THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cooler north to west winds, local rains, followed by clearing weather and higher barometer.

JULY 14th is the "Glorious Fourth" of France; preparations are making to celebrate the occasion.

MEXICO has fifty-one railways projected or in progress. Four are completed and thirty are constructing. Forty of them have government grants allowed them.

THERE were fifty-seven cases of sunstroke in New York and Brooklyn yesterday, thirteen of which were fatal. The highest point reached by the thermometer was 97°.

IT looks as if this country was pretty well off when an archbishop can die between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in debt. To use an obsolete expression—that's piling the agony pretty high.

PAINFUL tales are creeping out about some of the American ladies who have married titled Europeans. They are left in solitary state in some hall or castle, while the husbands are spending their fortunes in dissoluteness, gambling and horse-racing. Small pity for them.

THE New York *Times* says: "The Convention of the Chalmers-Independent party at Jackson, Miss., yesterday, was not an imposing or brilliant affair, and its chief purpose seems to have been to permit Gen. Chalmers to express his sentiments regarding those whom he does not love."

IN Tangipahoa parish, La., in the neighborhood of New Orleans, a paper-mill has been started. It is just such an enterprise as would pay in Memphis. It pays for us to make our own boxes and barrels for package, and to make our own paper would pay better still, for the business would last the whole year round.

THE annual report of the Edinburgh (Scotland) Lunatic Asylum says that acute mental, like all nervous diseases, tends to produce leanness, and that all food and treatment that fatten are the best. The asylum has found a plentiful diet of milk and eggs, made into liquid custards, have wrought cures in very serious cases.

A YEAR ago Erie, Pa., was in excitement about the cure, by prayer, of a tumor that threatened the life of Miss Zoe Vandyke. Either the prayers were too scanty or the tumor too persistent, for it did not stay cured. Last week five eminent surgeons cut away a mass weighing seven and a half pounds, and recovery is doubtful. Prayer without work is profitless.

As elucidating the birth of the terrible tornado which ravaged Mississippi on April 22d, the *Weather Review* brings to light the co-existence that day of "the most extended area of high pressure" observed during that month and then approaching Lake Ontario with "the most marked barometric depression of the month," then in the lower Mississippi Valley.

THERE is weeping and wailing in Wall street because the public will not buy stocks. The *Herald* explains why the public holds off; it gives several reasons, but the first should be enough: "In the first place, it is known to everybody that hundreds of millions of stocks, income bonds and other securities have been issued by the promoters of railways and distributed without a dollar going into the treasury of the companies in return."

THE popularity of the high license system extends rapidly, the saloons supply the facts that make against themselves. The Boston *Advertiser* says: "Who knows of any cover where the consolidated liquor-selling interests have not stood by the most disreputable of their class, and helped them whenever they needed help? The money they contribute to the common fund is never expended to aid in sustaining the law. They never assist in the prosecution of offenders."

THE following from the New York *Times* on foreign and American manners is admirable for its shrewd discrimination and sound truth: "The radical distinction between European and American manners is the European assumption that a man has the position of his class, and that there is no such thing as the dignity of a human being as such. An American in any vocation who is appealed to 'as between man and man' is almost unfaithfully civil. But any American who is addressed 'from high to low' is quick to perceive and to resent the assumption of superiority."

The English system of postal savings banks has attained a satisfactory footing in India inside the short space of a year. The banks were established over a portion of India April 1, 1882, and as soon as arrangements are perfected with the banks of Bengal and Bombay, which have hitherto held monopolies, the system will be extended over the whole Indian Empire. During the first nine months of the existence of the banks 31,698 accounts were opened, of which 2928 were by Europeans and Eurasians and 28,770 by natives. The balance on deposit December 31st amounted to $1,039,380.

THERE is sound truth in the following, from the Republican New York *Times*: "Many of our manufactures could, if they were unhampered by the tariff, not only defy foreign competition in the home market, but command a profitable export trade as well. It is a mistaken application of the doctrine of protection to prevent this. If that be done, protection becomes favoritism. It is not fostering one important interest at a slight general cost; it is fostering special interests at the expense of others of equal importance and to the general disadvantage. Such misapplied bounty should be gradually done away with."

THE subject of buying up trade dollars at a discount and paying them as wages to workingmen is exciting much attention. Some of the newspapers call upon the trades unions to use their influence to stop this dishonest practice. The New York *World* says: "The trade dollar has long been used by employers to pay for labor. It has been taken in ordinary business transactions, and no one knows to what extent the country is flooded with these bogus representatives of an honest dollar. No one knows how much tribute the poor working people of the United States have been compelled to pay to the silver kings by buying eighty-seven cents worth of their metal for a dollar."

