State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1881. VOL. XL—NO. 225

INDICATIONS.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, westerly winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

THE cotton market yesterday opened firm and closed steady, with middling quoted at 11¼c. In New York spot middlings were quiet at 11¾; futures closed easy, with October quoted at 11.44@11.46c. In Liverpool middling uplands were firm at 6 7-16d; Orleans, 6¾d; October futures, 6 11-32d, and dull at the close.

THE returns from the Ohio election are all in. From these it appears that the total vote cast was 627,002, of which Foster, Republican, received 312,735; Bickwalter, Democrat, 288,426; Lincoln, Prohibitionist, 16,597, and Seitz, Greenbacker, 6350. Foster's majority over Bickwalter is 24,309, and over all 1392.

JUDGE ENGLISH has decided the Arkansas State law against carrying concealed weapons unconstitutional. At Fort Smith W. W. West, charged with that crime, was declared by a jury "not guilty." The Van Buren *Argus* remarks on this: "No doubt the jury thought the man was a traveler, and had a right to carry a pistol just to be show, so he did not violate the State law."

A CORRESPONDENT at Bell's Station sends us an account of a race between two horses—Mort M. and Tornado—at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 21st instant, mile heats, best two in three, for a purse of $300. Tornado, he says, won; but he does not give the time made, therefore his report went to the waste-basket. Time is the measure of the bottom of every horse, and is the essential in all race reports. If our correspondent will be more careful, we should be glad to hear from him again.

One of the most interesting facts brought out in Secretary Blaine's letter upon the condition of the cotton goods trade of the world is that more hand made than machine-made goods are consumed, and another is that this country exports four-fifths of the cotton manufactured abroad. The letter is of the utmost value to all concerned—cotton growers as well as manufacturers. It gives the American manufacturers and exporters, in compendium, what it has taken Great Britain seventy-five years to learn by experience of reverses as well as successes. Such a work has never before been attempted.

HAVING took the Presidential office knowing it to have been stolen from Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, who had a majority of the States and of the popular vote, and it is not to be wondered at that his administration was a travesty one, the robberies of which are being gradually uncovered. He was a sanctimonious, pocksniffian, prayer-testing and lemonade-loving sentimentalist, a party to the most gigantic fraud of the century, a receiver of stolen goods, a cheat and a libel upon moral rectitude. It was his special care to throw odium upon Grant's administration, but, bad as that was, it was a saint's compared to that of the driveller who followed him.

THE earnest work of Susan B. Anthony and her sisters of the Suffrage Association has not gone for nothing. It has borne fruit a thousandfold in the nine million numbers has recently opened up to women whereby they are maintain themselves in comfortable and honorable independence. The figures and facts which in another column we publish from the Boston *Journal* and Boston *Traveller* are proofs of this to which we with more than ordinary pleasure call the attention of our readers. Women workers are in demand, and their position as bread-winners is fully and gladly acknowledged. Their intelligence, and, above all, their high integrity in places of fiduciary trust, are admitted on all hands, and the possibilities to which they may reach are no longer questioned.

MR. SIMON WOLF, recently appointed Consul-General to Egypt, is the first diplomatic envoy of Jewish faith to that country since the days of the Pharaohs. He was received on Saturday last by the Khedive with distinguished honors. The New York *Herald's* correspondent says the whole of the Cairo garrison was under arms, American national airs were played, the American flag was hoisted, and a royal salute fired. The Khedive, in answer to the address of Mr. Wolf, on presenting his credentials, made a touching address, referring to the death of General Garfield. He also offered Mr. Wolf a thoroughbred and richly caparisoned Arab stallion and a Damascus scimitar. The latter was accepted, but the former was "declined with thanks."

