THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1881. VOL. XL--NO. 206

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, shifting to northerly, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

OUR ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Of the commerce and trade of Memphis, to be published on September 1st, will contain may facts that will be pleasing to the friends of this city. It will show that our merchants have done a large business, that several important permanent improvements are going on, that railroad and steamboat facilities are being increased, and that next winter Memphis will be in a better condition as a wholesale market than ever before. Copies of that edition should be distributed all over the country tributary to Memphis, and every business house in the city ought to be represented in its advertising or local columns.

THE yellow stream still flows westward. One million florins in Russian imperials have left Holland for the United States.

A NEW remedy for yellow-fever has been discovered and is now in use at Rio Janeiro; it is sodium salicylate, and is injected hypodermically.

IT is said that Mr. Tilden is preparing to capture the nomination for Governor of New York next year, with an eye on the Presidential candidacy in 1884.

THE New York *Tribune* says that at the Banking Convention at Saratoga action was taken toward keeping all banks throughout the country informed of frauds by confidence men and others.

NEXT year the second transit of Venus occurs; our navy is preparing to make observations in connection with other nations, and the stations at which they are to be made will soon be selected. The occurrence is a most important one to astronomers, as eighty years will elapse before another similar transit takes place.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made at Atlanta that enables any person to send articles for exhibition there, although unable to be present themselves. A special committee has been appointed to receive, exhibit, and care for such goods. The press everywhere is taking up the subject of this grand exhibition, and interest in it is becoming as warm in the North as in the South.

THE system of having "chiefs" over the Indian tribes proves to be opposed to the advance of civilization. The chief's interest is to make himself as powerful as he can, but as civilized ways find foothold his influence decreases; it is therefore his interest to continue the wild traditions of the tribal relation. It is recommended to the authorities at Washington that the "chief" system be discouraged.

THE newspapers are just now busily discussing whether the "inability" of the President makes the Vice-President the acting President; if so, is there any way of declaring at any time the "inability" removed, and would not the Vice-President be the actual working President for the remainder of the term? The whole discussion puts us in mind of the children's rhyme, beginning, "if ifs and ands were pots and pans," etc.

THE New York *Times* says that now it is known in the North that space is free to exhibitors at the Atlanta exhibition, and freight free, great interest is felt, and it gives a list of firms and manufacturers who are forwarding contributions to the great show. The occasion is becoming a national one, and the attendance from every part of the Union will be immense. But what is Memphis doing? October is not far off, and we should be moving.

THE explorations of Europeans in the interior of Africa do not proceed very satisfactorily; the climate and the savage people kill off the bold travelers very rapidly. England, Italy and France are striving for predominance in parts of Africa adjoining the Red Sea. Spain has a strong foothold in Morocco and, it is expected, intends to serve it as France is serving Tunis. Turkey sits impotent while her old possessions in Africa fall into other hands. This grasping for territory will bring trouble.

OUR lawyer correspondent "Plain Talk," became yesterday Long Talk, discussing phrases and haggling about words, as lawyers do, for, as the hymn says, to "it is their nature to," but settling no thing as to the question of arbitration and litigation. Our merchants may feel gratified when so able, acute, and widely-equipped-in-knowledge lawyer as our correspondent's communications have shown him to be, finds the arbitration system—which their experience proves to be so beneficial—a sufficiently important rival of legal subtlety and expense as to require that his abilities should be exerted in aid of the old plan of a court, and a jury, and costs.

THEY have in Paris a central clock which goes by the action of compressed air. Pipes arranged in the gutters, and one inch in diameter, convey, by this clock, motion to numerous public and private clocks, so that they all show the same correct time at every moment. The system has proved so successful that it will be introduced into other French cities. The English are about to adopt the same plan, and we, no doubt, shall soon have it introduced into this country. As we have not even one public clock in Memphis there is no probability of our adopting the improvement. Is it not time a city like this had a public clock? We are as behind, in this respect, as a backwoods village.

THE Mississippi River Commission is expected to build eighty or ninety barges and have constructed for their use four or five steam tugs, all to be employed in improving the river. Let the good work go on, it is not only extending Western trade, but it is checking the extortions of various railroads. A steady ten feet to St. Louis and four feet to St. Paul, the whole year round, is what should be accomplished, and our people, and the whole population of the Mississippi Valley, should see to it that all their Senators and Representatives in Washington should work, and work together to accomplish those results. When the improvements are perfected the Mississippi will bring wealth to the country as the Nile anciently did to Egypt.

AT THE International Law Conference at Cologne yesterday, David Dudley Field introduced a resolution to the effect that it is desirable that in an extradition treaty, in which political crimes are excepted, a provision be inserted that neither assassination nor attempted assassination, as a means of effecting a change of government or the redress of grievance shall be deemed a political crime within the meaning of the treaty, and that the privilege of asylum be denied the perpetrator of any such crime. Mr. Field said it was the feeling among Americans that assassination should be stamped out. Several delegates supported the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

STILL SANGUINE

That the President Will Ultimately Recover—Nourishment Naturally Taken and Retained.

