THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : OCTOBER, 29, 1881

THE ST. LOUIS RIVER CONVENTION.

The report given in the APPEAL yesterday of the proceedings of the River Convention at St. Louis would convince any reader who had doubted, that the business it had met to act upon was of immense importance, and that the convention is going about that business with a practical good sense, and a degree of energy that promises the best results, and ensures to its decisions a powerful influence. Two points stand in the way of Mississippi improvement—the opposition of Eastern ports, and of other localities that fear a loss to their own trade by an increase of the transport facilities of the Mississippi, and the clogging of all effort to obtain Congressional aid for clearing obstructive influences from the main stem of the water transportation system of the Mississippi Valley, by premature by pushing forward the claims of the confluent rivers running into that stem. Between these difficulties the convention has so to balance its action as to bring the greatest possible number of citizens residing in the valley to give the conclusions the convention may come to their cordial assent, and to the measures it may recommend their hearty support. The moderation so far exhibited awakens strong hopes that the convention will not fail in this important particular. The report made by the President of the Congressional River Commission is a document of profound interest. It shows that the navigable qualities of the river can be improved to the extent of securing a permanent depth of water of eight feet from Cairo to St. Louis, and six feet from St. Louis to St. Paul, and it shows also how that result can be accomplished. The broad spaces in the river must be narrowed to not over 3000 feet, so as to approximate the whole river to a proportional width. This will confine the stream, so that the current itself will do the work of washing away shoals and sand bars. This is to be done by protecting the banks, where they are washing away, by grading and revetments—protections of wood or stone against further erosion. Where the width of the river is too great, obstructions to the flow of the stream are to be thrown out into the river from the present bank. These are to be constructed of poles, wire and brush, and will be a sort of walls placed at suitable distance from each other to the point where it is desired to form the new bank. These walls will obstruct the flow of the stream, which at high water will drop the sediment it carries into the recesses between the walls, and fill them up. These new shore lines will confine the river within the required width. The work is, of course, one of great magnitude, and presents many difficulties, but success is certain if Congress will make the work continuous until completed, so that a piece of work may not be left to go half way to ruin while waiting for Congress to make an appropriation to go on again. The principles upon which General Gilmore's plans are founded are those laid down by Captain Eads, and are that principles that governed him in constructing the jetties. Produce a regular width of river, and that will bring a regular current, which current will wash out a bottom of regular depth. Such is the simple but efficacious plan by which all that is wanted to be done with the Mississippi can be accomplished. The resolutions proposed to the convention declare it to be the duty of Congress to provide means for the work of improvement to be done, that transportation may be performed at the cheapest cost; that the provision made for the work should be adequate, that labor may go on without interruption; that the convention is gratified at the appointment of the commission, and regrets that the last Congress refused to grant the money called for in the commissioners' report; that the present condition of the river entails upon a vast business section of unnecessarily high rates of carriage, insurance, demurrage, wrecks and repairs; that the powers of the commission should be increased by authorizing it to prosecute the work it has commenced without further delay; that the tributary rivers should be improved on the same scientific principles as the Mississippi; that the lighthouse system should be extended. Also, that the President appoints a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress and the United States in conformity with these resolutions, and to have the proceedings of the convention printed and distributed. A resolution to include the building of the Hennepin canal, as a part of the improvement of the Mississippi, was, of course, voted down, for building a canal is not improving a natural stream. We hope we have in this St. Louis Convention the final effort necessary to be made by the people of the Mississippi Valley to secure an improvement they find to be indispensable. Should Congress disregard the call now making, it will be repeated in louder and in unmistakable tones, until the West has its share of the improvements the East has so lavishly enjoyed.

