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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE news from Egypt this morning is not reassuring of an early conclusion of hostilities. Arabi Pasha and his troops retreated yesterday from Alexandria under cover of a flag of truce, leaving the city at the mercy of Bedouins who proceeded to sack and destroy it by fire. In this fiendish work they were assisted by the cowardly troops, who helped them to murder all but 100 christians, who heroically cut their way to the beach and were at once taken under the protection of the English fleet. English troops will now be pushed forward after Arabi and his soldiers, who are intrenched a few miles from the city, and the Suez canal will be placed under the police supervision of British gunboats. The khedive is safe.

THE Cotton Exchange yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to the cotton-tie tax, one of the most glaring of the infamies of the present iniquitous and oppressive tariff. As the Cotton Exchange says in its memorial to Congress, "there are only two parties whose interests are involved in this question, to tax one for the support and benefit of the other is to legislate for one class and against another. The present revenue laws governing ties is so vicious we cannot conceive of any reason that can justify its continuance, making cotton pay tribute to iron. Cotton, as one of the great staples of the country, and one of its chief sources of wealth, should have all the protection by the government given to corn wheat and other useful articles, the product of farm labor."

IN VIEW of the completion within the next ten days of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad, the merchants of the city have determined upon the celebration of the event in a spirited, generous and creditable manner. The first through train on this road will mark an era in the history of Memphis as memorable as the first through train on the Charleston road did. It gives us a third competing line to the East, and under one controlling management must prove of great advantage to the commerce and trade of the city. An excursion party went up this road yesterday as far as the bridge over Big Hatchie river, which completed, unites Memphis and Newport News indissolably. On Monday next the road will be opened to the public and trains will run regularly thereafter to the eastern terminus.

CHAUNCY F. BLACK, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, is as unflinching a Jeffersonian Democrat as his father, and so far as abilities go is a chip of the old block, and worthy of his father. As a lawyer and publicist, he stands among the foremost in his State, and as a journalist, the profession which he prefers and to which he has given many of the best years of his life, he has no superior. He is noted among the writers for the press for terseness and vigor of statement, and the clearness and force with which he makes plain to the plainest what he he has to say on public affairs. With all this he is modest and unassuming, and at his beautiful home is a prince of prodigality as the dispenser of a generous hospitality, in which he is warmly seconded by his wife and children. Able, independent and judicious, it is confidently expected, should the division in the Republican ranks continue, that he will be elected, and the other gentleman on the Democratic ticket with him.

AMONG the facts touching the Egyptian embroglio, which we publish this morning, will be found a carefully written article from the New York *Tribune* on the *status* or position of the khedive, from which it appears that the dethronement of Tewfik and removal of all of Mehemet Ali's descendants might prove a settlement of the debt question, and dispose of the bondholders' claims save as they might be recognized by the sultan, who is the real sovereign of Egypt, and is alone authorized to make a debt. We also give the strength in guns, officers and men of the British fleet, the almost compromising position of France, and the composition of the Egyptian army, of whose fighting powers American officers who have served with it have a very poor opinion. Those in the Soudan have been beaten again and again by the Abyssinian King John, and in any case they could not be withdrawn for the defense of lower Egypt. The German military authorities, however, consider that it would not be hard to raise 50,000 fighting men of fair quality.

A LETTER from Judge Reid, of Friars Point, on the all-important question of levee protection is printed in to-day's APPEAL. It urges upon Governor Lowry the immediate convening of the Legislature for the passage of a law creating a levee district of all the counties that need the protection of a levee system, and empowering the election of a Levee Board, and the levy of a tax to maintain the best levees and keep them in a condition of repair equal to even a dreadful emergency like the floods of last spring. Judge Reid's argument and statistics are convincing, and it is hoped will have the effect of quickening Governor Lowry's judgment and overcoming any objections he may have to calling the Legislature together and indorsing the urgent pleas of the people of the river counties for self-protection. They do not ask anything from the State, but merely that they shall be allowed to tax themselves for the protection of the most valuable farming property in the Mississippi valley. The APPEAL urges these claims upon the immediate attention of Governor Lowry. They are pressing and imperative, and should be the subject of prompt action.

