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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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MR. TILDEN seems to have as many lives as a cat. One day we are told he is paralyzed beyond recovery and his death cannot be far off. The next we learn that he is preparing for a canvass of New York as the Democratic candidate for governor, full of fire and energy and determined to put Kelly and Tammany under ground. In another column we print an article from the New York *Tribune* that photographs the old "Sage of Graystone" as enjoying a new lease of life, enlarging his elegant residence on Gramercy Park, New York, and taking as much interest in his magnificent library as he did when he first laid its foundations years ago. Mr. Tilden's has been an extraordinary career, yet his ambition has not been filled. With a great name and abundance of riches, and the reputation of being a scholar and a statesman, a student and a thinker, he still has thoughts on the presidency.

WE print to-day a letter which appeared in the Chicago *News*, of Wednesday, asserting that the late President Garfield arranged with Jay Gould, through Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, for a fund of $250,000, with which to carry Ohio and Indiana, all but $50,000 of which, the writer says, was stolen by Dorsey. The consideration for which this very large sum of money was raised was, this writer also says, that Garfield, if elected president, would appoint to the Supreme bench a man who would pronounce the Thurman bill to force the Pacific railroads to account to and settle with the government unconstitutional. The writer of the letter seems to know what he is writing about, and its publication simultaneously in the *News* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* gives color of truth to it. These are both good Republican papers, and though the latter is Stalwart we cannot believe it would lend itself to any purpose of mere traduction of the martyred president for selfish party or personal ends. Of course Mr. Reid will have something to say to this very serious charge. As to Mr. Jay Gould, we do not expect him to take any notice of it.

IT is very doubtful if a greater outrage not within the reach of the law to punish can be committed than that of originating or spreading a rumor of the existence of yellow-fever in New Orleans, or any where else along the Mississippi river. Such a rumer, or statement, if allowed to circulate uncontradicted, would lead to general uneasiness and distrust, perhaps panic, and thus injure men in their business, putting them to unnecessary expense and trouble to place their families beyond danger, and confirm the people of our own and other States in the opinion that Memphis, through New Orleans, is doomed to the perpetual menace of yellow-fever. We cannot afford thus to be annoyed by thoughtless or designing people every summer, therefore the APPEAL, in the public interests, has determined to follow up every such statement or rumor to the author, and at the same time secure an investigation as to the truth or falsity of it, so that the public may know the facts. Memphis has suffered very much in the past from such rumors, and, if possible, they must be prevented in the future. In this work we shall expect the help of every man and woman who has the good of the city at heart and desires to see her prosper.

SENATOR HARRIS, true to the convictions of a lifetime, and as was to be expected of him, sets an example of deference to the majority of the State Democratic Convention which the bolters would do well to follow. He has always been known as a High-tax Democrat, and would have been satisfied with the sixty three-four-five-and-six settlement made by the present Legislature, but the majority of the party willed otherwise, and he yields his individual views. He will take the field for the platform and the nominee so soon as Congress adjourns and will make an earnest canvass of the State for both. One of the best stump-speakers in the country, a close and logical reasoner and full of the fire of zeal and earnestness, he will make himself felt, as in times past, as worth a thousand men. That he will make inroads upon the rank and file of the Republican party is, perhaps, too much to expect, but that he will make a wide swathe in the ranks of the bolters and prevent them from consummating any mischief we have no doubt. Besides the general party success his own future as a public man largely depends upon the result in August. This will lend an additional incentive, if any were needed, to perhaps the most vigorous canvass of a life, much of which has been spent in stormy times. We cannot doubt that the result will be the election of Bate and his own reelection to the Senate, where he occupies a position of usefulness without parallel in the history of that body. Harris must be reelected.

EVERY Democrat in the State who believes in the right of the majority to rule must regret that the delegates who protested against the fifty-and-three platform have determined to push their contumacy to an open rupture, and propose to hold a convention in July for the purpose of making a nomination for governor on a platform consistent with their views. These gentlemen ought to see that to permit them to have their way would be to subvert the majority, compel its subjection to the will of the minority, and destroy the fundamental principle upon which parties, indeed all organizations, depend for their existence. Members of either House of Congress are but delegates representing the will of constituences of diverse interests, every one of which would like to have its way, and make its views paramount as that of the national will. If any or several of these delegations, refusing to yield to the majority, should withdraw, and such withdrawal was permitted, there would be an end to all legislation for the Union, and peace would leave our borders. The gentlemen who protested against the fifty-and-three platform, and have determined to set up for themselves, when they entered the convention tacitly consented to the rule of the majority. They knew that the chances of success were nearly if not quite all against them, and even if they did not, they at least knew that the State debt settlement was an open question that could only be decided by the vote of the convention. They also knew that either wing of the party had to give way, and that party success depended upon a harmonious acquiescence in the will of the majority. The position of the bolters is as illogical as that of the Wilson-Savage Low-tax bolters in 1880, and if persisted in may lead to like results, perhaps to the loss of both houses of the Legislature, and of Senator Harris's defeat. These bolters cannot hope to succeed in anything but division and defeat, and this would not compensate them for failure. Admitted that it is hard to surrender cherished views, men in every walk of life do this every day. No man can hope to go through life successfully unless moved by a spirit of compromise, of give-and-take, and of live-and-let-live. The July convention is some weeks off, and there is abundant time left for reconsideration and cool, calm thought upon their contumacious attitude. We hope the bolters will avail themselves of it, and that when they meet it will be to pass a resolution indorsing the platform and the nominee of the party to which they claim still to belong, but whose overwhelming majority they are now arrayed in rebellious defiance of.