THE DUTY OF TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

The APPEAL hails with satisfaction every proposition to unite the Democratic party of Tennessee. Many will no doubt consider it too early to commence the discussion of an election twelve months before its occurrence. But we have learned by long experience that it is difficult to change public opinion when once formed, and easy to form public opinion when old prejudices are dying out. Now is the time for a calm survey of the political field with a view of harmonizing and uniting the Democratic party. If this duty be deferred until the old fend has been revived and each faction commences preparing for the contest, it will be impossible to reconcile the differences which defeated the party in the last canvass. It is plain to be seen that the Democrats of Tennessee have reached a point where it is important for them to take their bearings and wisely steer their course. They are bound to consider in a high and patriotic spirit what they owe to themselves and what they owe to their party friends throughout the whole country. It is easy in a moment of unreflecting passion and in striking at grievances, to pull down the temple of Democratic organization. But it is the work of time and patriotism and statesmanship to build up another sound and enduring superstructure. In announcing the appearance of the *World*, the new paper at Nashville, two weeks since, the APPEAL endeavored to show the folly of further divisions among Tennessee Democrats on the State debt question, as the 100-8 bill had been taken into the Supreme Court of the State, and both factions would be compelled to submit to its decision—that so long as this bill is pending in the courts it is a mere waste of time to discuss its merits before the people. If an opinion should be made before the canvass opens next summer, and that decision should sustain the validity of the 100-3 bill, it becomes the fixed law of the State, and any opposition to that settlement would be as silly, unprofitable and inapt as the effort to repeal the Reconstruction measures adopted by Congress. If the bill should be declared illegal, unconstitutional and void, it would still be the duty of Democrats to unite on a basis of compromise, and thereby maintain the integrity of party organization. The Nashville *World*, in a well-considered and well-tempered article, under the head of "A word to Democrats," says:

> Democratic unity and harmony is a matter which should engage the thoughts of the best men of that party, without regard to their differences upon local questions which have been and are dividing it, men who believe it to be the representative of principles and theories vital to our system of government. If they shall have further division, Republican rule in Tennessee is much more than a probability. That experience with that party of "great moral ideas" in this State should induce Democrats who have not remarkable short memories to hesitate long before they again expatiate with it as a governing power. In the past, heavy taxes on an increased public debt—interest accumulated and unpaid—a squandered school fund—and the disastrous blunders which it brought. Was there not enough of this? If so, is it not the duty of Democrats to arrange their differences and cease to treat each other to epithets and bloody noses? The question out of which have come their divisions and misfortunes is now in the courts. If the legislation in regard to it shall be declared invalid, it will be again reminded to the people, who, borrowing wisdom from experience, will, it is to be hoped, act with greater harmony and unity in satisfactorily settling it. If it shall by the courts be declared valid and binding, can the party gain anything by efforts to antagonize, evade or obstruct it, or will it only by that means increase the burden? Had they not better strip for the struggle by cutting off expense and economizing? If the settlement shall stand, it should leave no serious wrankling in Democrats of either wing of the party. The one will naturally be gratified that the question is settled and out of politics; the other may congratulate themselves, and should be satisfied, that by their efforts the annual burden has been reduced one-half, and a settlement made upon terms which will enable the State to pay the principal at sixty cents on the dollar when she may have a surplus in her treasury, for three per cent. State bonds will not sell for more and will probably sell for less. We ask Democrats to think seriously upon this question before they again accept division and defeat. Are there not principles and policies involved in Democratic success far more important to it as a party than those upon which they have differed? Do they want Republican Representatives in the Senate and Congress of the United States? Divisions among themselves will not only bring this result, but turn the State permanently over to their antagonists. The administration of Governor Hawkins has not been unpopular. On the contrary, it has made friends for his party, and unless Democrats heal their differences they will not regain control of the State for a decade or more of years.

It is to be hoped the Democracy of Tennessee will profit by this wise and considerate advice. The issues which divided the party in the last canvass have been transferred to the courts of the country, and there is nothing to prevent the Democracy of Tennessee from uniting in support of a candidate for Governor. In the last contest for Governor, the APPEAL was not in full accord with either of the Democratic factions. It condemned much that the State Convention did, and especially its riding roughshod over the protests of the minority, and its utter failure to make any effort to harmonize and conciliate the men whose only offense consisted in standing by the previous pledges of the party. It showed, too, in column after column, editorial after editorial, that all would be lost by putting a bolting candidate in the field for governor, as such a policy would result in the election of Hawkins and fastening upon the people the payment of the State debt dollar for dollar. Thus situated the APPEAL cherishes none of the passions engendered by the late canvass, and is in a position to urge reconciliation between the two factions? What can they gain by again defeating each other and destroying the Democratic party? In pulling down the temple these Democratic Samsons only succeed in crushing themselves. We have had enough of jarring and confusion. A Republican Governor and a settlement of the State debt at 100-3 are the results of these discords. Nothing but the hatreds engendered a year ago can keep the Democracy of Tennessee from uniting. If the 100-3 bill should be in the courts next summer, it cannot be made an issue. If it should be decided constitutional and valid, there is no appeal, and if declared unconstitutional, the party can unite on some common ground of compromise. By conciliatory counsels and prudent action the Democracy of Tennessee can again be united and made irresistible. But it will be very easy to sow the seeds of discord and disaster by pursuing an arbitrary and proscriptive course. Between these diverging paths no sagacious or patriotic Democrat can hesitate. We utter these words thus early in order that high and low-tax Democrats may discuss the next canvass in a spirit of moderation, wisdom and conciliation.

