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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1882. VOL. XLII--NO. 173

EGYPT's debt amounts to about $450,000,000 bearing interest at seven per cent.

THE death rate in the United States just now is lower than it has been for several years.

To the suggestion "Dynamite," at one of his recent addresses, Michael Davitt replied: "Not I believe only in moral dynamite—the explosion by the force of ideas—which spills no blood, but mows down despotism everywhere."

EX-GOVERNOR FLETCHER, of Missouri, has selected John A. Logan for the next president. It is scarcely necessary to add, says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, that Mr. Fletcher is not the principal of any leading grammar school.

THE New York *Times* seems to think that the Greenback party is in a bad way. It says that when its meetings have come to assume the proportion of one spectator to ten delegates the prospect ahead is not promising. When a green party fades to a mere yellow leaf it must be approaching dissolution.

ALL decent Americans feel outraged that such a brutal sight as the late prize fight should have been permitted in the sight of 15,000 spectators at New York. It is a sad reflection that a people brought up among public schools and churches can so readily furnish 15,000 savages eager to witness the brutalities of two human brutes.

A SINGULAR lawsuit has been begun at Troy, N. Y. The Rev. M. C. Stanton, of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Coxsackie, has begun suit against Bishop McInerny to restrain him from preventing Father Stanton officiating as pastor of the church. Father Stanton refused to celebrate requiem mass for a lady with whom he had had some difficulty, and the bishop suspended him.

"JOURNALISM is the grave of genius," said young Downes (who is to be a newspaper man) in his highly finished essay upon graduating from an Iowa college the other day. But Downes, says the Philadelphia *News*, is unhappy in his simile. Journalism is not a grave; it is only a sieve over a well and all the little geniuses soon fall through. Only the very big ones remain on top.

THE Arkansas papers claim that the corn crop of that State will exceed that produced any previous year by many millions of bushels. Abundant rains have recently fallen throughout the State. The average is at least ten per cent. greater than last year, and the larger part of the crop, especially in western Arkansas, is now safe from injury from drouth if it should come. The State will be full of foodstuffs next year.

IN the Star-route trials yesterday, Judge Wylie decided that Walsh's testimony was competent, and might be admitted as evidence. Walsh was then put upon the stand as a witness, and repeated, under oath, in substance what has heretofore been published as his statement. Should Brady and his gang escape conviction in the face of such evidence as this, the law may indeed be said to be powerless against thieves in high places.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL ELMER reported that the Star service in the Pacific section is now in operation at a cost of 49.78 per mile. Heretofore, prior to the former contracts, and also that the cost per mile is 45.89 per cent. less. These figures represent a saving of over $2,000,000 annually in the contract term of four years. The section of country referred to embraces the localities in the Star service which is now under discussion in the Star-route trials.

THE news from Egypt is again alarming. A water famine is threatened at Alexandria, and, unless immediate action is taken, fearful results are apprehended. In addition to this the khedive has been deposed by the notables, who have denounced him as a traitor, declared war against England, and issued a proclamation calling all true Moslems to arms against the christians. The gravity of the situation increases every moment, and there is no telling where it will end.

"CHARITY covers a multitude of sins;" so to cover the sin of horse-racing at Coney Island the priest of the little church there received, for holy purposes, a present of all the gate money taken during one big race day. To his mortification, his superior, the bishop of Brooklyn, did not agree with his views of the sin-covering business, his ownministrations were suspended, and the delightful receipt of $2000 was sent back to the betting people and the horse-jockeys, and the block list of a multitude of sins is still on register.

AMONG the provisions for the regulation of the liquor traffic in Copenhagen just reported by the special commission appointed for the purpose are these: The number of licence shall be reduced from 1350 to 300; no landlord shall be under thirty-five years of age; female service, except that of the hostess, is forbidden; drink cannot be served to any person under eighteen years of age, male or female, or to any one who is already drunk; a drunken person is to be conveyed to his own dwelling in a cab or covered carriage at the expense of the landlord in whose house he took his last glass.

TO THOSE who remember the "ups and downs" that have attended the efforts to establish an American silk manufacture the present outlook is very promising. Here and there, in various parts of the Union, ladies and others are taking to raising silkworms with much spirit. The product of the American silk manufactures of the year, up to June 30th, was nearly $35,000,000, which is three times its amount ten years ago. Within the decade the number of factories engaged in silk manufacture has increased from eighty-six to 388, while the looms increased from 1500 to 8000, and the hands employed from 6600 to 31,000. The wages paid rose in the ten years from $2,000,000 to $9,000,000, and many new States not previously engaged in the industry began to manufacture silk, and now have factories at work. These States are Maine, Rhode Island, California, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. The main part of the business is still, however, confined to New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The American factories, we are told by the association's report, have succeeded in materially reducing silk goods importation. At present the raw silk used in the American manufacture has to be imported, and this is the point that gives such interest to the efforts now making to produce the material ourselves by raising silkworms. American-made silks are in decided favor in the market for their excellent quality, and for their freedom from fraudulent admixture. The fate of the trade appears to be in the hands of the women of the country. If silkworms are raised and native American silk made a staple production, it will be owing to their perseverance in becoming expert in the art of producing cocoons. The South appears to be the region especially adapted to the cocoon business.