THE 10c BOLTERS

Hold a Meeting and Encourage Themselves by Passing a 60-3-4-5-6 Resolution and Calling a Convention in July.

Senator Harris Sets Them a Noble Example of Deference to the Majority They Would Do Well to Follow.

Bate and the Platform Must be Upheld—That is the Determination of a Majority of the Democrats of Tennessee.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, June 22.—A large crowd was in attendance at the convention of bolters from the Democratic Convention to-day, but out of 500 present not more than 100 were delegates. A large number were present from Davidson county, and most of the enthusiasm came from that quarter.

Ex-Chairman Childress called the convention to order, by request. The only utterance in his speech which showed his thought was when he said that he hoped to see the convention put out a decent and honorable platform.

A short address was made by General Jackson when he took the chair as permanent chairman, in which he had gone down on his knees to have.

The Committee on Platform made a platform which recognized no settlement without the consent of the creditors.

Speeches were made by Ex-Senator Bailey, R. L. C. White, H. M. Doak and others, all of the same general tenor. They proclaimed themselves the true Democracy, and avowed no reluctance for what they had done.

A Committee of Council was appointed as follows: First district, H. T. Coleman; Second district, T. K. Cornick, jr.; Third district, Samuel E. Cunningham; Fourth district, W. H. Williamson; Fifth district, N. J. George; Sixth district, J. M. Dickinson; Seventh district, A. W. Stockell; Eighth district, E. L. Bullock; Ninth district, S. R. Latta; Tenth district, W. A. Sanford; for the State at large, J. E. Bailey, H. H. Ingersoll and Luke E. Wright. This committee selected Senator Baily as chairman. A report was submitted reaffirming the platform of 1880, and accepting sixty three-four-five-and-six as the finality and protesting against any readjustment of the same.

A State convention to nominate a candidate for governor was called for July 11th, and the convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The bolt is not regarded as formidable here.

Senator Harris Interviewed.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, June 22.—Your correspondent interviewed United States Senator Isham G. Harris on the eve of his departure for Washington. Senator Harris says he stands by his speech made at the Masonic Theater Monday night, and under all the circumstances considered he is now, as he has always been, in full accord with his party. As a party man he will follow where his party leads, and he proposes to canvass the State from the blue mountains of Virginia to the green shores of Arkansas in support of General Bate, and he prophecies an overwhelming majority for the Democratic nominee. A large number of delegates left for home to-night.

Associated Press Report.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—About seventy-five delegates to the State Democratic Convention, which concluded its deliberations last night, held a meeting here to-day to take protests against the State debt provision of the platform adopted by the convention. They are representatives of what is known as the State-credit ring of the party. After arranging for a State convention on July 11th, the meeting adjourned.

PROTESTS.

The following is the protest presented to the convention last night by E. L. Morris, of Davidson, who asked that it be spread upon the minutes:

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 21, 1882.

Recognizing in the platform adopted here today a determination to abandon declared and settled principles for mere expediency; recognizing the palpable abandonment of the platform of 1880, which demanded a settlement of the state debt on the best terms to be procured as the result of negotiations with the creditors; recognizing that in this the convention consents to abandon members of the Legislature who have obeyed the behests of the platform with which they were elected; Recognizing that this is an effort on the part of the debtor factions to harmonize their differences at the expense of the public creditor, and to determine judicially upon that which should alone be adjudicated by a sworn court of justice or else by voluntary agreement between the debtor and creditor; recognizing the recent settlement as wise, valid, Democratic and every way honorable and just, we, therefore, protest against the action of this convention. ROBERT J. MORRIS,
JOHN THOMPSON,
J. R. MASON
MATT W. ALLEN,
W. H. HYRONEMUS.