DEATH OF M. D. L. STEWART.

The shadows of sadness gather around the old citizens of Memphis as they see so many broad gaps made in the circle by old friends who have passed into the spirit land. During the past twelve months we have lost many well-known citizens, and now another has been added to the list by the death of M. D. L. Stewart. It was known that the deceased was confined to his room; but as he was subject to periodical spells, there was no alarm as to his condition; his death was therefore a surprise to his relations and the public. M. D. L. Stewart was born in Madison county, in March, 1830, and was therefore in the fifty-second year of his age. He graduated at McLemoresville, Tennessee, in 1849, and removed to Memphis in 1850, where he taught school for two years, during which time he spent all his leisure hours in reading law. He procured license to practice in 1853, and removed to Raleigh, then the county seat of Shelby county, where he at once became prominent, popular and conspicuous for his abilities and great business capacity. In 1856 he was elected Tax-Collector by the County Court, the duties of which he faithfully and satisfactorily performed. In 1858 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and was recognized as a model official. In 1870 he was appointed Clerk and Master of the Second Chancery Court by Hon. E. M. Yerger, and faithfully discharged the duties of this office until the court was abolished by the Legislature. The deceased filled offices of great responsibility. It is safe to say that a million dollars of the public money passed through his hands, but he accounted for every cent, and retired with a clean record. For the past seven years Mr. Stewart has devoted himself to the practice of law, in which profession he was recognized as a man of ability. He possessed in an eminent degree that most valuable of all earthly gifts, talents of a high order held in perfect equipose. He did not shine at the bar by his powers of declamation, but by his knowledge of the law and a judgment which was unerring. The time never was when the love of M. D. L. Stewart for the people of Shelby county was only less than his great ability to serve them, which he did both as an official and a private citizen. Knowing the law as he did, and knowing nearly every man in the county, he has no doubt performed more gratuitous labor for the public than any man among us. He was always prominent in favoring every public enterprise, and in contributing to the growth and prosperity of Memphis. M. D. L. Stewart was an uncompromising partisan. He believed in party organization and the necessity for party, and he had no toleration for bolters or the least deviation from party discipline. But, while he was firm in the assertion of his own opinions, he was tolerant of the sincere opinions of others, and was always courteous in his treatment of political opponents. His nature was neither belligerent nor aggressive, and he lived a serene and tranquil life. No man in Shelby county was better known than M. D. L. Stewart, and no man could be more missed. For thirty years he has been a conspicuous figure before the public. But it is only those who have known him intimately and who have, in the social circle, sounded the full depths of his heart, that fully appreciate his noble traits of character. He was a loyal friend, and overflowed with humane sympathies and charities. He leaves a wife, but no children, and we understand he had an insurance on his life for $2000. In other days, the name of M. D. L. Stewart has spread over the country of Shelby like the fragrance of wild flowers in spring, and the news of his death will carry mourning to many a heart. The old citizens who have so long journeyed with him are listening to the rustle of the autumn leaves, and feel that the winter will soon be here. His funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

