THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1880. VOL. XXXIX--NO. 254

INDICATIONS.

In the Ohio valley and Tennessee, partly cloudy, with occasional rain, southwest to northwest winds, decidedly lower temperature, in the western part falling followed by rising barometer.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T.S. ARMY, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. } MONDAY, October 25, 1880, 10:38 p.m. }

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.19	51		Calm.	Fair.
Galveston	30.12	70	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.11	70	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	29.94	66	S.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
Memphis	30.09	67	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
Nashville	30.10	64	S.W.	Fresh.	
New Orleans	30.20	61	E.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Shreveport	30.12	62	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.10	58	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Little Rock	30.05	64	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mr. POST, a prominent greenbacker of Indiana, telegraphs Lee Crandall, at Washington, as if in great glee, that his party will not fuse with the Democrats.

THE population of Delaware by the recent census is only 146,654, divided as follows: 74,153 males and 72,501 females; 120,198 whites and 26,456 colored; native 137,182 and foreign born 9472.

GOVERNOR DREW, of Florida, says that State is sure to be carried by the Democrats. The Republicans can make no change now. The State authorities will look after the colonists and colonizers.

ACCORDING to the Atlanta *Constitution* the legislature of Georgia recently elected stands over two-thirds for Joe Brown for United States senator, one-sixth anti-Brown men, the remaining one-sixth doubtful.

THE facts of the bribery and corruption resorted to by the Republicans of Indiana to carry that State are now coming to light. New $2 bills, fresh from the treasury, are abundant in Indianapolis and Evansville. Does John Sherman know anything about them?

THE Hon. H. C. BREWER, candidate for elector for the first congressional district, Arkansas, having resigned on account of his ineligibility, the Hon. J. A. Gibson, of Arkansas county, was substituted for him on the electoral ticket by the State executive committee. Democrats must see that the name of Mr. Gibson appears on their tickets, instead of that of Mr. Brewer.

GENERAL GRANT made another speech last night, this time at Utica, New York where he introduced Senator Conkling. The only thing he said worthy of notice was this lie, "that a northern man, if he goes to the south to prosecute his business, must be quiet on political questions of great weight." Grant in this contradicts his own statements made at Cairo and Galena after his southern tour. He knows it is not true, not a word, of it.

THE news from Ireland, which we publish this morning, as received by telegraph yesterday, does not look as if the reign of law or the era of peace were near. "Shooting landlords like partridges" is not pleasant to contemplate as a remedial measure for any ill or grievance, and those who countenance it must either be crazed by patriotic fervor and zeal—or else are knaves more determined on their own aggrandizement than the good of the poor Irish people.

THE "Colossal Liar" and traducer of his neighbors, of his kindred, of a people he aspires to represent, and of his State—William R. Moore—will go before the grand jury of the criminal court of this county to-day to answer under oath as to what he knows personally about intimidation and kuklaxing. The result will no doubt be known in a few days at furthest. Should he play, as it is rumored he intends to, the role of dummy, and refuse to answer, he may find himself in a tight place.

THE New York *World*, calling public attention to the fact that Hayes and his cabinet have been canvassing for Garfield, reminds its readers that General Scott, in 1852, was the first Presidential candidate who ever wandered about to make speeches in his own behalf, as General Garfield has done in 1880. The voters showed him what they thought of his cause in November, 1852! Mr. Seward, if we mistake not, was the first and the only secretary of state, except Mr. Evarts, who ever descended from that high place into the arena of the hustings. Certainly Fish never did this, nor General Cass, nor Mr. Marcy, nor Mr. Everett! Who ever heard of Guthrie, or Walker, or Woodbury, or any of the illustrious Democrats who have managed the finances of the Republic, exerting the tremendous power of the treasury in a Presidential election, as Mr. Sherman is now doing?

THE substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding has been one of the causes why the United States has lost that eminence on the sea that was once accorded to her. We are awaking at last to the disadvantages—we had almost said the degradation—of our position, and there is discussion in quarters able to act when decision comes about the way which we can build iron ships. While we have reached the step of discussing the question of building iron ships, England appears to have reached the point of abandoning them. The tensile strength of iron proves to be such that thick plates have been found necessary in order to secure the requisite strength. This increase of thickness causes increase of weight to the loss of time in sailing. A change is therefore taking place, and not iron but steel ships are beginning to be built, which adds 150 tons carrying capacity to 1000 tons. In this country the iron is claimed to have greater tensile strength than that of the English, but the lightness and strength of steel give it great advantages.

