THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE Democrats of Ohio expect to have an easy run over the course next fall. They propose to make a supreme effort to carry the State preparatory to the national campaign in 1884. The labor troubles, the liquor question, German opposition to the Sunday law and all forms of restraining liquor legislation, and the inertness of the Republicans are expected to contribute to Democratic success.

A WRITER in the New York *World*, who has made a careful survey of the political fields of Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, points out that in those States certain congressional districts will be sharply contested, but there is little indication of any significant or very important changes in the political strength of either party in Congress from these States. The gubernatorial elections in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas and Arkansas have little more than local interest, for Democratic governors will be elected in them all.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, of Guatemala, who is in this country on a special and very delicate mission, has been well received by the President, both houses of Congress and the public of Washington. He desires the good offices of the United States in settling the boundary question between his country and Mexico, and hopes for some countenance in the work of uniting under a federative system the States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. They have a total area of about 175,000 square miles and a population of 2,665,000, and under one government could not fail to attract population and capital.

THE confession of John A. Walsh, formerly of New Orleans, banker for the Star-route gang, is the sensation of the day in Washington. Walsh exonerates Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, from any complicity with the Star-routers, but he very positively asserts that Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, who fills the place that of right belonged to the late Judge Spofford, was a partner of Brady's and shared in all the profits and percentages which that notorious person exacted from the Star-route contractors as his share of the "swag." Of course Kellogg denies this, but there is documentary evidence of the fact. If Brady, Dorsey & Co. escape the Criminal Court of Washington they will not be able to escape an avenging public opinion.

THE people of Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are urgent in their appeals for the restoration of the inspection service of the National Board of Health. Without it they are at the mercy of the Louisiana State Board of Health. Not having any confidence in that body they will be compelled to establish and enforce permanent quarantines against New Orleans every year, commencing in June and continuing until October. This the merchants of that city will find will tell sadly against their trade. They should therefore take steps by the reorganization of the Louisiana Board of Health to prevent the recurrence of so summary a process as Memphis is now enforcing for her own protection.

TILDEN is looming up again not only as a possible, but a probable Democratic candidate for governor of New York. The Western politicians concede the leading nomination to the Eastern end of the State, and they will make no objection to holding the convention at Albany. There is a complete non-committalism as to men so far as the leaders are concerned. Although there is an impression general throughout the State that Mr. Tilden will not allow his name to go before the convention, there are still a great many who believe that he will be a candidate, not that he wants to undertake the onerous duties of the office, but because he fears that, should a popular candidate be elected governor, his chances for the presidential nomination two years hence may be lessened. His friends insist that he is the most available man in 1884, and it is positively asserted that if he wants the nomination he can get it, and almost unanimously, as none of the other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the office will antagonize him.

MR. MASSEY, candidate for congressman-at-large in Virginia, in opposition to Mahone's Readjuster candidate, has at least the tacit indorsement of the Democratic party. A few days before he announced himself a candidate the State Democratic Committee held a meeting at Richmond and decided that a convention should not be called nor a candidate nominated. This action is by most persons interpreted as an indorsement of Massey. Yet there are many Democrats who will not vote for him. Why, they ask, would it not be as well to vote for Wise, the Readjuster candidate, as Massey? True, the revengeful parson wrote in his letter to the people that he was a Democrat before he became a Readjuster, and in turgid terms harangued them upon the awful fate that had befallen old Virginia in being subjected to the rule of Mahone. Nevertheless, it is remembered that were it not for Mahone's refusal to consent to his nomination Massey would now be a meek, quiet and submissive tool of the "boss." The Democrats have, we fear, made a mistake. They should have held a convention and nominated a candidate, if it had no other result than to hold the party together.

THE canvass in North Carolina grows in intensity of bitterness every day. The prohibition question and that of the election of magistrates by the people, has aroused a feeling which in many places has already led to bloodshed, and it is feared may lead to still more. Senator Vance has not left his place in the Senate yet, but he is doing what he can in Washington by the preparation of documentary matter for the campaign. Senator Ransom, whose re-election is involved, with the popular Colonel Johnston for an opponent, is in the field, and is doing good work. The same may be said of Ex-Congressman W. M. Robbins, Governor Jarvis, Judge Merrimon, and other leading Democrats, with the prominent exception of Judge Fowe, who is said to be halting between two opinions, or in the vernacular of politics, "outside the fence." Both parties have nominated their candidates for congressman-at-large, and they will probably make a joint canvass of the State. Oliver H. Dockery, the Republican candidate, is a powerful stump-speaker, and has the reputation of an overbearing and dictatorial style. Bennett, the Democrat, is a man of magnetic character and address and high, impulsive courage, proved on the bloody fields of Virginia. His manner is chivalrous and punctilious and in marked contrast with the rough and noisy readiness of his opponent. Between these gentlemen the canvass will be heated and perhaps bitterly personal. An illustration of how Democrats are divided and of the old saying that politics makes strange bedfellows is furnished in the present position of George N. Folk, of Lenoir, the coalition candidate for the Supreme Court justiceship, who was the framer and warm advocate of the county government bill, in opposition to which his party is founded, and Charles Price, a probable candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, was the speaker of the Legislature of 1876, which passed the bill and was in full accord with his party on the measure.