WE publish to-day a letter devoted to Judge Jere Black, of Pennsylvania, and his beautiful home-place, "Brockie." What the *Tribune's* correspondent says of the venerable patriot and heroic Democrat will everywhere throughout the Union find hearty indorsers. No eminent citizen has so endeared himself to the Democratic party especially as Judge Black. Since his retiracy from Buchanan's cabinet, in which he served as attorney-general and secretary of state, no man has done so much of valuable public service as he. His scathing articles in the *Galaxy*—a magazine now defunct—and in the *North American Review*, his speeches, pamphlets and letters to the public press, and his freely-given and invaluable services in the Supreme Court as the people's advocate on great questions, has made his name a household word in the United States, particularly in the South, whose constitutional rights, at the most critical juncture during the reconstruction period, he defended with consummate and telling ability. To scholarly and thinking men Judge Black is always welcome through his writings, and to lawyers few men in the country can bring the same example of thoroughness in research, logical power of statement and close reasoning done up in powerful and masterful English. Past seventy years of age, Judge Black is as hale and hearty as any ordinary man at fifty, and he is as ready to undertake great questions, involving the most abstruse and intricate explications of law, as the best and strongest man of forty at the bar. He is a great power—not only a power for good in his party, but throughout the republic, and it is gratifying to know that amid so much selfishness and time-serving that power has always been exerted for the advancement of the best interests—moral as well as material—of his fellow-citizens. Long may he live, an example of uprightness of life, single-handed and undeviating devotion to duty, and a shining example of what a true Jeffersonian Democrat ought to be.

A BRITISH VICTORY.

Alexandria Evacuated by the Egyptian Army, Under Cover of a Flag of Truce,

After Being Pillaged and Sacked—The Town Left to the Mercies of the Bedouins, Who

Burned Everything They Could Not Steal —Hundreds of Europeans and Christians Massacred.

Horrible Atrocities Committed by the Released Convicts—Narrow Escape of the Khedive

From the Treacherous Arabi Pasha, Who is Intrenching Himself a Few Miles From Alexandria.

TELEGRAPH-SHIP CHILTERN (off Alexandria), July 13, 8:40 o'clock a.m.—Alexandria has been evacuated. The city is in flames. The telegraph ship Chiltern has been ordered to take up a position near the neutral fleets.

ALEXANDRIA.

THE FIRE STEADILY INCREASING.

ALEXANDRIA, July 13, 8 o'clock a.m.—The Chiltern has moved into the harbor. The fire in the city is steadily increasing. It is reported that Arabi Pasha is marching on Cairo.

HUNDREDS OF EUROPEANS MASSACRED.

8:30 O'CLOCK A.M.—The Bedouins are looting by thousands. The Europeans who fought their way down to the beach number 100. They report all other Europeans and Christians, numbering some hundreds, massacred.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES COMMITTED.

9:45 O'CLOCK A.M.—The Egyptian army is greatly demoralized and in full retreat toward the interior. The European quarter of the town, including the exchange and telegraph office, is utterly destroyed. The city was set on fire by released convicts, who committed terrible atrocities. The telegraph ship Chiltern is crowded with the survivors who fought their way to the beach, from whence the boats of the fleet removed them. They report having passed a dreadful night, defending themselves desperately. One hundred Europeans and other christians, in the Ottoman Bank and adjoining buildings, were massacred. Part of the fleet is now leaving for Port Said. The whereabouts of the khedive are unknown.

THE KHEDIVE AT ALEXANDRIA.

The khedive and Dervish Pasha left Ramleh Palace this afternoon and drove through Alexandria with his *suite*.

LONDON.

REPORT OF THE EVACUATION CONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 13.—In the telegram sent at 9:25 o'clock a.m., Admiral Seymour confirms the report of the evacuation of Alexandria. The entire garrison withdrew under a flag of truce, leaving the Bedouins to fire and pillage the town. The Decoy has gone to Port Said to ascertain the state of affairs there.

THE TOWN DESERTED.

The *Standard's* correspondent on board the Invincible, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning, says: "The whole civil population and troops have withdrawn. The whole of Grand Square is burned. The Helicon, which went to discover the meaning of the last flag of truce last evening, could discover nobody on board the Egyptian vessel Mahroussa or in the arsenal." The correspondent accompanied an officer to the shore in a steam pinnace. The purveyor of the fleet, who was one of the party and well acquainted with the town, landed and proceeded a considerable distance. All was perfectly silent, but for the roar of the flames. It is believed that Arabi Pasha has concentrated his forces beyond the city to oppose the British advance. The work of the ships is now over. Further action must be ashore. Fully half of the town is burning. There will be a force landed to investigate things, and if possible render aid.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE A MILE SQUARE.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says he found many houses in the Arab quarter still smouldering, and partly buried by the bombardment. An incendiary fire in the center of the European quarter at the time of telegraphing covered an area of a mile square. A large part of the population fled toward the canal.