THE character of General Arthur, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, may readily be judged of by what the New York *Tribune*—now supporting him so earnestly—said of him between October, 1873, and February, 1874. That paper then charged that the government interests had been allowed by Collector Arthur to suffer to the tune of $2,450,000 because one of the merchants was a prominent and wealthy Republican, and because the Rev. H. W. Beecher, the dear near friend of all other members of the firm, had interceded with Collector Arthur and Secretary Sherman on behalf of the guilty firm. Mr. Jayne, Mr. Arthur's valued associate, was described by the *Tribune* as "handcuff Jayne, the cormorant, the collector's factotum, who was enriching himself and his chief by corruption and at the government's expense." And yet, this same Jayne—a fine specimen of William R. Moore's high-conditioned civilization—who is being sued for $10,917 20, which he drew from the United States treasury to pay a claim which he did not pay, is stumping New York State for Arthur.

THEY all do it. They all lie. All of the Republican statesmen, from Canoochee Conkling to Colossallar Moore. It's as easy to them as falling off a log. They all lie about the south and southern people. That is their stock in trade, and is according to orders from the Fifth Avenue hotel conclave. Jewell lied in denying the paternity of the Florida soldiers' emancipation scheme, and Garfield lied when he denied that he wrote that letter to Morey, of Lynn, Massachusetts, in which he refers to the working men as cattle, to be purchased in the open market at any price the manufacturers are willing to pay for them. And now comes Calico-Charley Foster, the breezy and very smart governor of Ohio, and denies that he ever said to Handy, of the Philadelphia *Times*, that the tariff and tariff issues were gotten up for a scare, prepared especially for Ohio, with a view to rallying the capitalists and business men of that State. But Handy fastens the lie on him by successful contradiction, as it has fallen on all the rest. It doesn't seem early season for the Republican liars to have been caught in the act of—Conkling, John Sherman, Blaine, Garfield, Marshall Jewell, Foster. What a Morey!

THE WILD WORDS

Of an Irishman Rendered Desperate by Misgovernment—"If Landlords are Shot Like Partridges, I will Never Say One Word Against It."

Austria's Foreign Relations Satisfactory—The Mediation of the United States Accepted by Chili and Peru—The Powers at Work on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, October 25.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says that the storm of last Wednesday in Denmark did incalculable damage to life and property.

GREECE.

ATHENS, October 25.—Commondouros has formed a cabinet. He is himself president of the council and minister of foreign affairs. Mavromalis is minister of war and Boubolis minister of marine.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—The fund for relief of Batoum refugees at Ismaidt is exhausted. The secretary of the British embassy reports that all the children are dead, the women are dying, and the men are certain to succumb.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 25.—Bar silver, 52d per ounce.

A fire occurred in the central telegraph office at Manchester on Sunday, and 200 wires converging there melted and the whole system of telegraph wires terminating in Manchester was destroyed. Communication with Manchester by telegraph cannot be completely restored for some days.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, October, 25.—The entire capital, $5,000,000, of the credit foncier Franco-Canadienne, has been subscribed. M. Thorn is visiting this country for the purpose of seeing if the capital can be doubled with advantage. The last deposit of the provincial loan, contracted in Paris, has been deposited in New York. A loan of £850,000 realized, net, $3,776,669, leaving $119,661 as the expense of floating, etc.

PERSIA.

TEHERAN, October 25.—The Khurds have invested the fortified town of Uhrimi, in northern Persia, near the Armenian frontier, and have summoned its surrender in three days. The English consul is trying to obtain a delay. Several of the leading khans are marching to the relief of the place. Reinforcements are also marching from Gerrus. The Turks are cooperating with the Persians by dispatching troops from Van.

ITALY.

ROME, October 24.—Baron Batteno Recasoli, formerly prime minister of Italy, is dead.

The *Liberta Bollzino* announces that General Garibaldi and son, Menotti, have withdrawn their resignations as members of the Italian chamber of deputies.

The pope on Sunday, in receiving the former pontifical functionaries, energetically reaffirmed his right to the temporal power and deserted the *fete* to commemorate the entry of the Italian troops into Rome as accursed.

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, October 25.—The ministerial crisis at Belgrade is caused by Austria threatening entirely to close her frontier against Servia should she not meet her engagements to the satisfaction of a treaty of commerce.

At the opening of parliament to-day the emperor, in receiving the delegations, said that despite the existing eastern complications the relations of Austria with all the powers and the mediating influence she exercised were matters for congratulation. He also said that the prospects of the satisfactory state of Bosnia and Herzegovina it was possible to further reduce the garrison.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, October 25.—The Economic address, in session here, canvassed the opinion that the present production of grain in the United States is due to an excessive drain upon virgin soil, which must be followed by exhaustion, so that in the course of time the condition of the agricultural population of America will fall to Europe level.