THE history of land-grabbing in England has never been written, though the subject has often been briefly treated of. May we not hope that before the next meeting of Parliament it will be given to the English-speaking public. It would be very instructive to know the facts as to the frequent subdivisions of whole counties between the successful robbers and special favorites or pet prostitutes of reigning sovereigns, and how, gradually, one right in land after another was taken from the people to build up and sustain the pampered menia's of royalty—to-wit: the gentlemen of the bedchamber and the "gold stick" who had charge of the privy stairs. In another column we publish a few facts under this head that are profitable and instructive, and would seem to fully justify the extreme demands to be made in the proposed Land bill for England and Scotland. The land was stolen from the people, yet they do not want to force it back, but only to secure fair rents, put an end to all semblance of feudal tenures, and do away with the curse of primogeniture and entail, so that the land by labor may give back her increase instead of as now lying fallow in parks and inclosures. Slavery, which once cursed and retarded the growth of the South, was not any more injurious to a new country than the land-system, the "land-insanity," of England has been to the three kingdoms. When it goes other abuses like "church connections" will go, and the hereditary Senate will soon follow.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, of Dublin, journalist and member of Parliament, in an interview which we publish elsewhere, takes pretty much the same ground as to the Land bill as Archbishop Croke has done. He thinks it should have a fair trial, and he deprecates the impracticable position taken by Mr. Parnell. He also unstintedly condemns the extremes to which the Gladstone government has gone, and fears that the League now proclaimed will in future be carried on as a secret organization. In this it is to be hoped he will be disappointed. Ireland has never gained anything, but has lost much by secret societies. All the great reforms by which she has profited since Catholic emancipation was achieved were won by constitutional agitation. The Ribbonmen and Orangemen, the White Feet and Black Feet, and all such bodies have brought her only evil and that continually. The Young Ireland party gained nothing for the country, which it kept in a continuous state of excitement for five years. The Fenians also were a disastrous and deadly failure, and so, too, was the Skirmishing fund organization. The Land League, like the Catholic Association, accomplished something. To it Gladstone's Land bill is due, but unlike the Catholic Association, it refused the boon it coveted, and has put the country in a ferment, as if it existed solely and altogether for the purpose of maintaining agitation—a cruel and merciless agitation, which kills industry, and recruits an army of loafers to depredate upon the peace of society and bring discredit upon the Irish name. Nothing so disgraceful as this *fiasco* of Parnell's has befallen Ireland since the affair of Slievenamon, when Smith O'Brien and a few hundred reckless young fellows, in 1848, gave a practical illustration of the nursery rhyme about the king of France's men walking up the hill, and then down again. What Ireland needs is peace and repose and diversified industries. The blessings she cannot have so long as she will follow such wild, impracticable leaders as Parnell.

WHY NOT TRY OHIO?

President Arthur Seems to Have Difficulty in Getting a Man for Secretary of the Treasury.

Conkling's Star in the Ascendant—The Democrats Look Into the Credentials of Lapham and Miller.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—President Arthur informed a Senator to-day that he would not ask the Senate to remain in session longer than Thursday evening.

Lapham and Miller.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting to-day to consider the papers referred to in the Senate relating to the election of Senators Lapham and Miller. The Republican members of the committee said the case was a clear one, and they did not desire to investigate the matter any further. In order, however, that the Democrats might satisfy themselves, a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Hill [Ga.] and Pugh [Ala.] was appointed to examine the papers and report to the full committee.

Office-Hunters Made Happy.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Howard M. Kutchin, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third Wisconsin District; Hans Mattson, of Minnesota, Consul-General to Calcutta; Willard B. Wells, of Michigan, Consul to Dundee; John F. Winter, of Illinois, Consul to Rotterdam. Postmasters—Thomas S. Case, Kansas City, Missouri; S. H. Bowman, Mount Vernon, Iowa; S. C. Glover, Grand Haven, Michigan.

Nominated by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—Theodore S. Case, Kansas City, Missouri; J. B. Shiffer, Pittston, Pennsylvania; Joseph C. McBride, Lincoln, Nebraska; Simon H. Bauman, Mount Vernon, Iowa; Samuel C. Glover, Grand Haven, Michigan. J. F. Winter, of Illinois, Consul for the United States to Rotterdam; Willard B. Wells, of Michigan, Consul for the United States to Dundee. Hans Mattson, of Minnesota, Consul-General for the United States to Calcutta; Edward F. White, Coiner of the Mint at San Francisco.

Morgan Formally Declines.

President Arthur has received telegraphic information that Ex-Governor Morgan declines the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and a letter embodying his decision is on its way. It is reported to-night that the Treasury portfolio has been offered to Judge Folger, of New York; also, that the President said to-day that he would probably send in the name of another prominent financier to-morrow, and that he did not expect to hold the Senate longer than Thursday. In this case Treasurer Gilfillan is mentioned as the "prominent financier."

Proceedings in the Senate.

Senate.—The oath of office was administered to Acting Secretary Shober.

Senator Sherman called up the resolution authorizing the Librarian of Congress to receive and preserve the papers of Count De Rochambeau, to await the action of Congress on the proposition to sell the same to the United States Government. After debate the resolution was adopted.

Senator Sherman offered a resolution, which was laid over under the rules, directing the Finance Committee to investigate the accounts for the expenditure of the several appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department since July 1, 1871.

An executive session followed, and when the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

Sherman's Treasury Resolution.

The Democratic Senators have informally discussed Sherman's resolution to investigate the method of disbursing the Treasury expenditures since 1871, and the result is that they will not probably offer any amendment to-morrow, as was at first intended. The Democrats say they think the investigation should not have been sent to the Finance Committee, of which Sherman is a member, but that a special committee should have been appointed. But as Sherman is a member of the Senate, it would be indelicate to propose another method of investigation, as it might be construed as suspicious of a Senator's motives. There are Democratic Senators who are not inclined to take this view, and one of them may insist upon another committee.

