MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY, : : : MAY 23, 1883.

THE COLD WAVE.

The astonishing invasion of cold from which we are suffering within nine days of June is arousing everybody's attention to the weather. By this time we have usually a foretaste of burning June; now we are putting on overcoats in Memphis and at Cincinnati and west of the Ohio river there is snow. The records show that there is always "a cold spell" in May. It usually comes between the 11th and 16th. This year it is not only behind the average time, but it is beyond the average severity, which is remarkable, for we should naturally expect that the later the cold comes the less cold it would be. It may be considered as certain that however high the thermometer may have been, settled, hot weather will not have set in until the annual May cold has made its visitation; after that the light summer dress may be put on with some confidence. Before then changes of raiment should be made with caution, and flannels reassumed when an invasion of cold comes on, for cold intervals after hot weather require more care than is necessary during continuous cold. After this nip of cold, in the streets and houses, and yards, and adjoining buildings, unusual care should be taken to have a cleaning out of every "hole and corner." Those who desire to be as little annoyed with mosquitoes as possible should be especially careful to have no standing puddles or slops about, for there those insects breed. The maxim that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is one that should be acted upon now. This is more particularly true this season than is usual, for this cold visitation is trying to the general health, and causes indigestion and other evils that predispose to sickness. It is natural to inquire what is the cause of such an intrusion of cold as we are now enjoying with? For the occurrence of sudden attacks of heat and cold at unexpected intervals, all our science fails to discover the cause. The idea has been started that one of those aggregations of meteorites, which we know circulate around the sun, may now be passing between us and that luminary; but as what would cause a diminution of heat would also lessen the amount of light we receive from the sun, and as we have no sensible loss of light, while the deprivation of heat is very perceptible, of course that explanation is erroneous. Even if the theory about the meteorites had some shadow of probability in it, that theory would fail to account for the occurrence of "hot waves." The meteorologists are very desirous to discover the causes of these phenomena, which is one reason why there is such anxiety to get to the North Pole, as it is believed that a knowledge of the state of things there might cast some light upon the matter. The sun is at present more closely observed by astronomers than at any former time, for the electrical response of the earth to changes in the sun's chromosphere shows a close connection of the two, which, when better understood, may prove the key to the weather problem that is just now exciting our curiosity.

FREEDOM BY COMMAND.

A meeting of Parliament has been called in Turkey. To those who know something of Turkish despotism and oriental ignorance of the practical details of a free government, this announcement is a peculiarly strange one, and the result of Parliament's deliberations will be watched with no little curiosity. For 600 years the will of the Sultan, modified by some forms and customs, had been the supreme law when, in 1876, owing to trouble in Herzegovina, the Sultan ordered his subjects to receive a constitution, and to enjoy constitutional rights like the people of progressive lands. And a very good constitution it was, with provisions in it that ourselves and the English might accept with advantage. The constitution declared the Sultan to be supreme caliph—that is, the Pope of Islam—and the sovereign of the Ottoman people. He is irresponsible and inviolable, and his people's liberties are inviolable. Islam is the state religion; the press is free; any Ottoman may hold public office; the ministers are responsible to the Chamber of Deputies, which may demand their impeachment. The Parliament is to assemble yearly; it has two houses, deputies and senators; the deputies vote the taxes; there is one deputy to every 50,000 males; deputies must be thirty years old at least, and must speak Turkish. Judges are irremovable, the courts are public. The public schools are free, and attendance there compulsory. Here are details which have been worked out in the course of centuries, and adopted by people of fair average intelligence as experience proves their excellence, yet the constitution has not worked well, if it has worked at all, among the Turks. A government may be an excellent one, but its excellence is not the only thing to be considered; the great question is—will it fit? The wearers are a very mixed mass, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Mohammedans, Jews, pashas, vagabonds, and adventurers from every spot in the Orient, have no experience of constitutional rights, and no apprehension of the nature of a representative government. But the garment has to be put on. It came not from any spontaneous impulse of the people; its provisions have no root in their aspirations; its principles are not from them, but are commended to them. A despot at his will says—be free, enjoy constitutional rights, send to Parliament representatives of your political opinions. If they have no opinions they cannot buy them as they do their sherbet; if they have nothing of the habits and modes of thinking and feeling of constitutional citizens, such requirements cannot be made to order; they must be the fruit of experience, and the product of time. "Be ye free," says the Sultan; but if the men have become cramped in their prison bars, and lame in their shackles, and paralyzed in the vacuity of bondage, how are arms and legs and heart and brain to think and feel and do and dare all that is required of a free man, who has breathed the free air of the open sky all his life? To become free by despotic command is a process the world has not yet witnessed, and therefore the sayings and doings of the forthcoming Turkish Parliament will be watched, as we have said, with no small curiosity.