The editor of the Borsen *Courier* has been sentenced to pay a fine of 600 marks or fifty days imprisonment, for an article suggested by the alleged intention of Bismarck to confer Hamburg upon Zollverein. The indictment set forth that the accused had libeled and insulted Bismarck, by alleging that which was false and calculated to render him contemptible.

FRANCE.

LONDON, October 25.—A dispatch from Paris states that General DeCissey has instituted proceedings against M. Rochefort's paper, the *Petit Parisien*.

The cabinet council has decided to continue the enforcement of religious decrees.

PARIS, October 25.—The chambers are croked for the 9th of November.

The strike of the miners in Denain is becoming general. A considerable number of troops are stationed in the vicinity, to preserve order.

M. Constans, minister of the interior, at first gave permission for a public meeting on the DeCissey affair, but afterward prohibited the meeting. Some disturbance, however, assembled on Sunday, was easily dispersed by the police.

The cabinet council has rescinded the permission granted by M. Constans, minister of the interior, for a meeting on the General DeCissey affair, deeming it monstrous to allow communists to publicly vilify a general whose honorable career was not effaced by certain indiscretions.

The tribunal of conflicts will meet on the 6th of November to decide the Jesuit question, and, unless the arguments are very long, a decision in one case, which will govern, will be given on the same day.

Of 1,500,000 quintals of grain imported into France for the first eight months of the present year, 900,000 quintals came from America.

Fifty students have left Montauban in a night to witness the departure of the mail steamer from Amsterdam for India, ventured on her steamer, and their yacht was buffeted against its side so violently that twenty-six students were thrown overboard. Twelve are missing.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, October 25.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the Porte has made arrangements for a despatch of 10,000 men to Adriatople, in view of preparing for the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—Germany has proposed to Austria and France certain identical measures of a pacific character for the speedy settlement of the Dulcigno question. The Italian has ordered Riza Pasha under any circumstances to surrender Dulcigno within 48 hours, if the conditions of the convention remain in dispute. There are also fresh differences as to the mode in which the Montenegrins shall advance on Dulcigno. Riza Pasha has undertaken to form a cordon around Dulcigno to prevent an Albanian invasion. A dispatch from Dulcigno says: "In obedience to the Porte's orders to Riza Pasha to surrender Dulcigno in five days, the Ottoman commission has withdrawn several conditions to which Montenegro objected—notably those relating to the reception of the Turkish flag on coasting vessels and the maintenance of Turkish laws in Dulcigno."

VIENNA, October 25.—Negotiations have been resumed at Ragusa, Montenegrin territory, which is more conveniently situated for communication with Scutari than Ricka. The Porte has submitted three other stipulations referring to the military measures, in place of two that have been withdrawn. Riza Pasha proposes that the Montenegrins shall advance on Dulcigno by a circuitous route, instead of passing before Mamuz Hights, in order to avoid a collision with the Albanians encamped there.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The Panama *Star and Herald*, of October 18th, which has just been received, says that M. De Lesseps assures President Gurrusa, of Panama, that within a brief time the financial questions of the canal will be arranged, and the commencement of the work will follow immediately after.

A compact has been signed by Colombia and Chili in which it is agreed to submit to arbitration all the questions in dispute between the two republics. Arbitrators have been appointed by each, and in case they do not agree the matter is to be referred to the President of the United States. It is also stipulated in the compact that all the other nations of America shall be invited to become parties to it, so that in the future there will be no possibility of such a war arising as that existing today between Peru and Chili. The city of Panama is the point selected for the meeting of the representatives of the different countries which may accept the invitation and wish to join the compact, and the end of this year or the beginning of the next is the time fixed for the reunion to take place.

Ignatio Garcia, charge de affairs of Peru, announces that Lingan, who has been received from Panama, via Kingston, by the Peruvian legation in this city that the Peruvian government has accepted the mediation of the United States and notified that it had been accepted by Chili, and he has named Senor Antonio Orendo as president of the American congress of jurists and vice-president of the council of state, and Captain Aurelio V. Garcia, of the Novena regiment of Sepen, to represent Peru in the peace negotiations.

IRELAND.

LONDON, October 25.—The *News* says that the report of removing the trials of the agitators to London is wild talk.

A telegram from Plymouth states that the Twenty-fifth regiment has been suddenly ordered to embark for Ireland at the earliest date.