An Inflammation of the Parotid Gland Sets in, which Does Not Cause Much Uneasiness.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—This morning's bulletin showed that the President was better, and it was received with great satisfaction. The bulletin figures were back to where the President was before the last operation, when he was regarded as convalescing. The improved condition seemed to keep up after the morning dressing. After 10 o'clock Colonel Rockwell said the President was better in every respect. About 11 o'clock Dr. Bliss said there was a visible improvement, that his stomach was stronger and better; up to that hour liquid nourishment had been given several times. It was retained without producing any nausea; the fact that the President enjoyed a pretty good night's rest was considered as a favorable symptom, too. There was great anxiety to see the mid-day bulletin, which was issued nearly an hour later than usual. This delay in issuing the bulletin caused a feeling of alarm, as heretofore, whenever there has been delay, it was because something has been wrong. The bulletin when issued was as follows, and its guarded language added to the general uneasiness: "The President is suffering some discomfort from commencing inflammation in the right parotid gland. In other respects his condition is somewhat improved, and especially his stomach is becoming less intolerant. He has asked for and retained several portions of liquid nourishment, much more than he could swallow yesterday. Enemata continue to be used with success. At present his pulse is 108, temperature 98.4°, respiration 18." The surgeons saying in the bulletin that inflammation is commencing is construed by many to mean that they expect further inflammation. This new complication of the case has arisen this morning, since Dr. Agnew left, and it annoys the surgeons. The gland inflamed is the large conglomerate salivary gland under the ear. The President's surgeons do not give any decided opinion as to this aspect of the case, but they intimate that it is not necessarily serious. Dr. Landon, and other surgeons who have no connection with the case, say that this inflammation indicates a pyæmic condition of the President's blood; not pyemia in its literal sense, but a bad condition of the blood consequent upon excessive weakness and general debility. Outside doctors say the inflammation of the parotid gland is very painful, and often produces a high fever. It is plain that the President's stomach is in a decidedly better condition. Its tone has returned, and the doctors say now they can gradually increase the nourishment. The wound is doing well, the surgeons say, and healing rapidly. One of the President's surgeons, when pressed for an answer as to what he thought of this new complication, replied that the President had probably caught a little cold, and it manifested itself in the swelling of the throat. One phase of the case that is regarded as favorable is the improvement in the stomach. If proper nourishment is taken by the President, it is believed that he can pull through, despite these complications that arise. This inflammation, however, has produced a feeling of depression that is observable everywhere.

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK P.M.

The morning bulletin was generally considered at the Executive Mansion to be the most favorable issued since the President's relapse. Dr. Agnew's departure for Philadelphia on the limited express proved to be the signal for a decidedly better feeling in all quarters, and convinced many doubtful ones that the case was progressing satisfactorily. Previous to leaving the White House the doctor assured Mrs. Garfield that he did not consider his presence necessary, as everything was going on as well as possible. This acknowledgment from a consulting surgeon was looked upon as an extremely favorable indication, and all who heard of it experienced renewed hope and viewed the situation as being undeniably better than could reasonably have been expected twenty-four hours earlier. The patient has been improving since the first teaspoonful of nourishment was taken, and this fact was proven by his firmer pulse. Before noon a bulletin was issued that the President had partaken of koumiss on four different occasions, and expressed a desire for more. Of course the nourishment was administered in very small quantities. Previous to administering the first quantity of koumiss Mrs. Garfield was sitting by the patient's bedside, when he expressed himself as feeling comparatively well, and inquired if it was not desired to try the strength of his stomach again by permitting him to have some nourishment, and expressed a desire for koumiss, whereupon his wife gave him the first portion. The fact of the President having suggested the administration of nourishment is considered by the attending surgeons as an indication that the irritability of the stomach is subsiding, and that in consequence the patient commences to crave food.

AT 1:15 O'CLOCK P.M.

Considerable anxiety was exhibited at about 12:30 on account of the slight delay in the noon bulletin. The contents of the bulletin, when it was read in Private-Secretary Brown's room at 1:15, did not allay the anxiety, because of the announcement it contained in reference to the inflamation of the parotid gland, and until the appearance of the consulting and attending surgeons were obtained to the contrary, great apprehension was felt that new and serious complications had been encountered. Dr. Hamilton was the first of the surgeons applied to for information regarding the inflamed gland, but beyond the statement that it was nothing of a serious character, the Doctor was disinclined to talk. He intimated that he could not explain the affection to the non-professional in the brief time he had at his disposal, and left with the remark that it was nothing to cause alarm.

DR. BLISS INTERVIEWED.