THE European governments are waking up on the subject of the cholera, and are appointing inspectors of shipping. In Damietta where the disease is carrying off nearly 1000 victims a week, the physicians are resorting to the official treatment so often, in principle, commended by the APPEAL—purification by fire. The people are removed from the infected district and settled here and there in tents. The district has been disinfected where that process may be of use, but the worst parts are set fire to and burned up. That treatment kills the germs and cleanses as nothing else can. At our homes we can have the benefit of the same purifier if we will daily commit to the kitchen stove all sweepings and fragments of waste vegetables and other refuse.

THERE is a set of fanatics in England who denounce vaccination and preach up smallpox, but the statistics are too strong for them. In a recent debate in Parliament Sir Lyon Playfair showed that vaccination was introduced into the kingdom at the beginning of this century. In forty years the death-rate in England from smallpox had fallen from 3000 per 1,000,000 to 600 per 1,000,000. In 1841 the government began to give gratuitous vaccination, and in thirteen years the average mortality had come down to 305 per 1,000,000. Then vaccination was made compulsory, and in 1871 the mortality had fallen again to 223 per 1,000,000. In the years 1871-73, when true compulsion was in force, only 156 per 1,000,000 was the mortality rate. Scotland and Ireland show a decline in the average mortality, only to a greater degree, for in Scotland, in 1882, the rate was only 6 per 1,000,000.

THE POLK CASE.

Only One Juror Secured Out of a Panel of Ninety-five—The Fleming Requisition.

A Modern Borgia—Whisky-Making in the Tennessee Penitentiary—A Bold Bank Robbery.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, July 7.—Gov. Bate was visited this morning by a *Banner* reporter at his law office and questioned as to the requisition he issued for Col. Fleming's return to Nashville. He replied that the proceedings as far as he was concerned were perfectly regular; that the papers came to him from Attorney-General Washington and Justice Brown in due form, just as the law requires, and he issued the requisition as he would have done had it been for the arrest of his own brother. To the question as to the alleged false entries on the Treasurer's books, the Governor said he knew nothing about them. The Governor also stated that he refused to offer a reward for Col. Fleming or to pay the expenses of the detective's trip; "but," said the Governor, "You come to my office at the capitol and I will show you all the papers. The remarks of Col. Fleming seems to have been to permit Gen. Chalmers to express his sentiments regarding those whom he does not love."

A Modern Borgia.

GALVESTON, TEX., July 6.—A San Antonio woman named Christian has confessed to poisoning seven women during her life. The case has for some months been in the hands of detectives, who are now gradually closing the cordon of facts, but many of the particulars are yet shrouded in mystery, and much of the history of this modern Borgia has not been made public. The crimes originated in the New England States, one of their ramifications being in Boston, where the investigation leading to the developments at present known was first instituted. The woman has had in all two or three husbands, each of whom, it is learned, died very suddenly. The details of her diabolical deeds are quite fully known. In the early morning of November 3, 1881, one J. B. Burkett, a stage driver, with two passengers, Mr. Howell, of Gonzales, and George M. Histon, of Chicago, arrived at a camp thirty miles north of Laredo. The place was occupied by a Mexican to attend to the horses and by a woman, Mrs. Christian, the cook. The weather was cold, and Mrs. Christian, before serving breakfast, brought a bottle of liquor and handed it with a glass to Burkett, who invited the two passengers and the Mexican hostler to join him also. The former both drank. Then he passed it to the Mexican, who several times declined, but finally took a small drink, Mrs. Christian remarking: "Don't insist; the Mexican may think you want to poison him." The invitation was again extended to the woman, and she refused, saying it was too bitter, which had been remarked by the others. Mr. Burkett then drank all that remained, and immediately accused the woman of putting quinine in it. In a moment Mr. Howell complained of his neck and head, and instantly fell backward in convulsions, followed shortly by Mr. Burkett, and both breathed their last in a very short time. Mr. Howell procured a quantity of lard oil from the woman and then vomited freely. He afterward had convulsions, but did not become senseless. The Mexican, immediately after taking his small drink, was mentally affected by the poison, and suicided by drowning before the poison had its direct and fatal effect. Mr. Howell began to recover in two or three hours. The woman reached Laredo. She said she was Mr. Burkett's wife, and laid claim to his river and animals and other effects, evidently believing the hack and mules belonged to him, but in this she erred, and thus secured no financial benefit from her fiendish act. It is said, however, that one of the motives for the assassination of Burkett was to prevent the development of certain facts in a civil suit which has been pending in the District Court, and the poisoning of the other men became necessary through the circumstances described. The belief was entertained at the time that Mrs. Christian had willfully and deliberately done the poisoning, but there was no direct proof, and she managed to escape the law. Now it appears the guilty wretch is in a fair way to suffer for her crimes.