JOHN WALSH,

Of New Orleans, Formerly the Banker and Financial Agent of the Star-Route Robbers, in a

Statement Supported by Documentary Evidence, Gives Them All Away and Implicates Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The House Committee on Pacific railroads decided to postpone until December next the further consideration of the bill to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi river, by the construction of a levee from Memphis to the Yazoo river in Mississippi, and authorizing the Memphis and New Orleans Railroad Company to build its road upon the levee. The chairman, Representative Hazelton, was instructed in the meantime to obtain from the secretary of war and from the Mississippi River Commission all possible information on the subject bearing upon the feasibility and practicability of the proposed double use of the levee.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—*House*—The House resumed consideration of the South Carolina contested election case of Smalls vs. Tillman.

After speeches by Messrs. Briggs and Atherton, Mr. Horr took his stand in the space in front of the speaker's desk, and with a small cane pointed out to the House the boundary lines of the congressional districts of the State of South Carolina, under the recent redistricting. He also produced diagrams of each district separately, and declared that it was not gerrymandering, it was downright villainy.

Mr. Atherton inquired whether that gerrymandering was not as fair as the gerrymandering of the Fourteenth district of Ohio, which was to inflict upon Congress another one of the Horr family.

Mr. Horr replied that when Congress was inflicted with his brother he could take care of himself.

The question was discussed at length, quite a number of members participating, and debate was closed by Mr. Tillman on his own behalf. In conclusion he said: "In the last speech I will make in this Congress, I earnestly commend the adoption of some plan whereby election cases shall be decided in some other tribunal than the House of Representatives."

The previous question was then ordered, and the minority resolution, declaring Tillman entitled to retain his seat, was defeated without discussion.

The resolution of the majority, declaring Tillman not elected, was agreed to—yeas, 145; nays, 1. Exactly a quorum.

The next resolution declared Small entitled to his seat, and was carried—yeas, 141; nays, 5.

The speaker then stated that in footing up the former vote—yeas 145, nays 1, the clerk had made a mistake, and that the vote should have been yeas 144, nays 1. It would, he said, have made no difference, because the Chair now voted in the affirmative, thus making a quorum.

Mr. Randall objected to the chairman voting, as being against all precedents.

The Speaker—The Chair is informed that he is only following precedents.

A long discussion followed as to the right of the Speaker to so vote, and much feeling was exhibited. The Speaker maintained his position, whereupon Mr. Blackburn remarked that the clerk had made the error purposely, and Mr. Springer offered a resolution for an investigation of the matter, but as Mr. Blackburn had left the hall, the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Smalls then appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The Alabama case of Smith vs. Shelley was then taken up—yeas, 145; nays, 1—and Mr. Ranney [Mass.] having taken the floor, the House adjourned.

Senate.—Senator Sewell presented a communication from Brevet Major-General McQuade, transmitting the resolution adopted unanimously at the recent annual meeting of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps of Detroit, asking that justice be done General Fitz-John Porter.

Senator Sewell gave notice that he would call up the bill for General Porter's relief on the first Monday in December next.

The Senate then took up and discussed the bill introduced by Senator Logan having for its object the modification of the Chinese bill, so as to allow Chinese to pass through this country on their way to China without stopping while en route, and without action the bill was laid aside and the internal revenue bill taken up.

Senator Beck's amendment fixing the tobacco tax on and after January 1, 1883, at twelve cents per pound was then agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 26.

Pending furthern action, Senator Allison, by unanimous consent, called up the House joint resolution continuing the appropriations of last fiscal year until January 31st, and it was agreed to.

Senator Cockrell, from the Military Committee, reported, with unimportant amendments, the bill passed by the House April 7th to relieve certain soldiers in the late war from the charge of desertion. Ordered printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

A DEAD GIVE AWAY.

JOHN A. WALSH'S STATEMENT OF HIS CONNECTION WITH THE STAR-ROUTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In the Star-route trials to-day, Kerr began argument for the prosecution upon the admissibility of the witness John A. Walsh. It is understood that the decision of this question will also affect the admissibility of the Bordell confession, and upon this last piece of evidence, it is generally believed, depends the success of the prosecution to make out a case against the defendants.