The Treasury Portfolio.

It is said Ex-Governor Morgan wrote a letter to the President in regard to the Secretaryship, which, while it did not in express terms say he would accept, neither declined, and this, backed by the assurances of some of his friends that he would accept, induced the President to nominate him. Ex-Governor Morgan himself appears to have had a desire to take this place, but his wife strenuously opposed it, and was supported by his physicians. Judge Folger, of New York, is prominently mentioned for the Treasury, but those here who know him best do not believe he would accept if tendered the position. They say he has a legal, or rather judicial, mind, and loves the bench—that he would preferably accept an appointment on the United States Supreme Bench; but they do not believe he would abandon the judiciary department for the finance, especially as he has ten years to serve yet, and gets a salary of $12,000 a year. The report about making Mr. Gilfillan Secretary of the Treasury is revived. It is believed the Cabinet nominations will certainly be made to-morrow, as the President informed several Senators this afternoon that they might, as far as he was concerned, adjourn by Thursday, and probably by Wednesday evening.

Morgan Not Yet Accepted.

The best information to be had is, that Ex-Governor Morgan has not yet formally accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Ex-Senator Pomeroy, who was at the President's residence this morning, stated, after leaving, that Governor Morgan had declined; but one of the President's secretaries said that if there had been a positive declination he had not heard of it. It is pretty clear that Governor Morgan's acceptance is not positively determined upon, or, at least, it is not positively known here, unless by the President. Some of the intimate friends of Governor Morgan, it seems, were somewhat premature in advising the President that he had reconsidered his determination to decline, and that he would accept. This information led the President to believe that there was no doubt of his acceptance, and so he nominated him. It is said that Mrs. Morgan is very much opposed to her husband becoming Secretary of the Treasury, fearing that the duties of the position will impair his health. Secretary Windom maintains that his duties at the department have ceased. Judge French has been appointed Acting-Secretary, and is signing letters to-day.

Conkling's Star in the Ascendant.

The probability of Conkling being nominated for Secretary of the Treasury is freely talked of here to-night, and it is very evident that his appointment would be received with more favor by prominent Republicans here than it would two weeks ago, or even one week since. It is universally conceded that the Treasury portfolio will go to New York, and the general sentiment is that it is very proper that it should. In looking over the list of New York Republicans worthy to be considered in connection with the Secretaryship of the Treasury, some even who have no special friendship for Conkling admit that he possesses superior claims and fitness to others of this State.

A REPUBLICAN SENATOR

who was outspoken in his opposition to Conkling's course last spring, and who but recently thought Conkling ought not to be even considered in connection with President Arthur's Cabinet, said to-night that he was inclined to believe Conkling decidedly the strongest Secretary of the Treasury the President can appoint from New York. He said Conkling, as head of the Treasury, would rise

ABOVE PETTY SPITES AND REVENGES,

and, instead of undertaking to besmirch the former Secretaries, he would summarily dismiss all officers and employes who have been guilty of irregularities, fill their places with good men, and devote himself to the high and important duties of the position. This Senator said there would, of course, be loud mouthed objection to Conkling, but he was satisfied that his appointment would meet with much more approval than condemnation, and he had no doubt that in less than six months Conkling would have the substantial sentiment of the country with him.

THIS SENATOR IS NOT ALONE

of that body in having experienced such a change of opinion recently concerning Mr. Conkling, and the latter has warm friends here who watch every symptom favorable to him, and probably report it where it will do the most good.

MacVeagh and His Probable Successor.

In explanation of the statement that the President again yesterday solicited MacVeagh to remain in his Cabinet permanently it is said that the offer was made to disarm criticism in case of the failure in the Star-route prosecutions by showing that MacVeagh refused to remain in the Cabinet to prosecute them in spite of the urgent requests made up to the very last moment. The President's nearest friends assert, however, that he has conceived a warm admiration for the outgoing Attorney-General, whose frank assertion of the right of the President to choose his own advisers relieved him of embarrassment in regard to retaining Garfield's Cabinet.

THIS FRANKNESS WAS NOT RELISHED

so well by the other members of the Cabinet, and it is no secret that there is very little love lost between the late Attorney-General and his fellow secretaries. Mr. McVeagh, in alluding to the assertion that he was deserting the Star-route cases because he found them to be weak and likely to fail, said that the cases might fail, but it would not be lack of great rascality. There would be evidence enough to send a dozen men to the penitentiary, but it would nevertheless leave the whole moral weight of the Administration to be thrown in favor of conviction if it was expected to overcome the influence brought to bear by the accused to secure acquittal.

