# MEMPHIS APPEAL

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M. C. GALLAWAY,
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### THE LEASE OF THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

A telegraphic dispatch from Cincinnati states that the Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday to act on the lease of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad by the trustees to Fred Wolfe. Two of the Commissioners were in favor of confirming the lease at once, but the others desired to be satisfied that Mr. Wolfe is a representative of the Erlanger interest, and consideration was therefore postponed until Wednesday next, when it is thought Mr. Wolfe, for the Erlangers, will be declared the lessee. Mr. Wolfe's bid aggregates $25,200,000 for the whole period of twenty-five years. For the first five he is to pay $800,000 per annum; for the second, $900,000; for the third, $1,000,000; for the fourth, $1,090,000, and for the fifth $1,250,000. The terms of the lease also require the lessee to complete and perfect a number of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, depots and side-tracks, the estimated cost of which is $2,500,000, to pay all taxes on the road and equipments, estimated at $1,500,000 in twenty-five years; to make betterments annually of $200,000 under direction of the trustees, which in twenty-five years is $5,000,000; to take of the trustees all rolling stock, tools and machinery owned by them. All this aggregated $10,000,000, nearly one-third of which must be paid in the first year of the lessee's tenure. This $10,000,000 must be added to the aggregate of the bids for rental. The road which was built by Cincinnati at a cost of $20,000,000 is of five feet gauge, extends from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, a distance of 336 miles. It is well and expensively built, some of the bridges especially being notable works. In general the country through which it passes is not yet productive of much traffic, but the through business has increased very materially. The earnings for the year 1880 were $1,487,600, or $4502 15 per mile; the expenditures were $887,440, or $1778 50 per mile, leaving net earnings $599,620. The interest paid by the city upon its bonds for the road amounts to about $1,200,000, so that thus far the enterprise has not proved directly profitable. Under control of the Erlanger syndicate, and as a part of their system, it cannot fail to prove one of the best paying railroad properties in the country.

### THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE

The New York *Herald* in an editorial upon "Sentimentalism in Politics," in the course of which it criticises the bullying attitude of the *Tribune* upon the question of the organization of the United States Senate, says:

> The Democratic party would have just cause of reproach against the "Democrats of the Senate" if they should throw away the opportunity which the resignation of Conkling and Platt has afforded them to put a Republican officer of Garfield's own political complexion into the chair. The people did not elect the Republican party to retain the Executive power exclusively for four years from the 4th of March, 1881, with a guarantee against all possible lapses of it meanwhile—political lapses due to folly. The party must bear the legitimate consequences of the abdication of its senatorial rights without whimpering, or it will lose its claim for manliness.

The Republican party must bear the consequences, for it may rest assured that, true to themselves and their constituencies, the Democrats in the Senate will not throw away any of the chances for the organization of that body which have come to them through the childish petulance of the Senators from New York. They made a bed for Republicans which, however procrustean, they must lie upon. There is no help for them, at least in the Democratic ranks. As for the *Tribune's* assumption—and it is only an assumption, and a very impudent one at that—that "the people declared their will, by the election of President Garfield and Vice-President Arthur, that the Executive power should remain for another term in Republican hands," we might reply that the people also declared their will in 1876, but the party which the *Tribune* represents did not hesitate to defy that will, and for it substitute its own in the persons of Hayes and Wheeler. But it is not upon such precedents as this that the Democratic party will act. The following, furnished by the *Herald*, is more legitimate and affords all the fortifying strength needed to satisfy the people that their conduct will not be revolutionary:

> The people elected General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore President and Vice-President for four years from the 4th of March, 1849, but nevertheless "the Democrats of the Senate" committed the "supreme folly" of choosing one of their own number, Senator William R. King, of Alabama, to be their *pro tempore* President, and after General Taylor died and Mr. Fillmore entered into the Presidential office Senator King was kept by "the Democrats of the Senate" in the legitimate line of succession without any evil consequence to the Democratic party that we are aware of from the neglect to put a Whig into his place. On the contrary, the Democratic nominees were not defeated the next Presidential contest, but they carried in the two candidates who received two hundred and fifty-four out of two hundred and ninety-six electoral votes—the greatest electoral majority any had received since James Monroe's time. Franklin Pierce was president whom they then elected was Senator King himself, the head and front of what the *Tribune* pretends to be the offense against the will of the people.