Other protests were presented. Among the signatures were:

S R Latta,	C Brown,	J Doud,
S C Burgin,	C F Barnes,	H F Coleman,
H Parks, jr,	N W Jones,	J A Ballow,
A B Martin,	J H Moore,	D W Kennedy,
W H Williamson,	H Rhodes,	F Phillips,
I W Hanes,	H K Plummer,	J T West,
A J George,	C C Martin,	W O Brandon,
J W Caldwell,	R A Wilcox,	R M Barton, jr,
W P Moon,	T F Henry,	E H Hatcher,
W A Bonner,	F G Bickford,	L E Wright,
F M Woody,	J S Lumpkin,	G W Higgins,
J E Wells,	G Harrison,	J M Stone,
A M Moore,	Edmund Cunningham,	J W Childress, jr,
Cato Davis,	J Cooper,	T H Jackson,
T R Connor, jr,	J McHenry,	S H McKinney,
H H Ingersoll,	J E Demer,	H H Barr,
R L Landis, jr,	E C Campbell,	R N Hood,
R H Sanson,	M E Wilcox,	J Bieger,
J W Caldwell,	J P T Whitfield,	J C Miller,
E B Bass,	W H Jackson,	B S Catlett,
H H Lurton,	W H Carroll,	D Poland,
C G Smith,	J E Bailey,	J W Keizer,
R J Johnson,	J B Cooper,	A H Wallace,
E A James,	J E R Carpenter,	T Claiborne,
W J Andrews,	W Polk,	W N Owen,
P J Johnson,	W Akin,	J J Patterson.

The Nashville Press on the Platform and Nomination.

THE PLATFORM.

The World (Low Tax).

After such extended consultation and interchange of views as betokened upon the part of the committee an intense desire to come to a satisfactory conclusion, three reports were made. The majority report was adopted. It is one adapted to the temper of the times. Upon this platform as amended, Democracy is called to stand. That it is a compromise platform intended to conciliate, reconcile and blend different opinions and views on the State debt, sufficiently appears. The manner of its reception also insures for it a hearty recognition from the people as a measure of accord specially formulated, the result of earnest effort to offer a platform upon which Democracy can harmonize, if it desires to do so. The settlement of the State debt upon the basis offered will be a settlement not likely ever to be again disturbed. After the years of wrangling and dispute, after the vexatious series of efforts made to settle the debt without fresh counsel from the commonwealth, this basis must stand forever fixed as the best terms the bondholders can demand and the most liberal proposition the people will permit. When Tennessee votes her Democratic strength for a governor on this platform, she elects him, sustained as she will be by a Legislature called to represent the people upon the same doctrine, it will be an exponent on the will of the people intrinsically, so potential as to afford no excuse for reopening the question upon any ground whatever. The platform does not fully reflect our own position upon the State debt. As a pacificatory measure human ingenuity could not devise any platform that would satisfy the peculiar views of every member of the Democratic party, and we have not in the nature of things expected to have our views entirely agreed to. It is the wisdom of the party expressed in a way that no Democrat can afford to disregard, and whatever may have been our views, differing slightly as they may from the platform, we shall support it with all our strength and power, cling to it as the enunciation of Democracy, and give it earnest and cordial indorsement. It will be enthusiastically received by the people who desire to see the grand old Democratic party of Tennessee united in heart, feeling and policy, and will be the means of allaying all past differences, healing all old wounds and silencing all internal bickering. It cannot but be a source of supreme gratification to us that the unification of Democracy, a result for which we earnestly have labored during the past troublesome times, has been so happily accomplished, and we congratulate the Democracy upon the attainment of that result with only such injury to the party as will serve in the future more closely to knit us to our customs and usages.

GENERAL BATE FOR GOVERNOR.

We have just time before going to press to announce that the Hon. William B. Bate is the nominee for governor. General Bate was the leading candidate on each ballot until he reached the two-thirds necessary for a nomination; then the nomination was made unanimous. From the Mexican war till now, in all contests, whether military or political, he has been conspicuous in the conflict. He has done more for less reward than any prominent Democrat in the State. He has a small but earnest band of friends, the veterans of the Mexican war, who will rejoice at the opportunity now afforded to honor one of those who suffered for their country in the old times. In the long years that have elapsed since then he has acquired troops of friends all over the State, who will rally to the standard with a shout that will shake the State from Johnson to Shelby. We present General Bate to the people of Tennessee as the Chevalier Bayard of Democracy—the knight without fear and above reproach. The convention has done faithful work. They have adopted a platform in accord with justice and right and the will of the people, and crowned their labors by the nomination of a man that has deserved well of his country. Democracy is largely in a majority in Tennessee, and with the excellent platform which the convention has adopted, we confidently expect Democracy will rally its broken forces and regain its former strength.

THE PLATFORM OF THE READJUSTERS.

The Banner (High Tax).