IF THE ADMINISTRATION FAILS

to take an interest and stands neutral, the chances are in favor of a failure of justice. The accused have plenty of money and able counsel, social and political backing, and, with two exceptions, the entire newspaper press of the District are actually creating sympathy for them. That the juries in the District are susceptible to the suspicion of leniency toward parties accused of frauds on the Government, the slowness of the present Grand Jury to act in the Howgate indictment is a case in point. A true bill was found only after eight days of investigation. When the evidence of Lieutenant Cazeira was given in on the first day, backed, as it was, by the records and vouchers, it ought to have been sufficient of itself. The Grand Jury insisted on hearing evidence, as if Howgate was on trial before them. Should the same course be pursued in the Star-route cases, and they will come before the same men,

IT WILL TAKE THREE MONTHS

to get a true bill from them. MacVeagh said that he had talked over the whole question with great frankness with the President, and left him possessed with the fullest knowledge of the present condition of the cases. His personal relations with the President have from the beginning of their intercourse in July last been of the most cordial character, and he entertained a strong hope that his administration would fulfill the highest expectations of its friends.

HOWE'S CHANCES ARE GOOD.

A member of Congress from Wisconsin said this evening that there was no doubt of Howe's nomination as Attorney-General before the Senate adjourned. He said that this appointment had been determined upon, and no change in the Secretaryship of the Treasury would affect it. Howe has the support of all the leading Wisconsin Republicans, besides that of General Grant and others, and they have been persistently urging him for a Cabinet position since President Arthur first began to consider the question of his Cabinet. One of Howe's friends said to-day that Howe had been in public life for years, was poor, honest and a man of ability, and would make an excellent Attorney-General.

Minor Mention.

The Democrats, in executive session, made a bitter fight against Kutchin, nominated for Collector in Wisconsin.

Senator Cameron is authority for the statement that Morgan peremptorily declines, as his physician and wife protest against his acceptance, on account of his health.

The President to-day notified Cabinet members and others that he was too busy to see them.

The nomination for Attorney-General is withheld because of a doubt existing as to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and it is reported that if Morgan declines Howe may be nominated to the Treasury.

President Arthur said at half-past 1 o'clock, that Governor Morgan had not yet accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury. A member of the Cabinet, when asked what he thought of the outlook, said, "It means that Morgan declines."

The President's failure to send the name of Attorney-General MacVeagh's successor to the Senate to-day, is construed to mean that the question of Cabinet changes is being reconsidered, and that new names may be selected for both the existing and contemplated vacancies.

Inquiries at the State Department, Russian Legation, and elsewhere, fail to elicit any information as to the rumored assassination of the Czar. The story is generally regarded as a canard, particularly by representatives of the Russian Government.

At the close of business to-day, $7,454,000 in United States bonds had been received for redemption under the 105th call.

Attorney-General MacVeagh has gone to Philadelphia. He is thought he will not return until his successor is appointed.

Acting-Indian-Commissioner Stevens instructs Agent Tiffany, at the San Carlos Agency, to turn over to the military all returning Apaches known to have been on the war path.

Senator Saunders to-night sent a telegram to the River Improvement Convention at St. Louis, promising his cordial support in all their efforts, and urging special attention to Missouri river.

The French Minister received and entertained the French guests of the nation to-night in regal style. All the diplomatic corps, members of Congress, and many other prominent men were present. Secretary Blaine had the Capitol illuminated to-night to take the French visitors through and show them the buildings. The Frenchmen leave here to-morrow morning for Philadelphia and thence to Boston, where the State Department will take formal leave of them.

SITKA SIFTINGS.

No News from the Jeannette—Excellent Mining Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—A dispatch from Nanaimaro, Vancouver Island, says the steamer California has arrived from Sitka with dates to the 16th. The steamship Wachusetts returned from Yakukat on September 22d, with the Indian who murdered Campion and Maloney last fall. Captain Glass has taken charge of the Wachusetts, and will sail for Chilkoot, Takoe and Wrangel on the 20th instant. The revenue cutter Richard Rush arrived here this morning from Kokeak. She had no passengers Mr. Craven and wife, late Deputy Collector at St. Paul. They report no news from the Jeannette or Rogers. The steamer landed a quartz mill and several mining men. Times are lively there at present, and feeling is jubilant over the placer diggings, which are turning out well. The citizens have petitioned President Arthur to have Collector Morris removed on account of his overofficiousness, which is a detriment to the interests of the Territory.

CUT-THROAT CHILIANS

And Their Murderous Policy Toward Poor Peru.