BRIBERY AND FRAUD

A Number of Senators and Representatives Charged with Corruption in Connection with the

Texas and Pacific Land-Grant Bill—Proceedings in Congress—The Nicaragua Canal—Capital Briefs.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—At a meeting of the House Committee on Judiciary to-day, a letter was received from J. J. P. Newell containing charges that the passage of the Texas Pacific land-grant bill was procured by bribery and fraud; that $90,000 in cash and $2,000,000 in bonds of the company were distributed among congressmen to secure votes; that $62,000 was given to a senator, to be divided by him with three other members of that body. It was agreed that the whole amount of bonds should be delivered to the senators referred to, who were to distribute them to the other members of that body who would assist in passing the bill. Newell claims to have proofs of the charges, and the committee decided to give him a hearing on Tuesday next.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

TEXT OF THE SUBSTITUTE PROPOSED FOR THE ROSECRANS BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The House committee on Foreign Affairs directed Representative Kasson to report to the House, with favorable recommendation, the substitute agreed upon by the committee for Representative Rosecrans's bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. In addition to the names heretofore published, those of James McNullam, Alexander Mitchell and Nathan Goff have been included in the list of incorporators. The bill agreed upon provides that the capital stock of the proposed company shall consist of not less than 500,000 nor more than 1,000,000 shares of $100, which shall, in all respects, be deemed personal property. Section 6 of the bill provides that the canal shall not be less than twenty-eight feet in depth, shall not be less than 150 feet in width on the water's surface, and shall have locks not less than 600 feet in length, and the United States will and hereby do guarantee said company that for a period of twenty years from and after the completion of the canal and the commencement of the passage of vessels through it from ocean to ocean the net receipts from its traffic each year shall not be less in amount than three per cent. upon the total cost of said canal, but in no event to exceed $75,000,000; provided that in determining what the receipts of said company have been for any one year of the said twenty years not more than $1,000,000 shall be deducted from its gross receipts from all sources to defray all expenditures for the management, superintendence and maintenance of the operation and service of said canal; and provided further, that no indebtedness and interest upon any indebtedness of the company shall be paid out of any of its canal receipts until three per centum net upon the total cost of the canal as aforesaid shall have been earned, and the United States are thereby relieved from all responsibility to make good the deficit therein as in this section provided. The bill empowers the President of the United States to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, one member of the board of directors, to hold office three years, with the same powers, privileges and emoluments as the other directors, who shall examine and make oath to all reports and statements made by the board of directors; the United States is to exercise such control over the canal as is now or may at any time be prescribed by Nicaragua, and is to enjoy its free use for the transportation of troops, munitions of war and mails, and otherwise in accordance with the stipulations existing or future treaties; and should the United States see fit, for national reasons, to occupy the canal, temporarily or otherwise, the right to do so, subject to any sovereign rights of the government of Nicaragua and consistent with treaty obligation, is reserved and secured to the government of the United States upon the payment to the stockholders of the canal at the rate of five per cent. annually upon the capital invested, together with the necessary expenses of its maintenance of the work during the time of such occupancy and management. Any refusal on the part of the company or its directors to comply with the provisions of the bill is made the ground for the forfeiture of all corporate powers and rights derived under the bill.

In submitting the bill to the House, Mr. Kasson presented a report which was also adopted by the committee. The report says the proposed new bill not only cheapens the transportation of agricultural products which cannot now be transported, but will be a rival line of transit for travel and traffic, and have the effect to reduce largely existing charges for general transportation. Full rights to alter and amend the act is reserved to Congress. If the United States government will not themselves provide for the work of constructing the canal, it will be claimed they cannot with justice to themselves be an obstacle to those ready to execute it. Our domestic condition is now favorable to American enterprise. In this direction the public interest is especially awakened to its importance. Money is abundant and seeking investments at a low rate of interest. Labor can be obtained at reasonable cost, and improved machinery greatly diminishes necessary expenditure. Private capital is ready for work as it has never been before. The benefits of the work to the United States, both near and remote, have never been so patent as they are now. Your committee hope that these considerations will induce Congress to give its prompt and favorable attention to the report of the committee.