When Dr. Bliss left the Mansion, about 2:45 p.m., he was met in front of the entrance by several members of the press. His attention was called to various rumors which had been circulated since the mid-day bulletin was issued in connection with inflammation of the President's parotid glands. These rumors were to the effect that it was an indication of pyæmia, low fever and other complications of a more or less serious nature, and that mortification had set in. The Doctor said it was very curious to him that in view of the fact that pyæmia was such a specific disease, some people will insist that the President has it, while the attending surgeons have thus far been unable to discover any indication of it whatsoever. "This inflammation," the Doctor continued, "is nothing unusual in cases where patients have become debilitated. I have seen it many times in cases of gunshot wounds."

"Then it is not pyæmia, Doctor?"

"Oh, no."

"Is it an indication of fever, typhoid or otherwise?"

"Not at all, sir; it is an affection which need not cause the slightest alarm."

The Doctor, with this remark, stepped into his carriage and drove off. The assurances of the attending surgeons were placed on the newspaper bulletin boards throughout the city, and carried by one person to another to such an extent during the early evening that the extreme anxiety occasioned by the announcement of the fact diminished very considerably before night.

DR. REYBURN'S OPINION.

Early this evening Dr. Reyburn was asked his opinion of the President's condition, and he answered:

"The President is doing very well."

"Does he experience much inconvenience from the inflammation referred to in the noon bulletin?"

"He has considerable pain in his neck, which is the result of inflammation."

"Well, Doctor, what is the cause of this inflammation? How do you explain it?"

"It is the result of extreme debility."

"Do not similar symptoms manifest themselves in typhoid fever?"

"They do; but inflammation of the parotid gland also frequently occurs in cases where patients are in a state of excessive debility from other causes."

"Has the President taken any nourishment at all during the day?"

"Yes, sir; he has been taking koumiss in small quantities all day."

"Has he experienced any trouble in retaining it?"

"None whatever. He has retained it all."

"Do you think the President is better today than yesterday?"

"He is as well as he could reasonably expect, and I think he is getting along nicely."

At the time of this interview, and previous to the issuance of the evening bulletin, the patient's pulse, although not taken accurately, was not thought to be any higher than when the noon bulletin was issued. After the evening bulletin came out there was a perceptible feeling of gratification among those who came to the Executive Mansion to await it.

Dr. Reyburn, when asked what he thought of the increased temperature, said: "It cannot be considered as an unfavorable indication, inasmuch as it shows that the patient has considerable vitality."

"On the whole, Doctor, do you consider the President better to-day than yesterday?"

"Yes," replied Dr. Reyburn; "he is better to-day."

"Do you still keep up the enemata, Doctor?"

"Oh, yes; we will not discontinue the enemata yet awhile."

"Has the President taken anything beside koumiss to-day?"

"Yes, he swallowed two tablespoonfulls of milk gruel which was prepared by Mrs. Garfield."

"Did he retain it all?"

"Every bit of it."

VIEWS OF DR. BOYNTON.

Dr. Boynton, who remained in Secretary Brown's room a short time this evening, was asked how he accounted for the inflammation of the parotid gland. He said: "I think it is septicemia; it is certainly not pyæmia." During the course of further conversation the Doctor explained his version of septicæmia, which was, in substance, that it was caused in this case by the condition of the President's blood. According to his theory the same affection is liable to occur in a case of diphtheria, typhoid or scarlet fevers, and, in fact, in any disease which renders the blood unhealthy.

The Doctor was asked if he apprehended any serious results from the new complication.

"Oh, no," he said, "it has spent its fury and I think it will stop now. The Doctor did not attribute the inflammation to the condition of the wound, inasmuch as the parotid gland is not an ordinary but a secreting gland. It is true, however, that the discharge from the wound might influence irritation to a certain extent. According to the theories advanced by the attending surgeons, and other prominent members of the medical profession, however, the case may be summed up with the statement that the parotid gland secretes the saliva, and that when no nourishment is taken in the natural way for a time there is no demand made upon the saliva, and it therefore naturally secretes itself in the parotid gland, and after remaining too long causes inflammation. According to this theory it is fair to assume that the seeds of complication were sown during the time the patient was unable to take nourishment in the natural way, and now that he has been able to retain what he has swallowed the saliva is drawn upon again, and the irritation will probably be decreased. Of course there are different views on the subject, but this theory, compared with a number advanced, appears to be the one most generally accepted by those who have watched the case closely.

THAT TROUBLESOME SWELLING.