POSITION OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

A dispatch to the *Times* confirms the statement that a body of marines and sailors was about to be landed, and also says the bulk of the Egyptian army is at Rosetta, forty miles northeast of Alexandria, and at Damanhour, thirty-eight miles southeast of Alexandria. The soldiers had joined in looting the city before leaving it. The fire of the Invincible was very effective against the Ras El Teen fort. Two twelve-ton guns were found reared on end in consequence of being struck by shells.

DISGRACEFUL ACTION OF THE EGYPTIANS.

Admiral Seymour telegraphs this morning: "The terms were the surrender of the forts, as at first demanded. The use made of the flag of truce by the Egyptians is considered disgraceful. Nothing is known of the khedive, but it is believed he is still at the Ramleh palace, where his yacht is apparently awaiting until the weather will allow his embarkation."

THE FIRE GREATLY EXTENDING.

7 O'CLOCK P.M.—A dispatch from Alexandria says that the Turkish dispatch boat Izzidia arrived there this afternoon. It is supposed that the Egyptian troops will prevent the khedive from leaving. The fire is greatly extending.

THE KHEDIVE SAFE.

9 O'CLOCK P.M.—A dispatch from Alexandria, dated 6:30 o'clock this evening, says that since the marines and sailors entered the town no firing has been heard there.

The admiral has telegraphed, dated at Alexandria, 5 o'clock p.m., announcing that the khedive and Dervish Pasha are safe.

A CORRESPONDENT'S STORY.

A correspondent on board the Invincible telegraphs as follows:

"OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 13, 1 o'clock p.m.

"After daybreak this morning a number of persons were seen on the edge of the water of the harbor. Glasses showed them to be Europeans. Boats were at once lowered, and officers pulled to the teeth started for the shore. They found about 100 Europeans, many of them wounded, who had gathered in the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and had resisted desperately. They had maintained themselves there throughout the night. Toward daylight their assailants drew off, and the party made their way to the shore. They reported that Arabi Pasha, before he left with his troops, had the prisons opened, and that the convicts, joined by the lower classes and some Bedouins, proceeded to sack the city and kill every christian they could find and set the European quarter on fire. From the part they were defending the Europeans could hear shrieks and cries, and reports of pistols and guns. Scores of fugitives were shot down or beaten to death in their sight. The European quarter is all in flames and the great square is a mass of smoking ruins. All the public buildings are destroyed, and nothing European seems to have escaped the rage of the fanatics. Several shells have been fired within the last two hours into that portion of the city where the conflagration broke out, in hopes that they may scare the pillagers. That many pillagers remain is evident by the fact that several fresh fires have broken out in the last three hours. A British gunboat is lying close to Ramleh. Two ironclads are cruising near and will fire upon any men approaching the palace. An officer just returned from the telegraph ship Chiltern reports the scenes of carnage in shore appalling. The town for some hours after the troops left was a veritable pandemonium. It is suspected that the forts are undermined, and they will be carefully examined before any large bodies of troops are allowed to enter them. Aboukir is as yet untouched. About 1000 men are known to be intrenched there. No reconnoissance has yet been made of the Rosetta and Damietta forts. Fugitives say the losses of the Egyptian artillerymen during the first day's bombardment were very serious. The infantry did not suffer."

ARABI'S MOVEMENTS.

Another correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs: "I went ashore to-day and found Arabi Pasha had gone to Kefreldewar, about an hour's journey from Alexandria, where he is intrenching. The troops have blown up the railway between himself and Alexandria. General Stone, an American, formerly a great friend of Arabi Pasha, escaped with the khedive but left his family at Cairo. A gunner on board the Alexandria performed a gallant deed. A lighted shell fell upon the main deck, when the gunner picked it up and immersed the burning fuse in a bucket of water. This is described as a wonderful piece of devotion, more gallant than anything of the sort ever before chronicled. I interviewed the khedive's private secretary, after the khedive got afloat, and he informed me that on the morning after the bombardment Arabi Pasha suddenly ordered a detachment of soldiers to surround the Ramleh palace, where the khedive and Dervish Pasha were awaiting the issue of events. Arabi Pasha first declared the soldiers were only meant for the protection of the khedive, but at the last moment he actually ordered the men to kill the khedive. The soldiers, however, hearing the English approaching deserted their posts everywhere."

THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE VESSELS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE BOMBARDMENT.