The minority of the committee—Blount, Belmont and Dauner—were granted permission to submit their views to the House whenever prepared. The members of the minority, while favoring the Nicaraguan route, will take the ground that the bill should not pass until the question of foreign interference shall have been definite. They also oppose that part of the sixth section of the bill [section 6] which proposes to guarantee the company a net profit.

A communication was received by the committee from Ex-Secretary Blaine, requesting permission to submit a supplementary statement regarding the Chili-Peru correspondence, in response to assertions embodied in the statement recently submitted by Mr. Randall. The request was, however, denied. It is understood the report of the majority respecting the Chili-Peruvian investigation is being prepared by Chairman Williams, and will be completed by Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

ROBESON AGAIN REMINDED OF WHAT HE IS—IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—*House.*—Mr. Robinson [N. Y.], rising to a question of privilege referred to the remark made by Mr. Robeson about his [Robinson's] deafness. That remark was uncalled for and ungentlemanly. Providence had inflicted upon him hardness of hearing, and he sympathized with somewhat to the fact of his sitting so near the gentleman from New Jersey. He knew only one gentleman more to be pitied than himself, and that was a certain gentleman who had fastened on his face the charge of being a liar, thief and perjurer, and who had been the only member who had not heard it.

Mr. Page submitted the conference report on the river and harbor bill. The report (a disagreeing one) was adopted, and a new conference ordered.

Mr. Hiscock [N. Y.] submitted the conference report of the general deficiency appropriation bill. The report states that all differences between the two houses have been reconciled, except that relative to the mileage of senators for the extra session. The recommendations of the Committee on Conference were adopted so far as the items which were not disputed were concerned. The House, by a vote of 98 to 60, refused to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment relative to the mileage of senators. Among the amendments the Senate agreed to is that for the payment of the physicians attending President Garfield. A further conference was then ordered.

Mr. Bingham [Pa.] called up the bill to modify the money-order system. It provides for issuing "postal notes" at the charge of three cents for transmission through the mails of any sum less than $5; that the money order shall not be issued for more than $100, and that the fees for money orders shall be as follows: For orders not exceeding $10, 8 cents; for orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $15, 10 cents; exceeding $15 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents; exceeding $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents; exceeding $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents; exceeding $50 and not exceeding $60, 30 cents; exceeding $60 and not exceeding $70, 35 cents; exceeding $70 and not exceeding $80, 40 cents; exceeding $80 and not exceeding $100, 45 cents. The bill passed after the rejection of some amendments.

Mr. Townshend [Ill.] offered an amendment which was ruled out on a point of order, reducing letter postage to two cents, and abolishing postage on second-class mail matter.

The next bill considered and passed was the Senate bill to designate, classify and fix salaries of persons in the railway mail service. It designates all such persons as "railway postal clerks," and divides them into five classes, with the following salaries: First class, $800; second class, $900; third class, $1000; fourth class, $1200; fifth class, $1400. A formal amendment will render necessary its return to the senate.

The bill was taken up authorizing the postmaster-general to extend post routes for a distance of twenty-five miles beyond either terminal point, when the mail service may be thereby improved; provided, that not more than one extension shall be made during any contract term.

The bill as amended passed.

The bill passed to fix the compensation of fourth-class postmasters. It provides that in no case shall there be allowed any postmaster of this class a compensation greater than $250 in any one of the first three quarters of any year, exclusive of money-order commissions, and in the last quarter of each fiscal year there shall be allowed such further sum as he may be entitled to under the provisions of this act, not exceeding for the whole fiscal year $1000, exclusive of money-order commissions.

Mr. Kingham [Pa.], from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a bill providing that whenever necessary to increase speed upon which mail is carried under contract on any postroute service shall be readvertised for the shorter schedule required. Placed on the calender. Also providing that no bidder for mail service shall be required to furnish with his bid or proposal a check or draft. Placed on the calendar.

The House then adjourned.

Senate.—The House bill to fix the time for holding the terms of circuit and district courts of the United States in the Northern district of Ohio passed.

Senator McMillan submitted the conference report on the river and harbor bill, and stated that agreements had been reached upon all the items except those relating to the Potomac flats, the Hennepin and Chesapeake canals, and the Mississippi river appropriation, the controversy upon the latter being as to the amount. He said that the conferees recommended a concurrence as to all the items agreed upon, and that the Senate insist upon its amendments in the four items names, and the appointment of a new conference.

Senators Allison and Logan protested against the adoption of the report as jeopardizing the four items upon which no agreement had been reached, and which they regarded as essential features of the bill, and a long debate ensued.