Chandler, McSweeny and Totten, for the defense, followed, the latter arguing that the Walsh-Bradley conversation was inadmissible, because it was not pertinent. It did not concern the acts done in furtherance of the common design. Totten concluding, the court adjourned.

THE STATEMENT.

John Walsh has furnished a very full, comprehensive statement of his connection with the Star-route cases. It embodies, he says, substantially, the evidence he gave before the grand jury. He agrees with George Bliss that no man in possession of his faculties can think otherwise than that there should have been on this testimony further indictments. Coming from John A. Walsh, banker for the Star-route contractors of the Southwest, and afterward Star-route contractor on his own account, this expose, if assumed to be true, is one of the most interesting contributions yet made to the literature of these frauds. Walsh's story, when very much boiled down, amounts to this. Walsh was a banker and broker, originally from New Orleans, who had constant dealings in the line of his business with Star-route contractors of the Southwest, and especially those of Louisiana. One of the men who borrowed of him was McDaunough, who had a contract between Santa Fe and Prescott. McDaunough was unable to pay Walsh what he had borrowed, and turned over the contract to him as an equivalent. Thus Walsh, who seems previously to have had more or less to do with Brady, was brought intimately into connection with him as Star-route contractor. Brady, it seems from the story, had borrowed of him constantly both before and after the time that he became a mail contractor. Walsh loaned money, he says, as a banker, believing that it would all be returned, dollar for dollar, by the friend he did not care to refuse. Brady, he found out, borrowed with little intention of ever repaying any portion of the loan, and the determination never to pay at all. Brady took the money either as his regular per cent. upon the amount given to Walsh for expedited and renewal service, or as his moiety of the fines for non-performance of service which he remitted to Walsh. He always insisted, too, after the congressional investigation of 1880, that Walsh owed the ring $80,000 as his share of the fund put up to secure favorable results. Walsh says that, acting on his own theory of the matter, he regarded this last demand at first as a joke, and then as so outrageous that he would never comply with it, and he fully expected to get back on a final settlement all that he had loaned Brady. He did get back some of it, and it is in this connection that Senator Kellogg, and J. B. Price and other contractors are implicated. At various times he received from Brady and Kellogg, who seems to have stood together in his accounts, postal drafts drawn by mail contractors against the amounts coming due to them for $35,000. These drafts bore Kellogg's name, as well as that of the contractors, and were credited by Walsh on his books half to Brady and half to Kellogg.

Mr. A. C. Buell is brought into the case, during the congressional investigation when he acted as a sort of go-between for Brady and Walsh. Incidentally and gratuitously Walsh says Buell told him he was to get $5000 from Brady for influencing action of Blackburn, of Kentucky, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee then investigating this matter. Buell, in his paper to the *Critic* to-night, denied he ever had such conversation with Walsh. Walsh adds that as a matter of fact he did not so influence the action of Blackburn to any degree. Blackburn's report was adverse to Brady. It seems from what Walsh says that Kellogg received money from the contractors, represented by drafts, which he gave Walsh on his return, for his services with Brady in getting the expedition and an increase of the Star-route service. It appears, too, that Brady undertook to punish Walsh while still heavily his debtor, because he had refused to pay the $8000 investigation assessment. After Walsh had declined contributing to Brady himself, and to Charles Andrews and other go-betweens, the services of his route was so reduced that a reduction of pay amounted to $19,678 36. Almost immediately it was again reduced, this time by $20,267 56 per annum. In December, 1880, he tried to reach a settlement with Brady. Brady said that Walsh still owed $36,000, besides $8000 he ought to have paid into the congressional fund. Walsh, who thought Brady owed him more than this, told him it was an outrage, that he would not submit to it, as he had performed the service according to law and the contract.

"He told me," says Walsh, "I did not understand the business and had better get out. I replied that it was perfectly evident that I did not understand the business, and all I wanted was somebody to buy me out.

"At this interview Brady took possession of the notes, and refused to surrender them, despite my assertions that I should appeal to the courts for redress."

Subsequently the Star-route contractors, more or less under the influence of Brady, tried to buy him out at half price, and he had reason to believe that Brady was trying to break him up. Thereupon he brought suit against Brady to recover $36,000 still due from Brady to him on account of loans. This suit did not affect Brady, but it scared Kellogg and Price, and they did what they could to induce him to abate it, or to so alter the accounts standing between them as to give them an innocent twist. Walsh, who claims to have been honest and straightforward throughout, refused to listen to them, and insisted upon his pound of flesh, but he was not able to get the evidence of Price, Buell and others concerned, and the suit has never been tried, simply because these men have refused to testify. It was this suit, however, that called the attention of the government to the fact that he would be a valuable witness, and it was this which brought him before the grand jury.