OPPRESSED GIRLS OF CHICAGO.

From all lands people have fled to this as a refuge from oppression, yet even here the strong oppress the weak, the powerful the defenseless, the rich the poor, too often and too shamefully. An instance of this kind in Chicago is just now arresting public attention, and if monstrous wrong is to be corrected, here we have an instance that demands all the attention that can be given to it and to other similar abuses of power. Some of the cigar manufacturers in Chicago employ young girls in cigar making. These girls are kept at work three days in the week from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, fifteen hours each day. The other three days they are kept from 6 in the morning until 11 o'clock each night, seventeen hours out of the twenty-four. For this time of labor they are paid $5 each a week, fifty cents a day. There has been writing, and talking and sorrowing over the "pauper laborers of Europe," yet we are come to this condition of things in the United States. Mammon, the white man's god six days in the week, is a cruel god and demands victims, and his worshipers provide the victims and administer the cruelty. We send missionaries to teach the people in distant climes to abandon their religion and accept ours, but for the Mammon worshipers who oppress and torture no missionaries are provided. "Blessed are the merciful," said the great preacher, but the pagans of our own land practice that virtue no more than other pagans do. Such misery as these young girls are condemned to is not confined to Chicago. "In this city," says the New York *World*, "investigation would bring to light just such instances of practical slavery." There was a time when such cases of brutal power would have aroused a cry of indignation throughout the land. Is the sentiment of humanity so dead among us that to-day, when we claim that higher and holier sentiments animate society than in the barbarous past, these horrors can continue to be perpetrated without touching our hearts or provoking general condemnation? What say the beings bearing the human form who perpetrate cruelty day by day upon these oppressed tender ones of the sex every decent American regards with respect, and honors as the dearest and the best of the earth? They say these girls are not compelled to work so long and for so little, they can leave when they please. Is this true? It is not, and none better know how false their words are than those who utter them. These girls do not willingly submit to be shut out from the free air of heaven, from all enjoyment of life, from the green trees and the springing flowers, from society, to be kept in mental ignorance and endure daily bodily imprisonment, for fifteen and seventeen hours out of the twenty-four. They do it because they must. They are doing forced labor and the instruments of compulsion are hunger and cold. The heartless money-getter that lives sumptuously every day, in comparison with their wretchedness, oppresses and extorts because the victims must submit to the wrong under penalty of starving. Because they are necessitous they are crushed. The sentence of these tyrants and extortioners is—submit or starve! We condemn Nihilism and Communism, but who originate these fearful evils? The men who use the starvation power, who put the victim upon the rack of sickness and lash him with the scourge of hunger, they cause these formidable foes to peace. The Nazarene, if he ever boasted, did so when he said: "The poor have the gospel preached to them." In this land, that calls itself Christian, there is preached to the poor—suffer or starve! Is it any wonder that Christianity wins no longer the victories it gained in the days when the heathen said: "See these Christians, how they love one another." Six days in the week Mammon is the white man's god, and his creed is "get money, honestly if you can, but—get money." And so cruelty and extortion and oppression prevail, and Nihilism, Communism, and anarchy are the result, for wrong creates wrong, and the oppressed turn upon the oppressor as they are doing in Russia, as they did when they set up the guillotine in France. "Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped have entered into the ears of the Lord of Hosts."

BLACK ON JEFFERSON.

Lieut.-Gov. Chauncey F. Black was deservedly honored by a reception last Saturday, by the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia. The press of the State very generally indorses the proceedings, and all the Democratic editors and public men, without reservation, praise Mr. Black's address, in the course of which he said that "it was under Adams that the principles of Hamilton, a government with patronage enough to control expressions of popular will and based on the idea that the people were unfit to rule themselves that a distinct departure was first made from republican simplicity. Under it grew up personal rule and hoeism, the principle that to the victor belongs the spoils, which has popularly been attributed to the administration of Jackson." Jefferson, on his election in 1800, compelled "a popular government and republican simplicity." Jefferson's idea was that "power is derived from the people, and his aim was to bring all government as near the source of power as possible." "Paternalism in government," according to Gov. Black, "reached its hight when it sought to force its representative into the White House for a third term. Vulgar bossa, by virtue of organization, controlled the nation in the higher and lower fields of administration. Expenses were swelled to increase the corruption fund. Loose interpretations of the constitution gave rise to manifold expressions of individuals and the tendency toward monocracy. Its insolence reached its highest pitch when, in 1877, it did what the Federal party contemplated in 1800—inaugurated a president who had been defeated by 250,000 majority."

STILL A MYSTERY.

Nothing Yet Known Concerning the Whereabouts of Gen. Crook.