"MISS MARY CLAY, in reporting the progress of female suffrage in Kentucky, said: 'In this State widows can vote on school questions.' The law permits white widows, who have children of the pupil age, to vote for School Trustees. That is the extent of female suffrage in this State." So says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which, in an elaborate editorial discussing the results of the Womans' Suffrage Convention, also says: "Women have the same rights that men have, and the man does not live, with the nature and intelligence above those of a dog, who can stand up and look a woman in the face and deny it. It is not a question of right at all. Nor is it a question of desire. Suffrage is rather a duty than a right; and, perfectly conceiving the difficulties in the way of reform without it, we conceive a still greater and more pressing need for women behind it." This is just what the APPEAL has been contending for the past thirteen years. We hope our cotemporary will, true to so clear and forcible a statement of facts, continue to battle for suffrage unil, not widows, but all women who can comply with the law as it now stands for men can vote in "Old Kentucky."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing us from Whitewright, Grayson county, Texas, on the 22d instant, says there was great excitement in that neighborhood over the fact of "the prospect of a second crop of cotton. The crop took a second growth, and the fields are green and luxuriant—full of blooms, squares and nearly matured bolls. A farmer remarked a few days since that if frost should hold off three weeks longer, there would be more cotton than at first. However, the cold rain of the last two days discourages such a hope. 'Jack Frost' will hardly be as poky as he was in the never-to-be-forgotten year 1878. This is now the cotton State of the Union. Worms are devouring the wheat crop, just up; large fields are left as bare as the public road. If cold weather holds off long enough we'll have a new edition of cotton, but no wheat, and rice vice—a kind of Scylla and Charybdis."

SEVENTEEN LIVES

Offered a Sacrifice to Rum and Recklessness—Loss of the Jennie Gilchrist at Rock Island.

Men Whose Ears Should be Shorn from Their Heads—A Black Page in the History of the River.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., October 28.—The *Evening Argus* has the following account of the terrible disaster which befell the steamer Jennie Gilchrist this morning:

A little after 10 o'clock the Jennie Gilchrist left Rock Island with thirteen passengers and a crew of sixteen men aboard. It passed through the bridge, and got about half a mile above it, when, at 10:30 o'clock, the engineer discovered that the camrod, which is used to reverse the wheel, was broken, and the boat at once began drifting rapidly down stream. The swollen river gave the current additional force, and swiftly the craft

WENT DOWN TO DESTRUCTION.

When the threatening danger became apparent, Mr. Skelton at once rushed into the cabin, telling the passengers of the accident which had happened, and urging them to at once take refuge on the barge. He notified the pilot of what had happened, who, exclaiming, "Why don't they do something? For God's sake, do something!" blew his whistle for danger. The pilot then left his wheel, giving it a turn for port, and made tracks for the barge, crying as he went down stairs,

"SAVE YOURSELVES, SHE IS GOING TO STRIKE THE BRIDGE."

In the cabin everything was frantic. The women were crying and the men were about as useless. No one seemed to have any idea as to what to do. The crew, with the exception of the pilot, Dorrand, the clerk, engineer and firemen, are reported to have been drunk and as terrorstricken as the others. As she drifted down upon the pier, urged on by the swollen current, she partly turned and presented her starboard side to the obstructing pier, striking it just aft of the boilers. Eight persons had taken refuge on the barge, and as it swung around to the left of the pier they cast off the stern and spring-lines. The bow-line was fastened to the flat-boat, and when it was cast off the flat swung to the right and the line went out with a rush. A negro named Jim Smalley was at that moment climbing over the bow of the barge, and the line being between his legs he was whirled overboard. Skelton grabbed him by the trousers and dragged him aboard, a very astonished but highly grateful negro.

WHEN THE BOAT STRUCK THE BRIDGE

she hit a little aft of the boiler-heads and broke them in. At once the steam began to rush out, and for a moment the prospect of being scalded was added to that of being drowned. The scene at that time was terrific. Those on the barge knew not whether they were safe or in mortal danger. Around them was a thick cloud of steam, suffocating them so that their only chance to breathe was by laying down and putting their mouths to the holes in the deck. In the cabin of the boat they could hear the cries and moans of the disabled passengers who had staid there, while the crew on the forecastle were appealing loudly for help. They could be seen, but at that time

NO HELP COULD BE GIVEN.

The barge drifted off to the left, followed by the boat and the flat following it. After the bridge was passed the work of rescuing those on the boat began. First the engineer was pulled aboard, then the clerk and one negro. They had tried to reach the barge before striking the bridge, but failed, and falling into the water had drifted alongside the barge until they were rescued. The wind carried the barge over toward the Davenport shore, and in the course of a short time they drifted down on to the island outside Paige, Dixon & Co.'s mill, where it stranded. The stay here was short. The Evansville heard the cries for help, and left off office hours to

AN ERRAND OF MERCY.