The squadron in the Mediterranean, the most powerful as well as the most numerous of any fleets abroad, comprises six ironclads, namely, the Alexandra, flying the flag of the vice-admiral commanding in chief on the station, an armored vessel of 9492 tons displacement, armed with two 23-ton and ten 18-ton guns, with her hull protected by armor 13½ inches thick at the most vital parts of the vessel, and carrying a crew of 671 officers and men; the Inflexible, of 11,500 tons displacement, with four 80-ton guns, armor 24 inches thick and a crew of 349 officers and men; the Temeraire, of 8412 tons displacement, with four 25-ton and four 18-ton guns, armor 12½ inches thick, and a crew of 551 officers and men; the Superb, of 8994 tons displacement, armed with twelve 18-ton and four 64-ton guns, armored with 13½ inch iron plates, and carrying 620 officers and men; the Monarch, of 8325 tons, with 64-inch armor, four 25-ton, two 12-ton and one 64-ton guns, and a crew of 515 officers and men, and the Invincible, of 6034 tons displacement, armed with ten 12-ton guns, protected by 9½ inches of armor, and carrying a crew of 450 officers and men. With the exception of the Iris, a fast steel dispatch vessel, of 3735 tons; the Hecla, a torpedo depot ship of 6400 tons, with a crew of 223 officers and men, and the Hibernia, a receiving ship permanently stationed at Malta, with a crew of 121 officers and men, the other vessels on the Mediterranean station are all gunboats, small paddle-wheel steamers, etc., with crews of from fifty to 100 men each; the aggregate of the crews of all the ships on the station, including the ironclads being 4367 of all ranks.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

NOW COMPOSED OF BUT 13,000 MENCAN BE RAISED TO 120,000 FIGHTING MEN.

The Egyptian army, as at present organized, consists of nine regiments of infantry, two regiments of artillery, three regiments of conskguard, three regiments of cavalry and four regiments of *gendarmerie*. Every Egyptian between the ages of nineteen and forty, and regardless of religion or race, is liable to military service. The term of service in the active army is three years for the infantry and four years for the cavalry and artillery. After leaving the active army the soldiers retire to their villages, and for a period of six years are inscribed in the first reserve; after the expiration of the six years they are inscribed in the second reserve, which can only be called out in case of invasion. This organization was introduced in 1872, so that the troops of the second reserve are just beginning to be inscribed.

THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS

are composed of three battalions of eight companies each. In times of peace only two and sometimes four of these eight companies are present with the colors. The cavalry regiments have six squadrons each. The artillery regiments are composed of six batteries of four guns each in time of peace and eight guns in time of war. Two of the six batteries are mounted and four are foot batteries. The infantry are armed with Remington rifles, of which there are about 150,000 in Egypt. The cavalry are armed with sabers, revolvers and Remington carbines. The artillery are supplied with rifled breech-loading Krupp guns, of which there are about 100 in the magazines. The garrison and seacoast artillery are provided with heavy Krupp and with Wahrendorff guns of eight-inch and ten-inch caliber.

THE POWDER-MILLS

and cartridge factory at Touran, near Cairo, render Egypt practically independent of a foreign supply of ammunition. The quartermaster's department and the *commissariat* are in a sad state of chaos, and are the weak points in the organization. A firman of the sultan limits the number of troops to 18,000. At the present moment there are, perhaps, 12,000 or 13,000 men with the colors, but the regimental *cadres* of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers are so maintained that in five weeks the effective strength of the army could be increased to 45,000 men by calling in the first reserve. In case of invasion the Bedouin contingents, who furnish their own arms and horses, and the second reserve would enable Egypt to place in the field 120,000 fighting men.

GAMBETTA'S DILEMMA.

THE FRENCH EX-PREMIER IN A BAD PREDICAMENT.

The publication of the *Yellow Book* about Egypt is likely to be a heavy blow to Gambetta's prestige. It places him on the horns of a dilemma and his judgment can only escape at the expense of his candor. For the sake of making a point against the De Freycinet ministry, he pretended that when he went out of office he was on the eve of an arrangement with England for a joint intervention in Egypt. De Freycinet, you will remember, candidly owned that he had not been able to conclude an arrangement of that kind, and he consented to invite the intervention of Europe. Now, France dreads European intervention because she wishes to have as few as possible to share with her in the prospective plunder of Egypt. England must have a share in any case, but the fewer in it the better, and hence she prefers the English alliance to the larger one. For a moment Gambetta had all the credit of his supposed achievement, and people were beginning to feel quite sorry that they had turned him out just as his diplomacy was about to overcome their standing difficulty—England's rooted suspicion of French honesty. But De Freycinet bided his time, and yesterday he brought out the *Yellow Book* which shows as plainly as anything can show—and, indeed, out of the mouth of Gambetta himself—that there was no alliance with England and no reasonable hope of one. M. Challemel Lacour, Gambetta's minister at St. James's, wrote to him, explicitly saying that he could do nothing with the English cabinet. And Lord Granville and Lord Lyons later on each said in different ways that there never had been any idea of an alliance with France for active intervention. It is but a passing difficulty, and I have no doubt whatever that Gambetta will get out of it as he has got out of so many others. But it is a wound all the same to his reputation, and, small as it is, he only wants enough of them to perish from hemorrhage.

