THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, stationary or falling barometer.

OAKES AMES's notebook was not a work of fiction.

THE sound of the pavior's rammer is not yet heard on the proposed wharf improvement.

J. K. EMMETT, the actor, has been arrested and sent to an inebriate asylum in New York, on complaint of his wife.

THE nomination of Tilden will do more to strengthen Garfield than his shameful record has done to weaken him.

BOSTON celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill in fine style Wednesday. A New Orleans militia company participated.

WORK upon the city sewers is progressing favorably, though the demands for farm labor have somewhat reduced the strength of the forces engaged.

THE stealings of Waite, late president of the ruined Brattleboro, Vermont, bank are now placed at four hundred and fifty thousand dollars

THE National board of health steamer Benner, which is to leave Pittsburg for this port to-morrow, is said to be admirably adapted for the purpose for which she was built.

JUDGE J. B. HOWELL, of Keokuk, Iowa, a veteran newspaper man, once a United States senator, and, until its expiration, a member of the southern claims commission, is dead.

THE soft-coal producers of Illinois and Indiana represented in Chicago have agreed to regulate the amount of coal to be produced for the market, and apportion it by the percentage system.

ONE THOUSAND persons at Peoria, Illinois, having reported that the census enumerators had failed to find them, the city council has appointed twenty-two active young men to do the job in a thorough manner.

THE extensive cotton seed oil mills of Little Rock closed yesterday for want of material upon which to operate. Several hundred hands are thrown out of employment. A resumption of operations will take place in September.

OHIO newspapers are viewing with alarm the fact that four distinguished Pennsylvanians are named as possible candidates for the Presidency before the Cincinnati convention. This is more than the law allows any State except Ohio.

SO FAR as can be ascertained, the loss of life by the burning of the Narragansett, in Long Island sound, will not exceed fifteen souls. This is good news, coming after the statement that the number of victims would reach fifty or sixty.

IT must be a source of grim satisfaction to Grant to glance over the flattering notices given the makeshifts who head the Republican ticket. Garfield and Arthur! Well, if his wounded leshnas need a poultice, he has here ready spread.

SITTING BULL and his gang are in a bad way. So far from taking the warpath as soon as grass appeared, five hundred of them took the nearest out to a government soup-house, leaving the Canadians to rejoice at their absence, and to pray that it may be perpetual.

FIVE men employed by a Philadelphia piano company were blown from the shore of Yucatan in a yawl-boat, during a gale on the night of the instant, and drifted for three or four days without food or water. They were finally picked up by a vessel bound for Galveston, and have been landed at that port.

ONE portion of the Republican party is doing its best to discover some way in which it can vote for the top of the ticket without at the same time supporting the bottom, while other portion of the same party is trying to get some way to support the bottom without the top. The situation is dreadfully complicated.

THERE seems to be a quiet though earnest position among steamboat owners and river men to any encroachment on the wharf place by the railroads. A communication on the subject appears in the river column of the APPEAL this morning, to which the attention of the proper authorities is respectfully directed.

DURRIN was acquitted yesterday of the murder of Porter, the flimsy plea of insanity being prevailed with the jury, who were fifteen minutes in bringing in a verdict not guilty, and the murderous scoundrel set at liberty to get drunk again and shoot an any man who presumes to offer to protect a lady from his ruffianly insults.

ENGLAND has been snubbed again, this time by Portugal. The Lawrence-Marques bay, signed just a year ago, has been thrown out by the cortes—not for any particular reason, apparently, but simply because Portuguese radicals want to give England a kick the wrong way for a change. English people have a very uncomfortable time of it nowadays.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Arkansas, twelve months ago was a howling wilderness, and yesterday its application to the board of corporators to be raised into a city of the first class, showed census returns of a permanent population of seven thousand and transients to the number of five thousand. The application was refused only because the regular grades must be gone through with—she must first passed as a city of the third and second classes before she can reach the first.

THE census enumerators in Utah found difficulties perplexed when they came to put down the Mormon women. They didn't know whether to enumerate them as single married women, and wrote on to bother the department at Washington about it. The functionaries there got around the matter by advising the enumerator to set down the women according as they themselves should report. The department seems to have had an idea that even the Mormon women would be likely to know whether they are married or not.

