Mrs. Newell is to be buried in Middleboro this afternoon.

The announcement of Mrs. Newell's death was received with many expressions of regret by the members of the old museum company in this city. Mr. Barnum is now with his show in Indiana. His son-in-law, Mr. Hard, who is full of reminiscences of the Liliputian family, is in business in this city, and is spending the summer at Mr. Barnum's home in Bridgeport.

A gentleman who was with Mr. Barnum for several years says that Major and Mrs. Newell were the smallest wedded pair that ever lived. One smaller couple is mentioned by Marco Polo in his travels in Tartary. They were each twenty-five years of age, and twelve and eleven inches in hight, respectively. They were married by order of the khan, and their fourth son was six feet two inches in hight. There are some doubts as to the correctness of Polo's figures.

General Tom Thumb and wife have grown corpulent in the last few years, and neither appears so diminutive as in their younger days. The general has been wealthy, but has lived extravagantly and spent a fortune in yachting and other sports, and possesses only a moderate competence. He is forty-one years of age.

KEARNEY,

The Head-Devil of the Nationalists and Communists, has a Grand Reception in Boston—His First Speech

The Wild Revings of an Ignorant Blatherskite and Demagogue, who Regards Neither Property Nor Character Sacred.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BOSTON, July 28.—Dennis Kearney, the great labor agitator of California, whose arrival has been anticipated here for the past few days, reached this city early this forenoon. During the last week the labor organizations and leaders of various political parties claiming to represent the cause of the workingmen have been arranging for his reception, and, consequently, when he stepped from the train there were numerous friends on hand to welcome him. He was met by a large-sized procession, and one that was quite respectable in its appearance, headed by a drum corps and bearing banners with the inscriptions: "The contract system must be abolished," "None but workingmen to be put in office," and "The spirit of '76 is not dead; the people must save the Republic." The procession embraced divisions of the United Sons of Toil and workingmen generally. The depot was literally jammed by people of all ages and conditions in life, and as Kearney made his appearance he was greeted with prolonged and deafening cheers. Kearney seemed somewhat dilapidated after his tiresome journey from San Francisco, which he left on Sunday last. His longest stop was half an hour at Chicago. He appeared without any collar on, but the reason for his seeming neglect in this direction was fully explained by a large boil which he carried on the back of his neck and which he had reared during the trip. A committee of workingmen took him in charge, and he was rapidly driven in a barouche to the Sherman house, where breakfast was awaiting him. Subsequently the procession reached the hotel, and, together with a large throng, were addressed by Kearney from the hotel balcony. He was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, and only spoke after repeated requests from the crowd. He spoke as follows:

"FELLOW-WORKINGMEN—You will excuse me for not being able to address you on this occasion. However, you will be amply repaid by hearing me in the future. I bring glad tidings from California. We left the plains of California strewn with the festering carcasses of public plunderers. [Applause.] We hope to see the united sons of toil similarly organized. I do not intend to address a faction, a class or a party. My simple mission is to address the honest, hoopless, united sons of toil. [Cheers.] I have proclaimed, from the inception of this movement, 'death to machine politicians!' [applause]; 'death to thieving capitalists!' [applause]; 'and death upon death to murdering, plundering, thieving land-pirates!' [Cheers.] Now, friends, I hope you will excuse me further doing my duties to-day, as I have stated at the outset you will have ample opportunity to hear me in open-air meetings. I hope, however, to see the workingmen organized in this State, and to see them carry the next gubernatorial election. [Cheers.] We do not propose to discuss the issue of nationality; we do not propose to take into our organization any issue. We mean, as honest workingmen, to ameliorate our condition by the ballot—that weapon more powerful in the hands of the workingmen than the pen of monarchical legions. I wish to say before closing that I have been misreported by the Associated Press of this country. It has taken pleasure in firing up reports condemnatory of me. They have been fixed up in San Francisco by the unscrupulous minions of thieving capitalists and blood-suckers in general. [Applause.] They have altered my speeches. I have never had a fair show through the public press, but I thank God I am not a man the newspapers make; I am one of God's own men. I am not a man who cares for newspaper notoriety. I despise the monopoly-infested press of the United States. [Applause.] Workingmen used to look up to the starry banner as floating over their liberties. They now look upon it as a fit token of the nation's protection to legions of murdering monopolists. We propose to ameliorate the condition of the laboring men; we propose to do in these States what the laboring men have done in California—that is, meet capital in a square fight, and labor on until labor is crowned king."