This precedent, it is proposed, shall be followed by the Democrats of the Senate on the assemblage of that body in December next. They will elect one of their number President *pro tempore*, and in doing so ought not to find any impediments in their way at the hands of their opponents. The proposition to do this first came from the Republicans toward the close of the late extra session, when the Republican caucus notified the Democrats that Senator Isham G. Harris, of this State, would to them be a most agreeable selection for the position. The Senator who is nothing if not true to his convictions, to law and usage, knowing that Senator Bayard, of Delaware, by all the precedents, was entitled to the place, he being the oldest member of the Senate on the Democratic side, declined the honor, unless it came to him with Bayard's consent, pending which the Senate adjourned. Had Bayard agreed, Senator Harris, a Democrat of Democrats, an unswerving partisan, would have been in the line of succession, and, in case of the death of President Garfield, would become Vice-President of the United States. The Republican party is, therefore, estopped from anything like captiousness, not only by the precedent furnished by Fillmore's accession to the Presidency, but by their own conduct in the early part of the summer.

### THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A call for a convention to meet at St. Louis in the latter part of October has been issued by the merchants of that city. It is to be composed of delegates representing chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and similar bodies in the cities of the Mississippi Valley which have them, the cities themselves where there are no such commercial bodies, and the States and Territories concerned, the delegates of the latter to be appointed by the Governors. This convention will consider the improvement of the Mississippi river throughout its length. The New York *Times*, which sees in this movement a menace to the grain trade, if not to the commercial supremacy of that city, objects that while "there is no question that Western cities and Western States are entitled to all the benefit which the natural advantages of their rivers afford, but it may be questioned whether they are entitled to have these supplemented by artificial improvements at the expense, in large part, of other sections, which have their own advantages and disadvantages to deal with." In view of the work done on the Northern lakes and Northern harbors by the two parties which the *Times* has so ably and efficiently represented during its existence, this seems to us to be rather specious. The Mississippi is a national waterway, over which the Federal Government has complete control. The States along its banks have nothing to do with it any more than those which lie along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, or along the lakes, have to do with the improvement of the harbors, the erection of lighthouses or the maintenance of life-saving stations. The Mississippi belongs to the Republic, and it is the duty of all the States to contribute to its maintenance as a safe highway to the sea. The canaling of the Michigan peninsula to save nine hundred miles of travel from Chicago to Buffalo has nothing to do with it. If the people of Michigan and Illinois want such a work they can make it just as the people of Baltimore and Philadelphia propose to make ship canals to shorten the distance that intervenes between them and the sea. The Mississippi is an inland sea, navigated by thousands of steamers, and floating a commerce second to no other in the Union, and the people in the great valley which it drains are entitled to all they ask of improvements in order that navigation may be made more safe by an increase of the depth of water and the maintenance of the channel free from all obstructions. Within the past ten years a great deal has been done by the Government looking to this end, but more is needed. The convention to meet at St. Louis, at which Memphis ought to be well represented, will point out what is wanted, and it is to be hoped that Congress will take hold of the subject in a whole-hearted way, and by a liberal appropriation initiate a work already too long delayed.

THE honesty and integrity of women, so characteristic wherever intrusted with fiduciary or other trusts, has frequently been mentioned by the APPEAL. In the Montreal *Insurance Society* we find additional proof of this in a recent instance, which we copy as a hint to insurance men in this section: "In New Brunswick a leading insurance agent recently employed a lady to adjust a loss on furniture. The result was a carefully drawn up document in the orthodox style, giving a fair valuation of the amount of damage on each article. We expect other insurance agents will take this hint and have their furniture adjusted by experienced lady housekeepers in future."

NORTH AND SOUTH is the title of a new journal published monthly at Buffalo, New York, by J. T. McLaughlin, devoted to immigration and the agricultural, manufacturing and industrial resources of the South. The initial number, just before us, is full of good advice to the South and full of honest information as to the lands and products, manufacturing facilities and railroads and rivers of the South. *North and South* is an excellent publication.

THE New Orleans *Democrat* is right, and puts a great truth in small compass when it says that the staring national fault is gush, tall talk and exaggeration. And it adds this other truth, that Governors, having been suckled on the skim milk of sentimentality, abolish law and turn thieves, burglars and murderers loose upon the community.

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID'S threat that he will send troops to Egypt if there is any disturbance there and assert his suzerainty will doubtless fail to meet with the approval of all the powers. The fact is, the Sultan has merely a paper suzerainty over Egypt.

ONE HUNDRED unskilled immigrants arrived at Castle Garden one day last week and were immediately employed for the railroad at $1 50 per day; and yet there are people who say the poor are threatened with starvation and the country is going to the demnition bow-wows.

"BABY RUE," the last No Name novel of Roberts Brothers, has been republished in England as the work of "Charles M. Clay," which the New York *Tribune* says is supposed to be the pseudonym of Mrs. Charlotte M. Clark, a lady well known in this city and in Mississippi.

THE Grand National Reunion of the surviving soldiers and sailors who served in the Federal army during the late war, to be held on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant, will be the next sensation in Cincinnati, the energetic and progressive people of which city are never so happy as when they have a crowd.