EL PASO, TEX., May 22.—Col. Ueda, commanding at Paso del Norte, has sent the following dispatch to the *Times*, from Chihuahua, bearing date of the 20th: "The Indians that were at Punda de Los Maguyes, killed Joseph Emilio on the 10th instant. They killed a man named Zarns and wounded another on the 11th. They killed two men close to San Buena Ventura. They are being pursued closely by three columns, which expect to catch them before they cross at Babcars. They are making for the Sierra Madre mountains from Vachineru in Sonora, close to Sohipa. We learn of the fight that the Indians numbered about 200, and were attacked by the forces under Col. S. Lorenzo Torres, and Lorenzo Garcia Tueres. There is no doubt but what the Indians lost some killed. Our forces lost four killed and nine wounded. Of Gen. Crook, for whom you ask, I have not had the least notice. I came near forgetting to state that at the Gouges Eyes the Indians captured six white women, wives of soldiers, who were traveling alone. "MIGUEL BOTQUET."

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

GREEN gooseberries are plentiful at Hot Springs, Ark.

THE oat crop throughout Arkansas is reported excellent.

THE cold spring has injured the stand of cotton in Cross county, Arkansas.

VAN BUREN, ARK., strawberry packers intend shipping over 300,000 quarts this season.

A NUMBER of farmers in Autauga county, Ala., have completed the chopping-out of their cotton.

DAMPLED wheat gives good promise of a heavy yield throughout the northwestern part of Arkansas.

THE report of the crops in Pike county, Ala., are very encouraging, and everything indicates a large yield.

IN Perry county, Ala., the bud-worm has done much damage to corn, and in some cases it had to be replanted.

THE German colonists at Garden City, Ark., are doing well. They raise large quantities of grapes and Irish potatoes.

AVERAGE crops will be made in Pickens county, Ala. Appearances indicate that a surplus of corn and oats will be raised.

AROUND Guntersville, Ala., the acreage of cotton has been increased, and the stand of wheat and corn diminished. The grain crop is backward and unhealthy.

CORRESPONDENT Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald*: "Wheat is still looking well, and corn is still growing and retains a good color, notwithstanding the continued dry weather. There is not much indication of rain soon—too many cool nights."

CORRESPONDENT Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald*: "In our travels through part of Wayne county, we notice the wheat prospects are very good, but in a few fields the stand is rather thin, otherwise there it is good. The cotton is backward in coming up, owing to the dry weather. We notice the fruit prospects are fine."

WASHINGTON county, Ark., fruit men have joined hands, and intend booming the fruit industry of that section. During the season the new association will ship 5000 barrels apple cider, 5000 barrels green apples, 1,500,000 pounds evaporated apples, 200,000 pounds evaporated peaches, 200,000 pounds dried apples, 100,000 pounds fruit butters, 20,000 pounds fruit jellies, 20,000 pounds fruit jams, 20,000 pounds fruit preserves, 20,000 pounds evaporated sweet potatoes, 1000 pounds evaporated tomatoes, to California.

Marshal Strobach's Case.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 22.—Attorneys for Marshal Strobach filed demurrers to previous indictments. Judge Bruce announced that he would sustain the demurrers. White Rice for the prosecution was addressing the Court, several other indictments were returned against Strobach in the afternoon, one for perjury. Indictments were also filed against Thomas J. Scott, now United States land register, for bad conduct while he was United States deputy marshal, also, against two other deputies who served under Marshal Osborne.

ESSEX COUNTY, VA.—Mr. James R. Micou, clerk, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters and found it valuable for the purposes which it claims."

THE FAMOUS "NO. 1."

Tynan Turns Up in New York, and, Through His Counsel, Offers to Surrender Himself to the

United States Authorities Whenever Wanted—Interesting Interview with Gen. Roger A. Pryor.

DUBLIN, May 22.—"Skin-the-Goat" sends from prison one shilling to the Parnell fund. "Skin-the-Goat" is a conspiracy-to-murder convict.

ARMS DISCOVERED.

Infantry arms and cartridges have been discovered under the bridge at Sligo.

THE MAYO MURDER CONSPIRACY.

An inquiry is proceeding into the murder conspiracy which has been unearthed in county Mayo. The first clew to its existence was obtained from a person who was arrested with suspicious papers in his possession. He was then released to act as a spy in the interest of the police. In this capacity he attended several meetings of the conspirators, at which a number of persons were named to be murdered. The assassins were appointed by lot. In furtherance of the plots concocted by the conspirators, two farmers were shot and wounded. Six of the plotters have been arrested and are undergoing examination.