The Whisky Mystery in the Tennessee Penitentiary.

The Nashville *World* has the following: The authorities at the State prison have been for a number of years perplexed and mystified in any and every attempt to solve the question as to how whisky, at times, got into the prison. Every precaution possible was taken to prevent its entrance, but everything failed. Notwithstanding the protestations of the guards, when accused of taking liquor to the prisoners, numbers of them on suspicion were discharged. Every safeguard and restriction that could be thought of was thrown around the trusties, still at certain times it was evident that whisky was in the prison, but how it got there or who the party was that brought it in remained a mystery. Recently Warden Harris was informed by a certain convict that he had discovered one of his trusties secreted in the fermented beer. A search was made, but no discovery was made. Later on a convict, a sort of trusty, an assistant engineer in the shops, who slept within the walls, but not locked up in a cell, was caught one one day stealing meal at the prison mill. An investigation of the matter was had, but the convict could or would not reveal what he wanted with the meal. There was no necessity for his stealing it for bread, as an abundance of that kind of food was furnished him at his meals. The fact of his taking the meal was of itself quite a mystery, but taking it in connection with the reported smell of sour-mash beer the warden thought he had struck a clew to the mystery. A most diligent search was set on the movements of this man. As before stated, the convict was an assistant engineer, and had access to the engine-rooms at all times, night and day, and he, by the way, a practical mechanic and machinist, and one of the oldest as well as one of the shrewdest men in the prison. On Saturday evenings it is customary in stopping the machinery to let out all the water in the boilers, clean them out and fill them up again to be ready for Monday morning. One Monday recently one of the boilers was found to be empty, with evident signs of some one having been about it. A few evenings afterward the liquor period began again and the guards began to have more trouble. Maj. Harris remonstrated with the employes and trusties, but to no purpose. The liquor was in the prison, but no amount of searching could find it. Shortly afterward more beer was scented. A sharp eye was kept on the engineer, and from his movements it was pretty certain he was at the head of a little crookedness. Unfortunately, however, he discovered that he was watched. A few mornings afterward it was ascertained that beer had been emptied into the drain leading from the pool, and that the water had been turned on and the drain thoroughly washed out. From investigation so far it is evident that the old wild-cotter has an ingenious way of using the engine boiler for his distillery, and some secret method of attaching his other machinery and thus converting mash beer into whisky. The warden is confident he has solved the liquor problem. The only mystery now remaining is just how the thing was done.

A Bold Bank Robbery.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., July 7.—At 12:30 o'clock to-day two men entered the Belleville Savings Bank, and one engaged the attention of the cashier while the other got behind the counter and made a grab for the money, when he was seen by one of the clerks. Both then ran out of the bank, and one jumped into a buggy, while the other ran, closely pursued by several citizens. Both finally escaped. The officers of the bank claim that nothing was stolen, but the clerk says he saw a package of money in the hands of the robber who was behind the counter.

The Ely Rioters.

ELY, VT., July 7.—Four companies of State troops arrived early this morning and found the streets deserted, the riotous miners not expecting them. Gov. Barstow and other State officers accompanied the troops. Sixteen of the ringleaders were arrested, and no resistance made. Much sympathy is expressed for the miners. Some families are on the verge of starvation. Women with children in arms appealed to the troops for assistance. Money has been raised to relieve their immediate needs. The company propose to pay $2500 at once, $2000 next week and the balance, $15,500, as soon as the ore now in process of refinement can be put through and shipped. A large portion of the troops will probably return to-night, and it is thought the danger is over.

Excellent Prospects of a Lynching.

SAVANNAH, MO., July 7.—Frank Garrett, brother of Mike Garrett, now in jail on the charge of outraging Miss Belle White, was detected by Mrs. Joseph White in an attempt to outrage her little daughter. He ran away when discovered, and a posse of vigilantes are hunting him with excellent prospects of lynching.

A Victim to Remorse.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 7.—Dr. L. U. Pinkston, residing fifteen miles from this city, committed suicide. He placed a double-barrel gun to his head, blowing off the top. He attempted to kill himself by morphine two weeks ago. Mental aberration was the cause. He has not been himself since a few years ago, when he gave one of his children morphine for quinine, causing its death.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

POTOSI, MO., July 7.—Sam Cook, colored, shot and fatally wounded Emma Sharpe, a young woman who had refused to receive his attentions on account of his intemperate habits. Cook then attempted suicide, but only inflicted a flesh wound in his head with a revolver. He then escaped. It is believed the colored citizens will lynch him when he is brought in.