Walsh says he laid this story, with all original letters, telegrams, and checks he could lay his hands on, before the jury, at the solicitation of the government counsel, not voluntarily, and all that appeared on the other side was his testimony in the Spofford-Kellogg contested election case respecting transactions he had with Kellogg in New Orleans, which, he told the grand jury, were not related in any way to the transactions with Kellogg in Washington. He does not understand how, with all these damaging facts before them, the grand jury failed to indict Kellogg and reindict Brady and Price.

Walsh does not now hold this contract, because Brady annulled it upon his refusal to write a letter to be published in one of Brady's papers here, the *Republican*, exonerating him from the Star-route charges when they were first brought against him.

Walsh's statement has caused a decided sensation here.

CAPITAL BRIEFS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Rufino Barrios, president of the republic of Guatemala, and party, arrived this morning.

The charges against Appraiser Howard, of New York, are not sustained.

Mrs. Christiancy's counsel have answered the appointment bill, of plaintiff by a general denial of the charge of desertion.

John Maguire, of St. Louis, died here this morning. Maguire was prominently connected with the labor movement in the West.

Nominations: Wm. Hardy, of Ohio, governor of the Territory of Wyoming; J. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, governor of the Territory of Montana; Wilson W. Hoover, of California, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.

William Williamson, arrested on the charge of larceny from the files of the attorney-general's office of a large number of letters written by Daniel Webster and others, has been discharged, the prosecution entering a *nolle pros.* owing to the statute of limitations.

The secretary of the interior has signed the certificates for the pension in the case of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Ward B. Burrett, a disabled veteran of the Mexican war. The secretary holds that pensions represent a vested right, and all moneys under the terms of the laws up to the present time should be paid, regardless of any legislation which Congress may enact for the disposition of similar cases in the future.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Imminent in France—The Arrears Bill in the Commons.

LONDON, July 19.—In the Commons the arrears-rent bill for Ireland passed through the committee and was reported to the House 182 to 38. Gladstone stated that the chief secretary for Ireland, Trevelyan, would tonight move a recommital of the arrears-rent bill in order to propose the appointment of a fourth commissioner. The recommital, he said, would also enable the members to state their views relative to immigration. It may be stated that some members had declared that Dr. Playfair, chairman of the committee, had shown undue haste in putting the motion for the report.

IRELAND.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION STOLEN.

WATERFORD, July 19.—A railway van containing a large number of military rifles and a quantity of ammunition was broken into here, and rifles and cartridges stolen.

POLICE DIRECTOR RESIGNED.

DUBLIN, July 19.—Colonel Brackenbury, director of the criminal investigation department of Ireland, has resigned and gone to London on account of a difference with the lord lieutenant, who did not agree with him in allowing the police to join secret societies, in order to turn informer. Some new rules, also promulgated by Colonel Brackenbury, offended resident magistrates, several of whom lately retired.

FRANCE.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, July 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Goblet, minister of the interior and worship, replying to a radical interpellation demanding the establishment of a central *mairie* for Paris, moved the order of the day, pure and simple, which was rejected—278 to 172.

The Chamber adopted—by a vote of 218 to 176—the order of the day hostile to the creation of the central *mairie*.

In consequence of these votes an urgent summons was issued for a cabinet council.

The member who moved the interpellation quoted the promises of the government in favor of its object; therefore both votes were unfavorable to the government.

6 O'CLOCK P.M.—It is stated that the cabinet has resigned.

NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch from Paris, at 8:50 o'clock p.m., states that the report of the resignation of the ministry is not yet confirmed. A council of ministers will be held to-morrow morning at the Elysees. It is considered that the probable difficulty will be satisfactorily solved.

STRANGERS visiting New York will find the Buckingham Hotel a very central and convenient house to stop at. It can be easily reached by the elevated railroad and Madison avenue cars. The ventilation, plumbing and heating are constructed on the most approved methods, while its superb restaurant and moderate charges make it deservedly popular.—*Baltimore American.*

Severe Storm in Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, July 19.—This section was swept by a storm this afternoon, and many persons were injured by flying missiles. A circus tent was demolished and the spectators and performers drenched.

TAKE Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache and liver complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

CUT THEIR THROATS

Is the Last Order of Arabi Pasha Touching the Turks—His Line of Retreat Traced by

Dead Bodies and the Cast-Away Plunder of His Cowardly Troops—England Sustained by Europe.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—A telegram from the Porte for Dervish Pasha arrived shortly after he left here for Constantinople. Admiral Seymour sent after him, and he is now returning.