PANAMA, October 25.—Lima dates to the 5th say that accounts of atrocious murders and assassinations are daily conveyed to the Chilian headquarters. The Chilian patrol occasionally capture malefactors and after a court martial the murderers are shot and their thieves shipped on church ships. The Peruvians say, however, that it is because the people are Peruvians, not criminals, that they are punished. A band of the anonimous murderers were found recently near Lima. They resisted capture by the soldiers, but were finally taken, and a brick-kiln, which had served as a bulwark against the soldiers, remains as a monument over their last resting place. The Peruvians say the slain men were laborers in the brick-kiln, and thought the Chilian soldiers were montaneros; hence the resistance. The practical abolition of the provisional government and the seizure of the treasury, etc., by General Lynch leaves in Chilian hands entirely the government of all the territory occupied by their forces. Envoys from Bolivia, Chili but still hopeful Government of Calderon have been sent to Admiral Montero in Cajaramarca, and General Caceres is in Chicla offering them important positions in the new government to be formed outside of the Chilian lines, but it is altogether unlikely that these officers will abandon the Pierola party, at present the most powerful in Peru.

SENATOR VOORHEES.

He Explains His Utterances at Atlanta on the Tariff Question.

In a letter written to a friend in Terre Haute, Senator Voorhees defends his position on the tariff at Atlanta as follows: "What I said there was upon mature reflection. I expected to be criticised, and for that reason I asked no one to share my responsibility by consulting in advance. The platform of 1880 was a violent departure on the subject of the tariff, and has no precedent in the history of Democratic platforms adopted by national conventions. I have examined them all. The declaration for 'a tariff for revenue only,' was never before made in a National Democratic Convention, and is a burlesque on common sense. Every tariff on imported goods necessarily protects something manufactured in the United States. To avoid all protection we must abolish all tariff and resort to direct taxation. The great question while we have a tariff for revenue is to so adjust it as to afford the protection which it always carries to those interests which need and deserve protection, and to withdraw it where it is not needed. This was my position at Atlanta. No more and no less. We are compelled to have a tariff for revenue, and protection is one of its absolute incidents, from which there is no escape, and while this state of things exist I want the West and the South to embrace the advantages which arise from it. We lost Indiana in the last three weeks of the campaign of 1880 on the absurd issue made by our platform on this subject. In our opinion that issue will never again be presented in that form by a Democratic State or National convention, and my purpose at Atlanta was to aid in securing a sound position for the party hereafter. I was warmly indorsed in the South by leading men who have styled themselves Free Traders. The policy I declare will make the South the richest part of the globe, and will promote the best interests of Indiana. By living, moving and acting in view of the present interests, and not by clinging to mere theories without possible application, the Democratic party has a great future, but not otherwise."

Wandering Magnates.

CLEVELAND, O., October 25.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad arrived by special train this evening on their annual tour of inspection. The party will leave tomorrow morning for Pittsburg, via Ashtabula.

COMMON sense. For all cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

MR. SULLIVAN SAYS

That the Land League Leaders are Being Most Shamefully Treated by Chief Secretary Forster.

Interview with an Intelligent, Fair-Minded Man, Regarding the Situation in Ireland.

DUBLIN, October 25.—There were several more arrests under the Coercion act to-day. MacMahon, a farmer, was found murdered. He was an active member of the Land League.

The arrest of Miss Hodnett at Ballydehobe yesterday was merely a police court affair and not under the Coercion act.

A priest near Clare Morris yesterday avoided police interference by holding a Land League meeting in his chapel. It is thought this plan will be generally resorted to for future meetings.

At a meeting of the corporation to-day twenty-three members voted in favor of E. Dwyer Gray's motion to confer the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon, and twenty-three voted against it. The motion was negatived by the casting vote of the Lord Mayor.

At a meeting convened by the Catholic clergy to consider the course to be pursued in view of the recent action of the Government, many Land Leaguers were present and urged the refusal of rent until Parnell was released. The meeting, however, following the advice of the clergy, resolved to discontinue connection with the League and pay rent.

A correspondent of the Press Association in Dublin says that the chief of the detectives confirmed the report that there was a plot to assassinate Forster, and added that he knew the names of two men who were to commit the crime. The chief denied that there was any plot against Gladstone or Sir William Harcourt.

No importance is attached to the revelations concerning the Fenians. Their only serious effect is thought to be to raise subscriptions for the skirmishing fund in America. The *Freeman's Journal* says the statements are monstrous, absurd and wicked. Not his fiercest enemy, it says, would believe that any Irishman would stoop to the crime of assassinating Gladstone or Forster. The *Irish Times* considers the revelations insane.

Proceedings of a Meeting in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, October 25.—Mayor Howell presided at an Irish Land League meeting in the Academy of Music in this city to-night. Wendell Phillips sent a letter, saying if Ireland would listen to Parnell she would carry her point.

As the Parnell Central Land League to-night a letter from Anna Parnell, Dublin, was read, in which she said she had a report that there had been a committee appointed in this city to secure employment for such Royal Irish Constabulary who desired to resign and emigrate. She thought it would be well if such committee was appointed to have the emigrants bring with them their discharge and certificate from the local Land League. The Committee on Organization was empowered to receive such emigrants.