GAMBETTA, speaking at a banquet in Paris on Sunday night, said he did not think it wise to reopen the question of electoral reform immediately on the meeting of the new Chamber; that it should not be abandoned, but only postponed, a fresh appeal to the country being unadvisable.

### Report of the English Railways Committee.

The London *Economist* says that it is somewhat unusual for a select committee to submit recommendations to Parliament before the conclusion of its inquiry. This course has, however, been followed by the Committee on Railway Rates, who, while reporting that they have been unable to conclude their investigations into the questions arising in connection with the grievances of their clients and have been compelled, by want of time, to postpone all inquiry into the question of passenger fares, state that there are, nevertheless, a few points upon which they have been able to arrive at definite conclusions. These are that—

> 1. It is necessary permanently to maintain some special tribunal to which shall be referred questions arising as to the rights and duties of railway companies, their relations to the trade and traffic of the country; and security should be taken that the procedure of such tribunal shall be simple, cheap and expeditious.
>
> 2. This tribunal shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of the special acts of the several railway companies, and should be empowered to give redress in any cases of illegal illegal charges.
>
> 3. A case should before it should be given to Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, and similar associations of traders or agriculturists.
>
> 4. A revised classification of goods and merchandise ought to be adopted by the railway companies, as between themselves and the public, such as, under the name of the Clearing house classifications, is already in use as between themselves. The classification ought to be made at a fixed price for any person to buy who wishes to obtain it.
>
> 5. In the rate-book in use at each railway station the fixed terminal charge (if any) which the railway company claims a right to demand in respect of each class, as well as any other terminal charges for services rendered, should be distinguished from the mileage or mere conveyance charges.
>
> 6. Railway companies should be bound to make no increase in any rate or rates without giving at least one month's public notice in the locality.

### Mackay and Flood.

Independent, Montana.

"What kind of a man is Mackay?" inquired a passenger.

"Mackay, J. W.? One of the best men in the world, but his wife is the boss, and John does just as she says. I have known her for years. Yes; when Mr. Mackay's father used to shave my father and mother of their odd jobs of washing for the boys. She wasn't so slick then, and this western country was as good as Paris. Last year John and his wife and daughter and the Count rode with me. They were going to Virginia City. Now, you know, John swears terribly, and he don't care who hears him. Well, the Count can't speak English, and so his wife acted as interpreter when John spoke to him. How he did swear. It was a caution, and I was afraid that she, see his daughter so cool and tell her husband what he said. Whether she forgot the cuss words or not I don't know, but the way the Count laughed I should think not. To tell the truth, I wouldn't be surprised if Mr. Mackay was in love with the old man, or she wouldn't be so infernal bossy. I tell you, what she says is law, and that's the long and short of it. John, when with his men, smokes his dudheen, and is as plain as the hardest workingman. His wife, though, is spoiling him, and every time he rides over this line I'll be durned if he ain't crosser."

"How's Flood?"

"Flood is a darnation good man. He is a plain fellow, and treats everybody white. He would as soon travel with a poor man as the richest in the land. He's not much on style, and no one would ever think he was one of the 'Bonanza firm.' He generally summers at Tahoe, and I believe he went there this morning. Me and Jim always have a good time when he rides with me, and he likes to tell how he used to work on the night shift."

### Why a Detroit Husband Laughed at a Mashed Man.

Detroit Free Press.

Several men were making purchases in a Michigan avenue store the other day, when a man who had been looking out of the window for some time turned and said:

"Well, that's a bad case."

"What is it?" inquired two or three at once.

"Well, I don't know who is the husband of this woman out here in the wagon, but if I were he I'd go across the street and mash that fellow's head."

"Why?"

"Why, because he has been working like a beaver for the last half hour to get up a flirtation with her."

At this one of the men began to chuckle. Then the chuckle ran into a laugh, and finally he had to sit down.

"What's the matter with you?" was asked.

"Why, I'm—I'm that woman's husband."

"Are you? And are you laughing over the flirtation?"

"I—I can't help it," he said, as he went off into another fit. Just think of him flirting and strutting up and down and a doing the party when the old woman out there has been stone blind for seven years—ha! ha! ha!"

### An Eccentric Meteor.

Indianapolis News, August 30th.

A brilliant meteor, considerably larger than ordinary "shooting stars," passed directly downward toward the horizon from a point about 10° below the north star to about 10° of the horizon a little after 9 o'clock last night. It showed a very unusual feature, in an apparent diminution of its size and radiance about the middle of its course, so considerable that for a moment or two it was barely visible, and then enlarged again until it was even larger than at first. Its motion, too, was unusually slow, taking about two seconds to travel the 20° of its visible course. There was no cloud to cause its apparent diminution, for the minutest stars were visible along its track.