THE fortunes of the Memphis and Charleston railroad have recently entered on a new tack. The track has appreciated a trifle, the promise of a larger business and increasing prosperity is encouraging the extension of its connections and the new north country with which recent events put it in relation. Last evening a meeting of the directors was held, when the resignation of the vice-president of the road, Col. C. M. M'Ghee was received. The thing then went into an election for his successor, and the position was conferred on Colonel E. W. Cole. We need say nothing in approbation of the choice made by the board. The great abilities of Colonel Cole are everywhere recognized, and he has a wide room for their exercise, and the results of his management will feel the happy effects of his unrivaled skill as a railroad manager. To have his ability, his foresight and his profound judgment, is to have success. Under his care the Memphis and Charleston railroad will resume its old prestige and prove a benefactor to the country connected with it. The able president, R. Talcott, Esq., retains his office, and the road will still have the advantage of his official ability. It is with pleasure we add that the talents of Colonel M'Ghee will not be lost to the road. A gentleman so kindly, affable, faithful and efficient, could not be spared with. He still retains his place on the board as a director, and continues to have his pecuniary interest in it. The Memphis and Charleston, with the improvements that have been made upon it and the excellent corps of officials has in its service, and the influencing power of Colonel Cole to back it, cannot fail to move forward with success and increasing prosperity.

POSSIBLE PRESIDENTS.

A Glance at the Men whose Names will Probably Come before the Democratic National Convention—Their Chances of Success at its Hands.

The Particular Weakness of Mr. Tilden Fairly and Dispassionately Considered—Seymour, Thurman, Bayard, Field, Etc.—Mr. Seymour's Refusal.

Special to the Appeal.]

CINCINNATI, June 19.—The city is crowded, and the engrossing subject of conversation with everyone, visitor and resident alike, is the convention which meets on Tuesday, and the chances of the several candidates for the Presidential nomination. The wildest rumors and most contradictory statements are, as usual, afloat. According to taste and inclination, one can hear anything that one wills to hear. The Tilden men are as jubilant as they were in 1876, but there are not so many of them. They are likely to be led by Kentucky, which, in proportion to the number of her delegates, will poll the heaviest vote for him. There will be no want of gush, perhaps enthusiasm, for Tilden, but it will not avail anything. A majority of the delegates I have talked with are opposed to him. They are from all parts of the south and the west. They are convinced that this is a crisis in the history of the Democratic party; that we have an opportunity to win, the like of which has not presented itself since the war. The chances for success which this opportunity offers for us must not be jeopardized. We cannot, therefore, afford to put forward a candidate whose record will put us on the defensive. We have Garfield there, and must keep him there. In Tilden's case, his friends say there are the cipher dispatches, his railroad suits, his income suit, and the Elevated railroad imbroglio with Cyrus W. Field. While to us these weigh as nothing, our opponents are ready to seize them, and, following the mountain and mole-hill example, harp upon them until thousands would be affected to our disadvantage, perhaps defeat. Then there is the Kelly feud. Tilden, if nominated, will not be supported by the Democrats of New York city. John Kelly, who speaks, beyond doubt, by authority, has already declared in a formal and positively-worded letter that, under no circumstances, will Tammany vote for Tilden. That organization accuses him of attempting its ruin in default of ruling it. Every member of it is opposed to him, and they declare that they will not only oppose him in the convention, but at the ballot-box. The Tilden men, on the other hand, are sanguine of success at the ballot-box as well as before the convention. They advance all the arguments of 1876 as to his fitness, his claims to the office growing out of the fraud by which he was robbed of the Presidency, his ability as a statesman, his hold upon New York, asserting that they have reason to know that the rank and file of the party in New York city and Brooklyn will not follow Kelly, but will vote and work for Tilden if he is nominated. They laugh at the railroad suits, the income tax suit, and especially at the Elevated railroad affair, as having any weight, or as likely to have any. But Tildea has another and a more dangerous element to deal with than that led by Kelly, in the men who are for Seymour, and who seem determined to run him, notwithstanding his published refusal to be a candidate or to allow the use of his name before the convention. They present Seymour as the first of living Democratic statesmen, as a public servant without fear or reproach, as possessed of all the noble and manly qualities of Bayard, with an experience as the executive of the great State of New York, the administration of the affairs of which is only less burdensome than that of the Federal government. They lay particular stress upon his record, which is singularly free from objections which the Republicans could make any capital out of. They say of his speech to the voters in New York city during the war, about which so much has been said, that it saved the metropolis from destruction. They point to the broad, liberal and enlightened views that he has professed, and up to which he has lived, as a public man. His patriotism so generous as at all times to embrace the whole country; his unbroken integrity, his lofty aims and his high sense of justice, all are appealed to with an eloquence that is hard to resist. Thus pressed, all save those who are so profoundly prejudiced for Tilden that they can see nothing good or praiseworthy in any other candidate, admit that Seymour is the strongest man before the convention; that it is certain ruin to Tilden, and may be made the winning name perhaps on the fifth or sixth ballot, maybe on the third. Before Seymour, Tilden will go down like grain before the sickle. The status of the sage of Deerfield is national—it is that of a practical statesman whose abilities are recognized abroad as well as at home. But, taking his own word for it, and in spite of the eager enthusiasm, perseverance and pertinacity of his friends, we must regard Seymour as out of the race, and proceed in our calculations as if Tilden were free, save as to John Kelly and Tammany. That is weight enough for him. It is more than he can carry. He will break under it before the sixth ballot, especially if Bayard enters with the vote—one hundred and forty-five—that is claimed for him. As the time for the convention draws near the Delaware statesman grows stronger and his chances brighter. His purity of character, unyielding integrity as a public man, his tenacious hold on the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, his devotion to true principles in peace and war and through all the changes of the past twenty years, elevate him in the estimation of men of all shades of thought, and they find it hard to resist the appeals that are made for him by the eminent men who espouse his cause. His record makes the most favorable impression on the minds of unistructed delegates, who, like those of our our own State, are free to vote for the most available man. Next to Seymour, Bayard stands highest in general estimation. The only objection to him is that he is from a small and unimportant State; that it is a southern State, and that he made a peace speech in 1860, when men on both sides were crazed and demented by sectionalism. This will hardly weigh with the convention, and it would not be surprising if the contest were narrowed to him and Field, who grows apace. There is some objection to the latter because he is a justice of the supreme court, but men who know what it is to make a canvass say they had rather go before the country with his record than that of any other man that has been named. They claim for it that it is as steady and consistent as that of any living politician. He has always been a Democrat, was given the appointment he fills so creditably by President Lincoln, who thus indorsed him as a war Democrat. He has had nothing to do with the legislation of the country and consequently has no shortcomings on that score to answer for. His slate is clean. Of course the decisions he has rendered under oath cannot be made available on the stump. The acts of a judicial officer, unless flagrantly violative of the purity and dignity of the bench cannot be brought into politics. But if those of Justice Field are appealed to, for or against him, they are all sound. A war Democrat, he was opposed to secession. His so-called State-rights decisions are all within the line of a just interpretation of the relative powers of the State and National governments. In no case do they encourage the extreme views that were once held at the south. They cannot therefore be made a cause of offense. Mr. Field is a formidable candidate. He is one that the convention will willingly turn to, especially in case of a general breakup. He has friends in all the States, and divides with Bayard the votes of the south. Mr. Thurman is a doubtful candidate. He can, if he desires, be nominated for the Vice-Presidency. Hancock is considered out of the race. M'Donald, of Indiana, is spoken of for the Vice-Presidency and stands next after Judge Thurman for it. Randolph, of New Jersey; Gaston, of Massachusetts; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Payne, of Ohio; Jewett, of New York; Morrison, Palmer and David Davis, of Illinois, and Clarkson N. Potter are mentioned as possible dark horses. English, of Indiana, his namesake of Connecticut, and Chase who is the candidate of Maine, I have not heard mentioned. The latter will get the vote of his State. I have gathered so much during my first hour here. As the scene is constantly shifting I may find much of another color before midnight.] One thing I do not think there will be any change from—that is the determination of a majority of the delegates to select the most available man that offers.