Mr. Sullivan's Views.

The New York *Herald*, of the 23d, prints the annexed special dispatch from London:

No one can accuse Mr. A. M. Sullivan, member of Parliament for Louth, with not being an Irishman and a Home-Ruler, and, as he said yesterday, up to a short time, also a Land-Leaguer. His opinions, which were published here this morning, and some of which I cabled you at an early hour, have had an effect more potent than Archbishop Croke's denunciation of the "no rent" manifesto. The interview concluded with the following words: "Everything belonging to the League conspirator might or might not offer evidence of the crime. In this sense, and in this sense alone, has the Government at the present moment any legal power or authority to break into our offices and put a seal on newspaper office or the issue of any newspaper. The Coercion act of last spring gives them no power to make any such seizure. They may, however, indirectly accomplish their purpose by arresting a suspicion under the act every man, from week to week, whom they believe is connected with the paper, until its production becomes a physical impossibility." Mr. Sullivan is the only representative of the advanced Irish party in London to-day. Mr. Justin McCarthy being in Vienna and Sir Gavan Duffy somewhere on the continent. Believing that Mr. Sullivan's views of the present aspect of affairs in Ireland would be of especial interest, I decided to see Mr. Sullivan personally, and was fortunate in finding him home late this evening. After some hesitancy the honorable gentleman consented to speak on the subject. Before doing so he said: "I consider myself very much out of the political arena at the present moment, having decided to retire from active politics, at all events for some time, and have expressed myself reluctant to discuss the present political situation in Ireland in view of the fact that so many of my political colleagues and associates are now being treated by Mr. Forster in a manner which leaves Mouravieff of Russia and Bomba of Naples far behind. I greatly regretted to note the spirit in which some of my friends took the Land bill. I do not praise the act extravagantly, nor do I think it perfection, but it is a great and marvelous progression in the direction of justice, and, as I thought, should have been received in a friendly spirit. I always feared that harm would result from the fact that the Land League leaders received it, on the contrary, in a spirit of bitterness, irritation and hostility. They, however, had as good a right to their unfavorable opinion of the bill as I had to my favorable opinion. But the idea of dragooning or butchering our people of Ireland into gratitude for the act of Government, or into harmony with Ministerial opinion is an absurdity which is only excelled by its wickedness."

Correspondent—What is your opinion of the present position of the Land League?

Mr. Sullivan—I consider the League now at an end. The meaning of what happened at the last meeting is that it is dissolved. Mr. Parnell and those who issued the "no rent" manifesto knew very well that must necessarily be the last act of the organization, and they were determined to fire a Parthian shot as they fled from the field. The Government will effectually suppress the Land League as an open organization.

Correspondent—Do you think it will continue as a secret organization?

Mr. Sullivan—There is little question that the work of the organization will, despite what any man may wish or say, be carried on very largely throughout Ireland by secret organization. The feeling of the country is too intense, too much aroused, the question at issue too real, too terrible, to think that the land movement can subside in a night because a printed paper with the lion at the unicorn at its head and Mr. Forster's name at its foot, declares the League to be proclaimed. The thing is preposterous. The movement will go on, but, unfortunately, instead of going on henceforth on an open, public platform, where everyone can see the measure of good and ill, the widsom or mischief of what is said or done, the people will now be driven into secret conclaves, the nature of which it is hard to foresee.

Correspondent—Do you know from whom emanated the "no rent" proclamation?

Mr. Sullivan—That is a great mystery which is just now perplexing the Privy Council at Dublin Castle. I possess no absolute knowledge on the subject, but I have reason to think that the document never was formally adopted by any regularly convened meeting of the Executive. I rather think it expresses only the views of some of the members of the Executive, who, however, are the men who have always succeeded in impressing their own individual desires upon the action of that body.

Correspondent—It is said that Messrs. Dillon, O'Kelly and Biggar opposed the manifesto.

Mr. Sullivan—I know no more than hearsay that it was opposed and strongly opposed.

Correspondent—An Irish-American paper claims to have suggested it.

Mr. Sullivan—The Irish paper you mention has for years preached that no rent should be paid, and that long ago there should have been a stop to the payment of rent. But the Land League platform was that while they would go for the abolition of Irish landlordism, it was to be abolished by buying out the landlords on fair and equitable terms. This, however, a large section of the Land League entirely repudiated, and the Land League in Dublin was always placed between two fires. The American branches, which supplied most of the money, demanded a line of action quite different from what the branches at home would listen to, and Mr. Parnell exhibited most marvelous skill in holding these two irreconcilable sections together up to the present time.

Correspondent—It has been said that Mr. Parnell got tired of the agitation.

