MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SUNDAY, : : JUNE 29, 1879.

MUSCLE VS. MIND.

If this mania for physical development continues to increase, muscle will soon be worth more than mind, and men will be valued by brawn instead of brain. We have had the rowing mania, long swimming matches, base-ball, pedestrianism, and if these things be encouraged, the youth of the country will care more for physical than intellectual development. The dispatches published in the APPEAL yesterday gave a full account of the Harvard-Yale rowing match, while those from Europe chronicle the movements of Hanlon and Elliott, as though they were men whose genius had developed some theory for benefiting the world, instead of simply developing muscle and brawn, which makes the brute physically more powerful than man. Physical culture, if not carried to absurd lengths, is desirable. But this worship of muscle will have a tendency to dwarf the intellect. If Prof. Tyndall and Hanlon were to arrive in New York on the same vessel, the former, with his mind stored with valuable information concerning such lofty themes as the stars, the firmament, the ages, the seasons, the wonders of the universe, the grandeur of eternity, and the majesty of God, would be forced to wend his way quietly and unseen to the hotel, while Hanlon, with nothing but a robust chest, strong arms, and elastic and sinewy nerves, would be received as a conquering hero. But, while this mania for muscle is to be deplored, it is gratifying to see that, in nearly every encounter, American has triumphed over England. Nineteen years ago, John C. Heenan, the American pugilist, visited England, and defeated Tom Sayers. Parole, an American race-horse, less than two months ago, in three successive races, defeated the English horses. Then came Hanlon's victory on the water, and only four days ago the Americans again triumphed by the victory of Weston over England's champion pedestrian. But we commenced this article for the sole purpose of deprecating the mania for physical development. It ought to be repressed. If encouraged, we will soon have a nation of physical giants, but also a nation of intellectual dwarfs. This worship of brawn, if encouraged, will send such physical pigmies as A. H. Stephens and S. S. Cox into retirement, and fill their places with such men as Hanlon and Weston.

BAGGAGE-SMASHING.

The regal p[...]s endors of the royal summer brings joy to the tourist in search of health and pleasure, and especially to the belle on her way to the fashionable resorts for courting and flirting. But the happiest of all is the historic baggage-smasher. He is found at every depot and junction in Asia, Africa and America, engaged in the same infamous business. The baggage-smashers must have a school for perfecting and graduating all who have selected this avocation for life, for the facility with which they can smash and crush a huge Saratoga, and expose the dimity, the frippery and finery, shows that they thoroughly understand the anatomy of a trunk, and the peculiar jerk and wrench necessary for its destruction. If there is anything on earth that the traveling female abominates it is the baggage-smasher. And the brute cannot be moved, either by woman's smiles or frowns. There he stands at the door of the baggage-car, taking a malicious delight in his cruel avocation. He gives the inoffensive bandbox and the plethoric trunk a sly rent and a damaging twist, just as mischievous boys sometimes pinch little children who yell in pain, but are unable to expose their tormentors. In squeaking voice the enraged female hurls a volley of epithets at the head of the despoiling vandal, but the face of the grim baggage-smasher is suffused with a sardonic grin of satisfaction as he calls out the number and gives the dilapidated box a thump and a jostle which crushes in the sides and perfumes the air with the fragrance of broken cologne-bottles. In traveling a lady lives in constant anxiety about her trunk, knowing the hatred which the baggage-smasher cherishes for this indispensable appendage to the wayfarer. The baggage-smasher is woman's evil genius, and they would like to see this brood of monsters exterminated. The railroads are to blame for the loss which travelers sustain on account of baggage-masters. There is no necessity for damaging trunks and exposing their contents while handling them. While conductors upon railroads are treating travelers with marvelous politeness, they permit those in charge of their property to destroy it, unnecessarily, wickedly and maliciously. As the great tide of travel increases each year, the people will unite in demanding protection of their baggage. Already innumerable suits have been brought by travelers for the recovery of lost baggage. Some of these suits are novel, and various have been the decisions. In a long and interesting article on this subject, the New York *Times* shows that a lady passenger from Ireland by the Queenstown line of steamers brought a feather bed of her own with her, and it was lost on the way—probably fell overboard from the tender which took the passengers from the wharf at Queenstown to the steamer. She sued for the worth of it, but the judge asked her if she meant to sleep upon it on the voyage. She said, No, she was carrying it to have it in America. Then, he said, it was not baggage. A Canadian gentleman suffered under the same rule. He broke up housekeeping in Canada to go to reside in England, and carried in his trunks or boxes half a dozen sheets, blankets and quilts. They were lost, and he sued; but he admitted on the trial that they were not for use on the journey, but for housekeeping when he became settled. The court of queens bench adjudged the case against him. Nowadays, and in this part of the country, perhaps, a passenger could not claim that a pair of dueling pistols in a man's carpetbag were a part of his baggage, because he intended to use them on the journey. The judge would be apt to say this was a case of "concealed weapons." But such a claim was allowed in 1852 out west. The judge said the pistols were not carried for purposes of sale or traffic, but for the personal use and protection of the passenger, and that it was not unusual for travelers to carry them. Undoubtedly, a man going upon a hunting or a fishing excursion may carry his rifle or fishing-tackle by cars, steamboat or stages leading to the grounds or returning from them; and may get the value of them, as "baggage," if they are lost by the carrier. In war times, a detachment of troops was once sent by train, with a surgeon in company to treat any injuries the men might sustain; and this surgeon carried the instruments he thought he might want. These were decided to be his baggage. A more perplexing case was that of a Pennsylvania carpenter, who started by stage from Pittsburg to Wooster, in Ohio, carrying fifty dollars worth of his tools in his trunk. It did not appear how or when he expected to use them, but the court said it was so usual for journeymen mechanics to carry a small select portion of their tools upon expeditions, that they ought to be considered baggage. A gentleman whose trunk was stolen from a Fall River steamboat testified that it contained, along with ordinary clothing, his Masonic regalia and a variety of jewelry, all of which were for his own use, and were usually carried by him upon his journeys. But the judge and jury agreed that these things were scarcely baggage for men travelers.

THE RELIGIOUS IDEA INDESTRUCTIBLE.

The persistence of the religious idea in man is one of the most remarkable facts of history. In some form it has developed itself in all ages, and among all peoples, not only among the more anciently known nations, but, when the Spaniards had a new world to explore, they found it there also. The religious intuition, or instinct if we may so call it, being within man, and a part of his mental nature, this development was one of the very necessities of his being. This sameness of development of the religiousness inherent in the constitution of man, is one among many other facts that go to prove the unity of the human race, and that "God made of one blood all the nations of the earth," so that the varieties of the race had not distinct and separate origins. The strength of the natural religious idea or instinct has powerfully shown itself under the many persecutions which various forms of it have undergone at different epochs of the world's history, especially in the Jewish and christian faiths. The endurance of one or other forms of faith under the most fiery efforts of malignant enmity has had a signal and very favorable influence over human destiny. The assertion and maintenance of the right of man individually to think for himself in religious matters, and to act upon his convictions, was the entering wedge to the claim of human liberty as against despotic and arbitrary power. When—enduring tortures, burnings, massacres, revilings and misrepresentations—the right of worship according to individual conviction was gained more or less completely, the claim to exercise other rights, and to enjoy other liberties also, followed naturally and logically. In this way religion became the precursor of civil liberty and an originating impulse to human progress. So much was this the case that, at an early age of the christian church, the dominant authorities found it to their interests to veil the broad principles upon which Christ's teachings would reconstruct society, by aiding the church to assume the authority of a master to dictate, where its author had given its officials only the power to minister. Taking away the scriptures from the laity, and reducing them to ignorant servility to their religious teachers, was a master-stroke for despots seeking to perpetuate arbitrary power, as well as for priests intent upon lording it over God's heritage. And here we see one of the most striking proofs of the permanence of the religious idea. A religion that had above all others suffered persecution, because so modified and transformed by human ingenuity, as to be the most persecuting power religion had ever been exposed to. It was no longer a civil government occasionally persecuting now one, now another form of faith, but it was one form of faith constructing an entire and powerful organization—the inquisition whose intention, object, and end was persecution, torture, chains and flames. Such, says a celebrated American divine, was the attitude presented by the prevalent sect of the time—selling pardons, making Rome, which was the seat of its central power, a very hot-bed of corruption; monasteries given to gluttony and idleness, bishops noted for lasciviousness, tyranny cruelty and injustice; Waldenses pursued like wild beasts; heretics imprisoned, racked, tortured; and men and women put publicly to death by fire—that the thoughtful man who, viewing this mass of seething, reeking iniquity, should have said: "This religion came not from God," would have shown a truer perception of the divine nature, a more complete accordance with the spirit of Christ's teaching, than the believer who, beholding corruption, pride, falsehood, persecution, and burnings, should have attributed them to Him whose essence is love and whose darling attribute is mercy. The striking proof all this rendered to the permanence of the religious instinct of man's nature was this—that the religious idea survived even all these attacks upon everything that is holy in God, and pure and compassionate in man. Religion has proved itself, by the world's experience, to be not only a tower strong enough to repel the enemies that assault it from without, but powerful enough to do so when crowded with still more dangerous enemies existing within the very walls of the fortification itself. Seeing, as this glance at the instinct and history of religion enables us to do, the inherence of the religious idea in the very constitution of man, and its persistence under the most deadly opposition from without, and even under the insidious and injurious assaults of traitors within, who can conceive that it will be obliterated by the efforts of those who denounce and oppose it at the present time? Science is wrested into opposition to it; but, although the facts of science may and will modify certain aspects of religious belief, it will not, because it cannot, banish religion from man, for religion is part of his being, and assaults in every conceivable form have failed to banish it and must do so from the very nature of things. As well try to banish one of his features from the face of every man born in future years, as banish the religious instinct from his mental constitution. As long as humanity survives that instinct is indestructible and its development irrepressible, "the gates of hell cannot prevail against it."