Errors will be committed by honest, well-meaning men, and even by the wisest of men sometimes. We have no complaint to utter against our cotemporaries or the public men who have thought harmony was possible on a platform which would be honorable. The platform we publish shows how fatally they missed the temper of those with whom they were dealing. Give them an inch, yield an iota, attempt to conciliate, and they will be sure to take it for surrender. When the olive branch was tendered we denounced the barb in it. We showed the serpent fang in the branch. In all their proceedings we pointed out the effort to overreach and obtain the advantage. Here it is all out. A platform such as never disgraced the annals of the commune is presented by the Readjusters. They halve the debt and then strike out or ignore the interest. It is the sum of all the fallacies, of all agrarianism, communism and public rascality. They mounted, caught the reins, got drunk on power, went mad with a brief strength, and drove to the devil. Such an exhibition was never made in any American politics. It is even from bad to worse. Tennessee Readjusterism makes Virginia Readjusterism conservative virtue. It violates every idea of public faith, of right and justice, and its very promulgation is a crying crime against humanity, free government, the rights of men, and the durability of States. It is a shame resting upon the brow of Tennessee Democracy will wipe away, and leave the State pure and unsullied, inaugurating a new progress, and bringing the dawn of a new glory.

WHAT NEXT?

The Readjusters have held their convention and nominated a candidate. They are early in the field, and now Democracy knows what it has to confront. Democracy is equal to the task of meeting the world, the flesh and the devil. We have the Republicans, Greenbackers and Readjusters, Hawkins, Bensley and Bate, and now we know where we stand. Of course Democracy will put out a candidate equal to the emergency and throttle all these monsters. It was the fond hope of Readjusters that Democracy would leave them to contest the ground with Governor Hawkins. Not by a jugful, not by a d. s. Democracy was never in a better trim for a rousing fight. We now have affairs in such shape that we can sweep the State beyond all question and elect a Democratic ticket in unison with the National Democracy, in accord with all past utterances of State Democracy. Moderation, honesty, wisdom, progressive spirit in all our dealings and utterances, and Democracy will sweep Readjusters and Republicans from the field.

THE CONDUCT OF THE CONVENTION.

State-credit Democrats who would not allow that debtors can harmonize their differences at the expense of creditors, or a debtor State adjudicate a question of debt and of right, or sovereignly do an injustice, have been willing to make any concession to the wild convention which met here Tuesday, which did not involve honor, principle or essential State policy. They have been treated as rude power treats honest manhood when it has the advantage. We do not desire to be misunderstood. The convention was not just or generous. It was not wise. It was composed of many good men. We do not underrate it or undervalue the sterling Tennessee worth displayed in the large convention. It blundered badly. It was mistaken and ignored essential principles which are at the base of society. It incurred defeat through a temporary madness and a turning fever in excess. State-credit men asked no official recognition, no office, no place. They said but give us a standing place on equal terms in our own house and we will labor with you loyally. No State-credit Democrat has ever been other than loyal, and none has ever been accused of dishonesty. State-credit men were willing to support Harris, Taylor, Colyar, Snodgrass, if necessary, if they would only give them an equal standing. Recognizing the legislative contest as the final test, they asked that the matter be sent thus. This was equally fair to all. A faction of middle-ground State-credit Democrats had determined to rule, and rule they did. Now, gentlemen, see what you will make of it. Honest men, ignorant of conventions, allowed themselves to be used and twisted here and there most shamefully.

THE CROPS.

TENNESSEE.

The Milan *Exchange* says a good deal of poor cotton there has been plowed up and corn put in.

Purdy *Sun*, 17th: "The recent cool weather, while seriously damaging cotton, proved a favorable circumstance for wheat, and afforded it time to mature more fully than it otherwise would have done."

Wayne county: The districts on Buffalo river had a fair wheat harvest. They sow the grain among the corn or cotton-stalks, and half plow it with a bull-tongue plow; some sow on clover. Corn is backward. Cotton is very poor.

Dyersburg *Gazette*, 17: "Dyer county will raise large crops of all kinds; the rains have done a world of good.....All the upper crops are falling fast and the farmers admire the low lands will make a rousing big crop this year.....The cotton crop croakers are growing less. The warm days and nights are putting the plants in good shape. There is some deficiency in stands, but otherwise the prospects are encouraging.....About Friendship the wheat is fine, very fine; a better stand of cotton than at any other point, the corn well worked and promising."

Gallatin *Examiner*, 18th: "There is running to and fro with the machines of the harvest. Occasionally a self-moving engine puffs through our streets. And yet but a few years ago our farmers wondered what they could do with an engine.....The wheat turns out beyond the widest expectations. Many who despaired of having any yield scarcely, a while back, will make from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. .....Sumner beats them all in Irish potatoes. She raised more than any other county, and they say better ones. For a while they sold at $3 per barrel in the ground. Heavy shipments are daily made. But a few years ago no one thought of raising potatoes for a distant market."

