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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer generally fair weather, winds generally from north to west, higher barometer in eastern portions.

DUBBIN WARD feels as if he had been shelved.

GOULD's coat-of-arms is a G with a jaybird perched on the lower crescent of the letter. It is plain and not gaudy.

GEORGE W. CABLE, the novelist, will read a paper on the "Lessee System in Southern Prisons" before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Louisville, Ky., in September.

THE State Board of Health will meet at the capital on Tuesday, the 3d of July, for the transaction of the usual business. Reports from all points in the State touching the public health will no doubt be presented.

THE Jews everywhere in Egypt are watching with painful interest the progress of the trial at Vienna of their co-religionists, who are accused of having murdered a young Christian girl in order to obtain her blood for use in a religious ceremony. The testimony is conflicting.

THE thirty-second meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Minneapolis, beginning on the 15th of August and continuing until the 23d. It will be a gathering of unusual interest, in view of the visit next year of the British Association, which is to meet in Montreal in August, 1884. Many papers of great interest are promised.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* thinks Gen. Sherman a formidable candidate for the Presidency because of his fondness for and aptness at making short speeches; his popularity with the ladies, the soldiers and officers of the army, and even with the Southern people; his faithful attachment to such old "rebel" friends as Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and their warm feeling for him.

BEECHER last Sunday celebrated his seventieth birthday under circumstances of unusual and great *eclat*. His friends by thousands sent their congratulations and the great preacher and platform orator, journalist and essayist, was made to feel that whatever his sins may have been, whatever his mistakes or misfortunes—all having been forgiven and forgotten—he is still first in the hearts of the people of Brooklyn.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has published his correspondence with Mr. Gladstone, and will now formally lay the proof of the Khedive's guilt, as to the burning of Alexandria, before the government, which has been well aware of it all along. The only new aspect which it puts on the Egyptian question is that in purely Oriental duplicity the policy of the English government was not a bit behind that of the Porte, or of the Khedive himself.

THROUGH the Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, we get the statement that the official routine of the Quai d'Orsay, in that city, was startled the other day by an alarming occurrence. Monsier Lecompte, an *attache* of the ministry, was suddenly seized by a violent illness. The physicians at once declared it to be yellow-fever. It was said that M. Lecompte caught the disease by opening dispatches that had arrived from Brazil, where "Yellow Jack" is now raging.

PULITZER, the miscegenating editor of the New York *World*, entered the Democratic party through the Greeley and Brown campaign. Up to that time he had been a pronounced Republican under Carl Schurz's guidance. It appears that he has not forgotten some of the tricks of his former political tribe, as witness his declaration that a negro man in Wisconsin ought to be protected in stealing a sixteen-year-old white child from her home and marrying her. That sort of thing may do for the *World*, but it won't do for Democracy.

BARNEY BIGLIN, Mike Doody, Bob McCord and Johnny O'Brien are in Washington on a visit to their friend Chas. Arthur, and Carl Schurz pretends to be frightened out of a year's growth by it, as if it was something new. He says in the *Evening Post* that "if President Arthur sees them, and cares for Republican resuscitation in this city or State, he will, therefore, urge them to go home at once, and urge such of them as have honest callings outside politics to bury themselves in their business for the next six months." Barney, Mike, Bob and Johnny ought to see Carl about this.

THE difference between Mr. Labouchere, of the London *Truth*, and Mr. Bishop, the eminent American thought-reader, has assumed large dimensions, and occupies no small share of public attention. Mr. Labouchere has not paid over his £1000 to charity, and is not likely to do so; but devotes a large proportion of the pages of *Truth* to calling his opponent a knave, and abusing him and everybody who sustained him at St. James Hall. He makes out a good case, but the strong sporting instinct of the public leads it to regard the wager as lost, technically and otherwise, and it sympathizes with the American.

ALL the fools are not dead yet, as these facts witness. In 1869 a lot of Confederate bonds, of the nominal value of $1,247,700, a part of the assets of the Bank of the State of Georgia, were sold in Savannah. The bonds have been disposed of in England, but the owner, a citizen of Macon, has not yet realized on them, and is trying to recover the proceeds by suit in the Court of Chancery, in London. The Macon purchaser shipped the bonds to England soon after buying them, where they were deposited with the London Stock Exchange. Subsequently the Exchange failed, and the bonds finally came into the hands of the assignee of the liquidator of the Exchange, who in turn had failed. The assignee sold the bonds for $13,300. The evidence shows that the bonds were kept some of the time in a cellar like other rubbish. The American paid only $100 for the bonds, and yet some Englishman had the folly to pay the sum mentioned.