### Bed-Bugs, Roaches,

Rats, mice, ants, flies, vermin, mosquitoes, insects, etc., cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c. boxes at druggists.

D. HIRSCH & Co.'s Old Judge cigars, factory 973, 3d Collec. Dist., N. Y., are best, 3 for 25c.

New York, September 5.—Mrs. Margaret Kane died in Williamsburg to-day, aged 107.

## DAN VOORHEES

### On Presidential Inability—He Suggests the Appointment by Congress of a Committee for the Purpose of Examining and

### Reporting to Congress Upon the President's Condition, and the Passage of a Law Declaring the Succession.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., September 5.—The *Evening Gazette* prints a lengthy interview with Senator Voorhees, of which the following points are the most striking: After premising that the President's recovery might extend through his entire remaining term, and that there were no precedents in American history in the matter. The question of inability cannot, certainly, be left to the decision of the Vice-President, who might, if too aspiring, refuse to turn over the office when once he had assumed it, he would be likely to change hands on a very slight inability, if, as once in his mineral speech, the Vice-President was at open war with the President. Neither has the Cabinet power to declare the President's inability, or to invite the Vice-President to act in his place, for that not do so under the Constitution or under any United States statute. The questions must be decided by Congress, which will meet in regular session in December. The Government is so well constructed, strong and harmonious that no interest will suffer if the President should not be able to lift his head or speak until then. Those who would raise needless difficulties or present factious questions would meet heavy condemnation at the hands of the people. The safest, simplest way for Congress to do would be to create a commission of say five members, embracing the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Secretary of State, the Surgeon-General of the Army and two attending surgeons, whose duty it should be to determine whether the President was unable to discharge the duties of his office—the action of the Vice-President, of course, to depend on their decision. The same commission would determine when the President was again able to discharge the duties of his office. Such an act of Congress might become a law without the President's signature if he did not veto it within ten days.

### BLACK vs. INGERSOLL.

#### The Free-Thinkers Propose to Publish Their Articles in Pamphlet Form.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., September 5.—The Free-Thinkers National Convention adjourned this evening. A resolution was passed in favor of the adoption of a platform by the National Liberty League that all liberals can stand upon, and expressed sympathy and admiration for Charles Bradlaugh, and indorsed the action of Governor Roberts, of Texas, in refusing to call a day of fasting and prayer for President Garfield, and requested the *North American Review* to publish in pamphlet form the articles of Robert G. Ingersoll and Judge Black for general circulation.

### RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

#### The St. Louis Convention to Meet on the 26th of October Next.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—From letters received by the executive committee having in charge the River Improvement Convention to be held here October 26th, it seems much interest in the movement is being excited in different parts of the country, and the prospects are that the convention will not only be very large, but will contain many representative men of all sections. The railroad interest is expected to send some of its ablest men. Invitations have been sent to the Governors of all the States and members of Congress, and the commercial boards throughout the Mississippi Valley will send delegates. A special invitation has been extended to Captain Joseph B. Eads to deliver an address or prepare a paper on the improvement of the great river, and General Gillmore, President of the Mississippi River Commission, and other members of that body will probably take part in the proceedings.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Something over a century ago, the manufacturing of cotton in England was done to a great extent by hand-labor.

The public debt was decreased $14,181,221 during August. The decrease since the 30th of June amounts to $24,259,244.

The first of a series of papers on "Journalistic London," by Joseph Hatton, will appear in the October number of *Harper's Magazine*.

The valuation of taxable real estate in New York in 1881 shows an increase over last year of $34,000,000, and now aggregates $976,735,199.

"Heaven bless the petticoats, wherever they may be hung!" exclaims a correspondent in the far West, where women and ice-cream saloons are yet scarce.

Stories come from Colorado as tall as the mountains there. The latest is that sixty-two black sheep, being frightened by a coyote, turned perfectly white during the night.

According to law, widows over fifty cannot marry again in Portugal. You might think this law would encourage lying, but it won't. Women will never own up to fifty years anyhow.

"Five members of the Army of the Cumberland wandered about the Grand Pacific last night in the vain endeavor to obtain a quorum," says a Chicago sheet. A quorum is a man who will "set 'em up."

Women who work for their lovers and husbands are not rare, but one who has been dealing her order to please her own true knight has just come to grief. What queer ways women have of proving their affection!

The Iowa Democrats will hold a State Convention this fall, when they will endeavor to the wholesome of keeping we being made by the organization in that State. They stand in much the same position as the Republicans in Texas.

What next? A Brooklyn man charges a woman with making him drunk, taking him to a minister, and marrying him, all of which, except the drunk, he objects to. Young men will have to be careful how they drink with the fair sex.