A correspondent of the *Standard* understands that at the conference of the law officers, at which Mr. Forster and Earl Cowper were present, it was resolved to remove the trials of the agitators to London on certain conditions, and that a private telegram from an Irish member in London confirms the report. In view of such a contingency the Land League has named men to fill the offices in the organization which will be made vacant by the removal to London of the officers charged with conspiracy. The correspondent is informed that the following will be prosecuted: Charles S. Parnell, John Dillon, Andrew Kettle, Thomas Sexton, Thomas Sexton, James O'Kelly, W. H. O'Sullivan, Arthur O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, members of parliament; Mr. Brennan, paid secretary of the League; Mr. Eugan, treasurer; Mr. O'Sullivan, assistant secretary; Mr. Kelly, paid secretary; Mr. Boyton, paid organizer, and James Redpath, American journalist.

Matthew Harris, a speaker at a land meeting at Galway yesterday, stated whether it were better that one bad man be shot, or hundreds of families be driven from Ireland? and said that, after witnessing evictions of families, he declared that, if farmers shot landlords like partridges, he would never say one word against it. His speech was received with cheers. He then denounced an agent by name, and was mildly rebuked by the chairman.

The Times summarizes Parnell's argument in his speech yesterday, at Galway, as asserting that crime and outrage are justified by the determination of the government not to keep peace, and the refusal of the house of lords to pass the compulsion bill for disturbance in Ireland, and says it is impossible to mistake the meaning of such argument or the purpose of the man who uses it. The condition of Ireland and the temper of the men who are criminally misleading the people calls for instant attention.

GALWAY, October 24.—At a great land-league meeting held last Friday forty thousand people were present. Mr. Parnell addressed the meeting. He criticised the despatch of reinforcements of troops and police to Galway; denounced Mr. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, as a hypocrite; declared the government solely responsible for the assassinations, and maintained that the only remedy was the autonomy of Ireland. He appealed to the people to be resolved and put an end to English misrule. Gardner Power asserted that the tenants were suffering more than the slaves of South Carolina had. Other meetings were held in various parts of the country. No disorder is reported.

QUEENSTOWN, October 24.—Mr. Parnell, speaking at a banquet at Galway to-day, said: "I feel convinced, if ever you call upon your countrymen in America for aid, and show them that there is a fair chance of success, you will have the best trained and organized assistance for breaking the British yoke."

The Mexican Railway Concession.

SANTA FE, N. M.—An item of the fifteenth, analyzing the Mexican concession to the Palmer and Sullivan railroad, recently stated that the prohibition extends against the beginning of the work at the United States frontier. The company will work from both ends, and expects to complete the road to the City of Mexico in three years.

Protecting the President Against Apaches.

SANTA FE, N. M., October 25.—The *New Mexican's* Shakespeare special states that President Hayes was joined on arrival at Silver City, Monday morning, and left immediately for Fort Cummings, where they will arrive to-night; thence they will be brought to San Marcial, the present terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, by fresh relays, a strong military escort, ambulances and other conveyances being furnished by General Hatch, who will himself meet the party at the terminus of the track. The route from Fort Cummings to San Marcial will be strongly picketed to provide against danger from the Apaches. The party will arrive at Santa Fe on the night of the twenty-seventh, leaving on the twenty-eighth direct for the east.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY

In the Gallant First Ward Last Night—Large Attendance—Speeches by Legislative Candidates.

In response to a call issued by the Young Men's Democratic club of the first ward, quite a large meeting of Democratic citizens was held at Market square last night. Albinis's band discoursed music for a while and entertained the audience, after which Mr. Frayzer Edmonson, as president of the club, opened with a short address to the members of the First Ward Democratic club. He assured his hearers that the loss of Ohio and Indiana was not a permanent loss. The elections in those States were but skirmishes preceding the real, the earnest fight which is to come. And when the battle is joined all along the lines of States, the Republicans will not have the money to send to Ohio and Indiana to gain those States by fraud.