Confessed His Crime.

RICHMOND, July 7.—Charles Henry Lee, colored, who has been twice convicted of the murder of Daniel Miller, in Henrico county, in February last, has made a full confession of his crime. He said he had been living in Miller's house, and was supposed to be criminally intimate with his wife, who is now in jail, charged with being accessory to the murder. It was upon the woman's testimony that Lee was convicted. Lee will be hanged on the 3d of August next.

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THE LOTTERY CASES

Argument Continued Before the Postmaster-General, who Reserves His Decision in the Matter.

The President's Plans—The Captured Apaches—Nickerson's Wives Quarreling Over His Estate.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Condition of the Treasury—Gold coin and bullion, $198,504,431; silver dollars and bullion, $116,337,953; fractional silver coin, $28,676,744; United States notes, $54,332,687. Total, $337,771,815. Certificates outstanding—Gold, $61,524,620; silver, $72,535,931. Currency, $13,065,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

HIS CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO NEWPORT ABANDONED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It is now settled that the President will start on his contemplated trip to the Yellowstone Valley about the 1st of August next if nothing should occur to interfere with the present plans. The arrangements for the trip are in the hands of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan. The party will number about ten persons, and be gone five or six weeks. The President will join Gen. Sheridan and other members of the party at Chicago. It is proposed to go direct to the Yellowstone with as few stops as possible. The President has abandoned all idea of visiting Newport. He will probably remain in Washington until he starts for the West, with the possible exception of making occasional short sea trips on the steamer Dispatch.

THE HITZ CASE.

A NICE QUESTION OF LAW TO BE SETTLED IN THE MATTER.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Criminal Court to-day heard argument in the Hitz case, involving the point that will affect the pending case against Ex-Senator Kellogg, which had been postponed in order to allow of its disposition. As in the Kellogg case, pleas of abatement had been filed in the Hitz case, but they are based upon diametrically opposite grounds, so that if the Court should decide in favor of the government in the Hitz case, and hold the point to be material, it might result in the failure of the indictment in Kellogg's case. The point in question is whether the Court committed an error in filling vacancies in the grand jury that returned indictments in these cases from the box, instead of summoning talesmen. After hearing a long argument, Judge Wylie reserved his decision until Saturday next.

NICKERSON'S WIVES.

THE LEGAL FIGHT FOR THE POSSESSION OF HIS PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In the Equity Court this city, Mrs. C. D. Nickerson against Maj. A. H. Nickerson, Lena Dill r Carter Nickerson and Wm. B. Matthews, came on for hearing before Justice James. The suit was brought for the appointment of a receiver to take the rents of the house on Dupont Circle, and an injunction to enjoin the sale or further disposition of the property pending the hearing of the bill. A temporary restraining order had been issued, and the motion was whether this should be dissolved or made perpetual. In answer to the original bill, Mrs. Lena Dillier Carter Nickerson put in a voluminous document, accompanied by supporting affidavits. She absolutely denies the charge of adultery, and claims to have suffered by Nickerson's desire to please his original Mrs. Nickerson. The Dupont Circle house, deeded her by Nickerson, she considers legally her own, for she avers that when the property was given to her by Maj. Nickerson was the lawful wife of the singer. The case was adjourned until Monday.

THE CAPTURED APACHES.

THEIR DISPOSITION SOMEWHAT AGREED UPON BY SECRETARIES LINCOLN AND TELLER.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary Teller, Secretary Lincoln, Gen. Crook, and Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had a conference at the War Department this afternoon in regard to the disposition of the captured Apache Indians, when the following agreement was arrived at: The result of the conference between the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Secretary of War, and Brig.-Gen. Crook, July 7, 1883, is as follows: In view of the difficulties encountered in making satisfactory disposition of the Apache Indians recently captured by Gen. Crook, under the existing methods of administration, it is determined by the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior, after consideration, that the Apache Indians recently captured by Gen. Crook, and all such as may be hereafter captured, or may surrender themselves to him, shall be kept under the control of the War Department at such points on the San Carlos reservation as may be determined by the War Department (but not "the agency without the consent of the Indian agent); to be fed and cared for by the War Department until further orders. For the greater security of the people of Arizona and to insure peace, the War Department shall be intrusted with the entire military control of all the Indians on the San Carlos reservation, and charged with the duty of keeping peace on the reservation and preventing Indians from leaving it except with the consent of Gen. Crook, or such other officer who may be authorized to act under him.