The feature of the President's case which has concentrated all attention to-day has been the swelling of the parotid gland. This was universally considered as something very serious, and outside physicians, by which is meant those not in the case, put that construction upon it. Their decision that it was developed of blood poisoning caused the abandonment of hope outside of the White House. But the reality is very different; there is infinitely more hopeful business in the White House than at any time since the President was shot. The contrast between the feeling on the street and at the house was marked to-night. The decision was caused by the physicians of the city, who have, with but few exceptions, publicly asserted, and persisted in the assertion, that the swelling of the parotid gland pointed to early death from blood poison. Everyone of the President's surgeons most positively assert that there is no pæmia; that there are no signs of it; that the swelling of the gland is not liable to cause any alarm, and that the President is steadily improving.

AT MIDNIGHT.

No noticeable change has occurred in the President's condition since 11 p.m. He is resting quietly now. Dr. Bliss and the members of the President's household have retired for the night.

AT 1:45 O'CLOCK A.M.

At this hour everything is quiet in the sick-room and the doctors are dozing.

The President's Troubled Dream.

New York Graphic.

On Sunday morning the President awoke from a very troubled and restless sleep in terror and anguish. "I dreamed," said he, "that I was dead and the doctors were dissecting me." The dream had greatly affected him. It was some time before the agitation into which it had thrown him subsided. The mental strength and composure which has so far sustained him, and which has done so much to aid him, seems to be now giving way. His cheerfulness has to a great extent left him; he evidently is not one of those who are any longer deceived by the bulletins.

Guiteau's Trial and the Doctors.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the event of the President's death, the trial of Guiteau will be a *cause célèbre* in more senses than one. It looks now as if the treatment of the wound would be one of the important points put before the Court. There are many physicians in New York and elsewhere who think Dr. Bliss and his associates have been mistaken in their treatment of the President. It is not at all improbable that they will secretly combine for the employment of able counsel for Guiteau, to make the fight on the ground that the wound was not at first necessarily fatal, but that it became so because of its peculiar treatment by the physicians in attendance. This would admit the evidence of medical experts on both sides, and make a fierce war among the doctors. But Guiteau will be hung, all the same.

WINONA, MISS.

New Cotton—Weather and Crops—Brilliant Wedding—Building Operations.

Special to the Appeal.]

WINONA, MISS., August 18.—A marriage in high life occurred at Vaiden at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. Mr. Frank Hawkins, jr., of the firm of Purnell & Hawkins, at Winona, and a nephew of Captain John D. Hawkins, of the firm of Vaiden, Hawkins & Roberts, at New Orleans, and Miss Sallie C. Herring, a niece of the late Dr. C. M. Vaiden and one of his heirs, were married at the Episcopal Church by Rev. Ben Halstead, of Lexington. The church was elegantly decorated with evergreens, magnolias and jessamines. There was not room in the church for all the audience. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from Winona were in attendance. They passed up last night via Chicago to Canada on a bridal tour.

The weather is cooler and extremely dry, and crops are greatly damaged.

The first new bale sold in Winona on the 15th, to Sawyer & Co., at fourteen cents.

A dozen new business houses and residences are going up in Winona, and a general boom in business is expected.

The nomination of the whole State ticket, headed by General Lowry, gives general satisfaction to our people.

We will give the APPEAL a handsome club of new subscribers from the 1st of September.

The election for a subscription to the Greenville road of $75,000 will receive a unanimous vote in Winona on the 29th.

Rates Not to be Restored at Present.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Pool Commissioner Fink stated to-day that not having received affirmative reports from parties not represented at the meeting of the joint stock committee of the trunk lines on the 10th instant, the resolution passed at the meeting to restore the tariff rates on the 22d instant cannot therefore be put in effect.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

A Petty Burglary.

DETROIT, August 18.—L. A. Elliott's store at Osseo, in this State, was robbed last night by burglars of $600. No clew.

REED'S Gilt Edge Tonic always cures dyspepsia.

A SPECK OF WAR

On Our Southwestern Border—Five Americans Killed by Mexicans—Retaliatory Measures.

Another Engagement Reported—Interview with Gen. Dominguez—Outlaws' Work.