THE interviews we publish in to-day's APPEAL with Abram S. Hewett, of New York; Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, and Ex-Gov. English, of that State, are chapters in the current political history of the country. Mr. Hewitt speaks like the thinking, conservative and accomplished man that he is, independent of political tricksters and jobbers and anxious only for the supremacy of the principles of his party and the administration of the government by a pure and independent Democrat. Old "Joe" McDonald, who has been put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and who is being pushed by his friends, especially his former associates of the Senate, gives his views on tariff and revenue reform in a statesmanlike manner, but very sensibly has some reserves that he will not violate as to his own candidacy. After him comes Gov. English, who ran in 1880 on the ticket with Hancock. He defends the canvass of that year, and has some hing to say about the local politics of Indiana. Taken altogether, these interviews make what Greeley would call mighty interesting reading.

POLK ON TRIAL.

The Case of the Defaulting Ex-Treasurer Called in the Criminal Court at Nashville.

A Motion for a Continuance Overruled—Difficulty in Procuring a Jury—Polk's Affidavits.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, June 26.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Polk case was called in the Criminal Court. Mr. Polk was present. The Attorney General announced that the State was ready for trial. Col. A. S. Colyar presented an affidavit signed and sworn to by M. T. Polk asking for a continuance for justice and not delay. The affidavit is as follows:

AFFIDAVIT NO. 1.

State of Tennessee vs. M. T. Polk.

In this case M. T. Polk makes oath that he cannot safely go to trial without the evidence of James Fleming, who was his clerk and book-keeper during the whole time in which the default was claimed to have occurred. Affiant understands that the theory of the prosecution is that the books will show a default or failure to pay over money and to account for bonds which came into his hands, and which he takes for granted they still will undertake to show by the books now in possession of the State Treasurer. How or by what process the State will undertake to get this proof before the Court, affiant does not know, but most probably by an actual inspection of the books before the jury, undertaking thereby to show one deficit in the account. Supposing this to be the theory of the prosecution, and which affiant believes is what the State will undertake to do, the evidence of Fleming, the book-keeper, is essential to the defense. Affiant will undertake to show that in the Treasurer's office a balance against the Treasurer appearing on the books at any given term, even for a larger amount, does not prove a misappropriation of money; that in the mode of keeping the books large balances appear on the books against the Treasurer which can be explained consistent with the Treasurer's innocence, as in the case of the former Treasurer when the Legislative Committee found at times large balances, as affiant is informed, amounting at times to several hundred thousand dollars, but which were satisfactorily explained consistent with the good faith of the Treasurer, but the Committee unanimously reported his accounts all right. What the prosecution may show or undertake to show, affiant does not know, but if it is to have the effect to implicate him by an exhibition of his books, then his book keeper is a most material witness, and he is sure that by said witness he can explain many things which are to be brought up against him. Affiant further states that said James Fleming is absent without his consent, that he has been absent several months, indeed since February, so that a subpena would not reach him. Affiant has caused a subpena to be issued, which has been returned "Not found." Affiant could not safely go to trial without his evidence, as he can prove the same facts by no one else. He asks for a continuance for justice and not delay, and he believes he can have the benefit of his evidence at the next term of the court. Sworn to. M. T. POLK.

Judge East then presented a second affidavit, as follows:

AFFADAVIT NO. 2.

State of Tennessee vs. M. T. Polk.

Affiant makes oath that he is the defendant in the above entitled cause; that his sureties have gone into the hands of B. J. Lea, Attorney-General for the State, the sum of 150,000, and he has the assurance of one of the sureties on his appeal that another $10,000 will be paid into the hands of said Attorney-General as soon as said surety has returns from New York, and he is expected to arrive on each train. He has also the sum of $9900 in the hands of John W. Childress, his attorney, and he has also sold to one J. Taylor a farm in Florida for $5000, and the deed therefor has been written and delivered to said Childress, who is to deliver the same upon the receipt of the purchase money, which is hourly expected, which farm was not attached by the State of Tennessee, but was sold with the consent of affiant upon the express and with the knowledge of the Attorney-General of the State, for the purpose of paying the same to the State. All of the foregoing sums are agreed to be paid into the treasury of the State upon account of his alleged embezzlement and defalcation, as charged in said indictment. Affiant confidently expects to pay the entire amount, and to this end he has appointed J. B. Killebrew to take charge of his mines in Mexico, to work or sell the same for the purpose of raising the money with which to settle with the State of Tennessee in full, and said Killebrew has accepted the position, and affiant is confident said property will realize the full sum claimed of him by the State. Affiant further states that his attorney, J. W. Childress, and the Attorney-General for the State, have sold his interest in North Carolina property, to be paid for monthly, and he is informed by them that some $12,000 or $15,000 will be realized in a few months thereon, all of which is under agreement to be received by the State on account. Affiant further states that the estate of the late Thomas O'Conner owes him $30,000 or thereabouts, and the manager thereof has promised to pay the same in a short time, and as soon as it can be collected, which sum under agreement between his attorneys and the Attorney-General is to be paid directly to the State. Affiant confidently believes and expects to pay to the State every cent of said alleged indebtedness as soon as could be reasonably expected, looking to the magnitude of the amount; that his means and estate are being administered to that end with the knowledge and consent of the Attorney-General of the State. Sworn to. M. T. POLK.