THE FAMOUS "NO. 1"

TURNS UP IN NEW YORK AS A CLIENT OF GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald*, of Monday, says that Mr. P. J. Sheridan, Mr. John Walsh and other gentlemen whose names have of late been prominently identified with an alleged determination upon the part of the British government for their extradition, were relegated to the rear yesterday, and Mr. Patrick J. P. Tynan, the heretofore mysterious and thoroughly uncomfortable "No. 1" of the recent literature in connection with the Phœnix Park murders, came to the front. For months Mr. Tynan has been regarded, if not as a myth, certainly as one whose existence was problematical. That Mr. Tynan—if there were such a person—was in America was generally conceded. But the man who had actually laid eyes upon him in the flesh was not to be found. It was asserted that the only delay in the arrest of Messrs. Sheridan and Walsh arose from the desire upon the part of the British authorities to first put Mr. Tynan under lock and key. But that gentleman was not forthcoming.

Mr. Tynan, however, has at length emerged from the gloom and obscurity in which he has heretofore been hidden. True he has not as yet manifested himself as a real existing entity, but the evidences of his existence are much stronger than those which "Sairey Gamp" could produce of the existence of her favorite authority. The following correspondence, which passed yesterday, would seem to shed some light upon Mr. Tynan:

WILLING TO SHOW HIMSELF.

NOS. 76 76 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, May 19, 1883.

Mr. F. P. Marbury, Counsel for the British Government.

DEAR SIR—From newspaper reports, published apparently by authority of the British minister at Washington, it may be inferred that the British government would cause the arrest of Mr. Patrick J. P. Tynan if he could be found. I am instructed by Mr. Tynan to inform whomsoever it may concern, that if he has not obtruded himself upon the public notice, neither has he been in hiding, and that on intimation to the undersigned he will promptly present himself to the marshal to do and abide whatsoever the laws of the United States may require of him. Very respectfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR,
Of counsel for Patrick J. Tynan.

To this letter Gen. Pryor received the following response last evening:—

OFFICE OF F. P. MARBURY & F. P. MARBURY JR.,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, NO. 3 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, *May 19, 1883.*

Gen. Roger A. Pryor:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your letter of this date I have to state that I have no information or knowledge whatever respecting your client, Mr. Patrick J. P. Tynan. I certainly have received no instructions to take proceedings for his arrest, and no warrant therefor has been applied for.

Thanking you for your courteous offer to produce Mr. Tynan whenever he is called for, I beg to state that if occasion should arise I will further communicate with you. Yours truly,

F. F. MARBURY.

P. S.—There is another Tynan of whom I have seen some notice in the papers, but as to him I may say also that I have received no instructions nor taken any proceedings.

Gen. Pryor was seen at his residence in Brooklyn last evening. When questioned as to Mr. Tynan he said: "You must really excuse me from saying anything in the matter at all. The relations existing between Mr. Tynan and myself are those of counsel and client, and it would be manifestly improper for me to say anything for publication concerning his case."

"But it is certain that Mr. Tynan is in the United States?" suggested the reporter.

"Well, that is not an improper admission to make."

"And a resident of Brooklyn?"

"Ah! Now you are getting upon delicate ground," said the general, smiling.

NOT IN CONCEALMENT.

"You have seen and consulted with him?"

"Oh, yes."

"Within a short time?"

"I may say that I have only met Mr. Tynan within the past forty-eight hours."

"Has he been here long?"

"He has been here for at least a month—how much longer I am unable to say."

"Has he been in concealment?"

"Not at all. He has lived here quietly and unobtrusively, but under his own name, and with no attempt at concealment. He has simply not paraded himself. He recently came to the conclusion, however, that it might come to be thought that he was skulking or hiding himself, hence he himself suggested substantially a communication indicating his readiness to respond to any call. The letter shows that it was written by his instruction. Among many other rather humorous things in connection with the case," pursued the general smilingly, "is the fact that a short time ago and when Mr. Tynan was here, the London *Times* and other papers published, and it was cabled here, a story to the effect that he was in London and anxious to turn informer."

"What sort of a man is Tynan?"

"He is a singularly intelligent, modest, quiet and reserved gentleman, to whom newspaper notoriety in any connection would be distasteful. His tastes are scholarly and refined. His appearance is more that of an Englishman than an Irishman and the same may be said of his accent. He is a man of deep thought and convictions and when he once makes up his mind is not easily turned from his purpose. He dresses genteely."

Gen. Pryor was shown a wood engraving of Tynan, published recently in the London *Graphic* from a photograph taken two years ago, in which the alleged head of the Invincibles is shown as a man of full face, pleasant features, with a wide forehead, bushy, full beard, and wearing eye glasses.

"Is that anything like him, general?" was asked.

"Very like, very like indeed," responded the general.

"Has he any family?"

"Oh, yes; a wife and eight children. His wife is as refined, ladylike, intelligent, accomplished a lady as you would expect to meet in any parlor."