In about twenty minutes she came upon the stranded barge and rescued its twelve passengers from their unpleasant situation, carrying them back to Rock Island. Besides the twelve saved on the barge there were five picked up on the Iowa shore who had clung to the wreck, one a woman, who displayed remarkable pluck. The following is the list of those saved so far as known: Passengers—J. H. Mays, Mrs. Wright, C. M. Twombly, Thomas Harts, J. McClelland, W. G. Skelton. Crew—Billy Brown, John Moss, John Schuler, clerk; John Gilchrist, captain; Dorrand and Herr, pilots; two engineers and three more of the crew.

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A later dispatch says: It is impossible at this time to give a full list of those killed in the accident to the Jennie Gilchrist, as no register was kept of those on board the steamer. Those of the passengers known to be lost are J. Zuber, William Crop, his son and daughter, Mrs. James Trevor, Miss Sallie Temple, and four unknown; of the crew, James Sanford, foreman; J. R. Temple, steward; William ——, watchman, and four negroes, unknown, deck hands. The wild drivers of the Jennie Gilchrist are severely censured by the surviving passengers for their lack of ability to cope with the accident. The officers, with the exception of the clerks, made their own personal escape a matter of the first importance, and allowed the passengers to look out for themselves. It is also admitted that the boat was overloaded with passengers and freight, carrying more than she could successfully handle. The most serious charge, however, is made by one of the surviving passengers, to the effect that the crew, including the second pilot, was under the influence of liquor, and to that effect is attributed the lack of management after the first accident to the machinery, before any bridge was encountered.

So far, according to the best information, sixteen out of twenty-nine were rescued, but if the two injured die the loss of life will be fourteen.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Will Tarry Yet a Little.

CAMDEN, S. C., October 28.—A stay of execution has been granted James Clyburn, to be hanged here to-day for the murder of Alexander Shevin.

The Gallows Awaits Him.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—August Davis, colored, convicted of an outrageous assault upon Elizabeth Daniel last month, is sentenced to be hanged.

Went After Wool and Was Shorn.

DECATUR, ALA., October 28.—At Lathamville, yesterday, Jack Burns went to the house of J. C. Crump for the purpose of killing him. Crump's fifteen-year-old son stabbed Burns to death.

Broke His Mother's Heart.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 28.—A special to the *Register* says: "The body of Mrs. Renning, of Braceville, in this State, was found by a fisherman in the Mahoning river at that point. It is supposed that she committed suicide. Of late she had been acting strangely, and was troubled about the welfare of a wandering son."

Made a Regular Picnic of It.

DALLAS, TEXAS, October 28.—Jack Post was hanged to-day in the presence of about one thousand people. The gallows was erected on the hill near town, and some time before the hour fixed for execution it was surrounded by a crowd who waited for the terrible scene as for an exciting show. Many negroes flocked from the plantations as to a circus. Many had lunch baskets and ate and drank, and cracked jokes, waiting for the sheriff and condemned man.

Judge Lynch in Colorado.

DENVER, October 28.—Dell Lockhart, "Kid" Coulter and a man known as "Slim" were lynched at Tierra Amaratta, Colorado, last night. Lockhart and "Slim" were arrested a few days ago for horse-stealing, and Coulter was imprisoned for murder, committed at Chama nine months ago. The immediate cause of the lynching was the discovery of Coulter's plan to kill the guard and escape.

Quietly Dropped Into Eternity.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 28.—Allen Johnson, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder, under the most brutal circumstances and for a few cents, of an old blind negro named Crump, in January, 1880. The culprit mounted the scaffold with no indication of weakness beyond a slight nervousness, and, after a prayer of a dozen words, told the Sheriff he was ready. The drop was five and a half feet, and his neck was broken.