The conference report was finally adopted—yeas, 41; nays, 12.

On motion of Senator Logan, the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the pension appropriation bill was disagreed to, and the bill now goes to the President.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the House revenue tax bill, which continued up to the hour of adjournment.

Senator Hoyt, by request, introduced a bill authorizing Samuel L. Barlow and Orozio Lugo, of New York, Albert G. Beezby and William McCallister, of Pennsylvania, and their associates, to lay a submarine cable between the United States and Europe. Referred.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

CAPITAL BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President nominated Charles W. Pavey for collector of internal revenue for the Thirteenth district of Illinois.

Judge Alexander Reaves, of the Western district of Virginia, has resigned.

Free postal delivery has been ordered at Youngstown, Ohio, beginning September 1st.

The treasury department has purchased 45,000 ounces of silver for the New Orleans, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Carson City mints.

The House Committee on War Claims has agreed to report favorably on the claim of the Mobile Marine Dock Company for $101,000, for the use and damage to property.

The minority of the House Judiciary Committee, authorized to prepare a statement embodying their views upon the question of the Northern Pacific land grants, completed the same to-day, and will submit it to the House at the first opportunity. The text of the statement is but an elaboration of the points already made public.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

No Change at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—The iron market presents about the same features as last week.

Better at New York.

NEW YORK, July 21.—This has been a good average week in general trade, despite the drawbacks in strikes and other disturbing elements, and a better tone is apparent in business circles.

Dull at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—The situation of general business has not changed since last week. All the boards are trying to arrest the effects of the strike, and no improvement is expected while the existing state of affairs continues.

Quiet at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The money market the past week has been rather quiet. Rates, five to seven per cent. Eastern exchange, forty cents premium. Clearings, aggregating Saturday, 16,000,000. General business partakes of midsummer quietude. Staples are in good demand, with few changes in price and they only in special cases.

Quiet at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—General trade for the past week has been quiet. There was but little interest in the money market. The grain market was more active, and the volume of business in wheat was large. Indications are that the exports in August will be larger than ever before known in any one month in the history of Baltimore.

Quiet at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—There is very little improvement in the condition of general trade, and no special feature of notice. There is more activity in the money market, owing to demands from the country for money to move the wheat. Rates of discount firm at six per cent.; call loans five per cent.; time loans six per cent. Eastern exchange weaker; 1-20 discount buying, par selling.

Quiet at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—During the past week the general trade of the city has kept the even tenor of its way. Leaf tobacco sales reported by the warehouses for the week ending July 20th, and in the expired portion of the current week, amounted to 475 hogsheads.

	Week.	Month.	Year.
1882	1,130	2,171	43,220
1881	1,460	4,488	43,441
1880	1,505	5,659	37,802
1879	2,005	5,983	34,628

Receipts this week, 660; receipts this week last year, 1050. Crop of 1881 sold to date, 35,085; crop of 1880 sold to date last year, 33,079; crop of 1879 sold to date in 1880, 26,668. Prices rule strong and without change worth mentioning.

Quiet at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—The money market is working smoothly, with fair demand. Cotton quiet, and a rather dull market has prevailed all the week for spots. Prices reduced since last Friday. Week's sales, 2000 bales; the future business has been dull; week's sales, 180,000 bales; July contracts declined twenty points and August twenty-four. Fall and winter months have advanced seven points. Showery weather and cool nights have prevailed during the week throughout the whole cotton belt. Sugar shows no improvement; supplies decreasing and business confined to local trade. Molasses—In the absence of plantations goods—demand wholly supplied with rebelled and mixed goods. The rice market is very dull, and unchanged prices. Rainy weather retarded harvesting of the new crop. Wheat—Prices followed fluctuations in the West, with liberal offerings to sell, which cannot be met, owing to want of freight room. Week's receipts, 76,000 bushels; sales, 310,000 bushels. Corn in fair request; stocks much reduced; prices closed 2 to 2½c higher.

INVALIDS should prevent their disease from gaining ground by using Brown's Iron Bitters. It stops decay, keeps the blood warm, and gives the emaciated form a new lease of life.

NO WOMAN really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the druggist.

AGAIN ALARMING.

The Khedive Deposed by the Notables, Who Denounce Him as a Traitor, and Declare

War Against England—A Water Famine Imminent at Alexandria—Much Suffering Feared.

Massacres of Christians Reported at Various Places—Great Indignation Expressed at the Slow

Movements of the Powers—Arabi Gaining Confidence—His Proclamation—England's Position.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—All the French ships have left here, and the United States flag-ship has gone to Brindisi. The markets and bourse are reopening for business.