Northwestern Crop Prospects.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Reports from the Northwest continue favorable to a fine wheat crop. From portions of Iowa and Nebraska corn is reported to be in a most encouraging condition, but in some sections of those States and elsewhere in the Northwest the growth is backward and the outlook less promising. O. C. Perkins, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, sees nothing encouraging in the crop prospect of Illinois and Iowa, although Nebraska and Kansas promise well.

REVENUE RACKET.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, Calls Judge Kelley's Attention to Some Very Pertinent Facts and Figures.

Which He Should Have Considered—The National Bank Bill Passed the Senate—Guiteau and His Friends.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Miss Chevallier, of Boston, secretary of the National Society for Protection of the Insane, accompanied by Dr. George M. Beard, of New York; Dr. W. W. Golding, superintendent of the government hospital for the insane, and the Rev. W. W. Hicks, pastor of the Tabernacle and who is now acting as Guiteau's spiritual adviser, had an interview with the President this afternoon by special appointment, and presented a petition for a reprieve in the case of Guiteau and for the creation of a scientific commission to determine upon the sanity or insanity of the condemned man. The petition is signed by a number of medical experts, who state their conviction that Guiteau is insane and urge the propriety of such commission. The committee are now (at 2 o'clock p.m.) with the President, who was not able to receive them till a few minutes before 2 o'clock. They waited in the President's library from about noon. Drs. Beard and Golding advanced arguments in support of the petition. One of the points made by Dr. Beard was that Guiteau really had no trial, the so-called trial being merely an exhibition. He said it was the strongest case of insanity ever before a court, and was lost only through the incompetency of Scoville, who was as phenomenal as the insanity of his client. The President listened patiently, and taking the papers said they would be considered. They will be referred to the attorney-general for a report. All the other papers previously received bearing on this subject have been similarly referred.

In bidding the delegation good-bye, the President said he appreciated the motives of the movers in this matter, and that they deserved high praise for their efforts, whether he could coincide with their views or not.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MR. MORRISON [ILL.] ANSWERS MR. KELLEY [PA.] ON THE REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—*House.*—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to reduce the internal revenue taxation, and Mr. White [Ky.] spoke in favor of the measure presented by the committee.

Mr. Morrison [Ill.] agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelley) that the financial condition of the country presented a spectacle not before witnessed in the world's history. That spectacle was the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the American chancellor of the exchequer, struggling to reduce the revenues and maintain taxation; striving to empty the treasury without relieving the burdens of the people. He (Morrison) was not complaining because this bill removed taxes; his complaint was that it did not repeal or reduce other taxes, and reduced those least burdensome while it retained those most burdensome. It reduced the tax in such a way that while it took $1 tax off it reduced the revenue $1, while there were places where the reduction of $1 of revenue would take off taxes to the extent of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. The government had no surplus of $135,000,000. That was to say, if it were intended to pay the public debt when payable, in the next ten years the expenses of the government would not average less than $150,000,000; the expenditures on account of pensions would average at least $75,000,000. If the public debt was paid, there would be expended for principal and interest $131,000,000 per annum. Estimated increase of internal revenue receipts the present year, $20,000,000. Receipts for eleven months showed that it would fall short of $10,000,000, and the total revenue for the year from all sources would be nearer $390,000,000 than $400,000,000 as estimated. Abolition of internal revenue taxation meant an indefinite continuation of the public debt, and he was not in favor of it. Taxation per privation, and he was for collecting a tax from articles which could be best spared, and a man could best spare this tobacco and his spirits than he could this sugar and necessities.

Mr. Hatch [Mo.] advocated the proposed amendment, allowing farmers and planters to sell tobacco of their own production without payment of special license.

Messrs. Page, Aiken and Reagan announced that they would vote against the bill, and the committee rose.

A communication from officers of the navy urging the age for retirement in the navy be not changed from sixty-two to sixty-four years, was referred. Adjourned.

Senate.—The president *pro tem* presented a communication from Joseph F. Smith, president of the Citizens' convention of Utah, transmitting an application for the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, together with a copy of the proposed constitution. Referred.

Senator Allison reported favorably the House joint resolution appropriating $33,000 to continue the Arctic exploration on or near the shores of Lady Franklin bay, and for scientific observations at Point Barrow, Alaska, during 1883. Passed.

A petition from Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont in relation to her property in San Francisco, with a bill for her relief, were placed on the calendar.

Senator George presented a resolution, upon the request of the citizens of Vicksburg, of Italian birth, granting permission for the erection of a statute to Garibaldi in the National Cemetery, at Vicksburg. Referred to the Military Committee.