COLONEL A. H. DOUGLAS

was the next speaker introduced. He referred to the great frauds of the Republican party; of the immense public domain they fraudulently gave away to rich railroad companies—80,000,000 acres of land appropriated to ten men. Was this justice? Where is Republican honesty in this? These lands thus given away are now worth $8 an acre—making more than $700,000,000 concentrated in the hands of ten men and their subordinates. Seven hundred or millions in the hands of a few, under the control of an aristocracy, while there are millions of suffering poor starving because of the conduct of the *war and bayonet* Republican party—*great and honest* because they nominate great thieves for office and help them steal. As for protection—what is the use of making a fuss and flute to blind the hard working laborer. Is that foundry over there protected? Protected from whom? From English foundries? No. From French foundries? No. Is it protected from any foreign competition? By no means. Only the rich Boston capitalists and Pennsylvania iron puddlers derive any benefit from protection. Thus it is that the tariff laws are making these men richer every day and the farmer and mechanic poorer. In the sixteenth century a French king wrote an order for his commander-in-chief to take in charge the people of six of his cities and exterminate them from the face of the earth. Garfield followed the example of this bloodthirsty king when he introduced his bill written with a pen made of a bayonet, which authorized the Federal authorities to take in charge the southern people.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL G. P. M. TURNER

was next introduced. He said that if the Republican party elects such a man as Garfield, who wishes to make the south what Ireland is to England, he would say down with the National Republican party. Weaver, the candidate of his party, was too willing to fuse with the Republicans of Alabama and Mississippi, but he (Turner) would never fuse with them. Weaver was too willing to help the Republicans and too anxious to put the yoke of servitude around the necks of the southern people, even as Russia did the Poles and England did the Irish people. He advised his hearers to work, and success will follow. He had tried to kill the Democratic party and had failed; forty epidemics could not kill it; war failed to exterminate it, and he thanked God that the Democratic party lives to-day. As for W. R. Moore, the man who runs down his own country, all he had to say was that he reminded him of a little yaller dog with a sardine box tied to his tail. [Laughter.] He is always making night hideous with hideous howls. Does Wm. R. Moore believe his slanders? No—a thousand noes! He is but an instrument in the hands of his party. Let us prove the dishonesty of this man Moore. According to the laws of Tennessee any man who is guilty of kuklux has committed a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for a term of years in the penitentiary. Why, oh! Wm. R. Moore, did you not, when on the grand jury last year, communicate to your fellow-members of the jury the names of such as kuklutxed and assassinated in the dead of midnight? Did you not take an oath to serve faithfully as a juror? Did you do your duty when you failed to bring to punishment those midnight assassins, whom you say roam over the city killing and destroying innocent people? Now, my fellow-citizens, in November next you will march out under the cheering influence of a torchlight. Give these noisy fellows a rebuke, and, too, for Hancock and Molly Maguire. [Loud laughter.]

MR. J. H. LAUDERDALE,

the candidate for floterial senator, spoke next. He insisted upon harmony and hard work.

MR. JAMES HARRIS

in a few moments demonstrated the worth of the Democratic party, and the meanness of William R. Moore.

MR. R. C. WILLIAMSON

spoke earnestly for a short time, exhorting the people to lay aside local differences, and concentrate their whole energies upon the great national questions at issue.

MR. C. E. SMITH

made a brief but effective speech and received rounds of applause.

Mr. Scruggs followed, as did also Mr. Williamson, in brief speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN DIOCESES

And Their Colored Population Receive Mention in the Episcopal Convention—Exciting Amusements.

NEW YORK, October 25.—In the Prostestan Episcopal convention the committee on the state of the church presented, through Rev. Dr. Vandesen, their report to the house of deputies. The report says: "Our relations would not be disturbed, rather increase all spiritual and material facilities for carrying the blessings of the gospel to the western States and Territories, and while the shortcomings of this land mostly found there are receiving our sympathy and aid and arousing increasing real in their civilization and evangelization, why is it that the southern dioceses, depressed and impoverished, receive no more of our church's benefactions and are left to carry on their mission work with but little more assistance than can be secured within their own limits? Why is it that these 4,000,000 of the colored race, now clothed with elective franchise, eligible to all places of trust, to our legislatures, to seats in congress, or acting in many instances as teachers of the young should awaken far less enthusiasm and call forth not that measure of liberality that it does?" The committee in concluding their remarks on this subject invoke the attention of the whole church to this inconsistency and inequality in duty, sympathy and charity of the church.

The committee on colored work, in their report, "We think we see some of the clergy disposed to conform to tastes, sentiments and opinions, which once were neither consistent with ministerial fidelity nor approved by the worldly minded. Places are frequented, amusements are indulged in and opinions are advocated which make them popular, perhaps, with those who gladly welcome them to be companions, but have not respect for those instructions and admonitions. To escape the imputation of being puritanical they approach, if they do not enter, realms of worldly conformity, levity and indifference to the administration of their parishes, and in securing means for their maintenance they permit and countenance just those things which natural man loves and in which the young take most delight. Churches were once built by lotteries, but moral sense was at last offended, and they were prohibited. Now, theatrical dances, suppers, and whatever else will draw money from a throng who love excitement and amusement, are presented as attractions for means with which to carry on a church work. We believe the practices are destroying public respect for many teachers of our holy religion. They appeal to motives from which men should not act in the Redeemer's service of making offerings for his holy work, while they cause enemies of God to blaspheme."