No Europeans remain in Cairo, except twenty Germans, who refuse to leave.

The consul who was killed at Zagazig was the Italian consul.

The conduct of the khedive causes much surprise. He has for the last few days allowed several persons to be at the palace who are well known to have been intimately connected with Arabi Pasha. The khedive apparently trusts them, but it may be that he is endeavoring to get them thoroughly in his power.

The East in Telegraph Company's land line, between Suez and Alexandria, is intact to within sixteen miles of Alexandria.

Suez is quiet and the town deserted.

The efforts to stop the yacht conveying Dervish Pasha to Constantinople were unsuccessful.

Arabi Pasha has ordered the people to pay taxes to him for war purposes.

Two large fires broke out to-day in opposite quarters. It was evidently the work of incendiaries.

The manager of the water works has ordered the old Roman wells in the town to be emptied, cleaned and refilled, the water supply being completely at Arabi's mercy. Laborers are scarce and the work will probably take three weeks.

Considerable progress having been made in clearing the roadways, the khedive was enabled to drive through the town to-day.

Arabi Pasha proposes to kill all the Turks in Egypt. He says that as there are not many throats to cut it is better to cut them now.

A few American and German sailors are still at their respective consulates, but with this exception the city is held solely by the English.

Arabi Pasha shot the Egyptians sent out by the English to get horses.

Arabi talks of advancing upon Alexandria Thursday. This is improbable, but he will enter Ramleh.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

ARABI PASHA DEFENDS HIS ACTION IN RETURNING THE BRITISH FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—Arabi Pasha defends his action, and says he was fully justified by law and by the decision of the council of ministers, in replying to the British fire.

ENGLAND.

THE ARREARS BILL NOT YET PASSED.

LONDON, July 19.—The statement that the arrears bill had passed through the committee in the House of Commons Monday night was an error. The committee yesterday disposed of all the original clauses of the bill. A new technical clause was then added, and, on motion of Gladstone, progress was reported.

ARABI'S RETREAT.

RUIN AND STARVATION FOLLOW IN HISTRACK.

LONDON, July 19.—The correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Alexandria says: "I drove yesterday nine miles along the line of Arabi Pasha's retreat, and passed several villages, the people in which are starving. The soldiers robbed them of everything. The entire route is lined with carriages and dead horses. It is reported that the Bedouins harassed the retreat during the retreat, killing 200."

IN THE COMMONS.

PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT THE SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

LONDON, July 19.—In the Commons this afternoon the financial secretary of the war office said efficient precautions had been taken to protect Port Said, Ismalia and Suez, but he could not enter into details.

Dilke, under foreign secretary, said the identical note of the powers to the Porte regarding the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt was still unanswered.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

SHE WILL WAIT UNTIL THE WESTERN POWERS HAVE COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

BERLIN, July 19.—The Cologne *Gazette* and Berlin *North German Gazette* print articles on the Egyptian question which are regarded as being directly inspired and representing, not only the policy of Germany, but of all the other powers except England and France. The articles state that the Egyptian question will only be ripe for Germany after the Western powers have come to a mutual understanding to apply for the consent of Europe. In view of the general need of peace, England may rely upon support on all sides in her endeavor to bring about a settlement of the question, especially if she strictly adheres to the role of the defender of her just interests.

ARABI'S CHILDHOOD.

WHY HE IS LIKENED TO OREB, THE MIDIANITE, OR THE SON OF HAGAR.

The *Sunday-School Times*, issued to-day, has the following: "A strange interest attaches, just now, to the name of Arabi Bey. While all the world is watching his every movement with fear or anxiety, does it occur to our Bible students that by his very name and race he is another Oreb, the Midianite, against whom Gideon's band with lamps and trumpets and pitchers went out to battle at the call of God? We give a sketch of this Bedouin prince in Egypt, as showing the popular Arab superstitions with reference to his birth and mission. The sketch is from a gentleman of Cairo peculiarly well qualified to speak of the Egyptian people and their way of thinking and acting. For obvious reasons his name is withheld at such a crisis as this, but we can speak confidently of the correctness of all the statements. * * * "Hussah was in high glee, and told us all about the early history of el-Uraby, as she had heard it that night from the fikis—the men learned in the ceremonial law and who harangue the crowd. Upon hearing the name Uraby, I pricked up my ears; for was not this the famous Arabi Bey who was playing such a part in modern Egyptian politics? Hussah's graphic narration ran substantially as follows: About fifty years ago there lived in the delta of Egypt, near a small hamlet called el-Wijh, a worshiping farmer of some means, whose wife was barren. His friend had often told him that the cause of his wife's barrenness was, of course, known to the Omniscient only, but that as she was an Egyptian of the low lands, and he was descended from the stock of Abraham, and his eldest son Ishmael, God would be much more likely to bless him with offspring were he to take unto himself a wife from among the children of the desert. He accordingly sent eastward to certain wandering tribes, and in due course of time had brought to him a true Bedouin girl. This girl, knowing that she had been taken to wife by her husband only with a view to offspring, had, on her way to Wijh, passed to the resting place of the remains of Our Lady Nafeessah, to there pray that she might be blessed soon with a male child, that she might find favor with her lord. The shrine of Our Lady Nafeessah is held in high honor, both by Moslems and christians. During the night that this true Arabian girl, who was on the eve of marriage, spent at the tomb of the soul-giving Nafeessah, she had a dream. A man clothed in the robes of the religious order of law doctors appeared to her, saying: "Go in peace to thy intended husband, for thou shalt find favor in his eyes."