Later.

Mr. Tilden is positively out of the way, and throws his whole influence to Payne, and, through his managers, seems determined to control the nomination if he can. Watterson is reported as saying that Tilden offered his strength to Randall, but the latter refused promptly and peremptorily. Payne will not be the candidate; the Tilden influence will kill him. Already a large number of Tilden men declare they are not to be sold and delivered like cattle, and they resent with bitterness the movements and premises of the Tilden leaders. There was a rumor to-night that the California delegation had decided on Field. This is not true. There was a meeting of a few delegates, at which a Thurman man was talked of for chairman; that was all. To-morrow there will be a meeting of the whole California delegation, at which a general consultation will be had with the Field men of all the States. Tilden's letter declining the nomination is very full and strong, and closes with an earnest appeal to the Democratic party to stand by the ticket that may be nominated; that the present juncture affords an opportunity for success that seldom offers. The feeling among delegates from several States is a hopeful one, and the disposition is general to select the most available man. They will be slow to jump to conclusions, and will carefully count the cost before deciding on the man. From present appearances the contest will eventually narrow to Field and Jewett, with the chances for the former. Most of the New York delegates, and all of those from New Jersey will be for him, and cannot be directed by Tilden or any one else. Seymour is positively out of the way, and it is said by those who assert themselves Tilden's friends that he has written a letter to be read before the convention, declining the race on the score of old age, and at the same time recommending that the party unite on any candidate which the convention may select. It is understood that this will be read before the conference of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Democrats to be held this evening. This reduces the contest mainly to Hendricks, Jewett and Field. Jewett will have the support of New Jersey, in case Bayard falls to the rear, and possibly the Tilden faction of New York. Hendricks will be sustained by Indiana, which will not vote for any other candidate under any circumstances, and by scattering votes from the west and south. Field will be sustained by the Pacific slope, Virginia, Arkansas, Georgia and Alabama, and for second choice by Mississippi, Massachusetts, Kansas, Missouri and South Carolina, whose first choice is Bayard. Texas and Tennessee also prefer Bayard and will vote for him almost a unit for first choice. As to Bayard's chances, he will get on the first ballot the solid support of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, a portion of Massachusetts, the bulk of South Carolina, nearly the whole of Tennessee, and scattering votes from Georgia and Connecticut. Bayard has no organization and is without any particular leader. He moves by his own momentum, and that alone is not sufficient to bring about an increase of strength and elevate him above other candidates whose friends are tireless and thoroughly organized. The Indiana delegates made a very important move this morning. At a full meeting, at which all were present, it was unanimously decided to vote for Hendricks until the last ballot had been cast, and that under no circumstances would they consent to accept for their candidate the second place on the ticket. In other words, they will not allow Hendricks to be used to pull any other statesman's chestnuts out of the fire. Senator M'Donald, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidency, heartily coincided with the action of the Indiana delegates, and positively asserts that he will not be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Now, that Tilden and Seymour are out of the way, the Indianians think they see a chance for Hendricks, and they are determined to exhaust their resources in his behalf. They are moved to this very positive course by the recent decision of the Indiana supreme court, which says that the State elections must be held in October, and they claim that it will not do for the National Democracy to abandon two October States, Ohio and Indiana. Either one of them must be recognized by the National convention. The Indianians also claim that Hendrick's financial policy cannot compromise his chances in New York, but he is bitterly antagonized by the Tilden wing, which contends that the Empire State will be lost with him as the nominee for President. It has been rumored that the Tilden men of New York would combine for Payne, but this has had no effect upon the southern delegates, all of whom think that Ohio is not debatable ground and that the candidate must come from the extreme east or the extreme west. Field, so far as can now be predicted, is the coming man, because he is the second choice of enough delegates to nominate him. J. M. K.