Col. Colyar, in his argument for a continuance, was interrupted by Judge Allen, who asked him some question for information. A discussion arose, and Col. Colyar said if the Court was going to decide the case without hearing argument he would desist.

Judge Allen said Col. Colyar could argue or not, just as saw fit.

Col. Colyar then sat down, and Judge East, his associate counsel, arose and argued the importance of a continuance on account of the absence of Mr. Fleming, and recited how Mr. Polk proposed to pay the State on the settlement plan.

Judge Allen overruled the affidavits.

This afternoon the court commenced the difficult labor of getting a jury. Out of a panel of 200 it was found that nearly every man examined had either expressed or formed an opinion and was incompetent. By 5 o'clock p.m. only one juror was accepted. His name is James Knox Polk Hill. This was considered as a curious circumstance, as to Hill's being named after Col. Polk's uncle, but of no kin to the Polk family. Col. Polk exhibited a quiet demeanor throughout the day. It is thought a jury will not be obtained before next Saturday, if then. A large number of people visited the court-room.

THE TRIAL ALL THE TALK.

The Polk trial is the talk at all public places to-night, and more especially as it is understood that a large number of prominent Tennesseans will be called to the witness-stand. It is also intimated that some very startling developments will be made in connection with Polk's default. It is thought that the case will continue not less than two weeks. Polk claims that the O'Conner estate is indebted to him to the amount of $30,000, and expects that it will be paid within a few days.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

NASHVILLE, June 26.—The case of M. T. Polk, the defaulting State Treasurer, was called in the Criminal Court this morning. Polk's counsel asked for a continuance on an affidavit on account of the absence of his clerk and book-keeper while Treasurer, who is his main witness. Polk's counsel also made an affidavit that Polk had placed in the hands of the Attorney-General of the State $50,000, and he has assurance that $10,000 more will be paid by another party as soon as he returns from New York; that he has also $9000 in the hands of his attorney, and has sold his farm in Florida for $5000 and the deed delivered to his attorney to deliver when the purchase money is paid to the State. Affiant further states that his attorney and the Attorney-General for the State have sold his interest in his North Carolina property, from which $15,000 will be realized to the State. Affiant further states that the estate of the late Thomas O'Conner owes him $30,000, or thereabouts, and the manager thereof has promised to pay the same in a short time, and as soon as it can be collected, which sum, by the agreement between his attorneys and the Attorney General, is to be paid directly to the State. The affidavit goes on to state that affiant expects to pay the State the entire amount of his liability, and has appointed J. B. Killebrew to take charge of his mines in Mexico, to work or sell the same, and to raise the money with which to pay the State, and is confident said property will realize the full sum claimed by the State.

Judge Allen overruled the affidavit, and the impaneling of the jury was begun.

JACKSON, MISS.

The Proposed Fusion—Further Proceedings in the Manning-Chalmers Case.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, June 26.—The proposed fusion between Democrats and Republicans for county offices and representatives in the Legislature is being warmly discussed today, some of our ablest and most prominent citizens being on both sides of the question. Judge S. S. Calhoon and Col. Nugent have both written letters to the Raymond *Gazette* favoring the alliance. To-day's *New Mississippian* contains a call from prominent citizens upon Frank Johnston, late chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee to express his views upon the subject. His opinion will have great weight.

Chalmers, acting through his attorney, before a justice of the peace, took the depositions of Senator George and Col. Hemington, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, in the matter of the contested election case of Chalmers vs. Manning. It is understood that the principal object of Chalmers is to find how much money was furnished to Manning by Chairman Hemingway to aid him in his election.

Quite a number of prominent persons left to-night for Oxford to attend the commencement exercises.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

THE Pine Bluff (Ark.) *Dispatch* received its first cotton bloom this season ten days behind last year.

WALTHALL (Miss.) *Warden*, 22d: "The farming prospects in this section are indeed flattering. Vegetation is in full blast."

THE *Valley Flag*, at Greenwood, Miss., reports the crop prospects of that county better than was ever known since the settlement of the county.