The report was adopted and sent to the house of bishops.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, from the joint committee appointed to take measures for increasing the fund for the relief of the families of sick or disabled clergymen, presented a report asking that the committee be increased and have permission to sit during recess, and suggesting that each clergyman reserve from the offertories in his church not less than one per cent, nor more than ten per cent, for that purpose.

A message was received from the house of bishops, providing that the conviction of any minister before a civil court for any offence shall not preclude the church from taking action in regard to such offence. It was referred.

Rev. Dr. Huntington's resolution suggesting certain alterations in the prayer-book was then taken up. It reads as follows:

Resolved, The house of bishops concurring, that a joint committee, to consist of seven bishops, seven presbyters and seven laymen, be appointed to consider and report at the next general convention, whether, in view of the fact that this church is soon to enter upon the second century of its organized existence in this country, the changed conditions of national life do not demand certain alterations in the book of common prayer, in the direction of liturgical enrichment and increased flexibility of use.

In speaking to the resolution, Dr. Huntington suggested adding the name demotes and magnificat.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment which provided for the appointment of a committee to sit during recess to consider the subject and report to the next general convention such alterations as they may deem desirable, and that the report shall be either accepted or rejected as a whole, without amendment.

The amendment, which provoked a hearty laugh throughout the house, was laid on the table by a unanimous vote, and the original resolution was then discussed, but its mover found no one except Mr. Johnson to support it, strong opposition was met with from all quarters.

In the evening session of the Episcopal convention the discussion was protracted and the resolution of Dr. Huntington was finally adopted by the following vote: Clerical, ayes 32, noes 9; one diocese divided. Laity, ayes 19, noes 13; four dioceses divided.

The report of Judge Prince, chairman of the special committee, was adopted—in favor of establishing a church building fund of $1,000,000 within the next three years.

Indian Troubles Threatening.

DENVER, October 25.—The *Republican's* Gunnison City special courier, just arrived from Cebola, states: "Ales Ivler here, reports a large number of Indians in this vicinity, who run off horses. It is also reported that horses belonging to Hartman have been run off. A private letter from Post Hotchkiss, at Powderhorn, states that an Indian outbreak is inevitable. Red Jim and his allies are gathering in many instances as teachers of the young should awaken far less enthusiasm and call forth not that measure of liberality that it does?" The committee in concluding their remarks on this subject invoke the attention of the whole church to this inconsistency and inequality in duty, sympathy and charity of the church. The commissioners further report: "We think we see some of the clergy disposed to conform to tastes, sentiments and opinions, which once were neither consistent with ministerial fidelity nor approved by the worldly minded. Places are frequented, amusements are indulged in and opinions are advocated which make them popular, perhaps, with those who gladly welcome them to be companions, but have not respect for those instructions and admonitions. To escape the imputation of being puritanical they approach, if they do not enter, realms of worldly conformity, levity and indifference to the administration of their parishes, and in securing means for their maintenance they permit and countenance just those things which natural man loves and in which the young take most delight. Churches were once built by lotteries, but moral sense was at last offended, and they were prohibited. Now, theatrical dances, suppers, and whatever else will draw money from a throng who love excitement and amusement, are presented as attractions for means with which to carry on a church work. We believe the practices are destroying public respect for many teachers of our holy religion. They appeal to motives from which men should not act in the Redeemer's service of making offerings for his holy work, while they cause enemies of God to blaspheme."

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Indian Troubles Threatening.