Senator Windom introduced a bill appropriating $125,000 for a public building at Winona, Minn.

Senator Van Wyck offered a resolution calling for information, desired because of its supposed relation to the rights of naturalized citizens. Adopted.

The Senate bill granting the Missouri, Albuquerque and Inter-Ocean Railroad Company right of way through the Indian Territory passed.

The House bill to enable national banks to continue corporate existence came up, and, after a long discussion, was reported to the Senate and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 13.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The visiting post of the Grand Army of the Republic from Boston and Philadelphia were received by the President at the executive mansion this morning.

Roustan, the new French minister, called upon the President to-day, in company with Secretary Frelinghuysen, and presented his credentials.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

Strike at Boston.

BOSTON, June 22.—The ship-calkers have struck for an advance of wages.

Quiet at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—About 1500 men are at work in the rolling mills, and everything is quiet.

Row at Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, June 22.—The strike of the longshoremen and freight handlers continues. A gang of drunken roughs attempted to prevent some new hands from unloading a barge of sugar. The police scattered the gang.

False Alarm at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—The reported strike at the Scottdale Ironworks of Everson, Macrum & Co. is denied by the proprietors. Two men were discharged yesterday for making bad iron; the others are at work as usual. Nothing else of importance in the labor situation was developed to-day.

Unchanged at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 22.—The *Courier* and *Commercial Advertiser* remain firm in the position taken at the outset of the strike. Both the papers have printers from out of town to take the places of the strikers. The other printers have been induced by the strikers to join their ranks. The papers are published regularly.

The New York Freight-Handlers' Strike.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The situation of the freight-handlers' strike is practically unchanged. At the New Jersey Central depot peers at North river, about ninety men are at work and business is progressing favorably, in comparison with other peers. Freight is accumulating rapidly on the docks and bulkheads at all the depots. The streets in the neighborhood of the St. John's Park depot are blocked with heavily-ladened trucks. The opinion prevail that the railroad companies will have to give in, either this afternoon or to-morrow. Merchants are using all their powers to induce the companies to give increased wages.

The striking freight-handlers held a large meeting to-night. The ranks of the strikers have been largely reinforced to-day. The men will parade to-morrow, and they say 5000 will be in line. An address has been issued by the merchants to the railroad managers calling attention to the injury to the trade of the city by the controversy, and stating that business of a public nature like that of railroads should be managed with due deference to the general welfare. It urges the necessity of immediate action. Claffin & Co. are of the signers.

Thirteen men, employed by the Erie Railroad Company as sweepers, asked an advance of fifteen per cent. on their wages, which are $45 per month. This not being given, the men joined the strikers. The brakemen employed by the Hudson River Railroad Company have given notice that they want their wages increased, and it is probable that their demand will be complied with.

KENTUCKY CROPS.

The Largest Yield of Wheat Ever Known—Other Crops.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—The State Bureau of Agriculture, in its report just issued, says of the wheat crop that 11,000,000 bushels is the largest estimated crop Kentucky has ever raised, with certainly not less than ten per cent. in acreage of wheat than any previous year, and the assurance of an extra yield in every section of the State. It cannot be far wrong to place the present crop at 12,500,000 to 13,000,000 bushels; it may reach beyond this. No damage is reported to the oat crop from the worm. The acreage is larger than last year, and the crop unusually fine. The corn crop is larger than usual and the stand better than for years. Notwithstanding the scarcity of corn and provender for the work stock, the crop is reported as generally in good condition. No reasonable guess can be made as to the corn crop; it depends on a contingency, and that lies hidden in the womb of the future. The acreage is ten to fifteen per cent. more than last year. The season has been adapted to the growth of hemp and it will be of the usual weight, and if it lints well will produce a large average yield to the acre. Tobacco has displaced it to some extent, and the acreage is therefore small. Considerable per cent. short of that of last year. The tobacco crop is much larger than ever before planted. The season for setting could not have been more favorable, plants have been abundant, and almost all the ground intended for tobacco is already set. With favoring seasons the crop will be unusually large. The principal increase in this crop is in the counties west of the Kentucky. It is every indication of a large crop of potatoes. Excessive wet weather has produced symptoms of rot in some instances, not to an alarming extent, however. Potatoes are being much more extensively planted as a money crop, particularly along the railroads leading into the cities. There is no more profitable crop when a market is in convenient reach. The general disappearance of the Colorado beetle is a great blessing. They have been the last large extent drowned out by the large rainfall last winter. The clover fields were last year so killed out by the drouth that, taking the season as a whole, it is their condition and the clover-fields in theirs, the showing for a hay crop is a slim one indeed.

FINE SPORT.