TOMBSTONE, August 18.—A dispatch from Epitaph contains the following particulars of border troubles: A party consisting of Wm. Long, Dick Gray, James Crane, Chas. Snow, Thomas D. Clinton, William Berers and Harry Ernshaw, camped last Friday night on Gundaloupe canon, about 110 miles east from Tombstone, and very near to the Mexican line. Early Saturday morning the party were attacked by Mexicans, and Long, Gray, Crane and Snow were killed. Berers escaped with a wound in the abdomen, while Ernshaw ran amidst a shower of bullets. It is estimated that the Mexican party numbered from twenty-five to thirty men. The condition of the camp indicated that an attack was made just as the murdered men were getting up. They had evidently been killed while yet lying down. Mr. Crane, it is said, was a fugitive from justice, and was an outlaw, and the six bullets that struck him were well expended. Long was a man about twenty-two years of age, and had been in that section of country with cattle about three months. He came to Arizona from Kansas about five months ago. He and his father are men of large capital, and have had extended experience in the stock business. The son was bringing in some cattle for the Tombstone market when he was killed. The immediate cause of the killing is as follows: A party of settlers, as they are called, went into Mexico last month and stole some cattle. They were followed by Mexicans, who got so close on them that they were obliged to abandon the stock. This was done in the vicinity of the late murder. The Mexicans took the stock and started back home, picking up such cattle and horses as they chanced to meet. The stock was missed, and a party of sixteen Americans started in pursuit, overtook the Mexicans, had a fight with them and retook the stock. This occurred during the latter part of July. It is probable that the recent raiders were some of the same party defeated last month. Great excitement prevails in Tombstone and that vicinity, and a large party has been raised to avenge the murders. The Clinton boys, whose father was murdered, have also raised a body of men, altogether numbering over two hundred, and as desperate a gang as could be imagined. They will carry the war into Mexico. Great apprehension is felt for Americans in Sonora, as it will more than likely be a war of retaliation. We are hourly expecting a collision. The Mexican troops are in force on the line, and will repel the invaders. Governor Fremont being absent, there is no head to the American forces, and lawlessness seems to be the order of the day. Serious international complications will arise unless immediate steps are taken.

Interview with General Dominquez.

News has been received here from the party of Americans who left here day before yesterday to avenge the murders committed by Mexicans. General Adolfo Dominquez has just arrived from the frontier of Sonora, where he holds the position of Adjutant under General Jose Aturino now in command of the Mexican troops on the border. A reporter interviewed General Dominquez and obtained the following information:

Our people have been great sufferers. We have lost many citizens killed and property stolen. We are therefore taking active steps to protect our citizens and repel the raiders. There are 2000 regulators besides the militia on the line, and supply camps are to be established at once. Every precaution will be taken to protect both our own citizens and such Americans as are engaged in legitimate industry within our lines.

Reporter.—Are you in Arizona on official business?

General—I am; and part of my business was the purchase of supplies for new forts. I purchased some at Bisbee and Charleston, and will send more from Tucson. I want to talk with the representative men of your cities, and also to have an interview with your Governor and commanding General. I leave to-night for Tucson, and will go from there to Prescott as soon as possible.

Reporter—What will you propose to our chief official?

General—I hope to effect an arrangement by which the most thorough harmony and efficient co-operation may exist between the American and Mexican troops operating on the border. We can only drive out these thieves and murderers by united action. We are not only willing, but very anxious that such united action should exist.

Reporter—Have the American raiders done much damage in your country recently?

General—Yes. They have gradually been growing more and more desperate. It is estimated that in the last month more than ten citizens have been killed and upwards of $30,000 worth of property taken.

Reporter—Are you under the impression that this disposition to raid is general among the citizens of this section.

General—No; we believe that the American officials and a great majority of your citizens deprecate this act of lawlessness, and believing this we have the courage to hope that by a united effort the outlaws may be suppressed and an early adjustment of the difficulties effected.

Later Information.

Two companies of the Sixth Cavalry have been ordered from Camp Huachuaca to Camp Grant, the nearest post to the scene of trouble.

An American, just in from Sonora, gives the following additional information: "About a week ago a party of Americans, numbering about twenty-five, supposed to be from San Simon, made a raid in the vicinity of Bariape, gathered up all the loose stock they could find and started homeward. The Mexicans organized a party, overtook the raiders, and a fight ensued, in which the Mexicans were defeated, and eight of their number killed. A counter raid was soon post-haste to the General at Gerontian with full particulars of the raid. General Otow at once ordered Captain Carrillo with his company to the line where the raiders were expected to cross with their plunder. As the command has ridden night and day, Captain Carrillo thought he could be some distance ahead of the raiders. As it is now improbable that the killing in Guadalupe canon might have been done by Mexicans, the regulars under Captain Carrillo were headed in that direction. Carrillo had about fifty men in his company."

A DAY OF JUBILEE.

The Opening Day of the Great Musical Festival a Success.

LAWRENCE, Ks, August 18.—Leslie's great musical jubilee opened to-day and is a grand success. Fully 12,000 people were present at the opening concert this afternoon, and this evening the audience is estimated at 15,000. Seven thousand singers were in attendance. Hon. D. C. Haskell welcomed the jubilee to Lawrence and to Bismarck Grove. The choruses were simply magnificent. The voices blended together as one. The volume of music could easily be heard one-half mile from the grand stand. The verdict of all present was that Litta sang better than she ever did before. After the first concert the President and Secretaries of the different musical societies represented met and resolved to hold a week's jubilee one year from the present date. The Jubilee closes to-morrow with two grand concerts. The city is completely jammed with people, and every train brings more. The editors of Kansas will be present to-morrow as the guests of the Western Association.

The Savior of Twenty-Five Lives.

New York World, Tuesday.