Kearney then withdrew amid cheers, and subsequently drove to Brighton, where he quietly passed the day with his mother, whom he had not seen before for twenty years. To-morrow he goes to Lynn, where the labor organizations are the most powerful in this State, and in a few nights will address a mass-meeting of the workingmen in Faneuil hall, the "Old Cradle of Liberty," in this city. This hall has already been granted for the purpose, much to the dissatisfaction of many of the aristocratic and high-toned class, who look upon Kearney as a communist and agitator, whose words will produce more harm than good in the community. However, the city officials, with that consistency which has always accredited Boston people with being among the leading exponents of liberality and fair play, granted the privilege asked by the workingmen, in spite of the objectors. The arrival of Kearney and the objects of his visit here are leading themes everywhere to-night, and his movements and sayings will be watched with the utmost interest during his sojourn in these parts.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Ohio Preparing for the Coming Campaign—Platform of the Maine Republicans.

Governor Connor Renominated after Speeches by Blaine and Others—Nomination by the Pennsylvania Greenbackers.

HUNTINGDON, PA., July 30.—The Greenback convention of this county has nominated C. C. North for Congress.

Preparations for Opening the Fall Campaign in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, July 30.—The Republican State central committee met here this afternoon to arrange for opening the fall campaign. There was an unusually large attendance of the leaders of the party, including Charles Foster, Ex Governor Dennison, and Judge West, candidate for governor last year. It was decided to open the campaign August 24th, with the following speakers at the places named: Massillon, James A. Garfield, C. H. Grosvenor; Hamilton, William H. West; Marietta, James Monroe.

The Maine Republican State Convention.

PORTLAND, ME., July 30.—The Republican State convention was called to order today by Senator Blaine, and after organizing, a recess was taken.

After recess, Lewis Barker was made permanent chairman.

The resolutions adopted invite the most rigid scrutiny into the manner in which the Republicans have conducted the affairs of the State, favor wise prohibitory legislation, and continue, as follows:

Fourth—The constitution of the United States declares that the citizens of each State are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and we hold it to be a primary and sacred duty of the general government to protect and maintain the exercise of all the civil, political and public rights by every citizen of the United States. As Republicans we are solemnly pledged to maintain these principles, and until they are cheerfully obeyed and, if need be, enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Fifth—The Republican party is committed to unremitting efforts for not only to secure the legitimate results of the war, the sovereignty of the Union, equal rights of all citizens, and the free and unframmeled right of suffrage, but also to redeem the pledges that the government made to those who furnished the means or gave their services to save the Union; whether these pledges are in the form of bonds or greenback notes, we insist that both of these forms of the debt of nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which the honest man seeks to pay his individual debts.

Sixth—We demand honest money for the people. Our currency must be made as good as coin and redeemable in it. The government promised this, the Republican party has legislated to perform it, and, in the course of resumption, now nearly accomplished, there must be no steps sideways or backward.

Seventh—We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the unmistakable evidence that the near approach to a stable currency is preparing the way for an early permanent revival of business and industry so long deferred by causes growing out of a gigantic civil war, among which a depreciated and fluctuating currency is the most prominent and greatly aggravated by mischievous agitators of demagogues in and out of congress for measures which, if adopted as the policy of the government, would bring permanent disorder and ruin to business, discredit and dishonor upon the nation, and tend to subvert many of those principles which are fundamental to the existence of civilized society.

Eighth—It is evidently the purpose of the Democratic party, if it should come into full power, to pay hundreds of millions of dollars of suspended war claims of disloyal men, already presented to congress or awaiting a favorable moment for presentation, which makes it doubly important, now that the senate is soon to pass under Democratic control, that the house of representatives to be chosen in the coming elections should be under Republican control.

The next resolution disapproves any radical change in the navigation laws.