Press Report.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—There have been many arrivals to-day and to-night of delegates and others. Newspaper men to the number of three hundred have registered at the headquarters of the club committee, and still there are more coming. The Tennessee and Texas delegations arrived to-night. The Thurman club of Columbus, two hundred strong, came in to-night, and were escorted from the depot by the Democratic club of this city. The first detachment of the Tammany hall club arrived near midnight, and took quarters at the Burnet house, where they have established their headquarters. The hotels are very much thronged with busy talkers to-night. The chief topic of conversation is Seymour's telegram declining to be a candidate. It is conceded by many now that his candidacy appears to be out of the question, but that he could have been nominated by acclamation. It is argued strongly by the friends of the western candidates that the inevitable result of Seymour's withdrawal is to compel the nomination of a western man. On the other hand, what is the position of Mr. Tilden? is the absorbing question. The streets are full of rumors, as the newspapers have been for a day or two, to the effect that Tilden has prepared a letter withdrawing the use of his name, and that it has been placed in the keeping of several gentlemen, all of whom have denied its possession, in some cases with vehemence, which is known to be a warm friend of Tilden, says that no such letter is in Cincinnati to his knowledge. The latest rumor in connection with this matter is that the letter is in the hands of W. C. Whitney, of the New York delegation. Mr. Whitney being a son-in-law of Judge Payne, the inference is that Tilden's strength has been transferred to Payne, but Whitney's associates deny that the letter is in existence. Still the story is told with strong assurances of belief, and has pretty thoroughly permeated the convention. It is observed of this convention that there is an equal uncertainty as to the candidate. There is not so much bitterness as at Chicago, but as the time draws near the lines will be more strictly drawn, and by Monday the adherents of the several candidates may be well enough settled in their own minds to warrant a count of the probabilities. As it is now, no one ventures on a calculation of the strength of the candidates. There are active workers here in the interest of Tilden, Thurman, Field, Jewett, Randall, Bayard, Hancock, Hendricks and English. Mr. Groesbeck is mentioned as a possible contingency, but he is prominently presented. Abraham C. Lewis is mentioned as a candidate in case Tilden declines. The National committee met to-day and decided to arrange the preliminary organization on Monday. It has been arranged to give to each delegate five seats for spectators, five hundred to the local committee, and six hundred for the ladies to the local committee.

Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joselyn Gage and Lettie D. Blake, of New York; S. A. Spencer, of Washington; Elizabeth A. Merriweather, of Tennessee, and others of the woman suffrage association are here to present their claim for their ballot to the Democratic party. They have established headquarters in one of the rooms at Music hall.

A later rumor with regard to Tilden's letter of withdrawal is that it is in the possession of his nephew, who is on his way to Cincinnati. Whatever may be the fact, the conclusion is quite general here that such a letter is in existence.

President Hayes to go to the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President expects to leave for California with Secretary Thompson and party about the first of July. He will make a general tour of the Pacific coast.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

Further Troubles in Burmah—Destructive Hail-Storms in Switzerland—Roumelia on the Borrow—Gambetta and the Amnesty Question—Text of the Bill.