Mr. Sullivan—I reply that I can only give my convictions of the result, having worked along with and narrowly watched Mr. Parnell, and I believe, that Ireland never had a man more purely and devotedly given to her service—a man who thinks less of himself. In fact, it may be said that he is a martyr to what he considered a sacred duty to Ireland according to his lights. In many particulars I have been unable to agree with him, but the differences between us have been chiefly upon tactical proceedings in the House of Commons and out of it.

Decline of Religion in England.

Pall Mall Gazette, October 7th.

The religious census of Newcastle and Gateshead, which the Newcastle *Chronicle* has provided for the edification of the Church Congress, is not calculated to conduce to the complacency of the supporters of the establishment. Last Sunday morning, out of a population of 214,649 only 8486 attended church, while 20,304 attended chapel. In thirty years, although the population has increased by 100,297, the attendance at church has fallen off by 299, while the attendance at other religious services has increased by 6865. The contrast is all the more remarkable inasmuch as the morning and not the evening service was selected for comparison. If the latter had been taken the increase of Nonconforming worshipers would have been brought up at least to 10,000. New churches have been built, but the people seem disinclined to attend them. The percentage of worshipers has fallen in Newcastle from 21.31 in 1851 to 15.06 in 1881, and in Gateshead from 13.76 to 9.62. That the percentage of decrease has not been much greater is entirely due to the Nonconforming bodies, but there is not likely to be the slightest recognition at the Church Congress of the services of those without whose aid organized Christianity would be well-nigh extinct on Tyneside.

THE RIVER CONVENTION.

Arrival of Delegates—The Louisiana Delegation Fully Organized and Ready for Operations.

Interested Delegates Trying to Bring the Missouri and Ohio Rivers to the Notice of the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—A large number of delegates to the Mississippi River Improvement Convention arrived to-day, and are quartered at the different hotels. The Louisiana delegation has been regularly organized, with Hon. D. F. Kenner as Chairman, have had an exchange of views, and will vote as a unit in the convention. At their meeting this evening they agreed to submit the following to the convention.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the expressed determination of the Federal Government to improve navigation by adequately constructed levees, preventing destructive floods, and giving ease and safety to trade, commerce and the postal service on the great national highway, the Mississippi river; also, that we approve of the steps already taken in the appointment of a mixed commission of engineers from the scientific corps of the Government, and from civil life for a plan to execute this great work, and in appropriating sums of money for necessary surveys and examinations, and for commencing work under the plan proposed by them; and in view of the greatness of the object sought, the necessity of uniformity of system and administration to the success of such work, and in the interests and rights of 30,000,000 citizens, we demand that the efforts of the Government shall be both persistent and liberal; that the course indicated by the legislation of the last Congress shall be maintained on the Mississippi and extended over the tributaries, and that the appropriations shall be adequate to the magnitude of the work, and the necessity of of pushing it forward as rapidly as the increased commercial necessities demand.

Another resolution regarding the jetty system at the mouth of the river will be added to the above, when it will be submitted to the convention.

The Iowa delegation held an informal meeting at which the Hennepin Canal scheme was discussed, and the convention will be asked to embrace that project in the scope and demand upon the Government for aid in improving navigation.

Several delegates from towns along the Missouri river insist that the convention shall recognize that river. The same may be said of many of those living on the Ohio river; and a representative who desired to sign and emigrate. She thought it would be well if such committee was appointed to have the emigrants bring with them their discharge and certificate from the local Land League. The Committee on Organization was empowered to receive such emigrants.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Operations of French Troops in Tunis—Summary Punishment of a Pair of Predatory Arabs.

Troubles with the Natives of New Zealand—The Boers Ratify the British Convention.

WELLINGTON, October 25.—The Government of New Zealand has accepted the services of 300 volunteers, in view of the threatened troubles with the natives.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, October 25.—The communal elections took place to-day. The Liberals are victorious in this city, Antwerp, Ghent, Verriers and Dinont, and the Catholics in Bruges.

ITALY.

ROME, October 25.—Two small villages, Clandio and Valetta, have been destroyed by fire. Three persons were killed and eleven seriously injured during the conflagration. Forty families are homeless.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 25.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the contracts made by the Executive for a national bank and draining the valleys of Mexico. The approval of the Senate is yet required.

Another accident occurred on the Morelia Railroad, near San Miguel bridge. Seven persons were killed, three seriously.

THE TRANSVAAL.

PRETARIA, October 25.—The Volksrood ratified the convention with England. The motion recording the acceptance of the convention declared that the Volksrood, relying upon the promise of the British to modify the terms of settlement, if in its working it should be found impracticable, agreed to ratify the convention.

EAST INDIES.

CANDAHAR, October 24.—The Mery chiefs, arrived at Akkabad, declared their willingness to submit to the Czar, being induced to do so by their tribes. The Russian commander at Atskabad demanded the surrender of the guns at Merv as a guarantee of good faith.