Frederick Kienau was rescued from drowning at the Battery yesterday morning by Captain Hussey, a gatekeeper at Castle Garden. This makes the twenty-fifth life that Captain Hussey has saved within the past ten years.

Another Fragment of the Cramer Case.

NEW HAVEN, August 18.—It is known that Blanche Douglass in her confession said that while she was in New York, after her first examination and before her arrest for perjury, Michael Malloy, of this city, called on her and asked her how much the Malloys, meaning Walter and James, jr., had paid her. She said Walter paid her fifty dollars when she took the cars for New York. Michael asked her how much would induce her to take the next steamer for Europe. She said she wouldn't go to Europe; that she was going to return to New Haven. She says that Wednesday night, August 3d, when she, Jennie, Walter and James, were at Edward Malloy's house, the girls drank ten glasses of wine apiece, and the boys one. She went to bed with Walter and James carried Jennie up to his room apparently unconscious. John Duff is reported here to have flown to Canada.

At the inquest to-day several witnesses testified to seeing Jennie Cramer Friday. J. Gilchrist, one of the witnesses, swore he saw the Cramer girl Friday evening at about 8:15 o'clock. She was with another girl at a grove near a private road, and three men were following them. The witness heard one of the men say: "I'll have it or somebody will die." One of these men was James Malloy. It was a man with a black mustache that made the remark. Malloy has a brown mustache. The girls were laughing. Later he saw the whole party going toward Howe's pavilion, near the shore.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Captain Howgate Appears to Answer the Charge of Embezzlement of Government Funds.

White-Thunder and Other Indian Chiefs Give an Exhibition of Their Oratorical Powers.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Postmaster-General has issued an order calling the attention of Postmasters to the neglect of effectually cancelling stamps upon mail matter.

Export Statistics.

The total value of exports for the seven months ended July 31, 1881, was $82,708,977, and during the same period in 1880, $82,286,346. Total value of provisions and tallow for the nine months ended July 31, 1881, $95,899,277; for the nine months ended July 31, 1880, $88,321,037.

A Display of Indian Eloquence.

The conference which opened yesterday between the Omaha, Winnebago, Sioux and Ponca chiefs and Secretary Kirkwood was continued to-day. The end aimed at by the Secretary was to purchase from one of the several tribes represented in the conference land on which to locate about one hundred and seventy-five Ponca Indians who yet remain on the old Ponca reserve. The Omaha and Winnebago delegates refused to dispose of any part of their reservations, assigning as a reason for the refusal that their tribes were increasing in numbers and they needed the whole of their reservations for their children. The Sioux delegates consented not only to part with the land the Poncas needed—about twenty-five thousand acres—but offered to give the lands to the Poncas. White-Thunder, the successor of Spotted-Tail, who spoke for the Sioux delegation, was quite dramatic in his delivery. He spoke with forcible gestures and with apparent earnestness. He said the Sioux would let the Poncas have the land. When Secretary Kirkwood inquired whether they expected the Government to give anything to the Sioux for the permission given the Poncas to live on their lands, White-Thunder drew himself up proudly and said: "No, my friend, that is not what I want. You told me yesterday that I ought to have pity upon these poor Poncas. If I have pity upon them I am not going to take their money. We give them the lands they need."

Howgate's Humiliation.

Captain H. W. Howgate appeared before United States Commissioner Bunday to-day to answer the charges preferred by General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, of embezzlement of $40,308 while acting as Disbursing Officer of the Signal Service. The accused was supported by two attendants and looked pale and enfeebled from severe illness. He was represented by counsel, Judges Wilson and Cuppy.

Judge Wilson stated that as the Captain's health is seriously impaired, and as he understood from the Government's attorney that they are not quite ready to proceed with the case, he would ask the Court to waive an examination at present and fix reasonable bail. He assured the Court that his client would shortly be ready to meet the charges.

Mr. Cook, for the Government, stated that the amount charged in the affidavit as having been embezzled was over forty thousand dollars, but that in the opinion of the officers of the Government conducting the examination of his accounts, this sum will be considerably increased, certainly to fifty thousand, and in all probability to a much greater figure, perhaps as much as eighty thousand dollars. He acceded to the request of opposing counsel for an adjournment, but thought that taking into consideration the large amount of the alleged embezzlement, and the high position of the officer making the charges (General Hazen), which was a guarantee of their truthfulness, bail should not be fixed in a less sum than fifty thousand dollars.

Judge Cuppy claimed that this enormous bail was a virtual refusal of the privilege, and inasmuch as no preliminary examination had been had to sustain the charges in the slightest degree, the bail was excessive. He thought that $5000 or $10,000 was a sufficient bond. There was no doubt entertained among the Captain's counsel and friends of his vindication.