Third Day of the Louisville Sportsmen's Association Shoot.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—The Louisville Sportmen's Association had another very fine shoot to-day. The weather was splendid, the entries large, and the shooting very good. The programme was wound up with a sweepball shoot. The first match of the day was for $400; class shooting; 8 single birds; 26 yards rise; entrance $8. There were 42 entries. The first money was hotly contested but, not after two ties was divided by Palm and Taylor, amounting to $159. The second money was won, after four ties, by Watson, of Washington, amounting to $95 75. The third money was won by Goodnow, amounting to $63 85.

The second match was for a purse of $350; class shooting; four double rests at 18 yards; forty entries, and was won as follows: First money divided by Kleinman and Johnston, amounting to $135; second money was won by Watson, and third money by Chandell.

The third match was for a purse of $300; class shooting; 8 single birds, 21 yards rise; both barrells; English rules. There were 42 entries. The ties were held over until tomorrow, when they will be shot off.

The glass-ball match was won as follows: First money divided by Perry and Beone; second money was won by Jackman.

The shoot will close to-morrow, when several very large purses will be shot for.

MRS. SCOVILLE'S

Latest Effort in Her Worthless Brother's Behalf.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, Guiteau's sister, and her little daughter arrived here yesterday. She says she came here for rest and to visit relatives, but will make another effort to see Mrs. Garfield to tell her about the peculiar circumstances of her brother's birth, as only a woman can tell another; to rehearse the story of his unfortunate career, and if, after hearing her, Mrs. Garfield can find it therefore consistent with her duty to intercede for Guiteau's reprieve until October she will have accomplished her mission. Mrs. Garfield is not in the city. Mrs. Scoville came quietly, spent part of the time seeking for means of access to Mrs. Garfield without success, and a evening registered privately at the Kennard House under the name of Mrs. Smith, in order that her presence in town should not be known. She said to an Associated Press correspondent to-night that she does not desire her brother to be set at liberty, but to be reprieved until an inquest of lunacy can be held, in October, and after he is declared insane that he be confined in some asylum for life. She will make another attempt to-morrow to find Mrs. Garfield, and will then go to Washington, to be there June 30th.

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT.

Incorporation of the National Association—Names of the Incorporators.

COLUMBUS, O., June 22.—A certificate of incorporation of the Garfield National Monument Association was filed to-day with the secretary of state. The purpose of the association is to receive contributions for aid to erect and preserve a monument in Lakeview cemetery in memory of James A. Garfield, and to hold the title to any real estate necessary or appropriate thereto. The corporators are Governor Charles Foster, R. B. Hayes, J. A. H. Wade, H. B. Payne, James Perkins, T. P. Harvey, Dan P. Eels, W. S. Streater, J. H. Devereaux, Silas Chamberlain, John D. Rockfeller, H. B. Perkins, John Hayes and James H. Rhodes. A board of directors will be elected in a short time, made up from corporators and citizens of other States.

The Kansas Harvest.

ATCHISON, June 22.—Harvesters are busy all over the State. Even in the northern section the yield will exceed the estimate of a month ago, and wheat in many sections will turn out from twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre, and of the very best quality. Rye and oats are equally good, both are beyond all damage. Corn is now growing magnificently, the acreage being larger than ever before. The farmers are happy.

Burned by Electricity.

BRADFORD, PA., June 22.—The United Pipe Line office, a three-story frame building on Main street, was burned to-night at 10 o'clock. The fire is supposed to have originated from crossed wires at the switch board in the telegraph department. The loss is estimated at $10,000. The books and papers were all in the vaults and are safe.

California Democratic Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The Democratic Convention met to-day. First ballot for governor (455 votes)—Hearst, 126; Johnson, 67; Stoneman, 117; Berry, 65; Taylor, 60; Archer, 20. Second ballot—Hearst, 128; Johnson, 65; Stoneman, 117; Taylor, 61; Berry, 66; Archer, 17. Third ballot—Hearst, 128; Stoneman, 123; Johnson, 83; Taylor, 62; Berry, 66; Archer, 12.

BARNUM'S Circus always takes along a gross of German Corn Remover. Sold by druggists.

THE ARTFUL TURK

Trying to Play a Three-Handed Game—A Hitch in the Conference Arrangements on Account of Turkey.

In the British Commons—Bradlaugh's Bad Break—The Bill for the Readmission of American Pork Into France Defeated.

PARIS, June 22.—The Senate, despite a favorable speech by Tirard, minister of commerce, rejected the bill on the importation of foreign pork on the ground that it did not offer a sufficient guarantee against trichinosis.

SOUTH AFRICA.

TWO HUNDRED NATIVES KILLED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, June 22.—Advices from Sherbro, an island near Sierra Leone, dated May 21st, state that the natives of Martio having plundered the boat belonging to Buntho Island, where the British government officers are stationed, and having fired on the police who went to arrest them, the governor of Sierre Leone proceeded to Martio with a force of blue-jackets and inflicted a loss of 200 killed on the inhabitants.