Governor Connor was unanimously renominated, and after speeches by Hon. T. L. Woodford, Senator Blaine, and Representatives Frye and Hale, the convention adjourned.

MEXICO.

The Government Organizing the Inhabitants on the Border Into Military Organizations to Operate Against the Americans.

GALVESTON, July 29.—Official information from the border says the Mexican government is organizing the inhabitants, both Indian and Mexican, into companies to operate against the Americans. The most notorious characters on the border hold commissions from the Mexican government. Orales, a notorious raider, is in command of a company near Newtown, on the Mexican side. Above Piedras Negras the Kickapoo Indians have been enrolled to defend the town of Saragossa against M'Kenzie, should he follow the raiders to that place. There is almost a cessation of friendly relations between the American and Mexican officers. The *Perrenir*, a Mexican paper at Piedras Negras, announces that Colonel Nuncio has an ample force to destroy the *gringos*. There has been no modification of the orders given regarding the following of the raiders into Mexico.

RESCUED FROM RUIN

By her Father, who Makes his Appearance in the Bagnio where She was Leading a Life of Shame—A Sad and a Glad Surprise.

Minnie Wilkerson, Deceived and Betrayed by a Nashville Bank Clerk, Throws Herself Away, and after Some Months of a Shameless Life, is Saved.

Dallas (Texas) *Herald*: Last evening, while at the Union depot, a *Herald* reporter engaged a stranger who had just arrived on the south-bound train over the Central road in conversation, in the course of which he learned that the party was a cattle man. The drive of the season was discussed, and while they were yet talking a middle-aged gentleman, with a beautiful young woman on his arm, came out from the eating-saloon and walked down toward them. When near, the man with the woman on his arm beckoned to the man to whom the reporter was speaking to come to him, when they conversed in a low undertone, after which he and the beautiful blonde, who seemed to cling convulsively to his arm, passed, when the party returned and the conversation was renewed. The reporter casually remarked upon the beauty of the woman, to which the man assented, in a half-sorrowful, half-pitying tone.

"Yes, she is beautiful," he added, "but—" "But what?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said the man, "I'll tell you, for I sympathize so much with her and her poor father that I feel as though I have lifted a load off my mind every time I rehearse her sad history. To make a long story short, sir, that man that just passed is Captain J. B. Wilkerson, and the woman with him is his daughter Minnie. My name is Sam Goodwin. Captain Wilkerson is a cattle man, who makes his headquarters near Brownwood, in Brown county, and we are returning from St. Louis, where we carried a lot of cattle. Three years ago Captain Wilkerson came to this country from Lagrange, Tennessee, leaving his daughter Minnie, then only fifteen years old, in the care of her aunt, who resided in Nashville. This is his only child, and although he was at the time in straitened circumstances, yet he managed to send his daughter to the Tervis school, in Kentucky, where she went two sessions, returning in vacation to her aunt in Nashville. At the expiration of the second term the girl entered a millinery store in that city. At this time she had seen something over sixteen summers, and had blossomed into a blooming and beautiful blonde. Though poor, she was proud, and was one of the leading belles of the city. Among her many admirers was a young bank clerk, who became smitten with her, and his attentive devotion rapidly increased, which was gradually received by her. It was soon apparent to their acquaintances that they were deeply in love with each other, and as the young man was of steady habits, industrious and frugal, no objections were urged by her aunt, and they were betrothed. But woman is such a compelling creature, and when she loves a man she frequently loves him too well. It was so with Minnie Wilkerson, for in an evil hour her lover's lust turned him into a libertine, and she fell a victim to his lecherous passions. Seeing the public disgrace that would attend the inevitable disclosure, she implored the wretch who had ruined her to marry her at once, and hide her shame from the world. A day was fixed upon, but was postponed from time to time by the cold and unfaithful lover, and a short time since she became a mother, the baby a boy, living but a few hours after birth. The girl suddenly disappeared, and for a while it was thought that she had committed suicide, but her aunt received a letter from her, postmarked Cincinnati, in which she stated that it would be useless for them to pursue her, as she would that evening leave that city. "Well, sir, as I told you when I first spoke to you, we drove a lot of cattle through to Denison, where we shipped to St. Louis. One night, while Captain Wilkerson and myself were taking in the sights of the city, we entered a fashionable house of ill-fame, and had hardly seated ourselves when we were startled and shocked beyond expression to see Minnie Wilkerson walk into the parlor. The moment she saw her father, she threw up her hands, and shrieking, fell to the floor in a swoon. When she recovered, in the excess of her shame, she begged to be hid away from her father. The landlady was disposed to eject us from the house, but the determination of Captain Wilkerson to recover his lost child prevailed over her. The daughter at first would not listen to such a proposition as returning with him, but insisted on living a life of shame, not through choice, but because she felt that she was forever disgraced and had no claims upon society. Yet, after a deal of coaxing, she consented to return with him to Texas. We were afraid the St. Louis papers would get hold of it and publish something about it, but they did not. "Are you in business here, sir? grocery, eh? Well, good-day; the train is pulling out," and he hurried away to the moving train.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Saratoga Races Postponed on Account of Rain.