JONESBORO (Tenn.) *Herald*: "The grape crop promises to be abundant this year, judging from the vines we see about town. We are glad to learn from our farmers that the wheat crop throughout the county is considerably above the average."

LACONIA, ARK., 23d: "Cheering news from Mississippi township. The whole of it, so far as heard could be secured, is covered with a splendid growing crop, well worked out and only waiting for the fall to be a rich return for the toil of the laborer."

ATHENS (Tenn.) *Post*: "Wheat harvest is about over, and the reports are contradictory—in some cases different parties from the same neighborhood arguing different results. Upon the clover lands we think the yield generally will be fair—stalk land, to some extent a failure.

CONNERSVILLE, Miss., 23d: "The nice rains and warm weather have improved the prospects for a crop. Corn is very good, cotton is small, but has taken a start to grow. Judging from the present, prospects this country will be well supplied with hog and hominy next year.

JOHNSON CITY (Tenn.) *Enterprise*: "The grape crop will be large in this section, judging from the present outlook. Corn is reported as having a good stand, and that the present prospect for a large crop is quite flattering. The peach trees are already being propped to assist in bearing the burden some weight of that delicious fruit."

KOSCIUSKO (Miss.) *Star*, 22d: "Crop prospects are fair around New Salem. We have just had an abundance of rain, and corn is doing well. Cotton is backward, and stands are bad. The prospect for a fair crop of the staple is, however, rapidly improving. If the seasons continue favorable there will be an ample supply of corn meal for home consumption and some to spare."

ARKANSAS *Forest and Farm*: "The reports from all parts of the State are encouraging. The spring was unusually backward, but of late the weather has been favorable for all crops. Cotton looks well; corn splendid; as for smaller grains and grasses, they never were better. The average of cotton in some parts is less than last season, but taking the State it will be about the same. Much new land and many old fields have been put in cultivation. The increase in area has been largely put into corn, grain and grasses."

BUSINESS FAILURES.

BRADSTREET'S agency had 178 failures in the United States and twenty-eight failures in Canada and the Provinces reported for the week ending June 23, 1883. There were thirteen more than the preceding week, forty-one more than the corresponding week of last year, and ninety-three more than the same week of 1881. The Middle States had thirty-eight, New England States, twenty; Southern States, thirty-one; Western States, sixty-one; Pacific States and Territories, twenty-right.

R. N. Parks & Co., Bankers, New York.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Robert N. Parks, Cumberland G. White and Horace C. Dillingham, of the firm of R. N. Parks & Co., bankers and brokers, Nos. 13 New street and 72 Broadway, filed an assignment to-day in court to James A. Patterson, with preferences of $208,000. One preference is for $18,000 to the Bank of the State of New York, on condition that it drops all suits against the firm, else the preference is void.

Stays the Execution.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, June 26.—The Supreme Court to-day granted the motion for an appeal in the case of Moses Coleman, sentenced to be executed at Lake Village, Chicot county, next Friday, for the murder of John Jones. This stays the execution.

Fred Ratan and Augustus Keichen, who a few weeks since murdered F. P. Murphy in a saw-mill near Lake Village, have been captured by pursuers at Minden, La.

A Texas Lynching.

JEFFERSON, TEX., June 26.—Lacey, one of the negroes guilty of outraging Mrs. Rogers, near Lusater, a few days ago, was lynched on the bridge this morning after he had fully confessed. A buggy was driven from under him, producing the fall. Five hundred persons were present of both races and sexes. No secret was made of the intended hanging. General notice was given of the exact time. It was first decided to burn him, as was done in a previous case in the same vicinity some time ago, but it being recollected that the law provides hanging as the penalty for rape, it was finally determined to follow that course. Of the three negroes concerned, Lacey and Sullivan were captured by citizens. Sullivan is thought to be innocent, and will probably be released. Douglass was arrested by officers and is still in jail, but may be lynched to-night.

The Cotton-Seed Oil Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The cotton-seed oil manufacturers of the country held a session with closed doors. It is understood that the object of the meeting was to prevent unnecessary competition and formulate plans for the extension of the trade.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

OTTAWA, Ill.—Dr. T. A. Smurr says: 'Brown's Iron Bitters give entire satisfaction."

THE WORST OVER.

A Decline of One Inch at St. Louis, With the Missouri Stationary or Rising Very Slowly.

All the Bottom Lands Between Cairo and St. Louis a Watery Waste—Great Destitution Prevailing.