THE KHEDIVE'S POSITION.

IF HE IS NOT A SOVEREIGN NOR A SUZERAINE, WHAT IS HE?

The New York *Tribune* writing of the exact position of the khedive of Egypt is one of those vexed questions among international jurist which have never yet been exactly settled. After the expulsion of the French, Mehemet Ali, an Albanian adventurer, born in Roumelia, was proclaimed viceroy by the Cairene Sheikhs in 1805. He became sole master of Egypt, and organized a powerful army and navy. Having annexed the Soudan he conquered Syria, and annihilated the Turkish army at Koniah in 1832. But for the interference of the Russians he would have entered Constantinople. The treaty of Kutaieh concluded between the Porte and its vassal, recognized the feudal sovereignty Mehemet Ali over Egypt, Crete, Syria and the large district of Adana. War broke out again in 1832, in which England espoused the part of the Turks, and in 1840 a treaty was made to which Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Austria were all parties. Under this treaty Egypt became a self-governing province.

THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION

was fixed in accordance with the imperial rule of descent, and Mehemet Ali's right was guaranteed, subject only to a tribute payable to the sultan, and a limitation as to the number of the Egyptian army. So matters continued until his death and during the short reigns of his three successors. In 1863 Ismail Pasha succeeded to the throne, and a new epoch opened in the history of the country. The official relation of the ruler of Egypt to the Porte still continued. Ismail was only a *vali*, or governor-general. With this position he was not content. Shortly after his succession he opened negotiations with the Porte, and by increasing the annual tribute from £376,000 to £675,000, obtained the title of khedive-el-misr, or king of Egypt, with the succession direct to his eldest son. But the old limitations against contracting debts without leave of the Porte or entering into commercial treaties still continued. In 1872 another firman was issued which conferred on him every attribute of a sovereign except the right of being represented by ambassadors, trameled only by an increased tribute and military aid in time of war. Both these firmans were communicated to and acknowledged and approved by all the great powers. The *status* created has caused the jubilate ever since. Sir Robert Phillimore, in the case of the *Charkieh*, decided against the claim of the khedive to sovereign rank. Wheaton, however, takes a different view, and regards

THE KHEDIVE AS A SOVEREIGN.

Even in 1838, under the effeminate rule of Abbas Pacha, when it was thought that the *tanzimat* or charter of reforms granted by the Porte was in force in Egypt, the claim was successfully repudiated. The difficulty which the jurists and diplomatists are now called upon to face is this: If the khedive is a sovereign in his own right subject only to the rendering of feudal dues to his chief, what right has the sultan to step in and insist upon the Egyptians receiving again the hated *giaour*. And, indeed, the indisposition of the sultan to interfere is not difficult to understand, if we look at the matter from his point of view. His authority over the country, such as it is, is recognized by all the powers. Even Arabi Bey admits the sultan's rights while declining to trust himself in Constantinople. And the sultan may naturally be expected to regard the outbreak in Egypt from a Moslem point of view. He evidently thinks the present *status* of affairs is entirely due to English and French interference, and that the movement is a legitimate and national attempt to throw off the foreigner. The Porte may also have other views. Should Arabi ultimately dethrone the khedive the present *status quo*, so far as the reigning family is concerned, would cease. All the rights of the khedive would go with it. Any bargains made either with Mehemet Ali or Arabi would by such means be nullified. The sultan could then enter into new negotiations with a new reigning power and obtain an increased tribute. If, on the other hand, Arabi should be suppressed either by England or by other powers, the position of the sultan will be acknowledged by them without his risking the opportunity of a new deal. On these grounds the hesitation of the sultan to intervene becomes not only reasonable, but the best policy for its own interests, and on such only can he be expected to act.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S INSTRUCTIONS—TROOPS TO BE SENT TO EGYPT.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons, Campbell Barremor, financial secretary in the war office, read the instructions to Admiral Seymour, as follows: "That as the fire of the forts had ceased he should not dismantle them or disable the guns; that he should open friendly communication with the khedive, and in the absence of native authorities from Alexandria should land seamen or marines for police purposes; and that he should inform foreign commanders of these measures. The admiral was instructed to invite the khedive to assert his authority in restoring order. The landing of a British force was for police purposes, and was to be in concert with the khedive or any native authority in Alexandria, and any of the European men-of-war were to be invited to co-operate."

Protests were made from the Conservative benches against the feebleness of these instructions.

Gladstone replying to a question, said the government had not yet been informed where Arabi Pasha was.