SARATOGA, July 30.—The races were postponed on account of rain.

Base-Ball Scores.

CHICAGO, July. 30.—Chicagos, 13; Indianapolis, 3.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Forest City, 4; Buffalo, 2.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Nearly Fatal Bridge Accident on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway—Four Persons Accidentally Poisoned by Oxalic Acid.

A Man Mistaken for a Burglar and Shot Dead—Four Murderers Hanged by Maskers—The East St. Louis Troubles—Fires, Murders, Etc.

Dick Savage, a Savage Character, Savagely Done For.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Dick Savage, a hard character of this city, was shot and probably fatally wounded in a house of bad repute on Grant street, about seven o'clock this evening. The shooting was done by Joseph Crawford, who, together with two female inmates of the house, are under arrest.

Serious Railway Accident.

LITTLE ROCK, July 30.—A bridge near Clarksville, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railway, undermined by the heavy rains, gave way this morning, and the rear passenger-coach going west was ditched. Nobody killed; several wounded, among them, Captain Jack Horne and John Rice, of St. Louis, slightly. One lady was dangerously hurt.

Four Persons Poisoned with Oxalic Acid—A Man, Mistaken for a Burglar, is Shot Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—A family of four persons were poisoned by using oxalic acid by mistake for sugar in cooking.

J. E. Gauthier, aged seventeen years, being mistaken for a burglar was shot and killed by Charles Hernandez, in whose house Gauthier was rooming.

Severe Hail-Storm in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, July 30.—A severe hail storm in Carver, Rice and Dakota counties, this after noon, did much damage to crops. In Carver county stones fell four and five inches in circumference, covering the ground two or three inches deep. The stones penetrated a carriage-top in one case. The track of the storm was ten or twelve miles wide, and the general course from northwest to southeast.

A $200,000 Liquidation—Fire at Elgin, Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The *Tribune's* special from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says that the Union bank of that place, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, has decided to go into liquidation.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Elgin, says that J. F. Spaulding's flouring mill, at Huntley station, was burned this morning; supposed to be the work of tramps. Loss, $10,000; half insured.

The East St. Louis Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A number of breach-loading Springfield rifles have been obtained and placed in the markethouse at East St. Louis for use by Mayor Bowman's deputy-marshals and other citizens, for the defense of the city should an attempt be made to take possion of it by the Metropolitan police or the anti-Bowmanites. The arms are placed in the western markethouse, which has been planked up and secured against an attack, and the place looks somewhat like an arsenal. The Bowmanites say that they do not intend to bring on further trouble, but will defend themselves and the property of the city in their possession to the last extremity. Mayor Bowman says that he will not vacate the city hall unless compelled by the militia. Deputy-Marshal Dorean is still in the city, watching the movements of both parties, and is ready to act at a moment's notice.

Four Murderers Hanged by a Party of Masked Men.