THE Italians and Austrians met Wednesday, on the battle field of Custozza, near Verona, the scene of the terrific battles of June 25, 1848, and June 24, 1866, in each of which the Austrians were the victors. Ex-King Amadeus, who was wounded on the latter occasion, took a prominent part in the ceremonies of raising a monument on the memorable field, and thereby taught the Garfields and Hayeses of the Federal government a lesson that they would not be slow to learn were they not prejudiced against the south, and did they not belong to a party wholly sectional—a party that has robbed and plundered at will, in and out of office—a party that has stolen everything from the money of the poor negroes who were weak enough to confide their earnings to the Freedmen's savings bank up to the Presidency, which Hayes fills as a fraud—a fraud by bayonet power and the theft of the votes of the people of Louisiana and Florida.

The Best Creed.

EDITORS APPEAL—The editorial in Sunday's (twenty-second instant) paper, headed "Coming Change in the Church," induces me to inclose the following, written several months ago:

The creeds of earth are narrow, small;
Within them there's not room for all;
Born in an age so long ago,
Our larger life they could not know.

Their usefulness has passed on earth,
For broader thoughts have had their birth;
And men are learning, slow but sure,
The best creed is—a life that's pure.

SAXET.

WOODSTOCK, TENN., June 24, 1879.

A Heterogeneous Crowd.

It is probable that there is not in the world any other public or private establishment which presents so many varieties of nationality and religion as the government printing office at Sarajevo, in Bosnia. There are among its employes three Bohemians, one Corinthian, one Croat, three from Lower Austria, one Roumelian, twelve Turks, two Servians, one Afghan, one Prussian, one Russian and one Dalmatian. As to religion, there are twelve Mohammedans, one Prussian Evangelical, several Orthodox Greeks, one Uniate Greek, and several Roman Catholics.

THE GREAT SEA FIGHT

Between the Peruvian Ironclads Huascar and Independencia and the Chilian Wooden Vessels Esmeralda and Covadonga Off the Harbor of

Iquique—The Independencia Destroyed to Prevent her from Falling Into the Hands of the Enemy—The Value of Wooden and Ironclad Vessels Compared, Etc.

Lima letter to the New York *Herald*, June 4th: Various interesting particulars have transpired respecting the Iquique fight on the twenty-first of May, between the Peruvian ironclads Huascar and Independencia and the Chilian wooden war vessels Esmeralda and Covadonga. The fight began at eight in the morning by the Huascar standing off at the mouth of the harbor and sending a blank cartridge at her antagonist, the Esmeralda. The latter's position was so advantageous, being close in to shore, and, it was stated, protected by a line of torpedoes, that the Huascar, drawing more water, and possibly nervous at the presence of these dreaded weapons, determined upon making the enemy change her base. This, however, was done by the land forces under the command of General Buendia. Some half-dozen batteries of field pieces, nine-pounders, were placed upon a hill overlooking the position of the Chilian ship, and opening fire upon her evidently caused considerable injury. Meantime Captain Grau, of the Huascar, had managed to get into line and began firing at the enemy—at a long range, however—bombshells from his three-hundred-pounders. Owing to the roughness of the water where the Huascar was lying, and the consequent motion of the vessel, her shots fell wide of the mark, and although the enemy was obliged to change her position, possibly being annoyed from the shore batteries, Grau was by no means satisfied with his artillery practice. That of the Chilians was not much better. The ironclad was struck several times, but on her heavy plating the one-hundred-and-fifty-pound projectiles of the Esmeralda could have no effect. She returned the shore fire with her broadside guns and mitrailleuses placed in the tops, but from the elevated stand of the field artillery could not inflict much damage.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

After playing thus for a couple of hours, and seeing that the Esmeralda had moved out into deeper water and apparently was endeavoring to get out of the bay, Grau determined to ram her. Proceeding at a very considerable speed, about ten knots, he first struck the Esmeralada a little forward of the stern, not quite amidships, but the sloop swerving at the time, the impulse of the ram was lost, and she shot past the Chilian. Returning to the attack, another cannonade ensued at close quarters, in which the Huascar managed to throw a three-hundred-pound shell aboard of her antagonist, which, falling and exploding in the engine-room, caused a great destruction of life, killing and wounding nearly twenty persons. The Esmeralda all this time was fought very gallantly by her commander, Captain Arthur Prato, a son of the distinguished Chilian statesman of that name—not Thompson, as before stated. Again the Huascar was set at full speed against the Esmeralda, this time striking her forward with some effect, and the third ramming completed the work, taking the ship fairly amidships with such violence as to send her to the bottom in a few moments' time. The crew were in a measure prepared for the disaster. Many of them had stripped and threw themselves into the water, where they immediately were rescued by the Huascar's boats. More went down with the ship and a large number were killed.

BRAVE TO THE LAST.

Captain Prato was brave to the last. Seeing his ship sinking under him he called upon the men to follow and he leaped upon the Huascar's deck, pistol in hand. The conflict there, however, was of short duration. Prato and the handful who obeyed his call were almost instantly killed. The Esmeralda's crew consisted of about one hundred and eighty men. Only forty survived. The Huascar's loss need hardly be recounted. The signal officer, Don Iorge Velarde, seeing the Chilian flag still flying on the Esmeralda after the third shock of ramming, sprang on board, at the moment she was sinking, to capture it; but before he reached the coveted emblem he was cut down by a Chilian sailor. Several men and officers were wounded on board the Huascar, but, as stated, her loss was comparatively slight. Grau summoned her to surrender three distinct times, but always met with decided defiance. Captain Prato's body was interred at Iquique with all the honors due to his rank and conspicuous bravery.

LOSS OF THE INDEPENDENCIA.

In the meantime, the Covadonga had managed to escape from the bay and proceeded southward at full speed, about twelve knots, pursued by the Independencia, and both vessels maintaining a sharp running fire. The Covadonga being of very light draft, hugged the shore, and for some time kept at a good distance from her pursuer. When about eleven miles south of Iquique, Captain More, of the Independencia, a large ironclad frigate, heavily armed, thought that the occasion had arrived for ramming, and he was within a biscuit's throw of his chase, when a sunken and unknown rock was struck off Punta Gruesa, and the splendid frigate immediately fell over on her side and became a complete wreck. The crew, recently enlisted and composed of the most heterogeneous material, preserved but little discipline at this moment. The Covadonga, seeing the plight in which the enemy was placed, ranged alongside and delivered a destructive fire with her small arms and mitrailleuses, which was answered by the starboard battery of the wrecked frigate, the men working up to their knees in water.