The Texas Pacific Railroad company is working with energy and vim to complete connection with its western terminus. The track is being laid at the rate of two miles per day, and the constructors propose to reach El Paso in ninety working days.

The late Governor Corwin, of Ohio—who was Representative and Senator in Congress, Secretary of the Treasury, and Minister to Mexico—said that he regarded the History of the United States, by Mr. Richard Hildreth, as the best that had ever been written.

The school fund of Texas will at no distant day be enormous. This State has yet unsold 40,000,000 acres of school land, which will probably bring to her public school fund $100,000,000, a sum equal to the combined school funds of all the other States of the Union.

The New York *Herald*, in commenting on the reduction of freight tariff by the competition between railroads, says "that steady rates can only be maintained by the consolidation of the whole railroad system under one management, as, for instance, its control by the Federal Government."

Arkansas has not so much coal as Pennsylvania or Illinois, but she has more than all of Great Britain. Her fields cover at least twelve thousand square miles, and not only bituminous, but anthracite and cannel coal are abundant. The seats range from four to nine feet in thickness.

The success of Mr. Black's story, "A Beautiful Wretch," in the *Franklin Square Library*, has induced the publishers to bring out an edition in cloth, uniform with the author's other novels. There have been several editions already printed in paper, but the demand still continues unsatisfied.

A new telegraphic combination has been entered into by the Mutual Union, Rapid, Canadian Mutual and Baltimore and Ohio systems, by which about 5000 miles of wire will be placed under one management. The Garrett Baltimore and Ohio party are supposed to be the principal factors.

The saying is that the golden calf is not worshiped on German soil, while clergymen and official, military and professional position have court paid to them. Small means and a modest style of living are not looked upon as degrading. The man is esteemed aside from any of his surroundings.

Statistics show that only 800 divorces took place in England, with its 24,000,000 of inhabitants, in one year, whereas in Massachusetts there were 660 in the same time, with a population of only 1,800,000. This shows not that the English are less wicked, but that they will put up with more wickedness than will Americans.

It now appears that the guillotine was not invented by the humane French physician, Dr. Guillotin. A picture of this instrument of death has been discovered in a series of paintings in the Chapel-Bridge at Lucerne, representing the persecutions of the Church in the province of Helvetia under the pagan Emperors of Rome.

About half a mile from Brownsville, Minnesota, is the natural ice well. On visiting it we found a shaft twenty feet deep, and we could plainly see ice in it. We then visited a shaft a few feet distant, and immediately upon entering it a cloud of steam, caused by the cold air coming in contact with our heated bodies, rushed forth.

In Germany at the present day very great attention is paid by both sexes and all ranks to personal appearance, and there is an increase of paying for good looks as the effects of better food and hygienic arrangements. There is also increased thrift and contentedness. France and America have had a great influence upon German habits and manners.

To get novel designs in book covers is the aim of all publishers nowadays. The Messrs. Harper have hit upon a very common one for their new juvenile, *Toby Tyler; or, Ten Weeks with a Circus*. The ground of this cover is fawn-colored; across the center comes a red chariot drawn by gold horses, a red-faced clown looks through a hoop in one corner, and "Toby Tyler" looks up from another, while on the back "Mr. Stubbs," a red monkey, peeps out from behind black bars. Altogether, it is a cover to tempt any boy to read the story. A serial by the same popular author, James Otis, *Tim and Tip*, is just begun in *Harper's Young People*.

A Kansas girl carried a nickel in her stomach nine years, and when it came up and out, the other day, it was half worn away. Why doesn't the United States mint give us coins better adapted to the true inwardness of the feminine Kansan? Here are two and a half cents lost on one five-cent piece. What if that girl had swallowed a package of cart-wheel dollars?

Among the noteworthy real estate transactions of the week in New York City is the sale of the brown-stone four-story dwelling at the northeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street, to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart for $75,000. The seller is Mr. John Hoey. The house is to be fitted up as a young ladies' school, in which Mrs. Hoey herself is to be assistant principal.

The setting of course 230 on the Washington Monument has been finished, making a great addition to the hight of the monument since the work of construction was resumed of eighty feet. The last four courses, each weighing about one hundred and seventy tons, have been laid at the rate of a course every two days. The iron work and machinery will now be shifted, when the work of laying stone will be prosecuted to course 250.

Castelfrentaro, a small town of 6000 inhabitants, is, it is feared, about to disappear altogether. The town stands on a hill overlooking the Adriatic, and has a deep valley on one side. In 1858 a storm seemed to shake the foundations of the hill, and on the 31st of July last the alarm was given that the town was slipping down. Efforts were made to arrest the process, but in vain, and at 3 a.m. of the 1st of August the greater part of the town fell in. Of the 6000 inhabitants, 4000 found themselves thus deprived suddenly of house and home. The remainder anticipate a like fate in a short time.