MONROE, LA., July 30.—A party of masked men, variously estimated at from forty to five hundred, rode into Monroe at one o'clock this morning, forcibly took from the parish jail four colored men who were confined there, charged with murder, took them into the courthouse square, and hung them to the limbs of an oak tree. Three of the victims were implicated in the killing of W. C. Fitzgerald, last March, a constable at Trenton, who had attempted to arrest them, as alleged for disorderly conduct on the streets. They had been tried; one of them was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, two others were remanded for a new trial, and the fourth victim, charged with waylaying and murdering another negro in cold blood, had been sentenced by the district court to the penitentiary, but attained a new trial. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the said parties came to their death by hanging, and that the same was done by parties unknown. The names of the men hanged are Pleasant Phillipe, Henry Atkins, Jim Beatty and Tom Ross.

BROWNSVILLE.

The Crops in Crockett and Haywood Counties—Mike Burns for Governor.

[From an Occasional Correspondent of the Appeal.]

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., July 29.—Having traveled over Crockett and Haywood counties, I therefore write you with regard to crop prospects, etc. Corn and cotton are looking remarkably well since the late rains, and from all the indications, there will be over an average yield in both. I find the people very much concerned over their county elections, with the chances in favor of the Democratic party and candidates. Captain R. W. Haywood spoke to a very large crowd here this evening, presenting the claims of Hon. Mike Burns for our next governor. The people seemed to be well pleased, knowing full well that the abilities of Mr. Burns as a financier make him the most suitable person at this time for governor of Tennessee, at the same time harmonizing all the interests of the party. The APPEAL is gaining friends all the while. CITIZEN.

LOUIE BRAHEN'S ABDUCTION

Chloroformed and Taken in a Coach to Brooklyn—A Startling Story—Novel Method of Urging a Love-Suit.

New York *Star*: On Tuesday morning last Mr. Thomas Briggs, of No. 265 West Thirty-seventh street, called upon Captain Washburne, of the twentieth precinct, and told him that on the previous evening, at about eight o'clock, while himself and family were on the roof the door-bell was rung. His adopted daughter, Miss Louisa Brahen, thirty-two years of age, answered the summons, and nothing was seen or heard of her until after eleven o'clock at night, at which hour she returned in a state of great nervousness and extreme prostration, so much so that she was unable to give an intelligent account of herself. The following morning, however, when pressed for an explanation, she stated that when she opened the door she was met by three men and a boy. One of the men put a handkerchief to her face, saturated, she believes, with chloroform. She became partly unconscious, but remembers being led to the side walk and put into a carriage, which drove off at a rapid rate. Only one of the men, she says, got in, and, while driving along, he made frequent indecent proposals to her, which she resented as well as she could. Her strength began to fail, and in her semi-conscious state she remembers crossing some ferryboat, but cannot say which one it was. The carriage was drawn a short distance through Fulton street, Brooklyn, when it stopped, and, assisted by her male companion, she got out and entered a house and ascended to the second floor, when she was shown into a room containing, among other things, a dark cloth colored sofa and a green carpet. Here the man again repeated his indecent proposals, and finally began to resort to violence. Miss Brahen says she begged him to desist and appealed to his manliness; told him that her character was all that was left her, and begged him for God's sake to desist, and not outrage her, when he replied: "Well, I won't; why should I?" He then made her promise that she would meet him some other evening at any time and place he mentioned, whereupon he drove her back to the city and drove her to almost in front of her home, where, up to the present, she has been confined to her room, and is suffering from acute nervousness. Mr. Briggs in explanation of the strange escapade, says that up to within a short time ago he resided at No. 342 West Thirty-first street, and that right across the way, at No. 333 or 337—he is not sure which—a young man with a light beard, and about thirty-five years of age, who evidently resided there, was in the habit of constantly looking at the window, and scrutinizing his daughter and Mrs. Brahen through an opera-glass; this was followed by the reception of a number of letters addressed to Miss Brahen, and signed "E. G. Houghton, Station E, Box 9." Mr. Briggs became so much annoyed that he was compelled to move his family to his present address. Houghton, however, found them out, and continued sending his love epistles, and, from the description Miss Brahen gave of her abductor, Mr. Briggs believes he is the man. Captain Washburne sent Detective Smith to see the young lady, but she is so unwell, and gives such an—in many instances—disconnected account of the affair, that nothing so far has been done. The letters referred to numbered five, and were full of gush