Judge Wilson followed, referring to the good standing of the accused in the community; to his bad health, and pointed out that he had voluntarily returned to refute the charges. The fact that an affidavit had been preferred by General Hazen should have no more significance to the Court than of one sworn to by an inferior officer of the Government, and the statement of Cook that the alleged embezzlement would exceed the original amount charged in the affidavit could certainly not be legally entertained as a reason for increased bail.

Colonel Cook said the Government was substantially, if not actually, ready to proceed; in fact, would be at this time to-morrow ready and present the evidence.

Judge Bunday declared that it was his intention to deal with this person (Howgate) as if he were an ordinary citizen. He read a section of the Revised Statutes applying to the case, which provides a fine of not less than $1000 nor more than the amount embezzled, and imprisonment for from one to ten years, or both fine and imprisonment. He thought the bail should be fixed in direct relation to the amount charged as having been embezzled, and pursuing this view of the case he would fix the bail at $40,000.

Judge Wilson, for the prisoner, said they would try and furnish bail and postpone the present examination of the case, and for this purpose asked for an adjournment until Saturday next. If, however, they were unable to procure bonds by that day they would ask to proceed immediately with the case.

The Government's representative agreeing to this arrangement, the Commissioner granted the request and the hearing was adjourned until Saturday next, the accused, meanwhile, to remain in custody of the United States Marshal, who, it is understood, will permit him to remain at his residence until the conclusion of the hearing.

College Fraternity Meetings.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., August 18.—The Phi Kappa Psi College fraternity had a reunion here this evening. Judge Moore, of West Virginia, the founder of the fraternity, was upon the platform. Rev. Dr. Barnitz, of Wheeling, presided. An address was delivered on "Sunshine," by Rev. A. A. Willet.

The Phi Gamma Delta held a covention this evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. F. McDowell, Frank E. Keck and John E. Bruce, of Cincinnati. The public address in the Amphiteater was made by Dr. John Clark, of Red Path, Green Castle, Indiana, author of the *History of the United States*, to an audience of nearly 7000.

The Chautauqua School of Languages closed its session this evening. Addresses were delivered by Profs. Worman, Lalarde, Frank Beard and others.

End of an Erratic Young Lawyer.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—Mr. A. E. Cromes, a young lawyer and prominent local politician, a young man of good ability, has been missing for a fortnight. To-night the half decomposed body of a drowned man was identified as that of Cromes. He was the law partner of Hon. W. F. Forrest, and was once Assistant City Solicitor. He was much esteemed, but had a convivial weakness.

Killed by the Explosion of a Boiler.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The boiler used for rendering fat in the packing establishment of Heitter & Sons, Hoboken, burst this evening, fatally burning Julius Meismer, an employe. A number of other workmen were slightly injured.

OVER THE OCEAN.

Gladstone and Parnell Engage in Lively Debate—Another Scare Caused by Threatening Letters.

An American Professor Injured While Climbing the Alps—Affairs in the Far East.

DUBLIN, August 18.—An arrest under the coercion act was made to-day at Tralee.

GREECE

ATHENS, August 18.—Another one of the band of brigands that captured Suter in Roumelia last spring has been arrested. The brigand arrested yesterday appears to be the chief of the band.

NORTH AFRICA.

GALETTA, August 18.—An Arab fanatic "ran amuck" through the streets of Susa on Wednesday last, calling on the Arabs to join him in a holy war. He and his followers were seized after they had murdered a Maltese. A British man-of-war landed 300 men, but order was restored without their help.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, August 18.—The Ameer has issued a proclamation to the chiefs of Northern Afghanistan, announcing the occupation of Candahar by Ayoob Khan, and stating that he proposes to proceed there next week. It is stated that the Ameer has paid the arrears of wages to his troops. Reinforcements are being sent to Ghuzeni and Khelat. Mahoumend Jan and several other leading men have been arrested. All quiet at Cabul.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 18.—The anti-Jewish disturbances in the District of Pultavata, in Southern Russia, have led to a fatal collision between the troops and a mob.

Colored Bishops Dickerson, of South Carolina and Georgia; Shorer, of the Ohio Episcopal District, and Payne of the Baltimore, Virginia and North Carolina, arrived in London to attend the Methodist Ecumenical Conference.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, August 18.—Elections for members of the Reichstag commence October 17th.

The *New Prussian Cross Gazette* says: "We have good reason to believe that nothing has yet been settled in regard to the reported intention of King Humbert to visit Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna. If the journey is contemplated the initiative would have to be taken at Rome. This would also be necessary previous to the entry of Italy into the Austro-German alliance.