BEYOND HOPE.

Ammunition for further reply could not be procured, as the magazine was already flooded by the incoming waves. The Covadonga then seeing the Huascar approaching, the Esmeralda having been disposed of, steamed as well as she could to the southward, seeking the assistance of the transport Limari, which, at the beginning of the combat in Iquique bay, hoisted the American flag and steamed off. The Huascar continued in pursuit of the Covadonga for two hours, but night coming on, Captain Grau determined to return to the assistance of his stranded consort. Here it was discovered that nothing could be done toward saving the Independencia. To preserve her guns and materials from falling into the hands of the enemy at some future occasion, it was decided to spike the ordnance and set fire to the ship, which was instantly effected, and the officers and crew of the Independencia were taken on board the Huascar and afterward sent to Arica, where a court of inquiry will be held regarding the loss of the vessel.

THE COMMANDERS.

Captain More is exonerated by public opinion—he fought his ship gallantly, and but for the disaster which no earthly skill could have prevented would have captured his puny but plucky adversary. Captain Condell, of Scotch extraction, commanding the Covadonga, also fought well, but has left a stain on his name by firing into the sailors of the wrecked Independencia, who had thrown themselves into the sea when the vessel struck the rock and were endeavoring to reach the shore. The Covadonga was so badly injured that she could only use one boiler in her flight, and was "hulled" by the Independencia's shot several times. Her loss in killed and wounded is unknown. The Independencia was almost untouched. One of her great guns forward was incapacitated from some irregularity in the compressors. She lost about twenty men killed and wounded, principally at the last moment, when Lieutenant Guillermo Garcia y Garcia, a brother of the former minister of Peru in Washington, was killed by a ball from a mitrailleuse while replacing a flag which had been shot away. The two fights are somewhat interesting, as among the first active employment of ironclads in these generally tranquil waters. The Union, Pilcomayo, Oroya, Chalaco, Talisman, Manco, Capac and Atahualpa are in Callao. The batteries are in excellent order, and the new fortifications, to be mounted with very heavy guns, are nearly completed.

THE SEA FIGHT AGAIN.

New York *Tribune:* The official reports of the naval engagement off Iquique show that the wooden ships were outmaneuvered by the ironclads at every turn. The ram Huascar was admirably handled. She put the enemy between her own guns and the shore batteries, and dropped a huge shell of three hundred pounds into the engine-room of the Esmeralda. The fight lasted four hours, and there was a high sea running, but the Huascar proved to be perfectly seaworthy. When the ram had done its work and sent the Chilian steamer to the bottom, it was ascertained that the ironclad's losses were inconsiderable, and that the armored sides had not been punctured. The Independencia also behaved splendidly up to the time of striking the sudden rock. She had overtaken the Covadonga and was about to use her ram when the accident occurred. Her captain had brought her so close alongside that the yards of the two vessels were almost interlaced. Although the gunboat was quite heavily armed, her broadsides had no effect upon plates of iron four and one-half inches in thickness; and when she turned upon her side after striking the sunken rock, her men, standing knee-deep in water, gallantly returned the last broadside. It was fighting at close quarters, but neither ironclad went down like the Re d'Italia, which was sunk by an Austrian frigate at Lissa. Inasmuch as the sunken rock was not on the charts, the wreck of the Independencia was one of the chances of the sea which could not be taken into account in naval warfare. With this reservation, the ironclads appear to excellent advantage in this encounter. Neither their vulnerability nor their fallibility has yet been demonstrated. It cannot be seriously questioned, however, that in the navies of the future the big gun will be on a small ship. The gunboats which have recently been built in England for the Chinese government can travel nine knots backward as well as ten forward, and can fight as well when retreating as when advancing. Each of these vessels has a displacement of only four hundred and forty tons, and yet carries a gun which can penetrate an unbacked armor-plate twenty inches in thickness. It may not be too much to say that heavy guns on lighter floating carriages, with a fleet instead of a single bottom, will be the main element of the naval science of the coming generation.

"IRELAND FOR THE IRISH,"

The Cry of the Socialists who Believe that They are the Owners of all the Legitimate Broad Acres in Ireland—Parnell's Incendiary Speech.

New York *Evening Post:* "Although Mr. Dennis Kearney has quitted Ireland, he left behind him some men after his own heart. They made a grand demonstration in the green island on Sunday afternoon. Westport, in the county Mayo, was the scene of their performance, and it has caused a great deal of excitement. The immediate occasion for this is a difference of opinion in regard to the proprietary of land, and this has been expressed in ways that promise agitation, if nothing worse, for some time to come. Five thousand men turned out in procession at Westport on Sunday, and they made the whole country side extremely lively. They had a band of music, a cloud of banners and as many green boughs as Macduff's soldiers when they sought to deceive the tyrant in Dunsinane. Their banners bore strange devices, among which were: 'Ireland for the Irish,' 'The Land for the People,' 'Serfs No Longer,' and other neat legends such as would make Mr. Kearney leap for joy. A member of parliament, Mr. Parnell, who, strangely enough, was the Kearney of the occasion, made an inflammatory speech. He told the people in effect that they must hold on to their homesteads and lands, by force, if necessary, and must not allow themselves to be dispossessed as they were in 1847. Rents, he asserted, are out of all proportion to the times, and they must be reduced. If this cannot be done by fair means, it must be done by foul. In other words, payment must be refused altogether and possession maintained by the strong arm. All this is very violent language, and Mr. Parnell, in bidding for popularity, has apparently made himself liable to the penalties of the law. The clergy, it is to be noted, did not countenance the meeting, and, indeed, Archbishod MacHale published a letter in advance of the day set down for the gathering, in which he denounced it as a combination by a few designing men, who, instead of the well being of the community, seek only to promote their personal interests. The faithful clergy, he added, will not fail to raise their warning voices, and to point out to the people that unhallowed combinations lead invariably to disaster and the firmer riveting of the chains by which the Irish, in his opinion, are unhappily bound as a subordinate people to a dominant race. It is not entirely obvious how this relation, distasteful as it may be, touches a question that hinges simply upon the laws of property. Generally speaking, rents may be expected to regulate themselves. Competition, relative productiveness, the price of bread and other factors enter into a problem which, however, is unlikely in any circumstances to be profitably solved by violence. If it be true, and we believe it to be so, that rents have nevertheless been made in the west of Ireland artificially high, the tenant farmers have a remedy, and it lies close to their hands. In the coming general elections the land question will have due prominence. In truth, it will constitute the test or pivot of the contest. Parliamentary action can achieve what socialist agitation would most certainly fail to achieve. Emigration, one of the surest correctives of the exorbitant pretensions of landlords, will meanwhile again come into play to modify the situation. If the five thousand men who marched in procession on Sunday would go out, for example, to Colorado, they could have abundance of land at their own price, while lowering by the act of departure the rent of the land they left behind. There is no argument so potential to grasping landlords as that of vacating their property; and in this or through the peaceful agency of the ballot-box we trust that the people of county Mayo will find a cure for troubles that can never be palliated by the nostrums of socialism."

"A SECRET AT HOME."

MRS. MULOCK-CRAIK.

The maid that deceived me was fatal and fair,
With the curl on her lip and her arrogant air;
The wife I deceived is as tender and true
As the grass on the mountain slope covered with dew.
Ah! many a storm Love can safely outride,
But a secret at home is like rocks under tide.

The maid that forsook me was cruel and cold;
She cared not for love, she cared only for gold.
The wife of my bosom is simple and mild,
With the heart of a woman, the smile of a child.
Ah! many a storm Love can safely outride,
But a secret at home is like rocks under tide.

The Republican Party's Anniversary.