Proceedings in the British House of Commons—Lord Elcho's Burlesque on the Irish Relief Bill—A Questionable Bit of Pleasantry—Strike Threatened.

GENEVA, June 19.—Hail-storms have ruined the crops in the district of Parentain.

EAST INDIES.

CALCUTTA, June 19.—Burmese forces have been ordered against the rebels for burning villages near the frontier.

ITALY.

TURIN, June 19.—General Cialdini has accepted the post of Italian ambassador to France.

SPAIN.

MALRID, June 19.—The Moorish plenipotentiary continue to reject the proposals of the powers.

TURKEY.

PHILIPOPOLIS, June 19.—The government of eastern Roumelia has borrowed forty thousand pounds sterling to pay its tribute to the Porte.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 19.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, Premier DeFreynnet introduced a bill for plenary amnesty to all political offenders.

The preamble of the bill says: "In the presence of tranquillity reigning in Paris, the recent triumph of legality at Lyons, and the approaching national *fete*, plenary amnesty can be proclaimed without danger. Also, the ministry appeals to your clemency, not to your justice."

Amnesty is accorded to all persons convicted of political offenses or crimes in 1870 and 1871, and to political and press offenders from that time until the present date. The preamble was cheered and the motion for urgency proposed by the premier—DeFreycinet—was agreed to, as was also the premier's further proposition that the bill be referred to the bureau immediately.

Gambetta, at a meeting of the senators and deputies to discuss the amnesty question, said that in the provinces, as in Paris, public opinion has accepted amnesty as necessary. The conservative and republican papers of Paris are almost all pronounced for amnesty. The republican organs in the provinces are unanimously favored it. Four thousand amnestied persons are now in Paris, and their quiet had refuted the fear expressed regarding the maintenance of order. Why shrink from amnestying a few hundred prisoners? The government could be sure of three hundred and twenty adherents in the chamber of deputies, and in this state of things it would be incomprehensible for the senate to impede the measure.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 19.—In the house of commons last night, Lord Sidney Hotmel, gave notice that he would introduce two bills intended as a burlesque on the Irish relief bill, one empowering the prime minister or home secretary to fix and remit rents, prescribe the mode of cultivation according to the wishes of the tenant, and regulate the price of agricultural implements and artificial measures; and another empowering the prime minister or home secretary to fix the rate of interest on borrowed money and giving the borrowers a fifty of their debts, and authorizing the creditors to these matters to be null and void. The speaker declined to allow a notice of the bills to go on paper, but they illustrate the view that British property needs protection by the Irish bill.

Silver 52 11-16d per ounce.

Alfred Gathorne Hardy and Robert Peter Laurie, both conservatives, have been unseated as members of parliament for Canterbury.

A telegram has been received from Pont Kruker, one of the leaders of the Boer party, saying the people of Transvaal are deeply grieved at the statement of the ministers that the situation there is dangerous.

The passage in the house of commons of the local option resolution giving the inhabitants of any district the right of determining whether licenses to public houses shall be renewed or not, will oblige the government to introduce a bill regulating liquor licenses.

In the court of appeals the application for further delay in the hearing of the appeal in the case of the Tichborne claimant, in consequence of the continued illness of Judah P. Benjamin, the claimant's counsel, Justice Sir George Bramwell said the case must be argued Thursday next or stand over until Michaelmas.

A meeting of the Protestant reformation society was held last night at Exeter hall to protest against the appointment of the marquis of Ripon as viceroy of India. There was much disturbance.. The resolutions of protest against the appointment and a memorial to the queen and parliament were only carried after the interruptors had been forcibly ejected.

The circular note of Austria addressed to the powers proposes the settlement of the Roumania-Bulgaria boundary question by modifying the report of the technical commission, so that while Arab Tabua shall be left to Roumania, Mt. Cahulani, south of Silistria, which will dominate the proposed Danube bridge, shall remain Bulgarian.

The cotton manufacturers of North and Northeast Lancashire have notified the spinners and card-room hands that the state of trade does not warrant the five per cent. advance in wages recommended yesterday for the first week in July. A similar notice has been given by the Bolton masters' association. They workmen demand the advance or they will strike.

The home-rulers have resolved to oppose progress on the bill for the relief of Irish distress until the government introduces a bill founded on the principle of the new clause to be proposed by the chief secretary of Ireland, enlarging the powers of local boards for awarding compensation to occupiers of the soil.

The second reading of the Irish land bill in the house of commons is fixed for the twenty-second instant. The bill provides that until the thirty-first of December, 1881, ejectments for non-payment of rent in certain scheduled districts, where the distress is prevailing, shall be deemed a disturbance of the "tenant landlord," within the meaning of the landlord and tenant act of 1870, and the court may order the payment of compensation at the discretion of the judge of the county court, if the non-payment of rent is caused by the prevailing distress, and the tenant is willing to continue his occupancy upon reasonable terms as to rent, arrears of rent, and otherwise, and such terms are unreasonably refused by the landlord. The bill meets with determined opposition from the conservatives, who denounce it as confiscation. The newspapers oppose the bill unqualifiedly.