## IS HE A MEMPHIAN?

### A Bold Operator Named Crane Succeeds in "Coming It" Over a Little Rock House

#### For a Small Amount—If Caught He is Likely to Feel the Weight of Arkansas Justice.

LITTLE ROCK, September 5.—On the 17th of August one Julius Crane appeared in this city and represented himself as in the employ of Bates, Reid & Co., one of the largest dry goods concerns in New York, as collector for the States of Arkansas and Texas. He said that he came here to look into a claim for $3045 against a party at Gaines Landing, in this State, and called upon a law firm, explained to them his business, asked their advice as to the proper steps to be taken to secure the payment of the claim, at the same time showing the apparent necessity of immediate legal proceedings, and also referring to other matters of the house then in the hands of Messrs. Erb, the law firm above referred to, so as to impress them with the belief that he was authorized to act for it. He took occasion to say that he was receiving a salary of $3000 per annum, and had accumulated about $5000 with the house, which was to his credit; and that he stood in such favor with the firm that he was to be put in charge of its credit department next year. Meanwhile he would make his headquarters at Little Rock, and look after the interests of his firm in Arkansas and Texas. He stated the case concerning the claim for $3045 in such a way as to make it necessary to advise him to proceed to Gaines Landing, thence to New Orleans, to consult several other creditors. Pretending to be unprepared for such a trip, he requested that his draft on Bates, Reed & Co. for $175 should be cashed, representing that it would be promptly paid, as all his other drafts were. Messrs. Erb, being deceived, in order to accommodate him, indorsed the draft for the amount and obtained the money for him from the Merchants' National Bank. The draft was returned unpaid. Inquiry from Bates, Reed & Co. disclosed the fact that his story was a myth. While he had transacted some business for them some years ago they had not had anything to do with him in three years. Crane stated that his family resided in St. Louis, but the Chief of Police of Memphis states that his family resides there. This is not his first offense, having been twice arrested in that city for swindling—once on a charge preferred by Levy & Co. and once by the Manhattan Bank, both of which cases he succeeded in compromising. The matter has been placed in the hands of Geo. A. Countz, Chief of Police, who has already received information which it is believed will lead to the villain's arrest. Crane is about thirty-seven years old, medium size, has dark eyes and complexion, slight black mustache, is bald, has prominent ears and a decidedly Jewish cast of countenance. He is evidently a bold adventurer. If caught he will receive a taste of Arkansas justice.

### BOOK OF LIFE.

Over and over again,
No matter whichway we turn,
We always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson we have to learn.
We must take our turn at the mill,
We must grind out the golden grain,
We must work at our task with a resolute will.
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Or check the flow of the golden sands
That runs through an single hour,
But the morning dews must fall
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing failing us once or twice,
May come it we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet,
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so easy to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the storm-clouds of sighs be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

### Castelar's Opportunism.

Pall Mall Gazette.

In a speech at Huesca last week, Senor Castelar gave a graphic and powerful sketch of what he conceives to have been the course of Spanish history during recent years, and once more insisted upon those opportunist republican views with which his name is identified. Spanish democracy, he pointed out, "cannot isolate itself in ideal abstractions; it must take facts into account, and those facts are monarchy first, then, democracy has had its trial, we have had a democratic Government; and, secondly, when the democratic period was over there followed upon it a formidable reaction in which all the gains of the democratic period were overthrown. What, then, is the meaning of the present situation? It is that we are at the end of reaction; the retrograde forces have exhausted themselves. The revolution of September had its period of initiation from 1862 to 1866; its period of explosion from 1866 to 1868; its period of affirmation from 1868 to 1874; its period of reaction from 1874 to 1881; and now it has entered upon its period of solution, which will be governed by democratic idea or not, according as the democratic party follow a policy of prudence or a policy of adventure. The time of revolution is past, perhaps to return no more to Spain. Impulse dies away in proportion as resistance slackens, and resistance to progress among us grows daily less. Our society is democratic, formed by democracy and for democracy; there is no democratic idea in the State, clothed with ancient forms and supported by ancient superstitions. But the State, too, will be democratic when democracy has learned its lessons, when it knows what it owes to circumstances, to history, and to the conservative elements inherent in all society."

### The Rare Advantages of Smoke.

Utica Herald, Aug. 31.