IS THERE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE FOR EXTRADITION?

Gen. Pryor added that Mr. Tynan's full name was Patrick Joseph Percy Tynan. What business he was engaged in the general did not know. As to whether he thought the course which Mr. Tynan had pursued in remaining in retirement was a wise one the general declined to express an opinion, but said that he was shortly to have a talk with Mr. Tynan and would then learn from him whether he was desirous of making a public statement.

Mr. Marbury was asked yesterday whether he knew anything as to the truth or falsity of a cable dispatch which asserted that American counsel here had expressed an opinion as to the evidence upon which the demand for the extradition of Sheridan, Walsh and Tynan was based. "So far as I know," he replied, "no such advice has ever been asked for or given. For myself I certainly have not expressed such an opinion."

"Is there any truth in the statement," Consul-General Booker was asked, "that the steamship Parthia brought over the evidence against Sheridan, Walsh or Tynan?"

"I have no knowledge," responded the consul-general, "that any such evidence has either arrived or is expected."

*** A doubtful friend is worse than a certain enemy," and vice versa a certain friend is infinitely better than a doubtful enemy. Thus Kidney Wort is an incomparably better friend to the human race than whole catalogues full of doubtful nostrums. It is an unfailing remedy for that tormenting disease piles. It moves the bowels gently and freely, and thus removes the cause. Do not fail to try it faithfully either in dry or liquid form.

Demolition of the Penn House.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The pitiless work of demolition is in progress at the Penn House on Letitia street and in a day or two not a vestige will remain of the plain and primitive building hallowed by associations, and which the strange inconsistencies of an estimable people have allowed to sink from a sacred landmark of time to the level of a common rum-shop. The last days of its existence on the site on which it was built, were in strange contrast with its early history, and wonder has often been expressed that a patriotic city should have permitted such a legitimate reminder and memento of the past to be put to such uses. On all sides it was surrounded by massive buildings of trade and industry, and along with its low companion house it presented a striking personification of the past nestling in the heart of the present. Nearly a week ago a gang of laborers knocked in its walls and tore off its roof, but the work was done in such a way as to destroy as little as possible the component parts of the building. It is the intention of the Pennsylvania Historical Society to re-erect the house with its old materials, and in a precisely similar style of architectural construction, on the west side of the Girard avenue bridge, in Fairmount Park.

"DR. GRIMSHAWE'S SECRET."

One of Its Scenes Outlined in an Anonymous Poem.

In the New York *Tribune* of Sunday last we find this very interesting letter and inclosure addressed to the editor of that paper:

GENEVA, N. Y., May 5, 1883.

Having lent my copy of *Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* to a friend, he called my attention to some lines in an old volume of poems in his possession, issued in 1849, by Robert Carter & Brothers, under the title of *Capriccs*, no author's name being given. The lines, in part, are as follows:

Mould upon the ceiling,
Mould upon the floor,
Windows barred and double barred,
Opening never more.

Spiders in the corners,
Spiders on the shelves,
Weaving frail and endless webs
Back upon themselves.

Weaving, ever weaving,
Weaving in the gloom,
Till the drooping drapery
Trails about the room.

* * * * * *

Hist! the specters gather,
Gather in the dark,
Where a breath has brushed away
Dust from off a mark.

Dust of weary winters,
Dust of solemn years,
Dust that deepens in the silence,
As the minute wears.

On the shelf and wainscot,
Window bars and wall,
Covering infinite devices
With its stealthy fall.

Hist! the specters gather,
Break, and group again,
Wreathing, writhing, gibbering
Round that fearful stain;

Blood upon the panels,
Blood upon the floor,
Blood, that baffles wear and washing,
Red forevermore.

See, they pause and listen,
Listen through the air;
How the eager life has struggled
That was taken there.

See, they pause and listen,
Listen in the gloom;
For a startled breath is sighing,
Sighing through the room.

Sighing in the corners,
Sighing on the floor,
Sighing through the window-bars
That open nevermore.

* * * * * *

I have omitted six verses, but in those given we have the outlines of the weird scenes in *Dr. Grimshawe* grouping in one picture the dark, dusty old study, with its spiders and cobwebs, the bloody footsteps, and the secret chamber with its mysterious story. Whether Hawthorne ever saw this poem I do not know, but the coincidence is striking. Can you tell me anything about the authorship of *Capriccs*? Other of the poems are quite as peculiar in subject and treatment.

On the margin of this poem some one has penciled a verse from Thomas Hood:

The subtle spider, that from overhead
Hung like a spy on human guilt and error,
Suddenly turned, and up its slender thread
Ran with a nimble terror.

WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

Independent Order of Good Templars.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Grand Lodge of the World of the Independent Order of Good Templars held their twenty-ninth annual session in this city this morning, but engaged only in preliminary work, all the delegates not having yet arrived. It is estimated that 170 delegates will be present to represent various Grand Lodges. George B. Katzenstein, of California, Right Worthy Grand Templar, presided at the forenoon session. Delegates announce that a plan of action will be outlined for the guidance of subordinate lodges in making the power of the order felt as a political agency in securing prohibitory enactments in the several States of the Union.

Forcible Seizure of a Copper Mine.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 22.—Yesterday an armed mob of sixty men swooped down on the principal mine of the San Pedro and Canon Dagua Company, Santa Fe county, and drove off thirty men working the mines. This company has been turning out 125 tons of copper per month, but this action shuts down the mines, and throws 150 men out of employment. The mine has been in litigation some time. Legal action to regain possession will be taken to day. This company has a large number of Eastern stockholders, mainly in Boston, New York and Washington.

*Ten years ago the name of Lydia E. Pinkham was scarcely known outside of her native State. To-day it is a household word all over the Continent and many who read the secular and religious journals have become familiar with the face that shines on them with modest confidence, in which we read the truth that "Nothing ill can dwell in such a temple."

Ohio Knights of Pythias.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The Knights of Pythias began the fourth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio this morning, Grand Chancellor J. F. Saumate presiding. The Past Official Rank was conferred on a large number of candidates, including some from Kentucky. Divisions have arrived from Sandusky, Delaware, Cleveland, Tiffin, Mansfield, Marion, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Lancaster and Ripley. Visitors are also here from Indianapolis, Detroit, Kokomo, Covington and Maysville. A parade was given this afternoon, though the streets are in a most uncomfortable condition.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Is an appetizer; it stimulates the stomach to renewed activity, and in many ways tones up and invigorates the whole system.

Another Mysterious Disappearance.

ST LOUIS, May 22.—Another mysterious disappearance came to light here last night. A young lady named May Jones, niece of State Senator Wear, of Poplar Bluff, left that place April 23d, for St. Louis, and arrived here the next day. On the 25th she is known to have gone to the Union depot, and is supposed to have left on the same train, but since then nothing has been heard of her. Her friends are in a state of great anxiety. She is described as a severe student and religious enthusiast and from slight mental derangement she wandered away. Detectives are working on her case, but so far no clew to her whereabouts has been discovered.

Soldiers' Reunion.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 22.—The reunion of the Fifth Virginia Infantry and the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers took place here to-day. The visiting regiments were escorted to Prospect Park by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are of a Virginia regiment, and were welcomed by Capt. Bumgardner, of Virginia, who presented the Twenty-eighth the flag the Virginians captured from them during the rebellion. The Southerners are in ecstasy over their treatment. The weather is very cold, rainy and uncomfortable for visitors. They leave for home to-morrow.

The Snow-Storm at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Snow on the hilltops fell last night, and lay on the roofs and trees to a depth of one and two inches. Many branches of trees are broken down. The snow was still visible this morning, but was about all gone by 10 o'clock, leaving no sign of blight on the leaves or fruit. The temperature has risen to 44°, and it is still cloudy. Barnum's show, billed for yesterday, to-day and to-morrow, was compelled to abandon its engagement on account of water on their grounds.

Another Louisiana Duel.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—David Todd, son of Justice Todd, of the Supreme Court, and Joseph Levesy, of the *Mascot*, fought a duel this morning near this city. After exchanging harmless shots at fifteen paces, both parties declared themselves satisfied. The trouble grew out of articles published in the *Mascot* reflecting on Todd's father.

A Texas Killing.

GALVESTON, May 22.—A *News* special says: "Near Pearville Beverly Brown was shot and killed Saturday evening by Boots Cockburn. The difficulty arose about slapping a boy, a brother-in-law of Brown, by Cockburn, some weeks ago. Brown struck Cockburn with a stick, whereupon the latter drew a pistol and fired. Brown died in a few moments. Cockburn fled."

A Sad Tragedy.

WILLIAMSFIELD, O., May 22.—Mrs. R. J. McMillie, of Londonville, Ashtabula county, while in a fit of temporary insanity, drowned her two children in a well forty-five feet deep and then took poison herself. There is no hope of her recovery. The children were aged two and six years. The family had lately moved from Garland, Warren county, Pa.

A BAPTIST BIBLE

Under Discussion at the Meeting of the National Anniversaries of that Faith at Saratoga.

The Northern and Southern Presbyterians—Fraternal Relations Considered—Dr. M'Lane's Heresy.

SARATOGA, May 22.—The National Baptist anniversaries began to-day. The Bible Convention assembled at 10 o'clock a.m., J. L. Howard, of Connecticut, moderator, and the Rev. Z. Grinnell, D.D., of Michigan, secretary. Dr. Griffith stated that the object of the convention was the determination by the Baptists of the United States how their Bible and missionary work shall be done. The question for debate was, "Do Baptists need a distinctive Bible Society?"