DENVER, October 25.—The *Republican's* Gunnison City special courier, just arrived from Cebola, states: "Ales Ivler here, reports a large number of Indians in this vicinity, who run off horses. It is also reported that horses belonging to Hartman have been run off. A private letter from Post Hotchkiss, at Powderhorn, states that an Indian outbreak is inevitable. Red Jim and his allies are gathering in many instances as teachers of the young should awaken far less enthusiasm and call forth not that measure of liberality that it does?" The committee in concluding their remarks on this subject invoke the attention of the whole church to this inconsistency and inequality in duty, sympathy and charity of the church. The commissioners further report: "We think we see some of the clergy disposed to conform to tastes, sentiments and opinions, which once were neither consistent with ministerial fidelity nor approved by the worldly minded. Places are frequented, amusements are indulged in and opinions are advocated which make them popular, perhaps, with those who gladly welcome them to be companions, but have not respect for those instructions and admonitions. To escape the imputation of being puritanical they approach, if they do not enter, realms of worldly conformity, levity and indifference to the administration of their parishes, and in securing means for their maintenance they permit and countenance just those things which natural man loves and in which the young take most delight. Churches were once built by lotteries, but moral sense was at last offended, and they were prohibited. Now, theatrical dances, suppers, and whatever else will draw money from a throng who love excitement and amusement, are presented as attractions for means with which to carry on a church work. We believe the practices are destroying public respect for many teachers of our holy religion. They appeal to motives from which men should not act in the Redeemer's service of making offerings for his holy work, while they cause enemies of God to blaspheme."

The report was adopted and sent to the house of bishops.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, from the joint committee appointed to take measures for increasing the fund for the relief of the families of sick or disabled clergymen, presented a report asking that the committee be increased and have permission to sit during recess, and suggesting that each clergyman reserve from the offertories in his church not less than one per cent, nor more than ten per cent, for that purpose.

A message was received from the house of bishops, providing that the conviction of any minister before a civil court for any offence shall not preclude the church from taking action in regard to such offence. It was referred.

Rev. Dr. Huntington's resolution suggesting certain alterations in the prayer-book was then taken up. It reads as follows:

Resolved, The house of bishops concurring, that a joint committee, to consist of seven bishops, seven presbyters and seven laymen, be appointed to consider and report at the next general convention, whether, in view of the fact that this church is soon to enter upon the second century of its organized existence in this country, the changed conditions of national life do not demand certain alterations in the book of common prayer, in the direction of liturgical enrichment and increased flexibility of use.

In speaking to the resolution, Dr. Huntington suggested adding the name demotes and magnificat.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment which provided for the appointment of a committee to sit during recess to consider the subject and report to the next general convention such alterations as they may deem desirable, and that the report shall be either accepted or rejected as a whole, without amendment.

The amendment, which provoked a hearty laugh throughout the house, was laid on the table by a unanimous vote, and the original resolution was then discussed, but its mover found no one except Mr. Johnson to support it, strong opposition was met with from all quarters.

In the evening session of the Episcopal convention the discussion was protracted and the resolution of Dr. Huntington was finally adopted by the following vote: Clerical, ayes 32, noes 9; one diocese divided. Laity, ayes 19, noes 13; four dioceses divided.

The report of Judge Prince, chairman of the special committee, was adopted—in favor of establishing a church building fund of $1,000,000 within the next three years.

CRANDALL'S CASE

Of Compulsory Political Prostitution—How the Secretary of the Greenback Labor Committee Offered to Sell Himself, and His Paper, and His Party

To the Support of General Hancock—Chittenden Offers a Reward of Five Thousand Dollars for the Detection of the Forger of the Garfield-Chinese Letter.

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—The *Courier-Journal* of Tuesday will publish the following from Colonel Blanton Duncan:

An utterly mendacious editorial from Lee Crandall, alleging that I tempted General Hancock with a suppositious Greenback nomination, absolves me from withholding the correspondence on which Crandall had marked "confidential," and from which I had been perfectly convinced that Dyer D. Lum's charges were true as to purchase of men in control of greenback organizations. Letters from General Hancock to me, together with one of October 28, 1879, have already been published. The letter suggesting the Greenback nomination, and to which I wrote recommending Hancock not to reply, came to me from Lee Crandall, secretary of the Greenback executive committee, voluntarily. The first paragraph was: "For some time past Judge Warwick Martin and myself have been talking over a plan to elect General Hancock President of the United States." Crandall and Martin are the managers of the machine. Crandall supported Hancock indirectly for some months thereafter and published several articles under my signature. He got restive, however, and on February 19, 1880, wrote complaining that "the friends of Hancock have not done anything for the *View*, and booming him now day last, as they were carried away the preceding week in Chicago. They found him a novelty in his treatment of Shakespearean character; they found him novel in the possession of wonderful physical advantages; they found a man a trifle more massive than Edwin Booth, with a face revealing the strength of Forrest and the intellectuality of Booth; they found in him the magnetism, the dramatic fire and elocutionary grace of the elder Kean. They found at once that the new American tragedian had come. This fact has been recognized at once by not only the critics but by the masses, who have crowded every part of this enormous theater, every evening during the week, and who, for the eight performances, have paid into the treasury not less than $1,000.