New York *Times:* There has been some dispute about the matter, but it seems to be now generally conceded that the first Republican organization was formed in Michigan at a convention held on the fourth of July, 1854. The Republicans of Wisconsin were the next to organize, on the thirteenth of the same month and year—the anniversary of the ordinance of 1787. At that meeting nearly two thousand of the best men of all the old parties were present, and it was resolved "that the repeated and long-continued encroachment of the slave power, culminating at last in the repeal of the law of freedom in all the hitherto unorganized territory of the Union," made the organization of the Republican party necessary. At the same time the new organization was pledged

"To bring the administration of the government back to the control of first principles.
"To restore Nebraska and Kansas to the position of free Territories.
"To the repeal and entire abrogation of the fugitive slave act.
"To restrict slavery to the States in which it exists.
"To prohibit the admission of any more slave States into the Union.
"To exclude slavery from all the Territories over which the general government has exclusive jurisdiction. And to resist the acquisition of any more territory, unless the prohibition of slavery therein forever shall have been provided for."

To celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their organization and the memorable convention alluded to, the Republicans of Wisconsin have called a mass-meeting to be held at their capital on the twenty-third of next month. The thirteenth falls on Sunday. Hence another day has been chosen for the celebration.

Subdividing the Electric Light.

A novel solution of the problem of subdividing the electric light is claimed by Messrs. Molera and Cebrain, which is explained at length in the *Scientific American*. Their method is to have one central light, in close connection with the generator of the electricity, and to distribute this light by means of reflectors and lenses through pipes to the street lamps, and through public and private buildings, and to all points where it is desired. By this means the loss by the division of the current is avoided, and, the rays being reflected in strictly parallel lines, it is claimed that the loss of light by such transmission is hardly enough to be taken into account at all. The inventors claim that they are able to produce by their system one hundred and ninety-five lights per horse power, giving a light equivalent to nineteen hundred and fifty-eight candles, and that the cost of lighting is less than one-twentieth the cost of gas.

Vanderbilt Getting in Deep Water.

New York *Telegram*, 23d: "D. O. Mills, a close personal friend of Mr. Vanderbilt, and also a newly-elected director of the Lake Shore road, is reported as saying that Mr. Vanderbilt expected, when he left this city in May for Europe, that the earnings of the Michigan Central would be sufficient to justify a division of about three per cent. among the stockholders, but during the forty days of his absence the company had been making no money, owing to the cutting of freights, and this fact had upset his calculations entirely. It is the gossip of the street that Mr. Vanderbilt's brother-in-law, George Osgood, who was a great bull on Michigan Central, has dropped about two hundred thousand dollars, owing to the decline in this stock, which has fallen from ninety to the present prices within the past three months."

Golden Weddings.

The Emperor William is the fifth male member of the Hohenzollern family who has lived to celebrate his golden wedding. The first case was that of Johann, surnamed the Alchemist, born about 1403 and who died in 1476. The three sons of Frederick William I had also more than fifty years each of married life, namely, Frederick the Great, Prince Henry, and Prince August Ferdinand of Prussia. Of the four sons of Frederick William III three celebrated their silver wedding and Prince Charles, brother of the present emperor, who married the sister of the empress, was within a day or two of the golden ceremony in 1877 when his consort died.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

WOMEN WANTED.

SAXET.

The time has need of women who can stand
Untrammeled by the touch of fashion's hand;
Who hold their duty far above their dress—
Who do it nobly, and will take no less
From any man who seeks to win their heart
Than that he be a man and do his part.

Who know a fireside as a royal throne,
That any woman may be proud to own;
Who know that there a mother's hand must guide
The little feet in after years that ride
Upon the stormy sea of human life,
And steer their bark along its restless strife.

The time needs women who know how to prize
The worth in simple modesty that lies;
Who know that life can hold no higher trust
Than that in all things to be just;
That health and honor are the noblest things
A woman to her husband's fireside brings.

Who know that human kind are ever weak,
And for an erring sister dare to speak;
Who know temptation is the lot of all,
And still believe that those may rise who fall;
Who know a kind word is a better lance
Than cold, proud bearing, or a scornful glance.

Of women such as these the time has need—
Of true, strong women not in word, but deed;
The gentle hand, the loving, tender heart,
The willing mind that ever does its part.
For such as these the work is ample, grand,
And pressing hard the need on every hand.

Origin of Police Forces.

General Hawley's speech before the Grand Army of the Republic, at Albany, New York: "Within the present century a new force has grown up to meet the public want. The duke of Wellington, in 1829, made suggestions which led to the organization of the metropolitan police as known throughout the British empire, and as copied in the United States. So much accustomed are the people of both nations to respect them as a great friendly power, essential to the preservation of peace, that one learns with surprise that at the origin of this force it was looked upon with suspicion, and encountered strong opposition. It was regarded as hostile to the liberty of the citizen, and a dangerous organization. A very eminent English writer remarks that had the police appeared as now, with the military uniform and the spiked helmet, it is doubtful if their organization or presence would have been permitted. Yet their total numbers in the United Kingdom are greater than were those of the whole regular army in 1793. The metropolitan police, as known there and here, are almost a military force. They are selected men, thoroughly drilled and organized in a semi-military form, yet they are but the constables of the ancient law in uniform, and constantly upon duty. They are permitted the club and revolver, to approach still more nearly the regular soldier. Wellington devised them as a counterpoise to the Guards, and because he shared the distaste of all soldiers for service against his fellow-citizens."

Death of Albert Weber, the Piano Manufacturer.

New York *Telegram*, 25th: "Albert Weber, the well-known piano manufacturer, died this morning at his residence on Nineteenth street, near Fifth avenue. Mr. Weber had been ill for several weeks, but by careful nursing and skillful medical attendance had, it was thought, began to recover from the exhaustion and nervous debility from which he was suffering. His symptoms, however, changed for the worse yesterday afternoon, and he sunk steadily during the night. Mr. Weber was one of the leading piano makers of the country, his business having developed greatly during the last ten years. His establishment, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street, has long been the resort of the musical world. Mr. Weber leaves a wife and one son, Albert, upon whom the responsibilities of the business will now devolve. Albert Weber was one of the most popular and best known of our citizens. His fortune was made by his own singlehanded exertions. His loss will be deeply felt by the entire musical community, among whom he was greatly esteemed for his many noble qualities."

THE MOWING.

The clock has struck six,
And the morning is fair,
While the east in red splendor is glowing;
There's dew on the grass and a song in the air—
Let us up and be off to the mowing.

Would'st know why I wait
Ere the sunlight has crept
O'er the fields where the daisies are growing?
Why all night I've kept my own vigils, nor slept?
'Tis to-day is the day of the mowing.

This day and this hour
Maud has promised to tell
What the blush on her cheek was half-showing.
If she waits at the lane, I'm to know all is well,
And there'll be a good time at the mowing.

Maud's mother has said,
And I'll never deny,
That a girl's heart there can be no knowing;
Oh, I care not to live, and I rather would die,
If Maud does not come to the mowing.

What is it I see?
'Tis a sheen of brown hair
In the lane where the poppies are blowing.
Thank God! it is Maud—she is waiting me there,
And there'll be a good time at the mowing.

Six years have passed by,
And I freely declare
That I scarcely have noticed their going;
Sweet Maud is my wife, with a sheen of brown hair,
And we had a good time at the mowing.

That Flag is There.

New York *Times:* Lieutenant W. L. Marshall, of the United States engineer corps, has presented a beautiful United States flag to the city of Rome, Georgia, and accompanied it with a letter, in which he says: "To cultivate a pride in our country is a duty which we all owe to ourselves and to the rising generation. In no better way can it be done than to obliterate from memory the scenes associated with this emblem for the past eighteen years. I have no doubt that the patriotic citizens of Rome are now ready again to take to their hearts the old flag, and to teach their children to reverence it ever, as they were taught in their early childhood." The city council accepted the gift with thanks, directed the mayor to cause it to be displayed with appropriate ceremonies on the Fourth of July, and, by resolution, assured Lieutenant Marshall that they responded most heartily to his patriotic sentiments, and longed for the time when our people shall be united again under its broad folds, and enjoying, free and untrammeled, that liberty, equality and fraternity once the proud boast of our people north, south, east and west.

The Device of an Austrian Emigrant to Escape Military Duty.