Northcote asked why the government had not done something to prevent the terrible events in Alexandria.

Gladstone replied that the government could not have anticipated them.

IN THE LONG.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville, foreign secretary, stated that if the fleet at Alexandria required the assistance of the troops they would be sent. There was, he said, no reason to believe any of the great powers regarded the bombarding of Alexandria as other than an act of self-defense. Various statements are published showing that the goverment is making arrangements to lay a temporary railway for the conveyance of troops into the interior of Egypt should it become necessary.

THE SCIOTA.

The Full List of the Victims Foots Up Fifty-Seven.

MINGO JUNCTION, O., July 13.—The Sciota was raised to-day at 11 a.m. No bodies were found. Since the finding of Albert Snow, the last found, all the missing and unaccounted for have returned to their homes. The total number recovered foots up fifty-seven—twenty-five from Wellsville, eighteen from East Liverpool and fourteen from various places. There are only seven ladies among the list given to the Wheeling papers, where the investigation is going on.

The Investigation.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 13.—The Sciota investigation to-day of members of a fishing party camped on the bank near the scene of the collision, who were examined as to the cause of the boat signals and other details, developed nothing of interest.

William McCormick, of Moundville, saloon-keeper, swore that Pilot Keller, of the Sciota, was so drunk in his place that the bar-keeper refused to give him liquor, advising him to go home and sleep it off. The bar-keeper contradicted McCormick's evidence in every particular.

Thomas Wilson and Columbus Stewart, in the pilot-house, said Keller was perfectly sober. Wilson was with him while the boat was lying at Moundville, and Keller took but one small drink. The bar-keeper corroborated the evidence, and the jury adjourned until Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

ASHLAND, MISS.

The Cotton Crop Discouraging—Grain Crops Encouraging—Running Suits the People.

[Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

ASHLAND, July 11.—Cotton around here is no longer "king." Its conduct has disgusted our farmers. The stand is poor, and what is there is small.

As for corn, wheat and oats there has been more planted, and the prospect for a large yield is the best that we have heard of in many years.

Our people are pleased with the action of the trustees of the State University in throwing open the doors to women. While thankful for what they have done, the women, with justice demand more. They demand a university for women, and if indications count for anything it will be a live question in the next State election.

The people do not have much to say about the ensuing congressional election, but are settled and decided. While recognizing the ability and worth of B. Morgan of Desoto, and Charles B. Howry of Lafayette, the Democrats of this county think this a bad time to make a change, even if a change was desirable at any time.

The County Executive Committee met on the 10th and called a mass-meeting for the 29th of July. Benton may be counted as a unit for our present representative, Van H. Manning. NIX.

The Dead Restored to Life.

Any one desiring to have restored to their normal or natural condition those organs of life whose functions have become impaired from excess, exposure, intemperance or otherwise, will find health, strength and vigor in Brown's Iron Bitters. Where the weakness is of an exhaustive or debilitating nature, it removes all lifeless feeling and quickly awakens to new activity.—*Herald.*

Precautions Against Smallpox.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 13.—Last night 6200 immigrants were inspected in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, of whom 1270 were not vaccinated. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the work of steamship surgeons. Their reports are criticised as often false and their work as imperfect. Inspectors in this district, comprising the three States named, are using the utmost caution, and expect to prevent a recurrence of the smallpox empidemic next winter.

THE DEAD OF A DAY.

One Hundred and Seventy-Eight Lives Lost by a Railroad Accident in Russia.

Harrowing Details of the Texarkana Cyclone—Twenty-One Bodies Recovered—Fatal Explosion.

MOSCOW, July 13.—A train with 217 persons on board ran off the rails between Tchnery and Bastijeur. One hundred and seventy-eight persons were killed, and those not killed were injured more or less.

The Texarkana Cyclone.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, July 13.—Reports reaching here every hour bring still more harrowing details of the Texarkana cyclone. At the last report twenty-one bodies had been exhumed from the wreck of the buildings. Charles Seymour, an engineer on the Iron Mountain railroad, who left there this forenoon, tells your correspondent that lightning did not strike the brick block. It was blown over on the saloon by sheer force of the wind. Many people were in the saloon who did not frequent the place, having run in to escape the flood of rain which preceded the wind. All the bodies taken out were badly charred by the fire. It is expected that the ruins will be cleared away and all the bodies gotten out to-night. The Paragon saloon, upon which the three-story brick was blown, was a one-story frame, the most popular saloon in town.

Associated Press Report.