The flood news this morning is more reassuring. There was a rise of only one inch at Helena, and a decline of one inch at St. Louis, where it is believed that the worst has been reached. The upper Missouri is stationary or rising very slowly, which will give time for the water to run off before the June rise sets in. All the bottom lands between Cairo and St. Louis are inundated, and the loss of crops and farm property will run up into the millions. Much destitution prevails, and hundreds of families will have to be supported by charity for some months to come, and while the suffering is not so great as during the floods on the lower Mississippi and the Ohio earlier in the year, it is quite as urgent, and should receive the immediate attention of the charitably disposed. The whole story is told in the subjoined dispatches.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

A RISE OF ONE INCH AT HELENA—FEARS OF MORE WATER THAN WAS EXPECTED.

Special to the Appeal.]

HELENA, June 26.—The river has risen one inch here since yesterday, and is about on a stand to-night. Latest reports from above give rise to the fear that there will be a greater rise yet than was hitherto expected. The heavy rains along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, in addition to the continued rise in the upper Mississippi and Missouri, it is feared will overtake the present stage of water and produce a genuine flood. Should there be no further rise, however, the worst is over, the damage done approximating twenty per cent. of the bottom lands subject to overflow.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

ALL THE BOTTOMS BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO FLOODED—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Advices from Chester, Randolph county, Ill., says that St. Mary's levee, opposite that point, broke Sunday night, and St. Mary's bottom, a large wheat-raising region, is now nearly all flooded. It is said that 20,000 acres of wheat are under water on this bottom alone. From Chester to Grand Tower southward, on the Illinois side, a distance of twenty-five miles, with an average width of ten miles, embracing an area of 250 miles, it is nearly all submerged and the crops destroyed, entailing great loss. To the north of Chester, nearly all the way up to St. Louis, the bottoms are said to be inundated, except here and there a high ridge, which is out of water. Information from all this region is of a general, rather than a specific character, but it is safe to say that if all these bottoms are destroyed, as stated, thousands of families are either living in flooded houses or have fled to the bluffs for safety, and that the loss to crops and general farm property is almost incalculable. The American bottom extends from Alton to Cairo, something over 200 miles, a large part of which is pretty thickly settled. All this great tract is subject to overflow in freshets like the present, and it can be readily imagined that the loss of property and the distress and misery brought upon the inhabitants must be immense. The town of St Mary's, on the Missouri side of the river, is partly submerged, and Kaskaskia, on the Illinois side, is to be abandoned, the people there having sent to Chester for a steamboat to carry them away. A levee three miles above Cape Girardeau, Mo., and about five miles above Cairo, and another at Price's Landing, seventy-five miles further down the river, broke Sunday night and let a large volume of water rush over the bottom. Other points on both sides of the river below here, particularly on the Illinois side, are in about the same condition as above described, and it may be said that pretty much all the bottom land between here and Cairo has more or less water on it.

HOPE THAT THE WORST IS PAST.