New York *World*, 22d: "The steamer Weser arrived yesterday from Bremen and as the emigrant barge was midway in the stream between the Weser's deck and Castle Garden the emigrants on board were very much surprised to see a young woman standing on the deck behind a row of trunks calmly divesting herself of her attire. A shocked Castle Garden official hurried around and the young woman told him that she wanted to get her clothes out of her box, because she was a man and not a woman. She said his name was Conrad Drause, of Austria, but that he had lived with his parents for the last ten years at Munich, Bavaria; a sailor friend had induced him to emigrate. Two days before his departure he applied at Munich for a passport, but was told that he would have to apply for permission to the Austrian government, because he was liable to military duty. He applied instead to his ingenuity and became a peasant girl. As such she traveled all the way from Munich to Bremen. On board the Weser she was assigned to the department for single women, having passed herself off as the sister of her sailor friend. She behaved herself with decorum."

How the Best French Actors Do It.

A writer in the London *Era*, who signs himself "Opera-Glass," makes the following remarks apropos of *La Joie Fait Peur*, by Comedie Francaise company now in London: "I must mention one circumstance to show how artistic Got is, and yet how courteous. He was called in the middle of the play, after an excellent exit. Such a circumstance is unknown in France, and for a considerable time Got refused to accept the call. At last the applause grew so urgent that the actor was compelled to yield, but he did not come on and take the call as actors usually do, breaking in with his personality and utterly ruining the scene. He came back and pretended that Reichemberg, the actress who was playing the daughter, had called him. Got never looked at the audience, or pretended that he was out of the scene, but he bowed to his young mistress, and feigned a conversation, in order not to destroy the illusion. I never saw a thing of the kind better done. It was the most courteous rebuke of ill-judged enthusiasm that I ever saw."

Southern Newspapers.

Boston *Herald:* "One of the most hopeful signs of the times in the south is the growing independence of the newspaper press. It is safe to say that a handsome majority of the southern newspapers, including nearly all of any strength or influence, are to-day manfully and effectually laboring in behalf of justice, moderation and patriotism. They denounce the blatherskites, oppose repudiation, demand justice between the races, and in every way seek to promote good government. These papers are seldom quoted in the Republican organs, which prefer to present as southern sentiment the vaporings of the narrowest and bitterest Bourbon sheets, like the Okolona *States*. The independence of the newspaper press in the south is the best evidence of the growth of independence in thought and political action."

Sorosis on Latch-Keys.

Syracuse *Standard*, 24th: Mrs. Croly, in speaking of the murder of Mrs. Hall, says: "That even more such murders do not take place is not due to the care which New York men take of their households. Scarce one but may be entered with a latch-key any time between ten and twelve, or ten and two at night, the door being left in this insecure condition for the convenience of the master of the mansion, whose habit is, in nine cases out of ten, to walk in at any hour before and after midnight, leaving his family and their belongings in the *interim* for the chances and risks of thieving and burglary."

EGYPT.

Effect of Bismarck's Interference in the Khedive's Kingdom—France and England Unite to Get Ahead of the Chancellor, but they Fail—Germany Ahead.

England and France Dumbfounded—Why Egypt Cannot Pay the Interest on its Debt—Edwin De Leon on the Khedive's Coup d'Etat.

New York *Herald:* The appearance of Germany in the affairs of Egypt took, according to the European papers, England and France greatly by surprise, and after the actual intervention, it seems to have been a race between the two latter powers as to which should go furthest in their demands upon the khedive. The London *Globe* asserts that Prince Bismarck's action "caused some degree of irritation to the susceptible French," and the French journals returned the compliment in applying it to the English. Both seemed to have feared that Prince Bismarck's demands had, as the *Journal des Debats* says, "no other object in view than the increase of German influence and prestige to the advantage of her industry and commerce." From 1854 to 1870 the French language had a prodigious vogue in the east, "and," continues the writer, "our commercial relations increased to a proportionate extent. But since our disasters it has been remarked that it is the English tongue, which was already used in several towns on the Syrian shores and on the African coast, which is now spreading in these regions. Soon no one will be surprised to learn that the German language, which some years since made its appearance in Syria and Egypt, is covering a broader surface. Germany seeks to establish her moral and commercial preponderance in Egypt. It is known that she has no idea of conquest, and thus she can do things which Englishmen and Frenchmen could not. Those who know the east are also aware that German commerce is not quite as restricted there as might be supposed. This commerce needs protection, but the attitude of the chancellor proves that he will be quite equal to the occasion."

NATIONAL JEALOUSIES.

No sooner was German interference a fact than English writers began to assert that Prince Bismarck sought to make Egypt a source of dissension between these two nations. It is in the highest degree probable, however, that Prince Bismarck had no such view in mind, but was looking after the interests of his own people, as he generally does. Be this as it may, the English and French journals flatter themselves that they have wofully disappointed the chancellor, and, as the *Globe* remarks: "So far from separating the two western powers, the German protest has had the effect of drawing them more closely together." In short, the two western powers were jealous of any outside interference upon the Egyptian domain, in which they have had hitherto the almost exclusive right of intermeddling. It is worthy of note that till the German interference the English and French papers had almost forgotten the dismissal of Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignieres, and were willing to see what would come of Egypt and the khedive's promises under the new national *regime*. The *Times* was especially cordial in its recognition of the national feeling that had suddenly developed in Egypt. But Prince Bismarck spoilt the calculations of the French and English cabinets, and from a feeling of jealousy on the part of the two powers has developed the khedive's present serious dilemma.

WHY EGYPT CANNOT PAY.

The removal of the khedive will result certainly in no present improvement in Egyptian financial matters. The *Egyptian Statistical Tableau* for 1878, gives a gloomy account of the country's prosperity. The exports of Egypt, which in 1877 were $77,500,000, and in 1876 $80,000,000, fell last year to $40,000,000. The reason of the diminution is not far to seek. Egypt is a purely agricultural country; her crops constitute the whole of her wealth. Cotton, the most lucrative crop of the country, cotton-seed and sugar were all short of the average, while the export of wheat fell from 850,000 ardebs in 1877 to 67,000 in 1878, and of beans from 930,000 to 220,000. The imports, rather curiously, were about the same as usual, being $25,000,000, as against $22,500,000 in 1877. The adversity is mainly due to the Nile. In 1877 the river was very deficient, and 1878 pays for the deficiency. The highest quotation of the hight of the stream was 16 pics 15 kerats, while in 1876 it passed 24 pics, and in 1878 it rose as high as 26 pics 6 kerats. After so short a flood in 1877, failing, as it did, to reach much of the land, the crops of 1878 were naturally very poor. The scanty river of 1877 and the incessant demands of the bondholders reduced the country to a very low ebb of prosperity. The coming Nile, however, the movements of which are telegraphed daily from Khartoum to Cairo, promises very well, and it is thought that with a good year's crops and patience on the part of the creditors, Egyptian finances may eventually be put in order. The deposition of the khedive, however, will enable the two western powers to hoist a new host of meddling officials upon the Egyptian treasury.

EDWIN DE LEON'S VIEWS ON EGYPT.

In the July number of the *International Review* is a very timely paper on "The Khedive's *Coup d'Etat*," by Mr. Edwin De Leon. Mr. De Leon was for some time a resident in Egypt, and published about two years ago a valuable book on that country, called *The Khedive's Egypt*. "If Ismail Khedive was once overrated and overpraised as a disinterested reformer and friend of civilization," says Mr. De Leon, "so is he now undervalued and extravagantly vilified by his former adulators. For whatever may be his real motive in making the *coup d'etat*, which has confounded all the calculations of the bondholders and placed both the English and French governments in a position equally mortifying and embarrassing, while restoring the rule of Egypt to native hands, certainly to the outside observer it seems the most patriotic as well as the boldest act of the khedive's life, and marks a new era in Egyptian history. For this foreign yoke had become even more intolerable to his people than to himself, and its removal has been hailed by the loud acclaim of the representatives of all the mixed races over which the khedive rules—Turk, Arab, Syrian, Nubian, Abyssinian, Jew and Gentile, and of the Christian colony also. Reports from Egypt go further and state that even the consular corps sympathize, some openly and the rest under reserve, so that the howl of the bondholders awakens no echo in Egypt, although it reverberates in the stock exchanges of London and Paris. That popular sympathy is with the khedive in his new movement, Mr. de Leon thinks, has been proven by the material test of a subscription of a large amount by the native notables and bankers to meet the expenses of the new government, as well as by congratulatory addresses from the heads of the Mohammedan and Jewish communities comprising all the various shades of conflicting faith in Egypt."