As some eminent critics have already observed, Tom Keene reminds the student forcibly of the elder Kean. He has the force, the poetic passion, the power, the voice, the dramatic fire, above all else, which we are told characterized that great tragedian. His "Richard" to the present generation of playgoers is a revelation. It is not the "Richard" of Edwin Booth, but it is the "Richard" of Edmund Kean, bold in its conception, stirring and electric in its execution. Our American Keene presents the "Richard" who could smile and smile, and be a villain, and clearly reveals the sardonic and conscienceless nature of Shakspeare's kingly villain. His elocution reminds me of Edwin Booth, but his voice is of wider range. In his reading he finely follows the modulations of Shakespeare's text, and expresses clearly its constant changes. One of the great features of the performance is the make-up of Keene and the facial expression. "His malignant expression," said a lady to me, "when he first came on the stage and delivered the soliloquy, 'Now is the winter of our discontent,' and which he maintained to the end, fascinated me, and haunted me after I had left the theater." "I shall never forget the horror of his appartion scene," said a prominent editor. "He wheeled Lady Anne into consent with the cunning of the devil," said a theatrical veteran. "I shall never forget the realism of his combat scene with 'Richmond,'" was the remark of an old dramatic manager, after the play on Monday night. I certainly will never forget the manner in which Tom Keene's performance was received. I cannot recall in the last twenty years such an exhibition of enthusiasm over any actor or actress who ever appeared on the American stage.

But Keene's "Richard" is only one part in his *repertoire*. In my judgment, from an artistic point of view, his "Shylock" and his "Richelieu" are the better performances. His "Shylock" is conspicuously Jewish in grait, demeanor, accent, gesticulation—wonderfully powerful in the pathetic and tragical episodes, and all but overstepping the frontonto" and "Tubal." He always rivets your attention upon the deeply-excerpted Jew who, though encompassed round about by a nest of merciless foes, fights one and all to the bitter end with indomitable energy. Keene's "Richelieu" will stand favorably alongside the best interpretations of the character we have ever had, and in some respects excels them. For instance, in the fourth act where he draws around the form of "Julie" the holy circle of the church. These efforts mark the man and add one more name to the list of historical exponents of the standard drama.

ONLY ONE MORE BODY

Recovered of the Numerous Victims of the Loss of the Alpena—Gale on the Northeastern Coast.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 25.—There was a slight fall of snow this morning and a heavy wind all day. The water in the Hudson was never lower.

Damage to Shipping.

HALIFAX, October 25.—Much damage has been done to shipping here and on the coast, owing to a gale Saturday night.

Snow in Canada.

TORONTO, October 25.—Dispatches to-night from various parts of Ontario, northeast and northwest of this city, report heavy snowfall, with snow, last night and this morning, doing great damage to fruit and other trees. The snowfall varies from five to twenty inches.

Another of the Alpena's Victims.

HOLLAND, MICH., October 25.—The only body found to-day was that of a young colored boy, probably the cook's assistant. He had on his preservers marked steamer Alpena; found by one of Captain Napier's sons ten miles north of Grand Haven. The wind has been southeast, but is now west. Unless it changes to southwest but few bodies will be found here. Patrols are moving further south. The shore from St. Joe to Grand Haven has been covered to-day by different patrols.

Newmarket Races.

LONDON, October 25.—At Newmarket today the first welter handicap was won by Milan; Bronkhorst second, Fowler third. Thirteen horses ran, including Sanford's Mirth.

The Monday stakes handicap was won by Grist; Don Pulasco second, Danella third. Twenty-five horses ran, including Roll Dice and Ilex, both of whom were unplaced. There was no betting against ides.

The Bais ran the criterion stakes; Savoyard second, Sir Marmaduke third. Nine horses started. J. R. Keene's Bookmaker won sixth and Lorillard's Dakota last; distance, a furlong. Time—1:20. Bookmaker took the lead after a short distance from the start and maintained it to the red post. Savoyard then led to the opposite stand, where he was passed by The Bais, who won by a length and a half between Savoyard and Sir Marmaduke.

Prominent Colored Exoduster Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—Sam. L. Perry, colored, who at one time resided in North Carolina, and reputed to have taken a prominent part in the exodus of colored people from that State to Indiana, was arrested to-day upon a warrant issued in compliance with a requisition from the governor of North Carolina, on the charge of having defrauded school certificates in Lenoir county, North Carolina, December, 1878.

Forty Horses Burned to Death.

ATCHISON, Ks., October 25.—A special to the *Champion* from Clyde, Kansas,