ENGLAND.

THE SEARCH FOR THE EIRA.

LONDON, June 22.—Captain George Nares, T. V. Smith and W. Leigh Smith, went to Gravesend yesterday to bid farewell to the officers and crew of the steamer Hope, which sails to-day to assist in the search for the Leigh Smith and the crew of the Eira. The Hope will first go to Hammerfest. She takes five officers and thirty-two men. Four of the officers belong to the royal navy. The Hope will take two years' provisions, also a year's provisions for the crew of the Eira.

IN THE COMMONS.

In the Commons this afternoon Dilke, under-foreign secretary, confirmed the statement that Sir Edward Mallet and M. Sienkiewicz, now in Egypt, had been instructed to do nothing implying the recognition of the new Egyptian ministry.

Clause 12 of the repression bill was discussed in the House of Commons this evening. Healy moved the limitation of the act to one year instead of three years. Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, said the object of the clause was to enable the government to get of those who were believed to be at the bottom of most of the crimes in Ireland. The government knew that a number of the most dangerous characters in Ireland were aliens. Healy's amendment was rejected. Morgan Lloyd, Liberal, moved an amendment applying the alien act to the whole of the United Kingdom. Agreed to.

The under foreign secretary, in answer to a question, said that he believed there were still some American citizens imprisoned in Ireland.

Mr. Bradlaugh made an abortive attempt to present a petition at the table in the House of Commons this afternoon, but withdrew under protest at the order of the Speaker.

EGYPT.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—The ambassadors met to-day at the British embassy, but no conference was held, because the German and Austrian representatives have not yet received their instructions. The English and French ambassadors received detailed instructions last evening.

A DEVICE OF STOCK JOBBERS.

LONDON, June 22.—It is ascertained from official sources that there is no truth in the rumors with reference to the troubles in the cabinet in consequence of objections to intervention in Egypt. The rumors are attributed to the devices of operators in Egyptian securities on the Stock Exchange.

NEWSPAPER MAN BEATEN BY AN ARAB.

It is reported that the correspondent of the New York *Herald* at Alexandria was beaten by an Arab to-day.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The official correspondence relative to the Egyptian question has been published. It shows that Bismarck is favorable to intervention by the sultan as sovereign of Egypt, but would not oppose any other proposal sanctioned by a concert of the powers. On the 22d of February DeFreycinet expressed to the British ambassador strong objection to a unilateral intervention by the Porte, considering the object of the powers to be to avoid forcible intervention unnecessary. The correspondence shows that France first proposed sending iron-clads to Egypt.

DESPERATE MEASURES.

An Alexandria correspondent of the *Telegraph* says he is informed on the best authority that if France and England interfere actively in Egyptian affairs, Arabi Pasha will blow up the Suez canal, cut the railway to Cairo and oppose the landing of European troops in Alexandria. If beaten, he will retire to Arabia, where he is promised the support of 30,000 Bedouins, the partisans of Prince Halem. The Egyptian ministry is prepared to sanction the above on patriotic grounds. Reports of differences in the cabinet on the Egyptian question are without a shadow of foundation.

WON'T GO IN WITHOUT TURKEY.

VIENNA, June 22.—In view of the precedent of the fruitless conference in regard to affairs in Greece, the Vienna *Presse* says: "Germany, Austria and Italy have declined to take part in the conference, unless Turkey, moreover the participation and against the will of Turkey." The conference is based, the *Presse* says, upon the idea that its decision will be executed by the sultan, and the concurrence of Turkey is therefore indispensable.

LOOKS LIKE DUPLICITY.

ALEXANDRIA, June 22.—Dervish Pasha has a telegram from the sultan instructing him to use his efforts to induce Arabi Pasha to proceed to Constantinople before the first sitting of the conference, and stating that the sultan is satisfied with the attitude of Arabi Pasha. It is believed that Arabi will decline to go to Constantinople. The sultan has also telegraphed the khedive expressing satisfaction at his course, and promising the use of every means to strengthen his authority.

THE BASIS OF THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, June 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day DeFreycinet, prime minister, said that France and England have given their ambassadors instructions, as the basis of the conference, for the re-establishment of the rights of the sultan, the maintenance of the rights of the khedive, the preservation of the liberties of the Egyptians and the observance of the international engagements of Egypt. The former, he said, was to sign the protocol forbidding them to seek any advantage outside of the basis of the conference. The government had not resigned their independence. On the contrary, to all expectations, if they found themselves confronted by a solution inconsistent with their dignity, they would resume the liberty of action, but they were convinced that the existing accord would continue.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—The Hillsdale rowing crew have started for London.

MOSCOW, June 22.—Archbishop