The best available information is that the river is falling in East St. Louis on the river side of the Chicago and Alton track and still rising out on the bottom east of that embankment. The fall, if any, is small, but enough to create a strong hopeful feeling that the worst is past, and that the gradual subsidence of the flood will now take place. The situation at East St. Louis and on the bottom to the north presents no notable changes. From Brooklyn to Venice, on the river bank northward to Newport and Mitchell, on both sides of the Chicago and Alton embankment, and from along the Vandalia track eastward, thence north up the bottom for a dozen miles or more, there is nothing but a broad expanse of water, and the scene is one of devastation and ruin. Perhaps there is not a farm in all this region, from river to bluff, that is not submerged to a greater or less depth, and only here and there can a bit of land be seen, where the top of a knoll higher than the common level shows above the watery waste. Some distance north of Mitchell the bottom rises, and as Alton is approached where the bluff touches the river some of the land has escaped inundation. Three fourths of Brooklyn is under water, and only one street in Venice and a bit of high ground in the north part of town is above the flood level. In East St. Louis all the lowland is inundated to a depth varying from ten to twenty feet, and hundreds of houses within the city limits have their lower floors flooded, and many of them their second stories. South of the city the entire bottom for an indefinite distance, including the villages of East Carondelet, Cahokia and other small hamlets, are submerged and all farms for miles down the river are under water. Crops are destroyed and the families of farmers who owned or rented them are scattered along ridges and bluffs seeking shelter wherever they can find it. Many of these people are in a destitute condition, and wholly dependent upon the generosity and charity of others, and will have to be for some time to come. The loss by destruction of crops and other farm property cannot be stated with any accuracy. It cannot even be approximated, for no specific information is yet at hand upon which to base a reliable calculation, but there is hardly a doubt but that the aggregate loss in American bottom between Alton and Cairo will run into the millions, and this is not half of the story, for nearly as much bottom land skirts the river on the Missouri side, much of which is subject to overflow, and hundreds of thousands of acres of land along the Missouri river and its tributaries between here and Kansas City now lie under the devastating flood and have been swept of their crops. Advices from the southeastern section of St. Charles county, Mo., in the region of Portage des Sioux, give individual the losses of about 100 farmers, which aggregate over $60,000. These range from $100 to $5000, and represent wheat and corn, no account being taken of other property destroyed or greatly damaged, except in less than half a dozen cases of the heaviest losers. The total loss in this section alone is estimated at $200,000. Very little live stock was lost, as almost all the animals had been driven to high ground in time to save them. Reports from Alton about the loss of cattle in American bottom, below that city, are simply ridiculous. It is not a cattle-raising section, and there are probably not so many cattle in the whole bottom as have been reported lost. *Night.*—The river actually fell one inch to-day, and there is general rejoicing on both sides of the stream. Everybody looks for a pretty rapid decline of water, and all have strong hopes that it will go down far enough before the June rise comes to escape another extreme freshet. In East St. Louis no further danger is feared, unless another heavy rise should come. Every weak or dangerous point about town is well protected, and work is not relaxed, but still kept up to guard against any possible contingency. The Bunnson dyke holds firmly, and is good for considerable more water, but no more is now expected. Cahokia creek rose some to-day, caused by the water from the breaks at Brooklyn and Venice, and for the first time in ten days ran in its natural direction down stream. This brought the water nearer to the railroads at the relay depot, but the levee built along the east bank of the creek by the Cairo Short Line and Indianapolis and St. Louis roads protects them, and also the adjacent parts of the city, and will bear two or three feet more rise. The water is now backing up against the Pillsbury dike, and to guard against the attempt to cut, which has been threatened by some injudicious persons, Deputy-Sheriff Anthony, with ten men, will watch it to-night. The leak in the culvert under the Cairo Short-Line track at Jarrett's Station has stopped, and all fears of water from that source getting into the city are allayed. Farmers in that vicinity, however, are highly incensed at the closing of the culvert, as the water passing through drained their land to some extent, and they have instructed a lawyer to bring action against the railroad company in case they are materially damaged. Work on the break in the Chicago and Alton embankment, near Newport, progressed rapidly to-day. Piles are being driven in the gap, and Division Superintendent Bates, who has charge of the work, stated to-night that he would have the trestle so far completed by to-morrow evening as to admit of the passage of trains. A large volume of water is still rushing through the crevasse, but the ends of the embankment have been well riprapped, and there is no danger of the gap getting any wider. With this trestle finished the Chicago and Alton, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Wabash, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, will have an outlet North, and traffic on these lines will be resumed.

THE MISSOURI.

THE RIVER STILL RISING SLOWLY AT KANSAS CITY—NO SPECIAL DAMAGE IS THUS FAR REPORTED.

KANSAS CITY, June 26.—At 11 o'clock the river was twenty-three feet two inches, about an inch higher than at midnight, and thirteen inches above the gauge Sunday night. It is now nearly stationary, but the indications are that it will continue slowly to advance. Six inches more will start the water over the East bottoms and West Kansas City, and the people in those suburbs are watchful. The Kaw is very high, and reported still rising; the water is still two feet ten inches below the flood of 1881, and as yet has not occasioned serious damage about the city, but if the present conditions continue the rise will soon compel the movement of people along the outskirts of the low-lying suburbs. There is no especial change in the situation regarding trains. Additional breaks stopped the Missouri Pacific north last night, but it is thought they will be able to arrange for a train through to-day. Dispatches received to-day state that the river has risen six inches at Sioux City in the past twenty-four hours, risen three inches at Leavenworth, and stationary at St. Joseph.

Night.—The river rose about three inches during the forenoon, and during the afternoon remained nearly stationary. Old river men generally agree in the opinion that the June rise has not yet appeared here, but anticipate its coming within six or seven days. This, however, is not much more than merely speculation. The river has risen roughly to-day at Omaha and Yankton. The Missouri Pacific went North to day as Lawrence, Ks.

Receding Slowly at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 26.—The river this afternoon is receding slowly. Reports from above state that the Platte and "River One Hundred and Two" are again rising rapidly and inundating the bottom lands, but it is thought the rise will not last long.

On a Stand at Atchison.

ATCHISON, June 26.—The river here is about on a stand, the rise to-day being hardly perceptible. The Platte and Nemaha have been wild and rapid. The loss to railroads centering at this point will aggregate $500,000. The river is within six feet of the high water of 1881, and a further rise of two feet would destroy the splendid harvests of the Missouri bottom lands. The weather this evening is cloudy.