Women's Escorts.

New York *Times:* "Women both young and old who have no husbands, near kinsmen or friends whom they feel privileged to ask to become their escorts in going out after nightfall, are now provided for, as is well known, by a company in the city in a manner said to be entirely satisfactory. A lone woman, possessed of a little money, need no longer be deprived of the pleasure of attending parties, dinners, or any form of social or professional entertainment. She can inform the company that on any named evening she wishes to go to the house of a friend, to the theater, the opera, a lecture, or any place of business or amusement, and at the required hour a well-be-haved, intelligent, well-dressed man will appear at her door and act as her escort. He will accompany her to the place, and call for her at any time she names; or, if required, will sit by her side—as at the theater, opera, or a concert—during the performance, and take her home afterward. To others than herself he seems to be her friend, though it may be observed that they are on freezingly polite terms, as no well-bred woman would, under the circumstances, be very likely to keep up a very active conversation with a man acting in the capacity of servant, though under a plausible disguise. It might be thought that there would be very little demand for escorts of this sort, but we are informed to the contrary. Women—strangers in the city—who want to attend the theater of opera, frequently secure such service; so do widows, maidens, and other women unwilling to put themselves under obligation to any man on whom they have no claim."

The Celtic Tongue.

St. Louis *Republican:* "The New York society for the preservation of the Irish language held its first annual anniversary the other day, and there was a general expression of satisfaction at the progress the society had made during the first year of its existence. Branch societies had been started in several other cities, which are doing well, and the preservation of the Irish language in this country seems to be assured within the compass of a small circle of teachers and students. One curious fact in the Irish language preservers is that the literature used is English translated into the Celtic—Moore's melodies and other sweet things. This is probably the first instance on record of an effort to preserve a language that has no sufficient literature of its own for a basis and a motive. Sanscrit and Greek and Latin are preserved in the schools by their own products and in their own sugar. But the Celtic tongue is to be preserved by means of a foreign literature."

AUSTRALIA,

By One who has Seen its Growth for the Past Twenty-five Years—The Coming Expositions in Sydney and Melbourne.

New York *World:* Among the passengers of the City of Berlin last Saturday, and among the hotel arrivals at the Fifth Avenue hotel on the evening of that day, was Sir Archibald Michie, who was formerly attorney-general and minister of justice in Victoria, Australia, but is now agent-general in England for that colony. He was last year created a knight-commander of the British colonial order of St. Michael and St. George. He was called to the bar by the benchers of the Middle Temple in 1838 and is now a queen's counsel. He was met yesterday afternoon by a reporter for the *World*, as the guest for the day of Mr. William Wood, president of the board of education. Sir Archibald is a gentleman of about sixty years of age, with a keen eye and intellectual face. He has a pleasantly modulated voice, and most engaging conversational powers. One is at home with him in a moment.

"I intended," said he, "to have accompanied Lord Augustus Loftus on the Bothnia, but was detained by business. I shall, however, rejoin him at San Francisco on July 7th, and together we shall sail for Australia."

"Homeward bound across the broad Pacific?"

"I have two residences, one in Redcliffe Gardens, South Kensington, London, and the other at St. Kilda, Melbourne, at which latter place my son is a barrister, and my daughter is married to another barrister there. I have usually gone to Australia by through ocean trip or by the India route. This is my first visit to this country. I first went to Australia about a quarter of a century ago, and since then I have seen all the five colonies there take enormous growth. I have seen Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne attain a fine dignity of civilization and refinement. I was surprised to find that there was in this city no national or public gallery of paintings and statuary, since our young city in the Pacific has a fine one; and indeed I think in all respects as a city Melbourne is in many points of comfort and refinement equal to New York. Victoria, when I first knew it, had about one hundred thousand inhabitants, but now they number nearly a million. There is a population of about seven hundred thousand in New South Wales. The joint value of their imports or exports must have been last year more than twenty-five millions of pounds for each class."

"Then you are justified in having an exposition?"

"An exposition? My dear sir, we are to have two. I have nothing to do with the exposition which is to be opened on the first of September by Lord Augustus Loftus as governor of New South Wales. But I have, of course, been consulted upon and am very much interested in the second Colonial exposition, which will open next spring at Melbourne. These expositions are under the care and patronage and at the expense of the colonial government. The exposition building of Sydney is now nearly completed, and goods are being shipped thither from Europe. I find that inventors, manufacturers and merchants are looking forward to creating a market there. Probably nearly all of the articles which will be exhibited next winter in Sydney will be found in the following spring at Melbourne, but, of course, in company with many additions at the latter place of a very large number of other articles. The Melbourne exposition, of which I know most, is under charge of a royal commission, of which the Prince of Wales is chairman."

"What truth is there in the reported intention of the prince to visit Australia on that occasion?"

"I have heard it almost authoritatively that the prince would in person open the exposition, though individually I can hardly hope for such good luck for the colony. The government has voted one hundred thousand pounds sterling toward the building alone, which in Melbourne as in Sydney will be of the traditional glazed iron-frame construction. Of course in comparison with the recent Paris one it will be a small affair. Probably the most that Sydney and Melbourne will attempt would hardly fill a corner of the Paris one. We are on the lookout for all sorts of curiosities, works of art as well as inventions, new fabrics and all that promotes emulation and competion among trades, manufacturers and commercial enterprises."

TEXAS INDIGNANT

Over the Commutation of the Sentences of the Murderers, Richard Coward and David Fields—What the Governor Has to Say in his Own Defense.

New Orleans *Picayune:* "A great deal of feeling has been created in Texas, and especially in Houston, by Governor Roberts's commutation into imprisonment for life of the death sentences of Richard Coward, white, and David Fields, colored. Indeed, in Houston, the indignation rose to such a hight that a public meeting was held there last Friday, and a resolution was adopted requesting the governor to resign. In Coward's case the governor states that affidavits of important facts, not exhibited at the trial, have been made and submitted to him, and, especially, that the youthful witness upon whose evidence alone Coward could have been convicted, was guilty of positive self-contradiction when first and when last sworn to identify the person who did the killing, which, says the governor, was the only material matter of controversy. This important witness was further shown, in the affidavits made to the governor, to have made two opposing statements, one privately, the other in court, and was 'unworthy of belief.' The petition to the governor for Coward's pardon, or at least for a commutation of sence, was signed by well-known and highly respected citizens, who, after the case had been appealed to a higher court, believed it possible that Coward was innocent, though he had been convicted on exceedingly strong circumstantial evidence. Fields was convicted for assaulting and committing the direst act of outrage on an old German woman. He was convicted upon her evidence alone. The governor states that she has written to him since the conviction, averring that she was not aware of what would be the penalty and desired the sentence commuted. An affidavit was further furnished the governor by the constable to whom the woman made application for the arrest of Fields. This officer was not in the State when the trial took place. He swears that she stated facts materially contradictory to those sworn to by her on the subsequent trial. Other reasons are alleged by the governor, besides a petition for commutation from a number of respectable citizens, that satisfied him of the propriety of granting a commutation. The power to remit or commute punishment after conviction is vested by law in the governor, and it is to be presumed, from his long experience as a public officer, especially in judicial positions, and from his high character in all respects, that he has been guided by a strictly conscientious sense of duty. The Texas press that argue against the commutation take the ground that, though neither of the accused parties was taken in *flagrante delictu*, and that in each case there was a question of disputed identity, yet that it has been heretofore held that the jury which tries criminals, and the judge who presides at the trials, are the best judges of the credibility of witnesses and the force and weight of their testimony. If they are not, then the heavy expenses of trials by jury may properly be dispensed with, and the administration of justice greatly simplified by the taking of evidence and certifying it to the governor. The ground is further taken that either Coward and Fields were guilty of the crimes alleged against them or they were not; and therefore a commutation of the death sentence into imprisonment for life is not a furtherance of justice, but an act likely to bring the law and its administrators into contempt. We have gone into some detail in this matter, not to act as judge and jury in the contest between the governor and his assailants, many of whom are very bitter in their attacks. But it is evident that the people of Texas have become aroused at last to the necessity of putting a stop to the lawlessness that has run riot in the State for so many years, and damaged so seriously its reputation and its material prospects. Immigration has been materially diminished by these ceaseless reports of unpunished crime; and the determination is generally manifest that retribution shall follow the law-breaker's deed, promptly and sharply. Therefore it is that the outside world watches so closely the progress of the Currie case, and the Texans themselves are indignant that two convicted criminals should have been permitted by their governor to escape the gallows."