TEXARKANA, ARK., July 12.— Eight corpses have been recovered from the buildings wrecked by the cyclone. Colonel Mayfield, Ferd Smith, Johnnie May, and others whose names have not been learned, were seriously wounded, and will probably die to-day. Great crowds of excited people have congregated around the wreck. There are only seven or eight more bodies in the ruins.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LITTLE ROCK, July 13.—A Texarkana special to the *Gazette* says: "The number of men buried by the falling of the walls of Harkins' saloon is estimated at from thirty-five to seventy five. Up to 6 o'clock p.m. nineteen bodies had been recovered. They were Colonel Mercer, John Morefield, W. J. Morefield, Robert Henderson, Nat Vice, Milton Stewart, W. B. Rowell, John Poland, H. B. Spencer, Tony King, Billy, the lunch man, James Lawrence. Badly wounded: Sam Staples, of Richmond, Ark.; Prof. A. Rosewader, Tom Hunn, locomotive engineer, Guy and Charles Yarnell and Lige Vaughn, colored. Two of the negroes are still alive. All the whites, except James Lawrence, are dead. The citizens are still at work in the ruins, and many more bodies will be recovered before morning. The stores are all closed in respect to the unburied dead.

Terrific Explosion.

MILTON, N. Y., July 13.—On the West Shore road near here this afternoon, Thomas Eagan, foreman, was in the act of tamping a hole for a blast, in which there were about two kegs of black powder, when suddenly there was a terrific explosion, killing Eagan, one of the laborers who was at work above Eagan, says that he heard the blast and then heard shrieks, and looking down saw Eagan sitting upright with a stone weighing about 100 pounds on his feet. He hurried to him and threw it off with an iron bar. He then left Eagan to help others. He saw two Italians lying dead and two alive. One of the latter was crushed on the breast and another was sitting partly up, with his legs crushed and a stone on them weighing five tons. They got jacks and endeavored to move the stone but could not. He will no doubt die. Powers says there were twenty-eight men at work there, and he knows eighteen are safe. Foreman Eagan and a laborer, M. Callahan, were brought to Milton on board. Others were cared for as best they could be at the place of the accident. The physicians of the neighborhood were soon on hand alleviating the sufferings as best they could. The list of killed and injured, as handed in by the time-keeper, is as follows: Killed—two Italians, and a third missing, supposed to be buried under the ruins. Injured—Thomas Eagan, foreman; John Fennimore, will die; Michael Callahan, case serious; James Sedore, Barney Horan, an Italian, will die; two more Italians, badly crushed. The names of the Italians cannot be ascertained, as all are known by numbers only.

THE DRUMMERS.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—At the afternoon session a national railroad committee was appointed as follows: Thomas Sargent, of New York; J. W. Richards, of Chicago, at large. George H. Van Pelt, of Chicago; Charles B. Brown, Sedalia; E. T. B. Mills, San Francisco; R. T. Miller, New York; John Johns, Detroit; T. A. Dean, Indianapolis; Elwin R. Walker, Boston; W. C. Lawrence, Cleveland; H. C. Tatum, St. Louis; Wm. Gage, of Memphis. The election officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: James C. Miller, of Chicago, as president; M. B. Cole, of Boston, second vice-president last year, as first vice-president; T. W. Dean, of Indianapolis, second vice-president; S. H. Soyster, of St. Louis, secretary and treasurer. After appointing an executive committee, the committee adjourned to meet at Chicago July 11, 1883. [For other proceedings see second page.]

SPORTING NEWS.

Baseball.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—St. Louis, 3; Alleghenys, 1.

CLEVELAND, July 13.— Clevelands, 2; Buffalos, 0.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 13.—In the races to-day George Kinney, Belle Runnymede, Belle of the Highlands and Turfman were the winners.

Trotting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—On the third day of the summer meeting at Homewood Driving Park Adelsyia and Rip were the winners.

Racing at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13.—The attendance at the races to-day was about 2000. Waverly, Flora Belle and Petony Berry were the winners.

Another Military Drill.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—At a meeting of the directors of the Exposition to-day it was decided to have a grand military competitive drill during the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city, October 2d and 3d. For the first day they will offer three large money prizes for the best drilled company in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and on the second day several prizes and a handsome stand of colors for the best drilled company in the United States.

THE FIRE RECORD.

PROVIDENCE, July 13.—The cotton-yarn mill of John L. Rossin burned last night. Loss, $110,000; insured.

LIMA, O., July 13.—Fire this morning destroyed the mill of East & Lewis. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $31,000. This is the fourth time this mill has been burned in eight years.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The mill and lumber yards of B. M. Holmes, at Ogeana, Wis., burned yesterday. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $80,000. Sparks from a passing train caused the fire.

A Young Hopeful at Church.

Providence Press.