Instead of being detrimental to health, the smoke that has been in the air the last few days is really beneficial. The more one breathes of it the better, up to a reasonable point. The creosote which has been taken into the lungs and through them carried into the blood since the murky season set in is as good as a course of treatment by a physician. People who had toothache a week ago ought to be over their trouble by this time. Creosote, as its name implies, is a preserver of flesh. It is by virtue of this property that smoke preserves hams and other meats that are subjected to its influence. If the weather of the last few days should continue long enough, the people now living would stand a chance of being preserved as permanently as the mummies that have just been discovered in Egypt. Creosote forms the base of a very large part of the medicine which people take when the doctor prescribes for them. It is good for hemorrhage, diarrhea, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, nausea, vomiting, toothace and a variety of other ailments. No one can deny that the visitation of smoke at this time is not intended as an antidote for some disease that would be disastrous. It may save many people from cholera morbus brought on by overeating of watermelons and half-ripened fruit. Children, especially, might with beneficial effect be kept out of doors while the smoke lasts.

### Death of the Veteran Actor, J. O. Sefton.

DETROIT, September 5.—J. O. Sefton, an actor widely known throughout the United States, died in this city this morning from internal rupture received while sparring with a fellow-actor at Lexington, Kentucky, last week, where they were playing their first week's engagement. No evil results were apprehended until Friday night, when he became seriously ill. A physician was called, who prescribed for cholera morbus. The company then started for Toronto, accompanied by Mr. Sefton, and reached this city yesterday morning. There was no sleeping-car on the train, and the veteran actor suffered greatly, being delirious when he reached Detroit. The company went on to Toronto, and Sefton was left here. Medical attendance was immediately summoned and the true nature of his trouble quickly discovered, but all efforts to save his life proved fruitless, and he died this morning. He was born in Ireland sixty-five years of age. His wife died several years ago. He leaves no children.

### Convicts Counterfeiting in a Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, September 5.—The officials at the Ohio Penetitiary have discovered that three convicts, in order to purchase additional tobacco—and similar luxuries, have commenced the manufacture of counterfeit nickels. The bogus coins were circulated by a convict who was supposed to be trusty, and hence was allowed to drive a team outside the walls. But few coins were found.

## AN INDIAN UPRISING

### Threatened by the Apaches, of Whom There are Said to be Ten Thousand—White People Fleeing to Places of Safety.

### Troops Concentrating for Their Defense from All Quarters—A Fanatical Medicine Man at the Bottom of the Dreadful Business.

CHICAGO, September 5.—A Tucson dispatch says Fort Apache, near where the Carr massacre occurred, is 210 miles from Fort Tucson, by the wagon road. By taking the trail from McMillan about fifty miles can be saved. During the rainy season the trail is impassable, and at best but little time can be saved in going that way. The country is mountainous and full of canons, suitable for ambush and surprising the enemy. The mountains are covered with pine and other timber, and streams of running water abound. In fact, it is the best timbered and watered section of the Territory. There are many strongholds in the mountains in which a mere handful of determined men could successfully resist the advance of a hundred times their number. The Apache country is settled almost entirely by Mormons, and it is reported here that there is an understanding between them and the Indians. The excitement in Tucson is intense. There is talk of organizing a force of volunteers and proceeding against the San Carlos Agency. There is much indignation expressed at the conduct of Indian Agent Tiffany. He has studiously denied that there was any danger of trouble, and repeatedly asserted that none of the agency Indians were off the reservation. It is claimed by those well informed in the matter, that so large a body of Indians could not have been absent without the knowledge of the agent. Had he informed the military of the fact, the disaster would doubtless have been avoided. The White Mountain Apaches are most warlike, and always have been considered superior to any other branch of the numerous subdivisions of the great Apache Nation. They number, all told, about 800, and have never yet been thoroughly subjugated. For the last few years they have occupied the northeastern part of the San Carlos reservation, and have drawn their annuities from the Sill agency, near Fort Apache.

T. J. Jefferson, the best authority on Apache Indians, has been interviewed by a *Star* reporter. He says that if the scouts have turned against our soldiers it means a general outbreak of the Apache Nation. He has predicted several times the danger of the scouts turning traitors. He believed the massacre was fully as bad as reported.

News from Globe City says that citizens have been arriving for more than a week past, expecting from the movements of the Apaches that they contemplated mischief. It is hardly probable that the Indians will disturb that point. It is generally believed that the hostiles are moving into the Black Range, in New Mexico. Southern Arizona is too thickly settled for them. It is not likely that they will get further north than now, unless they attempt to escape into Sonora.

#### Reinforcements for Camp Apache.

CAMP THOMAS, September 2.—Pedro's band is in the canon leading into the Apache Mountains, and have killed everyone passing, having been repulsed in their attack on the post. Alvan James and his son, William Tuttle and some others unknown are reported killed. Three companies of cavalry and a company of scouts, Lieutenant Gilbert E. Overton commanding, are *en route* for Apache. A dispatch says that all the troops hitherto stationed at Fort Yuma left last evening for Camp Apache and neighborhood.