Coating an Obelisk.

The famous Egyptian obelisk which was recently set up on the banks of the Thames, and which it was found would rapidly become disorganized by the action of the peculiar atmosphere, has been coated with a cilicious wash, which, it is believed, will successfully protect its surface for years. The effect of the process, it is said, has surpassed expectation, and is only to be compared to the restoration of an old oil painting. The obelisk now appears as if just chiseled from the rock, showing its original colors, the quartz and feldspar glittering in the sunlight. The intaglio also comes out much more distinctly than before.

RUSSIA.

The Work of the Nihilists—What a Former British Embassador to the Court of St. Petersburg Knows about It—Order Does Not Reign

In the Empire of the Czar—The Ruler of Holy Russia Blanched with Fear of a Power that is the Only Match for his Despotism.

Lord Augustus Loftus, late minister of England to the court of the czar, but now governor of New South Wales, arrived in New York last week from St. Petersburg, on his way to Australia. Lord Loftus differs essentially from Minister Stoughton with regard to the state of affairs in Russia, although agreeing with him that the nihilists are inconsiderable as to numbers. He said: "They are but an infinitesimal part of the population. The peasants are not among them. These latter are intensely loyal to the emperor. The nihilists are what you may call the literati. They are the writers, students and other classes possessed of a fair degree of education. These people are opposed to the present system of government. There are also a great many persons of all the other classes who are dissatisfied with the present system of bribery and corruption which exists in the government. While these persons are not nihilists, they would not be sorry if nihilism would bring about a change of system. The importance attached to the nihilists as a party is very much exaggerated. What gives rise to the party at all is the system of corruption and peculation which exists in all the branches of the government, including the army. The nihilists are audacious. They are vindictive. There is a double engine moving—first, that of terrorism; second, that of retribution. Some people talk of insurrection. But that is impossible as long as the army remains loyal. The nihilists exercise a system of terrorism, and in that very fact they show their weakness. They hold to Russian affairs about the same attitude that the communists held to the French empire. If they were greater in number they would doubtless act and make a demonstration of strength. Not doing so, but exercising a system of terrorism instead, is a palpable exhibition of weakness. Their purpose, on opportunity, is secret assassination."

"When I was at Odessa," interposed Lord Loftus's eldest son at this point, "the troops were fairly compelled to barricade themselves to save the emperor from the rage of the excited populace. I was looking out of a window at the emperor as he passed. He was pale as a sheet and trembled perceptibly."

"And I," ejaculated the younger son, "saw pretty much the same condition of affairs in Moscow."

"And this is the same emperor," said Lord Augustus, resuming the thread of his interrupted conversation, in a musing manner, "whom I have often seen pass by my house in St. Petersburg unattended and followed only by his carriage. Now it is as much as his life is worth to go abroad. Personally, the emperor is kind-hearted. He acts, however, under warm impulses, and frequently under bad advisement. If the emperor were to give the people a limited representation in the government, so far as the disbursement of its finances are concerned, for instance, it would keep social disturbance in abeyance, as it were. I understand that the emperor approves of such a policy, but the court fear to bring it forward at present, for fear of its being accepted as a confession of weakness."

"Can you foresee an early end of the trouble?"

"No. For every execution that takes place there is an assertion of the spirit of vengeance and retribution. Therefore it is impossible for any one to forsee the end of the trouble. Russia is now in a state of siege. There is an absence of temporized justice. Trials by court-martial are the rule. Hundreds of persons are sent to Siberia by what is called police administratif, a sort of irresponsible tribunal. It is a name that is used for a shield. Banishing these people in this way is much like suspending the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is such things as these which increase the feeling of discontent with the government."

THE METHODS OF THE NIHILISTS.

New York *World:* Nihilist notes abound in our latest mails, or as Mr. Stoughton would call them, "clerical errors." They tell in Russia of General Gourko's prompt and practical action in showing a letter informing him that he would be poisoned to his cook, with the remark, "The first gripe I feel, you'll be strung up," but they do not circulate so widely the fact that General Gourko recently received a note from a high official begging an immediate interview on important business connected with the nihilists. The general returned an answer by the messenger that he would receive the messenger at once, and if the official could not come speedily would wait at his office after hours. The official did not come and General Gourko waited till he lost all patience and sent an *aid de camp* to inquire what was the cause of the delay. The official returned word that he had never asked him for an interview, and thus it was discovered that the whole affair was but some insolent fooling of the nihilists. The inhabitants of a remote village sent an address to the emperor felicitating him on his escape from Solovieff's bullet; when it reached Livadia it was found to express the signers' deep and heartfelt regret that the assassin hadn't taken better aim. At the principal prison of the exiles in Tobolsk, the inmates were about to tunnel their way out when one of their number informed the government of the scheme. The troops were called in and secured the prisoners, after killing two of their number. The next day the prisoners discovered the traitor's name and beat him to death. The *Kieslanin* is grieved beyond measure to see "highly-born men and women, richly endowed with wealth, making collections, not only of breechloaders, daggers and revolvers, but of poisons also to assist them in carrying out their diabolical schemes. The sight is more fit for an Oriental country than for Holy Russia." One of the charges reported as having been made against the nihilists at Kieff is "having invented for the purpose of mutual identification names quite unknown to Russian ears." The popular term for nihilistic incendiaries is "Brethren of the Red Cock." On the night of May 31st six nihilists got into the house of the governor of Kieff, gagged and stripped him, and gave him fifty stripes, well laid on, and departed, leaving him naked, lashed and tied on the floor. The Princess Prozovovski Galitzine, on arriving at St. Petersburg, with her daughter and servants, to spend a few days on her estate at Ratoff, was suddenly taken ill, together with the rest of the household. Medical attention was at once procured, but the daughter and two servants died. It was then discovered that some milk they had drank contained arsenic.

On the whole, we think it rather lucky for Minister Stoughton that he is not a Russian dignitary.

Defaulting Southern States.

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): "The list of defaulting southern States is long and instructive. Alabama has repudiated nearly $4,000,000 of her debt, and cut down the interest on the remainder to 2 per cent.; Arkansas has repudiated 20 per cent. of her debt, and has paid no interest for four years; Florida has repudiated $4,000,000; Georgia declines to pay a large part of her bonds issued in aid of railroads; Missouri proposes giving her creditors 4 per cent. interest only, instead of 6 per cent. as agreed; North Carolina is in default on nearly all her debt, and has repudiated $15,000,000; South Carolina has thrown out $6,000,000, reduced the rate of interest on the remainder one-half, and is in default on that; Tennessee is trying to compel her creditors to compromise on 40 per cent. of the principal and 4 per cent. interest; Virginia has defaulted her interest, and has arranged a compromise; in Texas there is talk of a compulsory adjustment of the debt; and Mississippi heads the list of repudiating States—having no debt at present, for the excellent reason that her credit would not enable her to borrow a dollar. The proposition in the majority report of the Louisiana constitutional convention is to repudiate absolutely the whole bonded debt of $27,937,500 except $4,082,350; and it seems eminently appropriate that the chairman of the committee making the proposition should bear the name of the famous freebooter, Captain Kidd. The uneasiness of the southern representatives on the subject of State rights is easily explained in the light of these facts. One of the most dearly-cherished and frequently-exercised of these State rights is the right of cheating State creditors, and the thought of interference with the process through the Federal courts is naturally distasteful."

The New Cathedral in Edinburgh.