The War Department shall protect the Indian agent in discharge of his duties, which shall include the ordinary duties of an Indian agent, which shall remain as heretofore, except as to keeping peace, administering justice and punishing refractory Indians, all which shall be done by the War Department as above stated.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.
H. M. TELLER, Secretary of the Interior.

THE LOTTERY CASES.

ARGUMENT CONTINUED BEFORE POSTMASTER-GENERAL GRESHAM.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Postmaster-General Gresham to-day heard the continuation of argument in the lottery case. Col. Moulton and Gen. Belknap argued that the suspension of the original order made by Postmaster-General Key, prohibiting the delivery of money registered letters addressed to the Louisiana Lottery Company, operated as an abrogation to that order. Stever, representing Ex-Representative Robertson, contended that the suspension was only intended to allow the judicial determination of the statutes for the lottery company, and when their appeal was dismissed by the Supreme Court the suspension of the order expired, and the original order of prohibition again prevailed. Sanders followed for the Louisiana Distribution Company, and Southard spoke for the Colorado Lottery Company.

Southard opposed the revival of the prohibitive order, and contended that even if revived it could not legally be enforced, because it is addressed to Dauphin individually, and not to mail matter addressed to the Louisiana Lottery Company. He held that such an order was contrary to the statute.

Assistant Attorney-General Freeman presented the case for the Department of Justice, asserting that the original order set out Dauphin's connection with the Louisiana Lottery Company. He said the only reason for dismissing the bill was the knowledge on the part of the Louisiana Company that their rotten concern would not stand investigation in an equity court. When Postmaster General Key went out of office the suspensory order ceased to operate.

A discussion sprang up between Judge Freeman and Col. Moulton as to Postmaster-General Key's object in making the suspensory order. Col. Moulton declared that he could furnish proof that Postmaster-General Key had expressed himself as satisfied that fraud had not been proved.

Postmaster-General Gresham said he did not believe Judge Key meant to absolutely revoke the original order. He asked if the gentleman would have him believe that Judge Key said he was not convinced there was fraud, yet, instead of revoking his order, he only suspended it to let the company go to the Supreme Court for relief.

Col. Moulton answered that he was not responsible for the logic of Judge Key's conduct, but was content to present his utterances.

Some argument followed as to the applicability of different statutes, and hearing closed upon the preliminary point as to whether the suspensory order of February 27, 1880, is still in force.

Postmaster-General Gresham reserved his decision. It is probable that a decision will be reached, however, and publicly announced within the next twenty-four hours. The general impression derived from the tenor of Judge Gresham's comments and questions during the progress of the hearing, is that it will be adverse to the Louisiana Company and all other lotteries.

CAPITAL POINTS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial of Commander Horace E. Mullan, of the lost Ashuelot, and he has been dismissed the service from the 6th of July.

The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch from the newly-accredited Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Cores, Lucius H. Foote, announcing the exchange and ratification of the treaty of amity and friendship concluded between the United States and Cores.

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the party under John H. Kozebawe will leave Washington in a few days en route for the Yellowstone National Park, to make a topographical survey of the park. Another party, under Arnold Hague, will make a geological survey of the park.

In accordance with the resolution of Congress directing the President to notify the British government of the termination of certain articles of the treaty of 1871 relating to the fishery question, the British government has been so notified, and these articles terminate on the 31 of July, 1885.

Chief Moses and other Indian chiefs had another conference with Secretary Teller to-day, who agreed to furnish supplies of various kinds and give Moses $600 per annum, provided he keeps the agreement concerning the relinquishment of the reservation. The Secretary also agreed to build a schoolhouse and grist-mill. The agreement is conditional upon Congress appropriating a sufficient amount for the purposes named.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Condition of the Count de Chambord.

The Cholera Decreasing at Damietta, but Spreading to Other Points.

VIENNA, July 7.—Chambord passed a quiet night and experienced little suffering. He is very weak this morning. He saw the Orleans princes to-day, notwithstanding the advice of his physicians not to see visitors. The patient arose in bed and kissed the Count de Paris. The princes, on leaving the room, displayed great emotion. They will return to Vienna.

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 7.—Dispatches from Vienna to the *Gaulois* say the Count de Paris and the Duke d'Alencon have gone from that city to Frohsdorf. The condition of Chambord has not changed since the last reports. If his weakness continues his physicians will prohibit him from seeing all visitors, including the princes. Gen. Thibaudin, the French Minister of War, has authorized the Duke d' Aumale to proceed to Vienna. The *Gaulois* says Prince Jerome Napoleon will issue a manifesto in the event of Chambord's death.