It will not be surprising if Arabi Pasha's measures in regard to the water supply of Alexandria lead to the immediate advance of British troops. Major-General Allison has telegraphed home for instructions.

An Arab spy states that the daming of the Mahmoudich canal has flooded the country. The water in places is knee deep, making the ground too soft for the movement of guns.

A native has just been shot while attempting to set fire to a house in the center of the city.

The native report of the bombardment of Alexandria said that eight ironclads were sunk, two burned and four captured, and that the latter would be brought to Cairo.

A refuge from Cairo reports that numerous massacres of Europeans took place Monday on the outskirts of that city.

Major-General Allison will leave here tomorrow with a detachment of troops to blow up the obstruction in the Mahmoudich canal.

On the evacuation of Alexandria Arabi Pasha issued the following proclamation: "Murders at the khedive's instigation. The English killed, with sword and shot, in revenge, the Egyptians who were left to guard the city; the khedive remains at night with his women afloat among the English, and returns to the shore in the daytime to order the continuance of the subject defferential rates, and to issue my order to continue raising soldiers." A second proclamation of Arabi Pasha's says: "The khedive has imprisoned his ministers in Alexandria, in order that they may be instruments in English hands. The telegram dispatched by Ragheb Pasha authorizing the cessation of military preparations were forcibly extorted from him, and are therefore invalid. An irreconcilable war exists between us and the English."

A letter from the interior confirms the reports of massacres at Cairo and Damietta. At Caliub a family was taken from the railway train and put under the wheels. All the employes of the Kodastral survey at Tintah have been killed, including twelve engineers named Crowther and Macalan. A sheik and a governor tried to save them, but were unable.

The situation in regard to the water-supply is becoming alarming. There has been a fall of the Mahmoudich canal of two inches. Unless more troops arrive soon to enable General Alison to drive Arabi Pasha from the pumping stations, the consequences will be serious.

Lieutenant Piggot, of the Monarch, and two sailors, by dint of climbing, have reached the lantern of the lighthouse and relit the lamps. They found the staircase leading to the top cut away by a shell.

The European cotton factories at Damenhaur were burned.

Troops last night slept outside the wall.

The notables at a meeting in Cairo have adopted a resolution that the khedive, having violated the constitution, is a traitor, and they have deposed him. They have also issued a proclamation declaring war with England, and calling on all good Moslems to fight against her.

Arabi Pasha being put on the khedive to proclaim Arabi Pasha a rebel.

There is with Arabi Pasha a notorious Swiss adventurer named Ninet. He has done more than anybody to bring about the recent disasters. When caught he will be dealt with summarily. A few days before the bombardment he was ejected from the French consulate as a spy.

Egyptian officers of high rank are here who all took part in the affair. A person who has seen the general-in-chief in Egypt says that in the same train in which he came from Cairo were two German artillery officers who assisted in the defense. They are now here.

It is stated that all the European officers who have been serving with Arabi Pasha have deserted to the khedive.

There are 500 soldiers and many Bedouins in Zagazig. These have been joined by soldiers and Bedouins from Cairo, and no doubt a general massacre has begun.

The news of the massacre of Europeans in various parts of Egypt excited great indignation here, and the delay in taking action is bitterly commented upon.

Arabi Pasha's proclamation has already effected a marked change in the attitude of the populace. Servile civility is exchanged for a sullen and insolent attitude.

Europeans continue to land. The streets are fairly full of English, French, Germans, Italians and Greeks.

Arabi's camp is visible from the tower house at Ramleh. His position is on a narrow strip of land, flanked by two lakes, and is very strong. Thirty-six Europeans were massacred there by order of Arabi.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

LONDON, July 21.—A long dispatch from Granville to Dufferin, English ambassador at Constantinople, dated July 11th, is published. After justifying the bombardment of Alexandria, the dispatch states that her majesty's government now see no alternative but recourse to force to put an end to the intolerable state of affairs in Egypt. It would be most in accordance with the principles of international law that this force should be that of the sovereign power. If this is impracticable on account of the unwillingness of the sultan to assert it, it may become necessary to devise other means. Her majesty's government continue to hold the view that any intervention should represent the united action and authority of Europe. They have, in fact, no interests or objects in regard to Egypt inconsistent with those of the rest of Europe or of the Egyptian people. Their desire is that the navigation of the canal shall be unrestricted; that Egypt shall be well and quietly governed, free from the predominating influence of any single power; that international engagements shall be observed, and those of the British commercial and industrial interests which have been so largely developed in Egypt shall receive due protection from outrage, a principle which is essential for our interests in all parts of the world. Their policy has been consistent. They have loyally kept their engagements with France, and been anxious that the powers be informed and consulted on all matters affecting the position of the country. The action which their admiral has been compelled to resort to has not altered their views.