Successful Raid on a Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, PA., October 28.—This morning as the Treasurer of Beaver county was opening his safe he was knocked down by two unknown men and $13,000 of county funds abstracted from the safe. The robbers escaped with their booty without leaving any clue to their identity.——Later intelligence from Beaver, Pennsylvania, says that the two men secreted themselves in the county courthouse during the night. This morning, about 7 o'clock, the County Treasurer, Wm. Dawson, went to his office to get some money to use in Pittsburg. As he opened the safe the men jumped from their hiding place and one of them struck him on the head with a heavy billy, knocking him senseless. When he came to the thieves had succeeded in getting away, taking with them $13,000. A reward of $500 has been offered for their capture.

For Stealing Registered Letters.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—Postoffice-Inspectors Bowman and Galbraith yesterday arrested Robert Rich, mail messenger between the postoffice and railway station, Burnside, Kentucky, for stealing and rifling registered letters. His depredations amount to over a thousand dollars in the last six months. The evidence against him is said to be conclusive. Rich is said to be a desperate character, and is in jail here.

A Plucky Frenchman.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Early this morning General Boulanger, of the French delegation, awoke in his room at the Continental Hotel and saw a man standing by a table where he had left his watch and roll of bank-notes. The Frenchman, springing from his bed, seized his sword and detained the intruder until the arrival of the police. He was identified as Wm. Marston, *alias* "Buffalo Bill," a notorious criminal. The Grand Jury at once found a true bill against him, and he was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

A Maniac Murderess.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., October 28.—Ezra P. Cook and wife, an old couple, were found dead in their house this afternoon. No evidence of violent means having been used was found on the man. On the woman's head there was a cut three inches long, though the skull was not fractured. Death was probably caused by concussion of the brain. Mrs. Cook often intimated that she was of unsound mind, and in her bedroom was found an undated letter, saying that she was crazy, and if she should at any time be found dead, she wished her son to be good to his father. The general theory is that the woman administered poison to her husband and then inflicted the blow upon herself.

Their Crime Found Them Out.

DETROIT, October 28.—In the spring of last year, at the little village of Norris, about five miles from this city, the dwelling of an old man was visited in the night time for the purpose of robbery, and in the struggle that ensued the old man was killed. Another man who lived with him was left for dead, but subsequently recovered. All efforts to discover the perpetrators of the diabolical crime proved unavailing at the time. A few months later two men named Platner and Girard were convicted of the burglary of a store in a small village some twenty miles from this city and sent to prison for fifteen years. There was well known at the time as bad characters. About the same time two other equally hard pets, and known to be companions of these men, were convicted in West Virginia for some robbery and sent to prison for a year. The names of the latter were Clark and Graham. When their term expired they were taken into custody by a detective from Detroit and brought here, being scabbed was added to that of being drowned. The scene at that time was terrific. Those on the barge knew not whether they were safe or in mortal danger. Around them was a thick cloud of steam, suffocating them so that their only chance to breathe was by laying down and putting their mouths to the holes in the deck. In the cabin of the boat they could hear the cries and moans of the disabled passengers who had staid there, while the crew on the forecastle were appealing loudly for help. They could be seen, but at that time

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So far, according to the best information, sixteen out of twenty-nine were rescued, but if the two injured die the loss of life will be fourteen.

Will Tarry Yet a Little.

CAMDEN, S. C., October 28.—A stay of execution has been granted James Clyburn, to be hanged here to-day for the murder of Alexander Shevin.

The Gallows Awaits Him.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—August Davis, colored, convicted of an outrageous assault upon Elizabeth Daniel last month, is sentenced to be hanged.

Went After Wool and Was Shorn.

DECATUR, ALA., October 28.—At Lathamville, yesterday, Jack Burns went to the house of J. C. Crump for the purpose of killing him. Crump's fifteen-year-old son stabbed Burns to death.

Broke His Mother's Heart.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 28.—A special to the *Register* says: "The body of Mrs. Renning, of Braceville, in this State, was found by a fisherman in the Mahoning river at that point. It is supposed that she committed suicide. Of late she had been acting strangely, and was troubled about the welfare of a wandering son."

Made a Regular Picnic of It.

DALLAS, TEXAS, October 28.—Jack Post was hanged to-day in the presence of about one thousand people. The gallows was erected on the hill near town, and some time before the hour fixed for execution it was surrounded by a crowd who waited for the terrible scene as for an exciting show. Many negroes flocked from the plantations as to a circus. Many had lunch baskets and ate and drank, and cracked jokes, waiting for the sheriff and condemned man.