PROBOSCIDIANS.

Bathing in the Frog Pond Near Boston—Elephantine Antics.

Boston *Transcript:* "The wallowing of half a dozen elephants in the Frog Pond this morning was a wondrous sight that will long be remembered by the thousands of Bostonians of all ages and conditions who thronged the knolls in the vicinity. The picturesque strangers from India and Africa were not less delighted. They seemed to quaff the Cochituate and sport in its waver with as much gusto as if they were reveling in some cool, refreshing stream of the Ganges or the Nile in their native jungles. Seen at a little distance, the huge gray backs of the tropical beasts loomed up like Cape Ann rocks, and looked like a fine pond. At first they stood almost motionless, but as the reality of the treat and their liberty came to be fully believed in they grew quite demonstrative, and seemed not only to wet their 'overalls,' but to lie down and roll—all except the venerable leader, who seemed to give unmistakable evidence of being a religious respect, like a fakir of India, for the sacred water in his shoulders, and carried it back to his seat unprofaned by the ablution. The younger elephants trumpeted, curved up their trunks, stuck out their tails straight as pokers, as in the pictures of elephant combats, and finally stooped down and buried their immense heads under the water, there remaining so long that people who did not see the tips of their trunks above the surface thought they were drowning. Two of them got to twining their trunks one around the other, so as to bring their flabby tips into a clumsy osculation. For the moment the show business was forgot, and the proboscidians returned to their native sports—and yet not wholly forgot, for one degenerate youngster of the herd went round the plashy margin of the pond holding up the end of his trunk like a contribution box for the apples and peanuts of the small boy who was on hand in his usual force on such occasions. After some surprising photographers had secured several pictures of the bathing monsters they demurely followed their trainer and a calico horse from the circus back to their tents, adding, no doubt, the grateful testimony of two or more grand divisions of the globe that Boston commons is the most beautiful spot in the world. Direct descendants of some of the first families of the garden of Eden, they ought to know."

Important Railroad Case.

LAWRENCE, Ks., June 19.—The important case of E. W. Lewis, jr., *vs.* the Kansas Pacific railroad company to foreclose a mortgage and secure the income bonds came on for hearing to-day in the district court of this city. On the part of Lewis it was alleged that the net earnings of the road were applicable in payment of interest on bonds, while, on the other hand, the company alleged that the bonds and mortgage were void for the reason that they were issued without any consideration to a pool composed of contractors and directors of the company. Mr. Shepley, of St. Louis, and Mr. Green, of Lawrence, appeared for the plaintiff, and, upon the cause being called, dismissed the suit on the part of the trustees and Lewis asked to have the court dismiss the whole case, but the company, by its counsel, opposed such dismissal and demanded a trial upon its counter claims, asserting that the company was ready to prove the bonds and mortgage illegal and void, and that the company was annoyed by suits in various localities on the bonds and demand an immediate trial, that it might establish the invalidity of the bonds and so be rid of the various suits. The court decided that the company had the right to have the question of the validity of the bonds tried upon the pleading, as they stand altogether. The trustee had dismissed his part of the suit, but upon the claim of Mr. Shipley that Lewis was not ready for trial and desired to make further reply, the case was continued till the October term.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE

Connected with the Fire at Starkville, Mississippi, Friday.

Origin of the Conflagration—Carelessness at the Bottom of It.

Special to the Appeal.]

STARKVILLE, MISS., June 19.—We had a destructive hele yesterday morning. It occurred from a light left in the courthouse on the night before. Mr. State's school had given a concert there. The fire was not discovered until six o'clock in the morning, when it was too far advanced to be stopped. At this time it is impossible to give the losses of each individual. The total loss is estimated at seventy thousand dollars. The total insurance is thirty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The London, Liverpool and Globe lose twenty-six thousand dollars. The rest is divided between other companies. The losers are: J. O. Henry, house and goods fully covered by insurance; Bloomfield, stock of goods fully covered by insurance; H. T. Saunders, no insurance on house; Mrs. Stillman, stock of goods, no insurance; Odd-Fellows and Masonic building, insured; Bell & Martin, goods, no insurance; Davenport & M'Dowell, goods partly insured; W. D. Montgomery, building and power press insured; R. J. Turner, goods, no insurance; Gunn & Miller, goods, no insurance; J. A. Montgomery, house insured.

BRUTAL BARBARITY

Of the Authorities of the New Hampshire State Prison.