HAVE THOUGHT BETTER OF IT.

The *Standard* announces that in view of the impending vote of credit, the opposition in Parliament will reconsider the policy of introducing resolutions of censure for the dilatory action of the government after the massacre at Alexandria in June, and for want of foresight and preparation when the bombardment of that city had been decided upon.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY TO COMMAND THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

The *Times* says: "We have reason to believe the queen has approved the appointment of General Sir Garnet Wolseley to command the expedition about to be dispatched to Egypt, and of General Sir John Madgeas as chief-of-staff.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BE DISPATCHED.

It is said the government is considering the question of sending 10,000 additional troops to Egypt at once. It is believed that an order summoning the reserves will be issued as soon as possible after Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons on Monday.

COULDN'T COME IT.

The *Times* says: "We understand that Mussurus Pasha, the Turkish ambassador, yesterday tried to convince the government that the answer of the Porte to the identical note of the powers regarding the dispatch of Turkish troops might be taken to imply a willingness to dispatch troops, but it is difficult to reconcile any such construction with the terms of the dispatch itself."

PROTECTION OF THE CANAL.

A correspondent at Constantinople says: "The proposal discussed yesterday at the conference, that the protection of the Suez canal be intrusted to England and France, in conjunction with Italy, emanated from England. There is no question of a permanent protectorate. All that is aimed at is protection over the canal until order has been established.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

De Lesseps telegraphed from Alexandria to Paris that immediate action is necessary, especially to protect the Suez canal, and that awaiting the result of the conference is ridiculous.

FRANCE MAKING ACTIVE PREPARATIONS TO CO-OPERATE WITH ENGLAND.

PARIS, July 21.—The *Temps* announces that France and England, having submitted to the conference their proposals relative to the occupation of the Suez canal, will not wait for its decision before proceeding to make active preparations. The French government will consequently ask the Chamber of Deputies without delay to pass a note of credit to defray the expenses of the expeditionary corps.

THE POSITION CRITICAL AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, July 21.—Arabi Pasha, after the bombardment of Alexandria, spread the report that the English troops had been defeated. The conduct of the natives is consequently very insolent. The position is critical.

WHAT THE PORTE WILL PROPOSE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—It is expected that the Porte will propose that either a Turkish commission shall accompany the English and French troops, or that the Europeans hold the Suez canal while the Turks operate elsewhere.

WILL SEND TROOPS TO EGYPT.

It is stated that the Porte has decided to notify the conference of its intention to dispatch troops to Egypt, but that it will request a modification of the conditions proposed in the identical note of the powers to the Porte.

ENGLAND.

BRADLAUGH AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 21.—Bradlaugh and three other defendants connected with the publication of the *Free Thinker* have been committed for trial on the charge of publishing blasphemous libels. Bradlaugh was subsequently admitted to bail in £100.

THE IRISH ARREARS BILL.

In the House of Commons to-day Trevelyan's new clause to the arrears rent bill passed second reading—335 to 20.

The clause gives to Boards of Guardians power to borrow money at three and a half per cent. to promote emigration, and empowers the Board of Works to make a free grant of £100,000 to the impoverished unions of Bellmullet, Clifden, Newport, Aughterard and Swineford for the same purpose.

The government stated in course of debate care would be taken that emigrants should not be thrown adrift in the great cities of their new country. They should be forwarded to places where they could obtain work.

At a meeting of 100 Conservative peers at Salisbury's residence, it was decided to allow the Irish arrears bill to pass its second reading in order to introduce amendments to the bill in committee. The proposed amendments will not touch the question of loan or gift, but will deal decisively with other portions of the bill.

The *Globe* says of the meeting of peers: "Several amendments were discussed. It was decided that the two following points of importance only should be preserved, namely, the application for dealing with arrears to be optional with both landlord and tenant, and the tenants' right of holding to be considered as settled."

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS PROBABLY ENDED.

PARIS, July 21.—Goblet, minister of the interior, has tendered his resignation, which will be accepted. This will probably end the ministerial crisis.

REALLY SCANDALOUS.