Le Temps says the latest news from Frohsdorf is extremely grave. The Count de Chambord is vomiting blood and pus.

FROHSDORF, July 7.—*Midnight.*—The count is much better and stronger. He has taken some beef tea, and vomiting has ceased.

IRELAND.

CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR ABSENCE.

DUBLIN, July 7.—Twelve bishops, including Cardinal McCabe and Archbishop Croke, were absent from the meeting of the Catholic hierachy here yesterday, which adopted resolutions denouncing State-aided emigration, and favoring the cultivation of tracts of land in Ireland which could maintain the surplus population.

EGYPT.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.—One hundred and seven deaths from cholera occurred at Damietta yesterday, thirty at Manourah and sixteen at Samanoud.

At Mezzoleh yesterday there were eleven deaths from cholera. During the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning seventy-two deaths from cholera occurred at Damietta, fifty at Manourah, nine at Samanoud and three at Sherbeu.

Turkey Taking Precautions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The Sanitary Council, in order to prevent the introduction of cholera into Turkish dominions, resolved to ask the Porte to request the Egyptian government to prohibit refugees starting for Turkish coasts, and to inform that government that if any refugees arrive at ports belonging to Turkey they will not be allowed to land.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

A Step in the Right Direction—Telephone Communication with Memphis.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

BROWNSVILLE, June 7.—Our Quarterly Court took a step in the right direction last Monday when it made an appropriation for the purpose of having Haywood county properly represented at the Louisville Exposition. Specimens of the various products, and of the different timbers of the county, will be placed on exhibition. In addition to this several thousand pamphlets, giving full information in regard to Haywood county and containing a map of Tennessee, will be sent to Louisville to be distributed. Mr. Dunn, clerk of this county, is the first mover in this matter, and to him belongs the credit of the enterprise. It would be well if all the counties of West Tennessee, and in fact of the whole State, would follow the example thus set them and keep our State abreast with other States of the Union.

It is a settled fact at last that we are to have telephone connection with Memphis and other adjacent cities and towns. Mr. Galvidon, of Nashville, left here yesterday to select the most direct route to Memphis. He says the work on the proposed line will begin at the Indian agency in Brownsville, and will then be carried on to Jackson.

There is one case of smallpox at Brownsville, a little child of Mr. Holbrook, the express agent. The disease was contracted in Bardstown, Ky., from which place Mrs. Holbrook returned with the child a few days since. Dr. Cooper is the attending physician, and reports the patient as doing well. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

Miss Emmett Thompson, whose presence has added so much to the social circles of our city for several weeks past, left this week for her home at Lebanon, Tenn.

Mrs. T. B. King and daughter, Miss Mary, are visiting relatives at Lebanon, Tenn.

Mr. John H. Iris, of Conway, Ark., is here visiting his father, the Rev. Dr. Harris.

Dr. John H. Sevier, of this place, has been appointed surgeon in the hospital at Nashville, and has gone to that city.

Mr. W. G. Brockway, of Gadsden, Ala., is in the city.

That well-known commercial evangelist, Mr. Murray McMillian, of Memphis, is with us. LEVREMOS.

LAW REPORTS.

Chancery Court—McDowell, Chancellor.

The following papers were filed with the clerk and master yesterday: Merchants' National bank vs. Jno. Thornton et al, bill and supplemental exceptions. John Jackson vs Q. Harrison et al, three bills for distribution.

Criminal Court—Greer, Judge.

J. M. Busey, petit larceny; motion for new trial overruled, one year, sentenced. Bettie Wilson, malicious cutting; jury and verdict of three years. Richard Nichols, carrying a pistol; motion to suspend imprisonment, sentence suspended. Frank Evans, assault to murder; motion for new trial overruled, sentenced to three years. Frank Evans, carrying concealed weapons; motion for new trial overruled, $50 and sixty days.

Probate Court—Eldridge, Judge.

The court transacted the following business yesterday: O. M. Alland, administrator of C. L. Anderson; order confirming settlement and order approving inventory. Mrs. Bettie A. Johnson, estate of Wm. Johnson; bond approved. John Loague, administrator, vs Baptista Daurisc; sale set aside. L. B. Eaton, guardian, vs Ellis Atlee et al; guardian allowed to encroach upon capital for support.

United States Court—Hammond, Judge.

The argument in the Meacham-Kennedy damage suit was concluded yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of $600 and costs. The minutes of the term were signed, and the court adjourned until September.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Mary A. Gunn and others to Eliza A. Myers, lot 1, Wat Bradford subdivision, Hill tract, $600.