Concord special to Chicago *Times:* "The revelations of cruelty within the walls of the New Hampshire State prison, which are daily made before the investigating committee, are exciting a great deal of feeling in this city and throughout the State. A case of particular severity was brought to light to-day, the victim being Wm. A. Patten, who was committed in 1873 for manslaughter, and died in 1877, it is alleged, as a result of inhuman treatment by the warden and officers. Pat Lee's two sisters testify that when they visited the prison Warden Pillsbury was very cross, and sometimes insulting. The evidence of the two sisters was to the following effect: The warden complained of his praying at night, disturbing the prisoners. One time, when told by the warden that he was in solitary for praying and muttering, I told the warden I thought he was insane. He said: 'What would you think to find him dead some time?' I said it would be locked into, as he was a strong, healthy man. The warden sent a toy to me to notify me he was out of solitary. I think it was two or three weeks after he was put in I saw him, and he said he was hungry, and he was drawn down. He never appeared natural afterward. I tried to have the warden let me get him some winters and gloves, etc., but he would not permit it. The last time I saw brother he fore his last sickness he was failing. He said he could not eat. The warden would not let me carry oranges, etc., to him. I went to see brother about two months afterward, but was not allowed to see him. Went again next day, and saw him. He was dying then, and died two days afterward. The steward said he had the consumption, the physician said congestion, the deputy said paralysis, and in the prison report it was put down as general debility. Another prisoner, a girl named Clara S. Gould, who was imprisoned for arson, testified that several other female prisoners were compelled to strip to the waist and receive twenty or twenty-five blows with a cat-o'-nine tails. The offense was wrestling in the work room. The blows inflicted by the matron in the presence of the warden. The scars are still to be seen. On another occasion, for a similar offense, each of the girls was imprisoned in a cell three days and two nights on bread and water."

OBITUARY.

Hon. D. L. Phillips Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 19.—Hon. Dave L. Phillips, postmaster of Springfield, died to-day, after a lingering illness, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was a native of Illinois, and had been prominently identified with State politics and affairs for many years. He was appointed United States marshal for southern Illinois in 1861, and postmaster in 1869. From 1863 to 1878 he was chief proprietor of the *State Journal*. From 1866 he had been president of the Belleville and Southern Illinois railroad, which was built under his name.

Death of the Discoverer of Gold in California.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—General John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, died here yesterday. He had been sick about a week with influenza, but his death was sudden. His aged widow resides at Litiz, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to which place his remains will be taken for interment.

An Old Editor Gone.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—A dispatch from Fairbury, Illinois, says: "J. Bradbury, an editorial writer on the New York *Tribune*, under Horace Greeley, and later one of the associate editors of the New York *World*, died here Thursday evening, aged sixty-nine years.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Cleveland, June 19: Petroleum steady; S. W. 110, 8c.

Berlin, June 18: The lower house of the Prussian diet rejected the second clause of the church bill.

Washington, June 19: An examination of the safe in the surgeon general's office shows everything all right.

Snow Hill, Mo., June 19: Richardson & Co.'s saw, planing and flour mill, has been burned. Loss, $25,000.

Philadelphia, June 19: Early to-day the coal-oil tanks of Malcombe Floyd, near Point Breeze, were burned. Loss, $30,000.

Laramie City, June 19: George Benton, just in from North Park, says that Cnauncey Bacon, a miner, was shot and mortally wounded on the seventeenth, at Jack City, by a Swede, whose name he did not learn.

Berlin, June 19: The delegates to the technical commission met at eleven o'clock this morning, and the plenipotentiaries at three o'clock this afternoon. The agreement of views continued, and it is consequently believed that the conference will terminate its labors in eight or ten days.

Columbus, O., June 19: Thomas Frisell has been arrested charged with the murder of Williams, at Georgesville, last Saturday. It is claimed that Miss Turner was intimate with Frisell before her acquaintance with the murdered man.

Vienna, June 19: A political correspondent says: "The Roumanian agent at Tophia has been instructed to demand from the Bulgarian government a categorical explanation relative to the withdrawal of the bill authorizing the naturalization of Bulgarians as Roumanians in new Roumanian territory. In case the explanation is unsatisfactory, Roumania threatens a rupture of the diplomatic relations."

Constantinople, June 19: On the arrival in Dardanelle of an Italian vessel having on board the brother of Khedive Ismael Pasha, the sultan authorized the women to go to Chio or Lemnos, but the captain of the ship protested that he had been chartered to Constantinople. The ship was allowed to come out out of respect to the Italian flag, but the women will be transhipped without landing and conveyed to Chios. The sons of Ismael Pasha must return to Europe.

Two Boys Quarrel, with Fatal Results.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—A Lancaster special to the *Courier Journal*, this evening, says two boys, Simon Gallagher, fourteen, and Sid Mullens, aged fifteen years, quarreled, when the former ran into the family residence, procured a revolver and began shooting. The second shot passed through Mullens's body, inflicting a fatal wound. Gallagher was arrested.