The announcement comes from Rome that "the Princess Belgiojoso has resigned her office of lady-in-waiting to Queen of Italy, and has gone to her own home, in Milan;" and thereby hangs a tale. One evening, not long ago, there was a reception at the Quirinal, at which the king and queen and many nobles were present. In the midst of general conversation, the Princess Belgiojoso turned to the Duke Sforza Cesarim and asked him where were the best marionettes in Rome. He replied that they were to be found at a certain house. "Well, then," said she; "they are here, in the Quirinal." The courtiers stood aghast, and the queen pale with suppressed rage, said: "If the Princess Belgiojoso thinks she is living in the midst of a with some hesitation, replied that she has nothing to do but to leave. The princess made a sharp reply, tore from her shoulder the badge of her office, and left the room. The entire court was much disturbed by the scene, and no one was able to explain the strange conduct of the princess, but to avoid scandal the report was given out that she had suddenly become insane."

AUSTRIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN BOHEMIA.

VIENNA, July 21.—A deluge of rain occurred in Bohemia, and the destruction of property and crops is incalculable. The bodies of forty-seven persons drowned have been recovered. A large part of the harvest in Bohemia has been destroyed.

MEXICO.

EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 21.—The earthquake Wednesday was more severe in many places than here, especially in the South. In Iguila the church is in ruins. In Yantapec the church fell, killing four persons.

IRELAND.

CROPS IN A FRIGHTFUL CONDITION.

DUBLIN, July 21.—Crops in the northwest of Ireland are in a frightful condition. Hay is lying cut in the fields surrounded by water, and potatoes are blighted.

LITTLE ERNEST SPENCER.

No Tidings of the Missing Boy—Another Charley Ross Case.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Nothing has yet been learned of the fate of R. C. Spencer's little son Ernest, who disappeared so mysteriously on Sunday evening. Mr. Spencer is still firm in the belief that the child was abducted, while many believe he is drowned in the lake. A diligent search has been kept up by the police authorities and many citizens each day. Mr. Spencer to-day sent circulars to the authorities of every city and town in the Northwest, and to all detective agencies in the country, giving a description of the boy, and offering a reward of $250 for his recovery. The interest in the matter in this city is unabated, and it is the topic of conversation in all business places and on the street. It is perhaps safe to say that a majority of the business community and the city authorities consider it a repetition of the Charley Ross case.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Suicided.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—H. W. Fink, a well-known merchant of Belleville, committed suicide by shooting himself this morning. Cause, financial troubles and intemperance. He leaves a wife and five children.

Walsh Hanged.

NEW YORK, July 21.—James F. Walsh, the murderer of Barbara Groenthal, was executed in the Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, this morning, in the presence of about 300 spectators. When the drop fell the knot slipped around to the back of Walsh's neck, and he died from strangulation.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—A band of counterfeiters have been arrested by the police. Their names are William Hall, *alias* Winkler; W. H. Perry, *alias* Weaver, *alias* Feeny; Ben Southern, *alias* Bennett; Clark, *alias* Bennett, *alias* Bassett; Mollie Hall, *alias* Newton, and William Anderson. The gang is believed to be manufacturers of spurious coin.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Is a scientific preparation of the phosphates, so combined as to be readily taken into and absorbed by the system. Pamphlet sent free. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

The Milwaukee Cigar-Makers.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—The secretary of the National Cigar-Makers' Union telegraphs that they will receive no more weekly payments. About fifty strikers have gone to Cincinnati to get work.

A MORAL LECTURE

To the Trunk-Line Railroads Which It Will Be Well for Them to Consider.