The new Episcopal cathedral in Edinburgh is thought to be the most important specimen of Gothic architecture attempted in Scotland since the reformation. It was the last, and many persons believe it to be the greatest work of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. Its length is two hundred and seventy-eight feet (fifty-six feet less than St. Patrick's cathedral, in New York), and its breadth ninety-eight feet six inches (seventy-six feet less than St. Patrick's), while the central towers, when completed, will be three hundred feet high, and the two towers which flank the west front will be two hundred and nine feet nine inches. In picturesque Edinburgh a more commanding site could not have been chosen, and the completed towers will form striking objects from all parts of the city. The portal is modeled after what remains of the splendid doorway of Holyrood abbey, and the front, as a whole will be, it is said, the most splendid Gothic facade in Scotland. Already the building has cost eight hundred thousand dollars, and the entire cathedral, aside from the towers, will be ready for use at the end of the present year. Meanwhile the Church of Scotland, not to be outdone by the Episcopalians, is restoring the historic cathedral of St. Giles, the original parish church of Edinburgh. Since the reformation this church has undergone many radical changes, a part of it having been used at various times as a place of merchandise, a prison, a council chamber and a police office. Within its walls John Knox was accustomed to preach; indeed, his last sermon was preached there, and only a little way from it he lies buried. This national monument is associated with many incidents in the history of Scotland, among them the solemn league and covenant sworn there by parliament, the assembly and the English commissioners.

A BRAVE DEED.

A Father Jumps into a Bear-Pit and Rescues his Six-year-old Son from the Jaws of Death at the Risk of his Own Life.

Montreal *Witness*, June 16th: "It is well known among a certain class that 'Joe Beef' has a bear-pit under his canteen on Common street. It extends all along under the house, and is reigned over by a big black bear weighing over four hundred pounds. There are also a she bear and two comparatively young cubs, which Joe reckons among his domestic pets. Strangers frequently visit the place, and are generally escorted to see the bears through a trap door in the floor. Yesterday afternoon, while a colored preacher was holding service in the 'singing room,' three American strangers came to visit the place, and the trap-door was thrown open to show the bears. While Joe went into the bar-room his little boy, six years old, went too near the edge and fell into the den. The old bears were in a dark corner, but one of the cubs at once ran toward the child, who had uttered a frightened scream. The cook lay down on the floor and reaching down caught the little fellow and raised him up. The she bear had heard the child's cries, and with a growl rushed toward the trap-door and seized the child just as he was being lifted up. The little fellow was in an instant dragged into the den, encircled by the claws of the old she bear. Joe hearing the noise which the fearful sight caused came to the door and asked what was the matter. Seeing his child, as it were, in the jaws of death, he did not hesitate for a moment to think, but leaped from the floor into the pit, lighting on the head of one of the bears. He managed by a frantic effort to tear his child from the savage monster, and threw him behind. In another instant he handed the little fellow up among the almost paralyzed spectators. The men around seemed so suddenly struck with terror that they could do nothing to help Joe, who had placed himself in such imminent danger. The moment the child was out of the pit the she-bear growled fiercely, and sprang on Joe, who had no arms with which to defend himself. The savage brute seized him by the knee, throwing him on his back. Her teeth were driven fully an inch deep into his flesh. He was then completely at the mercy of the animal, whose tameness had disappeared, it being enraged at having the child taken away. The men looking on still seemed powerless to help, though one of the visitors had a revolver in his pocket. Joe, however, did not lose his presence of mind, but seized a brick that lay near him, and struck the bear on the snout with all his might. The brute let go her hold, and Joe quickly got on his feet. The old he bear had not shown fight at all, but, when Joe shouted, had slunk back to the dark corner. The she bear now stood off, showing her teeth, but he continued to shout, and she also went back. Joe was then rescued from the pit, his legs being covered with blood. The trousers which he had on were torn to shreds, and his stockings were saturated with blood. The child had not been injured at all beyond a slight scratch on the head. Joe says that the she bear was always a contrary beast, and that when he trained her first, he used to put her in a puncheon of water, and push her head under with a broom, and, when the cub was nearly drowned, it would bite the broom. Joe refuses all medical attendance, and applies highwines to the bite, which continues to bleed to-day."

THE SCAPEGOATESSES

Of Society—A Russian Female Bluebeard is Too Much for English Hypocrisy—A Bishop's Wife and the Story of Christ and the Magdalen.

London *Truth:* "A social Russian question has been agitating society for the last week. The Russian ambassador presented a lady to Lady Salisbury at her reception. The lady was married and had to come to England accompanied by her husband, who is a gentleman well known and respected in St. Petersburg. But the lady in days gone by had been divorced. The story of the divorce grew and grew until it was ascertained that she had at least six husbands. 'What,' said Lady Salisbury, introduce this female Bluebeard to me! Monstrous! I am insulted, my husband is insulted, my country is insulted, my queen is insulted.' And so the lady has left England, which is to be regretted, as she is singularly beautiful. As for this particular Russian scapegoat, no one seems to know exactly what her social crime was, but admitting that she had a little exaggerated the privilege of divorce, how is society to be carried on if every one is to level a stone against his neighbor. English society is not one whit more moral than Russian society, but it has the additional vice of being somewhat more hypocritical. The lady in question had been received at the official parties of M. Waddington in France, and, with a very slight effort of christian charity, she might surely have been allowed to figure once at the official representations of Lord Salisbury without all this fuss. For my part I am always on the side of any one who is made a scapegoat, and more especially when the victim is a pretty scapegoatess. Provided that a Russian comes to England under the wing of her husband, dresses well, has good manners and is presented by her ambassador, it seems to me somewhat hard that the question should be raised of the number of husbands she may previously have had when residing on her native steppes. I have no patience with the hard female code which allows no statute of limitation. According to this code, the question is not so much what a woman is, but what she was. When that ill-used woman, Lady Twiss was hounded out of society, I remember saying to a bishop's wife, who was observing with a shudder that she had known her: 'If your husband were really to practice the doctrines that he preaches, he would request you to drive in the park every day with her. Mary Magdalen was thought good enough company for the founder of our religion, and Lady Twiss, who is an excellent wife, ought to be good enough company for you. Half the women who are open-mouthed against her are Magdalenes who have never repented, and who have simply not been found out because their little weaknesses are so notorious that the world is benevolently blind to them.' Not being one of the softer sex myself, I sympathize with the efforts of the ladies who may have had rather a doubtful past to re-enter the ranks of the respectable, nor do I impute this to them as a crime. What trouble do they give themselves to attain social recognition? Then, when they have wearily built themselves up some little nest, and only ask to be allowed to sit quietly in it, some excellent person sternly shakes the tree and all their labor has been vain; down comes the nest toppling about their ears and they are sent forth to wander after some new perch, amid the Grundyan jeers of those whom they have never harmed."

As Bad as Ohio.

Chicago *Tribune:* "It really seems as if the people of Wisconsin intended to enter the field and compete with Ohio in the business of furnishing officeholders and candidates for official positions under the government and in other States. In the list of governors we find Hon. Harrison B. Reed, ex-governor of Florida, formerly an editor in Milwaukee; Ex-Governor C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, formerly of Beloit; F. W. Pitkin, the present governor of Colorado, practiced law for a long time in Wisconsin; the late Charles Durkee, ex-governor of Utah, was a resident of Wisconsin at the time of his appointment, and John W. Hoyt, now governor of Wyoming Territory, was appointed from that State. Chief-Justice Randall, of Florida, was from Wisconsin, and the late Chief-Justice Noygle, of Idaho, was an old lawyer and judge from Janesville. Just now three old Wisconsin men are quite conspicuous in California. These are Leland Standford, who is the head man and 'boss' of the Pacific railroad; J. R. Sharpenstein, who is the Workingmen's candidate for judge of the supreme court; and Colonel John Mansfield, the present Republican candidate for governor. The Badger boys seem to be acting on Matt Carpenter's advice, 'Always take a seat at the head of the table.'"

Massachusetts Colonists for Tennessee.

LOWELL, June 27.—Arrangements have been made for the first party of colonists for Tennessee, from this vicinity, to start July 8th, for a location near Manchester, Coffee county.

St. Petersburg, June 27: The *Golos* states that the poll-tax established by Peter the Great has been abolished. The duties on [...] interest-bearing paper, on incomes of persons subject to military service, and on buildings outside of towns, have been sub-victo[...]