Judge Lynch in Colorado.

DENVER, October 28.—Dell Lockhart, "Kid" Coulter and a man known as "Slim" were lynched at Tierra Amaratta, Colorado, last night. Lockhart and "Slim" were arrested a few days ago for horse-stealing, and Coulter was imprisoned for murder, committed at Chama nine months ago. The immediate cause of the lynching was the discovery of Coulter's plan to kill the guard and escape.

Quietly Dropped Into Eternity.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 28.—Allen Johnson, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder, under the most brutal circumstances and for a few cents, of an old blind negro named Crump, in January, 1880. The culprit mounted the scaffold with no indication of weakness beyond a slight nervousness, and, after a prayer of a dozen words, told the Sheriff he was ready. The drop was five and a half feet, and his neck was broken.

Successful Raid on a Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, PA., October 28.—This morning as the Treasurer of Beaver county was opening his safe he was knocked down by two unknown men and $13,000 of county funds abstracted from the safe. The robbers escaped with their booty without leaving any clue to their identity.——Later intelligence from Beaver, Pennsylvania, says that the two men secreted themselves in the county courthouse during the night. This morning,

FROM ALL POINTS

Come Reports to the Effect that Trade Is Quiet and Steady, but Eminently Satisfactory.

Failures for the Week Number 112, of Which 28 Occurred in the Southern States.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Business has been moderately active during the past week, but the prices of several leading articles are unsettled and lower.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 28.—Woolen goods are sold far ahead of production. Prices, though very firm, are not much higher. The leather market is very steady; values generally tending upward, with a more active business done in all kinds. Hides are without material change in prices. Shipments of boots and shoes to all points outside of New England, 48,356 cases, against 48,830 last week. Dry and pickled fish are very firm; No. 3 mackerel, $6.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—The general merchandise market shows an average activity. There is an increase of business and hardening of values of the more staple articles. All manufactured articles are in active demand. Prices of leading articles of foreign merchandise are steady. Coffee has improved a trifle, after a long season of depression. Sugar dull and easy. Tobacco more active, and prices of leaf have decidedly improved.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—The flour market has been dull with a downward tendency and with extremely light demand, and can be bought at inside quotations in round lots. The fruit market has been active, with good demand and free sales. Potatoes have a moderate demand, with fair sales. The butter market has been very firm, with a good demand and active sales. Cheese has been a little dull, with small demand and few sales. The grain market has been very quiet. There are no new features in the market, and nothing doing the past week. The provision market has been quiet and steady, and very little doing.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, October 28.—There is a continued brisk demand for all articles of Pittsburg manufacture, with the situation of general business not materially changed from last week. The iron market is decidedly active, and prices are very stiff and unchanged, both for the raw and the manufactured article. The glass trade is unsettled on account of the strikes in the chimney, window glass and bottle factories, which have caused a majority to shut down. The demand continues good, and as the supply is growing small prices are stiffening up. Coal is without any new feature in the situation. There is about twelve million bushels ready to ship as soon as navigation resumes. Petroleum has been active and firm, with a good demand and prices being made as low as 87½c, a decline since last Saturday of 7c. To-day the market was excited, closing at 89½c; sales and receipts, 1,860,000 barrels.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Business continues fair but is not particularly active and few new features to note since last week. Prices in most lines are on the whole firmer. The dry goods trade has general been satisfactory and collections reported good. The drug trade is again quiet. Opium is lower, and selling at three dollars in bond. Quinine also dropped heavily. There is a depressed feeling generally. The leather business is rather more active in some varieties, but other branches of the trade are quiet. Supplies of desirable goods are still short. There are no new features in the boot and shoe trade. There is more inquiry for raw sugar and prices are steady; refined is more active. For Brazil grades of coffee there is more inquiry and a stronger feeling. In nilder grades there is more activity, with a special demand for Maracaibo, mainly a supply and disturbing demand. The tea trade market favors buyers. The failures for the week throughout the country are 112, about the same as last week. Eastern States, nineteen; Western, thirty-seven; Southern, twenty-eight; Pacific, eight; Middle, twenty.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—The spot cotton market has been rather unsteady during the week though prices have been sustained and close with the same quotations as last Friday. Business, however, has fallen off considerably from that of the preceding seven days. In futures business has improved, the sales footing up to 320,600 bales, and after some fluctuations close with rates 2 to 6 points off from those of last week. The weather has been very unfavorable over the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, very heavy rains having prevailed in Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. The receipts of rice for the past week amount to 20,000 sacks rough and two barrels clean. The general condition of the market has nothing materially different from last week. There is a moderate demand, with stocks accumulating under slow trade. For new crop sugar the market has been active to the extent of arrivals. In molasses a fair business has prevailed.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—The week has been characterized by no violent fluctuations in prices in any department of trade, and by a quiet but wholesome business. The market for grain has been dull, except for corn, which has rallied, and closes strong at 60½c. Wheat is firmer to-day, but has not recovered prices altogether. Flour has been heavy, and still continues depressed. Oats, rye and barley share the depression in prices. Pork is almost out of the market, but is quotable at $18 50@19. Lard has been fluctuating, there being but a limited supply, and is held to-day at 11½c. Several packers began operations, and the new product will soon be in market. The price of hogs holds up well, the range being $6@6 50. The quality is better than was expected, considering the partial failure of the corn crop. The butter is not cold enough to make packing operations brisk, and the weak tone of provisions has a tendency to prevent any advance in prices. The leaf tobacco market has been a little variable, owing to the wide difference in the quality of offerings. Whisky has been steady all the week, with heavy sales at $1 13, the combination in two days selling is over 2200 barrels on that basis. To-day highwines dropped to $1 12, and closed at $1 11, with large sales at the reduction. The combination continues the basis at $1 13. Dry goods and groceries maintain a good business with firm prices.