"In the fullness of time she gave birth to a male child, and when the midwife bore the glad tidings to the father he exclaimed: 'Ahmud-ul-l'Aha!' which means, 'I praise God!' Wherefore all the woman friends, when they heard what the father had said, declared that the boy should be called Ahmad. Ahmad grew up to be a stalwart youth, and was known among his fellows by the appellative 'el-Urabi,' because of his descent from the Arabs in contradistinction with the Egyptians. And, indeed, Arabi Bey, or Pasha, speaks a dialect which betrays his Bedouin origin from the Eastern Desert. Urabi's mother had not forgotten the vision of the man in flowing robes, and she had destined her boy—her little hope, as she called the tall youth—for the study of the law, both civil and religious. Accordingly, after having been taught reading and writing, Ahmad, surnamed el-Urabi, was taken by his father to the great mosque university of el-Azhar, at Cairo, and entered as a student.

"El-Urabi was taught, first of all, the theology of the Mohammedans, in all its subtleties, as a divine and revealed religion, as the only true religion taught by the greatest of all prophets and the last of all apostles, and afterward the civil or worldly law.

"But, said Hussah, el-Urabi did not like a student's life. He preferred a life of deeds to a life of reading at the hands of the professors. He left the mosque of el-Azhar and entered the army of the khedive of Egypt. At this time the nation of the Franks called the Melikans were in war against their black tillers of the soil, who refused to plow and sow and plant cotton for their Melikan masters, for which reason, said Hussah, cotton rose greatly in price throughout Egypt, and el-Urabi grew rich by the cotton raised on his estate near el-Wijh, which he had received from his father.

"Urabi was not greatly favored by the then khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha. He did not rise above the rank of a major. His ambition had led him on three different occasions to endeavor to obtain the rank of bey or colonel. But Khedive Ismail had replied to the general advocating the cause of Urabi's promotion with the words: 'If I create him a colonel he will create a revolt in the regiment under his command in less than six months.'

"But the foreordained purposes of God could not be defeated, not even by a mighty khedive. Ismail was deposed by our master, the sultan; and soon after Tewfik his son came to be ruler of the Egyptian regions; he bestowed upon Arabi the rank and title of bey. He is now a soldier and scholar, learned in the arts of war, and well grounded in the doctrines of our divine faith. He is beloved of the army as a bold and fearless warrior, and has the good wishes of the religious body of law doctors, for they are sure he will use his worldly sword for the honor and glory of God, and to the great good of the Arab Moslem world, even as is denoted by his name Ahmad el-Uraby; that is, I praise God, I, the descendant of the true Arab."

THE PLANTERS' PEST.

Appearance of the Cotton Caterpillar in the Prairie Belt of Mississippi.

Special to the Appeal.]

COLUMBUS, MISS., July 19.—The cotton caterpillar has appeared on several plantations in the prairie belt. Great solicitude is felt among the planters, and active preparations are being made for poisoning them.

Colonel Beverly Mathews, a distinguished and learned lawyer, died this morning at his rooms in this city.

Scarlet fever prevails here, and some diphtheria, though neither are epidemic. Active steps are being taken by the Board of Health to prevent them spreading.

SENATOR BEN HILL'S

Case Hopeless, Though There is No Prospect of Sudden Death.

ATLANTA, GA., July 19.—The condition of Senator Hill is hopeless. There is no prospect of sudden death, but his physicians decline to say how long he may survive. It is possible that severe pain awaits him as the disease progresses.

THE CROPS.