Choleric fever is raging at Umritsir, India. Nearly all the shops are closed. Not a single European has escaped the disease.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 25.—Baron James Rothschild died to-day.

M. Gatineau, member of the Chamber of Deputies, presided at a meeting which, after a speech by Leon Chotteau, unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the abrogation of the decree against the importation of American pork into France. Representations were made Gambetta in the same sense.

The *Journal de Paris* says: "Now, it is certain that President Grevy will not send any message to the Chambers at the opening session. Premier Ferry will have a conference with Gambetta Thursday."

GERMANY.

BERLIN, October 25.—Emperor William arrived here in good health.

The Garfield memorial services by the municipality will be held Sunday. Luersen, the sculptor, has been instructed to produce a colossal bust of the late President.

The police authorities having informed the promoters of the procession at Breslau, on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Bishop Forster, that the ceremony must be confined to the cathedral, the Catholics of Breslau appealed to the Emperor, who replied approving the action of the police, but at the eleventh hour the Emperor recognized the request and telegraphed his permission for them to carry out the ceremonies as they proposed.

TUNIS.

TUNIS, October 25.—Thirty thousand troops, under five generals, are now marching on Kairwan. It is said that after Kairwan is occupied the main body will advance on Gafsa. This movement has been decided on at Paris, but General Saussier's column disapproves it. General Saussier's column has successfully crossed Karioula pass, which is considered a critical point in the advance. In Kairwan the insurgents under Ben Amar, in consequence of defeats by the Colonel Barreque, have retreated. Hostages were taken from each tribe for the safety of the railways.

Two Arabs caught destroying the French Railway were shot and their heads publicly exposed as a warning.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

Passenger Rates Between New York and the West Restored to the Old Figures.

The Pennsylvania Central Makes the Move, and the Other Lines Follow Suit.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Times* of to-morrow morning will contain the following:

C. K. Lord, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, said that the Pennsylvania road and his road had led the Vanderbilt system a chase, and would now put prices back up where they belonged, leaving other lines to follow. Mr. Lord thought the war was at an end, and he anticipated that in a short time the regular rates—twenty dollars from Boston to Chicago and twenty dollars from New York—would rule on all the lines. He felt sure that tickets would not reach war rates again. The ticket brokers, or scalpers, did an immense business yesterday. People seemed to think the war was over, and if they did not buy tickets yesterday they would not have another chance. No tickets were sold over the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio except to people who desired to buy of the regular agents and sell their tickets to others going further West. Erie and Grand Trunk tickets were sold almost exclusively, as passengers were not required to pay full fare, and receive a rebate at the end of the journey. The Central Hudson collected twenty dollars, and with the stipulation that it was to give back thirteen dollars in Chicago. The New York Central will put up its rates to correspond with those of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio to-day and it is highly probable that the Erie and Grand Trunk will follow suit at once. Tickets to Cincinnati will be the same as to Chicago. Scalpers seemed pleased at the turn affairs had taken. They said their commissions would be increased, and while their sales might not be as large, they would make more money. One scalper had on hand a large quantity of tickets he bought before the last decline, and hoped now to find an opportunity to sell them without losing. Another bought $10,000 worth of tickets limited to one month and longer, which he expected would prove a profitable investment when regular rates were restored. Among railroad officers the only theme discussed yesterday was the action of the Pennsylvania and Ohio roads in advancing rates, and the general impression seemed to be that ruinously low figures would not be reached again. Erie's western connections were advising yesterday as to advance. They are overcrowded with business, and have a far less number of cars at their disposal than their traffic demands, and they announced that they are practically compelled to put up rates. An increase will probably be reported to-day, and it is likely that it will be fifteen cents on grain and twenty cents on provisions from Chicago to New York, and a proportional offer of the Central Hudson Road, being asked whether the action of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads in doubling the rates to Chicago from New York and Boston did not mean that the long struggle for through business was drawing to a close, answered: "No, sir. I don't think the war on passenger rates is at an end."

PISTOL PRACTICE

Of a Sort that Memphis Should be Proud of.

A consequence of the rigid enforcement of the law against carrying concealed weapons has been the accumulation in the hands of the Clerk of the Criminal Court of a heap or so of murderous implements. Of pistols there are enough to efficiently arm a brigade of Missouri train-robbers, ranging in degree of deadliness from the eastern nigger killer to the ivory-handled improved Smith & Wesson. The things were becoming so numerous as to be in the way; every drawer in the office was encumbered with them, and yesterday Clerk Tomlinson asked Judge Hunt if it were not possible to hire a warehouse for the storage of the artillery abandoned by the chivalry in their retreat to the walks of peace. The Judge could find no law authorizing him to put such a course, and to effectually settle the matter, made an order to dump the whole arsenal into the middle of the river opposite