SPORTING NEWS.

Lorillard's String Coming Home.

LONDON, June 26.—Lorillard's horses, Iroquois, Araxes and Parthenia, have left for the United States.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Sheepshead Bay races. The winners to-day were Chanticleer, Beeves, Harriet, Free Gold, Delilah and Belle of the North.

Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Second regular day of the Chicago summer running meeting. Weather cloudy and cool, track muddy and very slow from last night's rain, fair attendance. The bad condition of the track materially reduced the number of starters, several of the most promising nominations in the stakes being kept in the stables for fear of injury. The winners were Bonnie Bird, Olivette, Gleaner and Berzice.

Cincinnati Shooting Tournament.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—The Shooting Tournament had a fine day and fair attendance. The first match, class shooting, ten single clay birds, eighteen yards rise, Stock took the first money. The second money was divided between Meaders, Kimball and Tuffli. The second match, five single clay birds, eighteen yards rise, first money tied by twelve, second shoot tied by nine, and again by seven, who divided as follows: Meader, Stock, Kimball, Greener, Bagge, Wicks, Kesler and Mason. Third match, class shooting to single clay birds, twenty six yards rise, Mason first money. Meaders, Kimball and Dubray divided second money, Eckert and Hudson third money.

Knocked Out in Two Rounds.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Jim Murray, of Providence, "knocked out" in two rounds Robert Turnbull, of New York. The battle lasted but four minutes and twenty seconds. Science and the Queensbury rules were alike ignored. Turnbull was knocked down four times in the first round, and stood up again, when both clinched. The referee tried to separate them. Shouts of "foul" were raised, and the referee, pugilists and crowd were all wrangling. Murray paid no attention to anyone, but continued to pound Turnbull until he fell bleeding, helpless and battered in Murray's corner. He again got on his legs, and was fought down, when the time-keeper called time, which he should have done ninety seconds sooner. Turnbull's nose was either split or broken, his eyes blackened and lips bruised and protruded.

The second round was another brutal exhibition. Turnbull came to the scratch in a dazed condition. Murray went at him without delay, and battered him until, beaten beyond recognition, he fell a senseless mass in the ring. "Time" was again called at the lapse of ten seconds, but Turnbull could not respond, and Murray was declared the winner.

Baseball.

COLUMBUS, June 26.—Columbus, 2; Athletic, 1.

BUFFALO, June 26.—Buffaloes, 3; Detroits, 8.

BOSTON, June 26.—Bostons, 7; New Yorks, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Cincinnatis, 1; Allegheny, 4.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Chicagoes, 3; Cleveland, 0.

PROVIDENCE, June 26.—Philadelphias, 2; Providence, 0.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

GLASGOW, June 26.—Arrived: State of Nevada, New York.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Arrived: Frisia, Hamburg; Bothnia, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Cleared: Louisiana, New York; E. S. Sidbury, Vera Cruz.

The Virginia Bushlists.

RICHMOND, June 26.—It is believed that arrangements have been completed for a meeting between Elam and Beirne. The Elam party left here last night in vehicles and drove some thirty miles up the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, for the purpose of taking the train this morning for West Virginia, where the Beirne party would meet them. It was hardly expected that they would come together early enough to fight this evening, but if nothing intervened the matter would culminate to-morrow.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Dr. J. T. Ridley says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a good appetizer, and merits attention from sufferers."

A Negro Seducer Shot.

LANCASTER, WIS., June 26.—Sam Gatlin, colored, employed on Pat Judge's farm, was arrested to-day for criminal intimacy with Judge's daughter, a very young white girl, who gave birth to a colored baby two weeks ago. When being taken to prison Gatlin was shot in the back by an unknown party, who put ten buckshot through him. His death is hourly expected.

DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING is the best thing of the kind ever sold. With it superb salad of any kind can be made without any delay or trouble. It is also one of the best sauces for cold meats.

FAIRLY CORNERED.

A Question of Veracity Raised Between Architect Hill and Secretary Folger in the

Proceedings Before the Investigating Committee—The Revenue Districts—Pauper Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Upon opening the Hill investigation, Hill asked to correct his testimony of yesterday. The chief clerk had told him last night that the accounting officers of the Treasury do not require articles of association of a corporation to be filed with the bond, consequently his testimony yesterday that the articles of association of the United States Company had been filed was incorrect. They were never filed.

Question—Don't you know the United States Company is a myth, and that Daman takes a contract and does the work for the department which he could not otherwise do?

Answer—I know just the contrary, that it is an incorporated company, and has been doing business for years.

QUES.—What is the name of the firm over the door where these shutters are made?

ANS.—I do not know.