Completed Report of the Department of Agriculture for July.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The completed report of the department of agriculture for July shows that there is an increased area of potatoes in nearly every State and Territory, the nature and effect of high prices. This increase amounts to about seven per cent. The condition is also high, falling little short of 100 anywhere, and averaging 102. There is an increase in the breadth of sweet potatoes, especially in the Southern States east of the Mississippi. The condition is reported high south and west of South Carolina, but not up to the average in any of the Atlantic States north of South Carolina. The acreage in rice is reported larger than last year. The condition is higher in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, but below the average in the Connecticut valley, Maryland and Virginia. In sorghum there is some increase in area in the South, and a small decrease north of Ohio, with a small advance west of Missouri. The condition is somewhat below the average generally, except in the Southern States. Apples and peaches will be fairly abundant. The Delaware and Maryland peach crop promises to exceed 4,000,000 baskets. A medium crop will be gathered in the Michigan, Illinois and Missouri peach regions. The condition of the fruit is better west of the Mississippi than in the valley of the Ohio. As usual, there is a great local variation in condition. In relation to European crop reports, report says the exportation of more than a third of the wheat crop of the United States, of a fourth of the pork products, large shipments of beeves and beef, mutton, hogs and other products brings into prominent importance a knowledge of the change in European products, and in the current condition of crops in all European countries. In the present condition of trade the crops of all the commercial countries of the world are pooled for the markets of the world, and the American farmer must have prompt and accurate information of the prospective production upon which depends the prices which he may expect for the products of his labor. Western grain-growers have been especially anxious. The department should undertake the prompt collection of European crop statistics, and the recent appropriation for the extension of the work in the division of statistics renders practicable the initiation of an enterprise of so much importance. A central office for such collection of statistics will be established, with headquarters in London at the office of the United States consul-general.

SAVANNAH, TENN.

The 50-3 Platform has Strengthened the Democracy in Hardin County.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

SAVANNAH, July 18.—Energetic inquiry has failed to detect a man in Hardin county who will bolt the action of the June convention. The Democrats here recognize in the platform a reflex of the popular will, and in General Bate the embodiment of Democratic principles and personal worth. Hawkins will probably carry the county, as the Republicans have a clear and undisputed majority, but the action of the convention has strengthened Democracy in Hardin, and the differences existing in the race between Wilson and Wright will not appear in this contest. E. M. R.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

Nothing New at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—There is nothing new in the iron strike to-day.

Discharged for Inciting a Strike.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 19.—Seven flagmen and four brakemen employed on the Erie railroad were discharged this morning. They were notified when discharged that it was for inciting a riot.

To Contest the Conspiracy Laws.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The Grand Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, at a meeting to-night, decided to employ the best legal talent to contest the conspiracy laws in the case of Miles McPaddin, their leader, who is to be tried shortly at Clearfield, Pa.

The New York Freight-Handlers Still Holding Out.

NEW YORK, July 19.—There is no change in the freight-handlers' strike. New men are rapidly falling into the routine business of the companies, and although working slowly are gaining.

Seasonable and Trusty Family Remedy.

Asiatic cholera, cholera morbus, summer complaints, colic, sour stomach, diarrhea and all affections of the bowels incident to either children or adults at this season of the year are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach and bowels, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family.

A Good Send-Off.

NEW YORK, July 19.—John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, minister resident at Lisbon, sailed on the Gallic this morning. A large number of journalists and other friends of Mr. Francis accompanied the steamer down the bay in a revenue cutter.

ALEX. STEPHENS

Certain to be Nominated for Governor of Georgia To-Day—Judge Ireland Nominated for

Governor of Texas—Phinetus Howe Nominated for Governor of New York by the Greenbackers.

ATLANTA, GA., July 19.—The State Democratic Convention met at noon, and Captain Henry Jackson, of Atlanta, was elected permanent chairman by acclamation.

In the afternoon session, after a stormy and long debate, the majority rule was adopted—105 to 164. It was proposed to nominate A. H. Stephens for governor by acclamation, but the proposition was withdrawn, and Stephens and A. O. Bacon were put in nomination.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The Texas Democratic Convention.

GALVESTON, July 19.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning. The contesting delegation from Dallas county was admitted to equal representation.

Judge John Hancock, of Travis county, was elected permanent chairman.

The following platform with relation to national issues was adopted: The Texas Democracy declares its adherence to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party; we are opposed to class legislation, favoring one class of people or one of business to the detriment of others; opposed to centralization of powers of the government in one department or under one head, the encroachment of which tends to the creation of a despotism; opposed to national banks; we are in favor of honest money, consisting of gold and silver; favor tariff revenue only; favor thorough reform of the civil service; favor full, fair and free vote and fair count; favor free ships and a living chance for American industry on land and sea; and opposed to any discrimination in favor of one place over another by transportation lines.

A resolution was adopted that the Democracy of Texas demand from the general government ample recognition and protection for her citizens at home and abroad.