THE GUIDE.

O love, give me thy hand, for I am blind;
Keep close to me, for I am very cold;
The way is weary and the bitter wind
Laments through the dark ways of the wintry wold.

Is life so dear? 'twas thou that made it so,
When thou didst touch my heart and bid it wake.
I fear for thee a new sweetness, though I know
Him thou dilest rescue thou will not forsake.

My sightless steps had wandered from the way;
I cried for help and there was no reply;
From out the night thou camest as the day
And asked no more of Heaven than to die.

Then in my heart I heard thy coming tread;
I said, "Love will not pause for such as I;"
But thou didst stoop and lift my heavy head,
And in thy gracious bosom let it lie.

I heard thee say, "No, I am Love, the Guide;
Will thou not yield thee wholly to my care?
For whom hatreth me shall wander wide,
Fall down in depair, and perish in despair.

And whoso trusteth me him will I save.
Not sinfulness, but to taste sublimer care;
For Love hath griefs more bitter than the grave,
And Love's best gifts are the heavy ones to bear."

Guide thou my steps and I will follow thee—
Yea, though thou lead me to the very grave.
What if thou claim the unborn years of me?
'Tis thine to take again the thing thou gave.

ATOMS OF ARKANSAS.

Van Buren had a small burglary the other night.

There is plenty of mast in Lawrence county.

Cotton has been about all picked out in the hill counties.

Lonoke county will make about a quarter of a crop of cotton.

There are more than fifty thousand Baptists in the State.

A deal of $5000 in Little Rock city bonds was made the other day at 80c.

Arkansas is daily receiving train-loads of immigrants from the older States.

A large acreage of wheat has been sown in most of the northwestern counties.

Dardanelle claims to be one of the best business points in Western Arkansas.

An English colony is negotiating for a large quantity of land in Crawford county.

Hector Harris, late of Helena, has taken charge of the *Monroe County Sun*, at Clarendon.

Right of way and depot grounds are offered the 'Frisco road by the people of Van Buren.

Pine Bluff public shools have a daily average attendance of 475 pupils, white and colored.

Mr. Runyan, of Yell county, has just gathered four hundred bushels of corn from twelve acres of land.

The Ozark *Densecat* says the permanent absence of Pat Doran from the State is "a good riddance of bad rubbish."

Sam Brown and Stumpy Porter have been sent from Cross county to the penitentiary—the first for one and the latter for five years.

Captain Drake's new boat, the J. A. Woodson, for the Arkansas river trade, is advertised to