Dr. John W. Sailes, of New Jersey, said fealty to God makes a distinct society necessary. The Baptists have everything to do in making and bringing about a revised Bible, because of the indefinite views of a large number.

The Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss said the proposition was one of business. "We do not need a distinctive Bible society, because it is unnecessary. The great work should not be divided into parts. The American Bible Society of New York is doing more in our land, except what is done by the pulpit, than any other agency. I want to stand with the others. Our Missionary Union can do everything abroad. Our Publication Society can do all we ask at home. Such a society as that proposed would be a source of weakness. I would as soon think of a Baptist lexicon as a Baptist Bible. We are summoned as a part of the Christian people of the world. Let us not have schism."

At the afternoon session, the church being crowded, debate was resumed.

Dr. W. W. Evarts advocated a separate Bible Society.

Dr. J. N. Williams, of Maryland, said the whole South would co-operate with the Philadelphia Publication Society.

Dr. A. C. Osborn, of Massachusetts, spoke upon economy in the Bible work. He stated that the Publication Society had expended ninety-six per cent. of its receipts in Bible distribution, but that the American and Foreign society, which many want to close up, had expended eighty-six per cent. for office and but fourteen for Bible work. It had made Bible grants of but three per cent. of its income.

Dr. Armitage, of New York, presented resolutions pledging the convention to unity of action, and to distribute Bibles, the received, the revised and the Bible Union versions.

Dr. G. W. Sampson, protested vehemently against distributing the mistranslated and misleading Canterbury revision.

Dr. J. B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, advocated a Bible society of Baptists.

Dr. Hovey, president of Newton Theological Seminary of Massachusetts, squarely denied the statements of Dr. Sampson.

Dr. Wayland, of Philadelphia, said the American Bible Society was not catholic, and the Baptists could not work with it. Dr. C. B. Crane thought the Baptists need not determine the accuracy of the Canterbury revision, but agree on a basis for a work that shall bind the denomination together.

Dr. Philip Schaeff, a Presbyterian and member of the existing Committee on Bible Revision, was present during the debate.

At the evening session discussion was continued and the interest of the crowded house was sustained. Finally the resolutions were unanimously passed. Rev. Dr. Howard Osgood, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, said that after the treatment received from the American Bible Society no self-respecting Baptist could sustain any relations with it. The plan by which the work is to be done will be decided to-morrow.

The Northern Presbyterians.

SARATOGA, May 22.—The General Assembly opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brauns, of Buffalo.

The Herman, Pa., church case was indefinitely postponed.

The appeal of Dr. McLane from Steubenville Presbytery, suspending him from the ministry for heresy, was laid aside temporarily.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. D. Baker read the annual report of the Board of Home Missions. The great field for work is beyond the Mississippi, among the Indians, Mormons, Spanish speaking people and along the Northern and Southern Pacific railroads and Alaska. Thirteen hundred and eighty-seven missionaries are supported by the board, and 183 teachers by the Women's Auxiliary Societies. The report recommends the General Assembly to ask from pastors and sessions of the churches to raise $600,000 for the imperative wants of the board the coming year. Receipts last year, $554,000.

The Rev. Henry Kendall, secretary of the Board of Home Missions, followed in a lengthy address, discussing the field of labor and work accomplished and what now confronts the board.

The report was adopted, after being amended by striking out the recommendation that President Arthur and the Secretary of the Interior be asked to establish civil government in Alaska, and to grant aid to schools established there by the board.

The report of the Committee on Church Polity was made the second order for Thursday morning.

A telegram was received from Nashville, as follows:

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Saratoga, N. Y.:

The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church sends greeting, and wishes all peace and prosperity in the work.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Stated Clerk.

The following answer was sent:

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 22, 1883.

To the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn.:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America responds cordially to your Christian greetings. See II Thessalonians, ii 16, 17.

E. F. HATFIELD, Moderator.

Unfinished business, amendments and Book of Discipline, second order for Wednesday afternoon.

The Rev. Chas. E. Dickey, in the absence of Judge Wm. Strong, chairman, as delegate to the Southern General Assembly, read the report of the Special Committee on the Relations of the Board of Home Missions to the Presbyteries. This work was begun in 1880 by the overtures of seventeen Presbyteries and one Synod, asking the General Assembly to define the operations of the Board of Home Missions and Presbyteries. The committee unanimously agree on a report as follows:

First.—Within the bounds of Presbyteries the work of home missions should be carried on in harmony with the Presbytery.

Second.—The board should not decline to grant the appropriation asked for Presbyteries, unless after a view of the field there are not sufficient funds.