George Mitchell and others to J. B. and C. W. Heiskell, about 3 acres in lot 11, Carr tract, on Memphis and Charleston railroad, $500.

TRUE DEED.

W. L. Redford *et al.* to L. P. Cooper, trustee for Mercantile Bank, 49x148½ feet on the west side of Main, south of Washington street, $8900 for six months.

CHANCERY SALE.

Clerk and Master Black sold the following property: Lots 1, 3 and 7, on Gayoso street, and running back to the bayou, east of Desoto.

Lot 1, fronting 33 feet, to C. W. Frazer for $240.

Lot 3, fronting 45 feet, to C. N. Grosvenor, $250.

Lot 7, fronting 50 feet, to M. Parker, $200.

COURTHOUSE COLLECTIONS.

The following collections were made yesterday by the various courthouse officials: Taxing District, filed for funding, $9681 98; Taxing-District, receipts from Police Court, $127 50; sheriff, executions Chancery Court, $51 20; C. Weatherford, back State and county taxes, $185 90; Circuit clerk, back Taxing-District taxes, $124; County clerk, privileges, State and county, $550.

Northwestern Crop Reports.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The *Inter-Ocean* this morning presents crop reports covering a wide area of the West and Northwest, and their tenor is to the effect that, wheat excepted, the grain crop will equal last year's yield. The weather that was unfavorable to corn indeced one of the heaviest crops on record, while wheat, to a great extent, is already cut and cured. Barley and oats are unusually good everywhere, and promise an unprecedented yield, while the recent hot weather has proven extremely favorable to the average, and harvests of winter wheat in lower latitudes are large.

To be Transferred to the Ship Canal Quarantine.

PENSACOLA, FLA., July 7.—The two infected vessels, the Norwegian barks Guldbrenga and Ungdoms Venner, are to be transferred to the Ship Island quarantine. Telegraphic authority to that effect has been received to-day from Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital service.

Heat At New York.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The heat to-day was as intense as that of yesterday. Up to noon nine cases of sunstroke were reported, none fatal.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Rev. J. S. White says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility. It restored me to strength and vigor."

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN

Opened for the Democrats by Judge Hoadly in a Telling Speech at Hamilton.

The Republican Party a Failure—The Inconsistencies of the Platform Exposed.

HAMILTON, July 7.—The arrangements for the outdoor meeting for the ratification of the nominations of the Democratic State Convention to-night were interfered with by rain and the meeting was held in a hall which was insufficient to hold the crowd gathered from the city and brought in by special trains. Gen. F. Vanderver presided at the meeting. He stated that he had a dispatch from Senator Pendleton saying he could not be present on account of ill health. Judge Hoadly was greeted with cheers when introduced, and began by saying he was here as the representative of the old Democracy of Butler, as old as Jefferson, but so new that, God willing, it shall newly occupy the offices of this State and nation. Paying a high personal compliment to his opponent, Judge Foraker, he said that the ticket was nominated to follow the old beaten paths. He was willing to be the butt of all personal attacks as to character and belief, but had no quarrel with the *personnel* of the opposite party, but would hold high conflict with the

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICANS.

He then proceeded to consider the Republican platform, saying he wished to avoid making a key-note speech, as last year's effort in that direction by Gov. Foster was disastrous. Taking the first declaration of the achievements of the Republican platform, he said the party had a habit of ignoring the future, and point with pride to the past. He had some knowledge of that past. He then continued, and read a humorous paraphrase of the platform as it ought to be written. He included among these achievements, the theft of the Presidency, the whisky ring, Star-route frauds, destruction of the navy and of the mercantile marine, river and harbor stealings, etc. These furnished, he said, the reasons why Chase and Greeley and thousands of good Republicans chose to leave the party. To illustrate the difference between two parties, he referred to the

FOUR GREAT POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS

since the war. The first was the impeachment of Johnson; it was malicious. The whisky conspiracy was a failure. The third has just come to naught; the fourth was not inaugurated by the Republicans, and therefore not a failure. Referring to the Tweed corruption in New York, he said this act of purification was done by Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. The Republicans failed to punish their thieves, but punished those engaged thieve. Referring to the tariff plank in the Republican platform, he said it was not in line to-night to discuss this, but he would soon do so. He believed the Democratic view expressed in the platform was God's truth. Speaking of the wool tariff plank, he said it was singular the Republican party condemned its own action in the regard. The confession that it was