A resolution indorsing the administration of Governor Roberts was carried.

After recess a telegram was received from Governor Roberts protesting against the use of his name as a candidate for governor, and John Ireland was then nominated by acclamation, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The New York Greenbackers.

ALBANY, July 19.—The National Greenback-Labor State Convention reassembled this morning, reaffirmed the platform of the Chicago convention of June 9, 1880, adopted anti-monopoly resolutions and nominated Epenetus Howe for governor; James Allen, of Brooklyn, for lieutenant-governor; L. J. McParein, for chief judge of the Court of Appeals, and L. G. Schermerhorn for congressman-at-large. Resolutions were adopted extending the sympathy of the convention to the laboring men struggling for just and fair wages, and especially to the freight-handlers in New York; denouncing the penal code, and declaring that the civil service demands that all officials be elected instead of appointed. Adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC WAIFS.

Boston, July 19.—There was a heavy thunder-storm this afternoon. For half an hour the rain fell in torrents.

Louisville, July 19.—The first regular train from Memphis to Louisville, over the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad, reached here Tuesday night.

Columbus, O., July 19.—The majority of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention to-morrow have arrived and indications are a very large attendance.

Louisville, July 19.—Colonel Calvin Morgan, brother of the famous Confederate cavalry raider, General John H. Morgan, died at home in Lexington to-day, aged fifty-five years.

Pittsburg, July 19.—The United States Iron and Tin Plate Company of McKeesport, Pa., will go into the hands of the sheriff to-morrow. Liabilities, $150,000; assets about $120,000.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., July 19.—A fight between Major Chaffee and renegades is reported. One soldier was killed and several Indians wounded. About twenty-five Indians were killed.

Fall River, Mass., July 19.—The army worm has appeared in this vicinity. Large numbers of farmers are digging ditches around their gardens and filling them with tar and water.

Washington, July 19.—Senor Romero, minister to the United States from the republic of Mexico, has a long letter from General Grant in reply to a communication asking the views of the latter in regard to the mission of President Barrios to this country.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

Fort Smith boasts that at the recent barbecue two bears were eaten, seven sheep, 100 chickens and more pies than there are oats in a field.

Jonesboro *Times*, 13th: "A town has been laid off at Nettleton, the crossing of the Crowley's Ridge branch and Springfield and Memphis roads."

Camden *Beacon*, 11th: "We will shortly have a reliable telegraph line to Camden. The Western Union Company is erecting a line from Gurdon to this point."

At Little Rock, on Sunday, a dispatch was received by Governor Churchill from Dr. Stayton, of Newport, Jackson county, stating that smallpox was raging twenty miles from there, and asking that six army tents be immediately forwarded.

Saline County Review, 13th: "A difficulty occurred last week at the woodyard, two or three miles from Benton, between a young man named Spurlock and a negro, in which the former was struck on the head and badly wounded. The negro made his escape."

Van Buren *Press*, 15th: "Frank Wright and Pete Mars had a knife and pistol conflict, in which Wright fired two shots at Mars, neither of which took effect, the latter returning the former's compliment by a gash in his abdomen. Severe, but not dangerous."

Van Buren claims fourteen new dwelling-houses built there last year. Fort Smith claims, during the same time, ninety-five dwelling-houses, twenty-six stores, a steam flour mill, a $100,000 compress, an opera-house begun, and $30,000 subscribed toward building a cotton factory.

Near Monticello some wretches piled a quantity of poles and chunks across the railroad track in the Manus field, and but for the close attention one still of the engineer would have resulted disastrously to the train, which had on board Colonel George W. Hughes, chief of engineers, and several other prominent citizens.

Although healthy on the whole, there is a good deal of bilious and malarial fever in Little Rock. The city is in no danger of an epidemic of any character, but decaying garbage and filth of every description are deadly sources of disease when left rotting and putrifying in the public highways, yards and alleys. So says the *Gazette*.

In Sebastian county there are seventy-five stores, excluding those of Fort Smith. Nearly every farmer there is growing his own tobacco and a good deal of sorghum. Cole county has eight schoolhouses, seven cotton gins and four steam mills. The farmers are preparing to can fruit, put up pickles and to make sauer-kraut to an extent greater than ever before.

The longest line of fence in the world will be the wire fence extending from the Indian Territory west across the Indian Territory and thirty-five miles into New Mexico. Eighty-five miles of this fence is under contract. Its course will be in the line of the Canadian river, and its purpose to stop the drift of the Northern cattle. The fence will be over 200 miles long.

Tuesday's Little Rock *Gazette* says: "A young gentleman employed as a clerk in a jewelry store, on Main street yes