#### Only a Few Escaped.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Secretary Lincoln this evening received a dispatch from General McDowell, at San Francisco, in which he reports the receipt of later advices from Camp Thomas corroborating the report of massacre of the most of General Carr's command. General McDowell's dispatch states that an Indian who witnessed the fight came into Camp Thomas and reported that all of General Carr's command were killed except a few men, who were trying to make their way back to Fort Apache.

#### Bold Attack on Camp Thomas.

TUCSON, A. T., September 4.—The following has just been received:

"THOMAS, A. T., September 3, 1881.

"The reports from the vicinity of Fort Apache of the hostiles are confirmed by fresh arrivals of Indian runners, but no message from Mount Ord or the Indian agent at their relief has been received. In the attack on the post a Lieutenant and seven men are killed. If this be true, it was probably Lieutenant Gordon, of the Sixth cavalry." The latest official dispatch says: "This evening the southern territory is not believed to be in any danger. The Cherichauas and agency Apaches are reported all quiet. The news of Carr's disaster has not been contradicted. The southern posts are still garrisoned, and troops are being pushed forward day and night. HASKELL, A.D.C."

#### The Story of the Apache Uprising.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona Territory, says: General Carr was in command at Fort Apache, the force consisting of two companies of the Sixth cavalry and one of infantry. After leaving a sufficient force to protect the public property at Apache, he had but sixty-five enlisted men of the Sixth cavalry and five officers. The medicine man who was at the bottom of the trouble, had been for some weeks past predicting to the White Mountain Indians that when the corn was ripe he would raise all their dead chiefs, and the whites would then be driven out of their country. This was sufficient to warrant the conclusion that preparations were being made by the tribe to break out as soon as they had gathered their harvests. General Carr was ordered to arrest the medicine man. He doubted his ability to do so with his small force against the whole tribe, which had been worked up to the belief that their medicine man would raise their dead chiefs. The circumstances attending the disaster were such that it could have hardly been avoided. An outbreak was feared for the last two weeks. The Apache country settlers have been predicting trouble. There are not less than 10,000 Indians on the San Carlos reservation. Tiffy is master in the Navajo tribe, which is located from sixty to one hundred miles north of the White Mountain tribe. A large number of young bucks of both the San Carlos and Navajos have been visiting the White Mountains recently, and it is believed they were engaged in the fight. It is reported by the runners that the fight continued all day of the 30th ultimo. Every hill and canon was swarming with red devils. The news from the lower San Pedros last night is to the effect that Eskemigun, Chief of the Aravipos, and Chief Sagulo, have warned the whites to leave the valley, or prepare to defend themselves, that something was going with the Indians on the reservations. Both of the chiefs are warm friends of the whites. Yesterday afternoon the engineer of a freight train coming west was surprised at the sudden appearance of a large body of mounted Indians, near Wilna, west of Gage. They followed the train for about four miles, when he opened the throttle-valve and sped away. He did not know whether they were armed or not. He calculated the number at 150. The band scattered when last seen, part going north, the remainder south. He encountered another large band about eight miles west of Willcox. These did not show any disposition to trouble the train.

A report from Bowie Station says that a band jumped a ranche twelve miles south of Bowie. There are about forty men at Bowie, but only four guns. They have made fortifications of baled hay, of which there is a large quantity there. Last night a number of signal fires were seen in the mountains both north and south of Bowie, which were kept in active operation for several hours. If these reports are true, it would look as though that these are Mescalero bands moving out of Sonora and Chihuahua northto aid the White Mountain Indians. Captain M. H. Stacey, of the Twelfth infantry, and Captain A. T. Smith of the Eighth infantry, with two scouts and twenty enlisted men from Fort Yuma passed through here for Thomas at 4 o'clock p.m. They will march sixty-five miles from Wilcox on foot to Thomas. Major McLelland with sixty enlisted men of the Sixth cavalry has left Lowell for Thomas, and goes via Old Fort Grant to observe the movements of the Indians on the lower San Pedro. If half the reports are true there is fear of a general uprising of the Apache Nation, which means a war of extermination. Up to this hour, 8 p.m., nothing further is learned in confirmation or otherwise from the scenes of massacre. All of the women and children are being moved from Thomas to Grant. Fifty cavalry have been ordered from the Department of Platte. This is the old Indian-fighting regiment of Arizona. The report gives much satisfaction here. Indians with Government carbines, the same as used by scouts were seen near Fort Bowie yesterday. They have had time to reach that point since the massacre

#### More Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—Major Wilcox, of the Eighth infantry, leaves San Francisco to-morrow morning with 200 men on a special train for Arizona, and will go through as fast as possible. These troops are veteran Indian fighters. The First cavalry is much scattered on the coast, but has been ordered to Arizona, and will