Cincinnati's Population.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—The census supervisor made a footing of the work of the enumerators to-day, and with fifteen districts not fully reported, the population of the city is two hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-three. Counting the immediate suburbs a claim will be made of a population of three hundred thousand in round numbers.

President Hayes at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., June 19.—President Hayes and wife and their son Webb arrived here this morning and proceeded informally to the residence of their kinsman, General J. G. Mitchell. A number of personal friends called on them to-day.

Colored Preacher Killed.

GALVESTON, June 19.—Gordon Moore killed Ben Benjamin, a respected colored preacher of Marion county. Cause: The knowledge of Moore that Benjamin was criminally intimate with the former's wife.

"BABY is king" all the world over. As its rule should be as quiet as possible, fail not to provide it with Dr. Bull's baby syrup for all the ailments incident to its condition. It is a safe remedy.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Between Racing and Rifle-Shooting and Ball-Tossing, the Sporting World Made Yesterday an Agreeable Day both Here and in Europe.

Slosson Defeats Schaefer — Base-Ball Scores—Fell Dead after a Race—Killed in a Steeple-Chase—The American Rifle-Team at Dollymount.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The billiard champion, Jacob Schaefer, was defeated to-night in a match game by Geo. F. Slosson. Score: Slosson, 600; Schaefer, 470. Winner's average, 20½.

A Horse Falls Dead After a Race.

BRADFORD, PA., June 19.—The attendance was very large at the races to day and the track in fine condition. The 2:32 class was won by Lady B.; Honest Fred second. Time—2:35, 2:35¼, 2:37¼.

The free-for-all purse was won by Tom Scott in three straight heats. Time—2:29, 2:31, 2:33½.

Tom Scott, after the race, was led from the track, rubbed down and walked about for a few minutes, when he fell dead. He was valued at six thousand dollars and owned jointly by W. H. Crawford, of Chicago, and Charles B. Henry, of New Philadelphia, Ohio.

The Long-Range Shooting.

DUBLIN, June 19.—In the shooting for the long-range challenge cup at Dollymount today, seven Americans and ten of the Irish team competed. The ranges were eight hundred, nine hundred and one thousand yards. Ten shots were allowed at each range, with two sighting shots. There was a drizzling rain and mist which much hindered the sighting shots. The rain ceased after the nine hundred yards range had been shot, but the sky continued overcast, and a light fog came from the sea at long range, and the bull's eye could be only dimly observed through the sighting-glass. As the Americans are accustomed to shooting light, it was generally admitted that to-day's practice could not be taken as a test of merit. Rockwell, of the American team, retired after six shots in which he made thirteen. Brown retired after his ninth shot with a score of thirty-two. The following are the scores at the three ranges:

AMERICAN.

Farrow: 48, 46, 44. Scott: 48, 47, 37. Clarke: 47, 45, 40. Jackson: 42, 48, 42. Fisher: 41, 48, 34. Brown: 39, retired.

IRISH.

Murphy: 47, 50, 45. Coghlan: 43, 50, 39. William Rigby: 49, 49, 45. John Rigby: 49, 47, 46. Warren: 42, 46, retired. Milner: 50, 45, 48. Banks: 43, 44, 36. Sullivan: 37, 41, retired. Jaynt: 41, 40, 41. Johnson: 42, 40, 34.

Milner and William Rigby being equal, with 143 out of a possible 150, will shoot again for the cup.

Coney Island Jockey Club.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Coney Island jockey club, Leonard W. Jerome, president, inaugurated its new course and first season to-day. The course is near Sheep's Head bay and a short distance from Manhattan beach. It is delightfully located, and is spoken of as one of the finest and fastest tracks in the country. Ten thousand persons were probably present to-day. A new feature of having private boxes and charging five dollars a day, in the grand stand, has been introduced. Everything went off very pleasantly and successfully until the closing race, handicap steeple-chase, in which Dunbar Price's four-year-old Glengariffe, was instantly killed.

First Race.—The first event was a sweepstakes of five furlongs, won cleverly by Brambilletta; Harold second, beating by a nose Janet Murray. Time—0:53¾. The other starters were Lady Middleton, Nellie D., Scotilla, Van Dercker, Mosquito, Democrat, Buster and Babcock, and the company's Buchanan colt.

Second Race.—Tidal stakes, for three year-olds, one mile, was won by Blackburn by a head, three lengths; Kimbell second; Kitty third, Grenada last. Time—1:45

Third Race.—Foam stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, won by Spinaway; Baxter second, King Scott colt third. Time—1:04. Leamington filly and Sir Hugh withdrawn.

The selling race, mile and a quarter dash, was won by Milan; Warfield second, Startle third. Time—2:10¾. Ben Hill, Edwin A and Bluster also