Third.—The board should not commission pastors of mission churches, but issue to the Presbytery the amount paid to the missionary.

Fourth.—Synodical missionaries only to be appointed by synods.

Fifth.—No missionary church to be organized within the bounds of a Presbytery without its consent.

Sixth.—Each Synod shall appoint some missionary committee to ascertain the whole number of churches and missions needing aid in its bounds, and equalize the salaries of missions. In conclusion, the committee judges that no action is desirable on their part respecting the plan of sustentation.

The report was accepted and made the first order for Thursday afternoon.

The appeal in the case of the Rev. Dr. W. W. McLane, of the Steubenville, O., Presbytery, suspending him from the ministry for heresy contained in his book, the Judiciary Committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Ohio Synod for action.

The Rev. Dr. Grimes, of the Steubenville Presbytery, thought such action an injustice to the accused and the Presbytery, leaving them open to the assaults of the secular press.

Howard Crosby thought it should take its regular course, and go back to the Synod before action by the General Assembly. He cares nothing for what the secular press should say. He has no fears of it, and asks no favors from it.

His remarks were approved by the Rev. Dr. Everard Kempshall, of Elizabeth, N. J., and opposed by the Rev. Drs. J. L. Murphy, of New York, and Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, and Prof. J. Kirkwood, of the Ohio Synod, who insisted that this was an appeal from adjudication on a point of doctrine, and directly appealable here.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Northumberland Presbytery, Pa., wanted the General Assembly to take issue in this case and take a firm stand against heterodoxy. It has been alleged that this body is afraid to meet squarely a case of heresy. God forbid that such a widely circulated allegation is true.

The viva voce vote was so close that the moderator could not decide. A division was ordered and the report was not received—222 to 220.

A motion to refer the matter to a committee of eight clergymen and seven elders to examine and report to the General Assembly, was postponed by the expiration of the hour.

Southern Presbyterian General Synod.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 22.—In the convention this morning the Committee on Bills and Overtures reported on various bills. The discussion of the question of amending the constitution touching the education of ministers continued. A vote was taken on the majority report, which was adopted, deeming it unwise to make any changes, because the Presbyteries already have power to license and ordain in exceptional cases. The Assembly adjourned to 3 o'clock p.m., when the subject of fraternal relations will be discussed.

The Assembly at 3 o'clock p.m. took up the question, "How Shall Fraternal Relations be Carried On, Whether by Letter or by Delegates?" The committee reported in favor of letters, the question under discussion, when the Assembly adjourned.

Dr. J. J. Bullock spoke in favor of delegates.

Dr. R. K. Smoot favored letters.

The question of Foreign Missions is being discussed to-night.

Cumberland Presbyterians.

NASHVILLE, May 22.—The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly selected McKeesport, Pa., as the place for the next meeting, and the third Thursday in May, 1884, as the time. The Boards of Ministerial Relief, Publication and Education submitted annual reports. It was determined to hold a bi-centenary anniversary celebration of the introduction of Presbyterianism in the United States during the next meeting of the General Assembly. The committee named last night was appointed to make suitable arrangements therefor.

Reformed Presbyterians.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—To-day's session of the General Synod of Reformed Presbyterians of North America was opened by the Rev. E. R. Garley, of Illinois, with prayer for institutions of learning and the suppression of vice and immorality. The report of the trustees of the seminary showed that the Endowment Fund amounted to $33,934, and the assessed value of the Land Fund $12,600, making a total of $46,734. The present market value of the investment is over $54,000.

Lutheran Ministrium.

NORRISTOWN, PA., May 22.—The Lutheran Ministrium adopted the report of the committee in favor of erecting theological seminary buildings in Philadelphia. The report of the Committee on the Publication House against the project of the Synod publication house was adopted.

United Presbyterians.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian church convenes here to-morrow evening and will probably be in session a week. Every Presbytery in North America will be represented.

Evangelical Lutheran General Synod.

SPRINGFIELD, May 22.—The Evangelical Lutheran General Synod adjourned this evening, to meet at Harrisburg the first Wednesday after Whitsunday, 1885.

BANK TAXES.

Opinion by the Attorney-General in Regard to Their Collection.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Attorney-General has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that under the provisions of an act approved March 3, 1883, no tax can be collected on capital and deposits of national banks since the 1st day of last January, and tax on capital and deposits of State banks or private banks since the 1st day of last December. The Attorney-General says he is of the opinion that duties are not assessable and collectable on deposits and capital stock of national banking associations for a period between the date of the act of March 3, 1883, and January 1, 1883, nor on deposits and capital of other banks and bankers for a period between the date of the same act and December 1, 1882.

A MAJOR'S MISSTEP.

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