Report of the Advisory Commission on Differential Rates Between the West and the Seaboard.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The report of Allen G. Thurman, E. B. Washburne and Thomas M. Cooley, who constitute the Advisory Commission on differential rates by the trunk lines between the West and the seaboard, and who have been in session in this city for several weeks past, was made known this evening. After reviewing the question assigned them, and the evidence heard by them, the commission says "that it only remains for us to state that no evidence has been offered before us that the existing differentials are unjust, or that they operate to the prejudice of the Atlantic seaboard cities. It is certainly true that Baltimore and Philadelphia have now a larger share in the grain and provision traffic than they had fifteen years ago, but it remains to connect that fact with the existence of differentials. For a long time New York nearly monopolized that trade, but the reasons were obvious in its better channels of communication with the interior and its greater additions to accommodate it. When Baltimore and Philadelphia had extended their railroad systems so as to compete for trade, and had provided elevators and other conveniences, they immediately took a share in the business, not because of differentials, but because they were then prepared for it; but no evidences were produced before us that the Philadelphia and Baltimore business to which differentials are applicable is now increasing more rapidly in proportion than that of New York, or that the growth of New York business is to any extent checked by them. But on the contrary, there is abundant evidence that New York is fully maintaining its present lead; that the city is enjoying a growth so healthy and vigorous that its commercial classes can well afford to regard without envy or regret the prosperity of other places, and may well concede to them without repining all advantages which have come to them as a remedy of competitive wrong. Her ephemeral causes have contributed to this gain we cannot know, but it is manifestly evident that New York suffers little from defferentials, as it does not yet appear as interested in the subject defferential rates, and as its sharpest competition in freights is encountered, so its commercial classes are in a favorable position to judge of the forces affecting them. It has seemed to us no weak evidence of the justice and necessity of differentials, that the press and reading sentiment in the interior was strong and decided that differentials were just. There was, indeed, some dissent, but this was the prevailing view. Differential rates have come into existence under the operation of competitive forces. They bear the same relation to relative distance and relative cost of service. They recognize, as we think, the relative advantages of competition, and they are subordinate to the great principle which compels carriers of property competing between the same points and offering certificates to their customers, to make the same rates. We, therefore, cannot advise their being disturbed, but we do not assume that the rates which are just to-day will be just indefinitely. They have become established by the force of circumstances, and they ought to give way if future circumstances shall so direct, and to continue no longer than they constitute a temporary arrangement. They are equitable, as we think, for the present, but which may become inequitable before the lapse of any considerable time. Whenever they shall be found to operate to divert and give forced or unnatural direction to trade, and whenever it shall appear that they tend to deprive any one of the seaports affected by them of the proportion of business which it would come to have under the operation, a nominal competitive want of equity in rates will appear, and it will be right to modify or, perhaps, abolish them. Railroads sometimes assume such different phases from year to year, and almost every hour, that the exercise of authority in railroad matters may be justly expected and required to give their earnest attention and best efforts to making their franchises accomplish the great ends of their creation, namely, public accommodation, which was intended in their grant, and those ends they should have in view in determining upon the continued existence of differential rates. Their observation will tell them when the traffic from day to day, and from month to month, ought to enable them to determine whether the differential rates are too large or too small, whether they are influencing trade unfairly and unnaturally, and whether they operate as an improper restraint upon competitions, and when the improper effect is discovered; they ought to correct the wrong without hesitation. To enable them to do so, accurate statistics of their business should be kept by each of the trunk lines, and by the others or kept in the same common office, and those statistics be periodically given to the public also, publicity is a great corrector of imaginary evils, and may be an important preventive of the evils, both imaginary and real. We do not assume or believe there exist in railroad official circles any legitimate authority to determine the question of rates arbitrarily. Large powers of self-government have undoubtedly been left by law in railroad managers, but all their authority is qualified by a duty to the public, and it cannot be too often nor too pointedly asserted that the obligation on their part to serve the public with relative fairness is of perpetual force. In their fairness in their dealings with the important question which has been the occasion for our coming together, the great trunk lines should be particularly careful to give no occasion for just complaint, that they subject any one of the seaboard cities to the operation of arbitrary or unfair regulations or charges, or that they fail to observe toward any one of them, or toward the people trading or deciding trade with them, the mandate of the common law to deal justly and distributes fairly the benefits and burdens which are incident to their occupation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.
E. B. WASHBURNE.
THOS M'COOLEY.

The Southwestern Pool Lines.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A meeting of representatives of the Southwestern pool lines was held here to-day to consider the complaint made by the Rock Island road that it was being discriminated against at Kansas City in the matter of unlimited tickets issued during the late Southwestern passenger war at very low rates. When peace was declared it was stipulated that these tickets, by whichever party given, should be good over either of the contracting lines, and be redeemable at a certain fixed rate by the lines issuing them. The complaint of the Rock Island road was, that these tickets were being so manipulated as to throw most of this traffic over its line. After some discussion the matter was referred to a commissioner. Commissioner Midgeley, of the Rock Island road, presented a proposition to the effect that each of the four lines carry twenty-five per cent. of this traffic, the handling of all these tickets being placed in the hands of one man at Kansas City. The Wabash, and the Chicago and Alton have accepted these terms. Mr. Potter, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, is in St. Louis, but will return to-morrow, when it is believed the matter will be fixed up and another rate war averted.

Accidentally Shot and Killed.

Special to the Appeal.]

WEST POINT, MISS, July 21.—Lowndes Ervine was accidentally shot through the head and killed by his room-mate, in his room, at Columbus, Miss., last night.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Long Branch, N. J., July 21.—The Tariff Commission will first consider the free list.

Omaha, July 21.—Five business houses in Madison, Neb., burned yesterday. Losses, $25,000; insurance, $7000.

Clinton, Ill., July 21.—A leading business man, after traveling over said over Iowa and Illinois, predicts less than half a corn crop in either State.

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.

Persons leaving the city can have the DAILY APPEAL sent to them at $1 per month.

DIED.

SPEED—In New York, July 20, 1882, JAMES SPEED, aged forty