WRONG IN CUTTING DOWN THE WOOL TARIFF

was good reason for the punishment of the Republican party. He dealt with this subject by ridiculing the declaration that the wool tariff should be restored at the first possible opportunity. Passing to the resolution about the prison-contract system, he said this was a rebellion of the Republican party against its own legislature. The abolition of prison-contract labor was specifically defeated by the late Republican Legislature. In regard to the liquor traffic, and the indorsement of the Scott law, he said the platform approves the Scott law, but as it is, starting with the proposition that that which is intrinsically wrong is not wrong, is not a subject of compromise, but when the acting party of the State and citizens is to regulate it. Crime against woman is *per se* wrong, and deserves no compromise in its statements, but drinking a glass of wine, beer or whisky is wrong when it leads to abuse, and any effort to prohibit it is invasion of private rights, and is wrong. Alcohol is poison, and the Savior converted water into poison at Cana, then he would go with the prohibitionists with all his force to have prohibition. Believing that intemperance consists, not in the

USE, BUT ABUSE OF ALCOHOL,

he believed in a graduated license system that should bear proportion to the amount of traffic and to the amount of injury the traffic may do. Taxation was not the intention, but says any man for $200 may make as many drunkards as he can. Licenses could be revoked in cases of abuse. It was his honest opinion that a bill that withdraws the dramshop law is no temperance measure; it will not reclaim one drunkard in the State. No man in Ohio hated abuses of temperance more than he, and no man in Ohio would go further than he would to protect citizens in the proper use of intoxicating liquor. Referring to the first amendment submitted for the taxation of the liquor traffic, he declared he could not understand its meaning. As to the prohibition amendment, he argued that the decision of the Supreme Court makes such amendment unnecessary, and under that decision the Legislature has authority to

TO PROHIBIT TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

and, to prove it, read from the Supreme Court opinion in the Scott law decision. By parity of reasoning, every argument used with regard to sale applies to manufacture. He charged the Republicans with trying to conciliate temperance men by making them believe that the taxation of saloons will reduce their number, and with trying to conciliate prohibition by submitting a prohibition amendment, and, on the other hand, the repeal of the dram-shop law was no appeal to the liquor men. He declared the right principle for dealing with the liquor traffic to be the regulation of its abuses, and not prohibition. Believing in the principles of old Jeffersonian Democracy, which shall control the new Democracy, about to be lifted into power, he asked support for the Democratic State ticket.

He was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address, and was followed by the Hon. Isaac M. Jordan and others.

BASEBALL.

The Eckfords Defeat the Huntsville Reds by a Score of 13 to10.

Special to the Appeal.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 7.—The Eckfords defeated the Huntsville Reds the second time to-day by a score of 13 to 10. They leave for home to-night, and will arrive tomorrow at 11:30 o'clock a.m. The Eckfords take this opportunity to thank the Reds and citizens for their hospitality and kind treatment to them while in Huntsville.

BASEBALL NOTES.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—Eclipse, 3; Athletics, 4.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Chicagos, 6; Clevelands, 7.

NEW YORK, July 7.—New Yorks, 3; Providences, 5.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Baltimores, 3; Cincinnatis, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Philadelphias, 4; Bostons, 15.

COLUMBUS, O., July 7.—Columbus, 3; Metropolitans, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 7.—Bostons, 15; Philadelphias, 4.

Pigeon-shooting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The Chicago and St. Louis Gun Clubs met at Compton Avenue Park to-day to shoot a match. About 300 gentlemen were present. The contest was arranged for fifteen men on sides, thirty birds to the man, ten at twenty-one yards, ten at twenty-six yards, and ten at thirty-one yards, Illinois rules. Col. Barbour was referee, D. W. S. Barnes scorer. Rain interfered with the match considerably. The first shoot at twenty-one yards resulted in favor of St. Louis by three birds.

The second shoot, at twenty-five yards, was won by Chicago; score, 127 to 121. The third shoot, at thirty yards, was won by St. Louis; score, 108 to 96. Grand total—St. Louis, 359; Chicago, 350.

ALMSHOUSE BURNED.

Six Hundred Inmates Safely Removed—Loss, $150,000.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., July 7.—The State Almshouse is now burning, and there is no hope of saving it. The main buildings are gone, and the other buildings are going fast. The 600 inmates are confined in the almshouse were safely removed.

Later.—The fire broke out about 9:25 o'clock a.m., and it is supposed to have been set by one of the inmates. The buildings are all destroyed with the exception of two barns. They were erected in 1852, and were in good repair. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance not ascertained.

THE FIRE RECORD.

JOPLIN, MO., July 7.—Winsen