QUES.—Then you have no evidence of the *bona fides* of such company, or its actual existence?

ANS.—There are extracts from their meeting attached to some of their contracts.

By Mr. NEW—Have you ever seen their articles of incorporation?

ANS.—No, sir.

Mr. Coleman—Will you show me the certificate of the accounting officer of the Treasury as to the reliability of this United States Company?

Ans.—It is probably attached to their contract.

Mr. Coleman (examining bonds)—If these bonds require two sureties, and Daman is an officer of the company, then they have but one surety and are no bonds in law.

Secretary Folger was then sworn. He flatly contradicted that part of Hill's testimony where he swore that he had shown the paper to the Secretary containing the story of the offer of $4500 to Manly, Cooper & Co. to withdraw their bid. He did not show witness such a paper, but stated verbitly that one of the bidders had made a proposition for Manly, Cooper & Co. to withdraw their bid. As it was reasonable to suppose the lowest bidder would have the contract, no investigations of the alleged bribery was ordered. The amount of $4500 was not mentioned by Hill, nor was the name of the party making the offer of bribery given. There was at that time no question of rejecting the bid. I certainly understood that the shutters of Manly, Cooper & Co. stood the test they were to have the contract.

In reply to further questions Mr. Folger said: "I knew before the contract was finally awarded that ther (Manly, Cooper & Co.) shutters did not meet the required specifications in thickness. Hill made no written report on the subject. I would not undertake to say that he said they pledged themselves to furnish shutters as required within twenty-four hours, and that it should not interfere with the execution of the contract, nor do I remember that he told me the shutters of the lowest bidder were also thicker than called for by the specifications."

Mr. Coleman then stated that, owing to the fact that no assistance (as had often been requested) had been furnished the prosecution for the examination of papers and accounts, Gen. Sickemore had been unable alone to prepare all the evidence they wished to present in the Bartlett-Robins case. The prosecution, however, were ready to go on, with another of the branch case, which would not require much time. Counsel then read, as specifications under the general charge of fraud and corruption, that Hill, as Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in March, 1877, promised and agreed with James M. Wilbur, then having a claim against the government to the amount of $40,000 for furnishing illuminating tiling for the New York post-office, to pass said claim if he (Wilbur) would allow him (Hill) to present said claim; further, that Hill, knowing L. E. Gannon to be associated as a copartner in the firm of Simons, Johnson & Co., in the transaction of business relating to traffic in building materials, refused to dismiss Gannon from his position in the Architect's office, but permitted him to remain and use his influence in securing contracts for his firm.

Mr. Wilbur was about to take the stand, when Thomas put in the answer of Bartlet, Robinson & Co., and of Hill to the charges preferred in that case.

Tyler, whose name was mentioned yesterday in connection with the offer of $4500 to Manly, Cooper & Co., was permitted to make a statement, and said: "I am charged here with having made an offer of bribery. I never made any offer to Manly, Cooper & Co., nor did I ever suggest to make an imperfect shutter."

Witness proved indisposed to allow any information to be extracted from him and insisted upon telling his story in his own way. In concluding his statement the witness, turning to Coleman, said, "I trust you are satisfied?" To which counsel replied, 'Oh, yes; I am satisfied that lawyers have every reason to be the most suspicious mortals, when one man will swear to one thing and another of equally good standing will swear to the opposite." Adjourned.

The reply of Hill, mentioned above, says that each and every charge and specification against him of fraud in connection with the Bartlet, Robbins & Co. contracts for work done on the New York postoffice building is false and malicious.

In their answer Bartlet, Robbins & Co. assert that all work and labor under said contract for which they have received payment, was duly and honorably performed, and all materials supplied and furnished were furnished as charged and paid for.

INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS.

SEVERAL ERRORS CORRECTED—DISTRICTS REDUCED IN EACH STATE.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—It was ascertained to-day that the effect of yesterday's executive order in regard to the Internal Revenue Service is to reduce the total number of collection districts from 126 to eighty, a reduction of forty-six instead of forty-four, as erroneously announced at the Treasury Department yesterday, when the information was furnished the press. All changes made in the present system were included, however, in the detailed statement telegraphed last night. The following statement shows the number of districts reduced in each State and Territory: Alabama, 1; Nevada, 1; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 1; Dakota, 1; Wyoming, 1; Arizona, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 2; Ohio, 4; Indiana, 3; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 2; Minnesota, 1; West Virginia, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 5; Washington Territory, 1; New Jersey, 1; Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; total, 46. It is stated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that it is probable that the transfer of the offices cannot be effected before the 1st of August. An annual saving of $200,000 will result from the reduction.

PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

THE SUBJECT