The energy displayed by the German authorities against the persecution of the Jews is attributable to representations by Crown-Prince Frederick William to the Minister of the Interior.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, August 18.—Five American tourists ascended the Matterhorn Saturday last. On their return a rock accidentally dislodged, and struck Mr. Gilbert, a tutor of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, Indiana, on the head, rendering him partially insensible. He was just able to move mechanically along, and nearly four hours were spent in carrying him to the first hut. Some of the party proceeded, and brought physicians. Mr. Gilbert arrived at Zermalt Sunday evening. He suffers principally from the loss of blood, and will be able to leave shortly. The guides were apprehensive that if he collapsed before he arrived at the hut the party might have been frozen to death before succour could have been obtained.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 18.—Granville, Foreign Secretary, receiving a delegation of the Anti-Slavery Society to-day, said he proposed to appoint Consuls in Sahara and Karkanna, with power of trial, and he hoped thus to diminish the supply of domestic slaves to Egypt. He added that the Government was in communication with France on the subject.

A force of police accompanied the steamer which last evening conveyed the members of the British Ministry to Greenwich for the annual Whitebait dinner, in consequence of several threatening letters having been received. Gladstone, on receiving the deputation on the landing at Greenwich, again specially emphasized the imperative necessity of reforming Parliamentary procedure.

The *Times* in a leading article says: "From Parnell's remarks in the House yesterday it is plain that he is preparing for a new campaign of agitation. It is perfectly notorious that some members of the Land League, in and out of Parliament, have nothing but the agitation, live but for the agitation, and attributions of the Irishmen in America and elsewhere go to pay the wages of men whose only notion of patriotism or politics is diligence in the nature of grievances, real or imaginary, to their own glorification and advancement. But the relations between England and Ireland are now adjusted on a basis of justice and reasonable concession, and the Irish members of Parliament cannot be too plainly told that the time for forbearance is past, and righteous indignation may speedily take its place."

James Caird, an eminent agricultural authority, writes as follows: "But for late rains and diminished temperature, the harvest would have proved equal to nearly the average of the years preceding 1874, but mildew has appeared and will affect the quality and yield of later crops on two-thirds of the wheat land. An average crop will be made up by the fineness of quality in the remaining third. Even with that aid it will be ten per cent. below the old average, and heavy crops are rare; the most of them are thin, but well headed, and there is a too common evidence shown throughout the country of diminished capital of the farmers by a lower scale of farming. We begin the harvest this year with a very bare stock of old wheat in the country. Our annual requirements are from twenty-four to twenty-five million quarters. When the last harvest year is completed, we shall have imported over sixteen million quarters. Our own crop this year will yield probably nine million five hundred thousand quarters, so that if we can reckon on a foreign supply equal to that of 1880, and not much more over the same price, we shall be safe. There is said to be an abundant harvest in Russia. In France the wheat crop is believed to be scanty. Our barley is the best crop of the year, but it has not ripened equally. Oats are extremely deficient, especially in the southern counties. Hay is fifty per cent. deficient, but was generally got in in a fine condition. The mangold and green crops are rapidly improving, and promise to be tolerably good crops. One of the best features of this season has been the fine weather for cleaning the ground in the spring and early summer, enabling the farmers to get rid of much of the accumulated weeds of previous wet years, but they have been heavily hit by losses of stock and sheep. The stock in Great Britain during the last two years has been diminished by more than twelve per cent., there being a decline of 2,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 lambs since 1879."

POINTS PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons to-day the Under-Foreign-Secretary said that France, when she invited England to resume negotiations for a new treaty of commerce made proposals which, although not quite satisfactory in regard to iron, woolens, etc., were thought to offer a basis, and England declared her readiness to negotiate, provided the old treaty was prolonged three months. France, however, after long correspondence, refused the condition, and the British Government consequently considered that it was not justified in accepting the invitation.

In the House of Commons the debate on the motion to go into into committee of supply was continued.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in his speech, said: "Nobody is more anxious than the Government to release the Land League prisoners, but before this is done, they must be convinced that peace and order could be maintained without a resort to exceptional powers. If the influential men in Ireland would follow Archbishop Croke's example, there would soon be an end to all difficulty. Let them give the Land bill a fair trial, and if they had that fair trial, the Government would be willing to concur in an appeal made to abandon the powers granted in the coercion act."

The O'Gorman Mahone, Home-Ruler, expressed the opinion that there could never be a union between England and Ireland until the clique at Dublin Castle was routed, bag and baggage.

Gladstone said the Government had been asked why they did not submit the cases of those who offended against the law to the tribunals of the country. This was exactly what had been done, but such was the condition of Ireland that its judicial system was rendered nugatory. The Government would be only too glad if they saw that the time had come to release the prisoners; but during the debate threats been used that unless prisoners are released there would be no fair trial of the Land bill. This sort of language could certainly have no force in consideration of the Government's duty. It was not by defiant speeches, nor by the tone adopted by those who pointed across the Atlantic as a land from which the woes of Ireland would be assuaged, that the Government would be induced accelerate by one day the opening of the prison doors. The paramount duty of the Government was the preservation of law and order, but he said he fully adhered to the declaration