One of those naturally bright children who are always getting people into difficulties was at prayer-meeting the other evening with his mother, when he asked aloud:

"Ma, say ma—who was Dina Moore?"

"Hu-u-sh," whispered his mother cautiously, "it's a hymn."

"No it ain't, ma," continued the hopeful, "it's a woman's name; say, who's going home to Dinah Moore?"

"Willie," said his mother in a ghastly voice, "you're disturbing the meeting. It means going to heaven to die no more."

"Dine no more? O, ma, don't they eat anything there?"

His mother explained as well as she could and Willie sat still for half a minute, his bright eyes roving about the church. Then he asked in a shrill whisper:

"Ma, is God out of town?"

"No-o-o, no, no," answered the distracted woman, faintly.

"Then what's Mr. Kelly running this meeting for, ma?" continued the sweet child.

The choir sang him down, but as the meeting closed with a moment of silent prayer, his gentle voice was distinctly heard.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Proceedings in Congress—The Guiteau Autopsy—Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—*House.*—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Discussion continued up to the full limit allowed. The committee then rose, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House. All the amendments were concurred in. Mr. Holman's motion to strike out the items for the families of O'Connor, Wood and Fair were rejected. The bill then passed—yeas, 138; nays, 49.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

The House then adjourned.

Senate.—Senator Mahone, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the House bill to establish a bureau of animal industry, and to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of infectious and contagious diseases among domestic animals.

Senator Voorhees offered a resolution directing the Committee on Library to inquire into the expediency of purchasing, editing and publishing the unpublished manuscript papers of Andrew Jackson. Adopted.

The House joint resolution passed appropriating $50,000 to enable the United States to take part in the international fishery exhibition at London in May, 1883.

A long discussion sprung up on the order of business. Finally, Senator Morrill moved to postpone consideration of all pending orders until one week from to-day.

After debate the motion was agreed to, the Senate took up the tax bill, and Senator Voorhees [Ind.] made a long speech.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

CAPITAL BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Byron C. Coon and John Callahan, postal employes, were before the grand jury to-day as witnesses in the Star-route cases.

By order of the President, the military department of West Point will be discontinued August 20, 1882, and the supervision of the Military Academy transferred to the general of the army, who will personally watch over its administration and discipline.

Drs. Sowers and Hartigan have completed their report upon the Guiteau autopsy. It is mainly a criticism upon what they term the unwarranted assumption of Dr. Lamb. They argue that, if, as they say, he was able to discover, the brain was normal, and that he was sane.

Confirmations: Louis Wallace, of Indiana, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Turkey; Henry C. Hall, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Central America; J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, minister resident and consul-general to Denmark; M. J. Cramer, of Kentucky, minister-resident and consul-general to Switzerland; John A. Halderman, of Missouri, minister resident and consul-general to Siam.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—Samuel V. Schneider, wholesale liquor merchant, failed. Liabilities, $50,000; assets, $30,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Flannery & Futhill, owners of a planing mill and box factory, made an assignment. Assets, $27,000; liabilities estimated at $16,000.

Singular Accident.

NASHPORT, O., July 13.—Last night Daniel Vorheis and his son John went to the village cemetery to straighten the monument over the grave of John Van Vorheis, the father of Daniel. While working near the base a heavy block of granite fell from the top, a distance of about ten feet, striking John on the head, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly. The block also struck Daniel on the breast, inflicting probably fatal injury. The Hon. Daniel Vorheis is a prominent citizen of his town. He was a member of the last State constitutional convention.

Death of Bishop Levi Scott.

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 13.—Bishop Levi Scott, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home near Odessa this morning. He had been failing for several months. Bishop Scott was born at Odessa, Del., Nov. 11, 1802, and has been over half a century in the ministry. He became bishop in 1852.

BOTH Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box, or of either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Inclose three-cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this paper.

Raped by a Tramp.

EDISBURGH, ILL., July 13.—The wife of Jacob Miller was outraged by a tramp named Capple, six miles north of here. Capple was captured and will be given a hearing Monday if the excited citizens do not appeal to lynch law.

Three Men Drowned.

WAVERLY, O., July 13.—Conrad Hounsteir, aged sixty; Adam Kemley, aged thirty-five, and Fred Hay, aged thirteen, were drowned last night while trying to cross Big Run in a wagon. The run was flooded by a rain.

Orange Demonstrations.

LONDON, ONT., July 13.—The Orange demonstration yesterday was the largest ever seen here.

TORONTO, July 13.—About 2500 Orangemen paraded yesterday.

A CELEBRATED preacher makes the recommendation of Ayer's Pills a matter of religious duty. When people are bilious and dyspeptic, what they need is the gospel of health. In such cases the best creed is awake. Take one of the thirty