THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, generally fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, and lower barometer.

VOTES for women and votes by women are becoming popular things in England. A large meeting in favor of woman suffrage was held in London last week.

THE New York *Herald* says there is a rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend the purchase of the trade dollar by the government at its bullion value.

IT is stated that the trade dollar can be recoined without loss into two half dollars. If that is so that part of the dollar coin nuisance ought to be put an end to at once.

CHANCELLOR MERRITT, at Nashville, yesterday refused to grant an injunction against the funding of the State debt in accordance with the funding act of the last Legislature.

THE Postmaster-General has rendered a decision against the lottery companies, and instructed the postmaster at New Orleans to return all registered letters and money-orders to the senders.

ON Thursday the silver in the standard dollar was worth eighty-five cents. No wonder that tons of them lie in the Treasury vaults unused when other dollars can be had worth 100 cents each.

MISS HELEN TAYLOR, by a two-thirds vote of the London School Board, has been appointed chairman of a standing committee, the first time a lady has held such a position in the institution.

THERE is much discontent in Queensland, Australia, because England will not confirm its action annexing New Guinea to that province. The authorities there refuse to accept that decision as final.

THE Count de Chambord did not die as his physicians said he would, and their different hypotheses as to the cause of his illness show that they entirely fail to understand what is the matter with him.

CYCLONES and tornadoes continue their ravages, and in Central and South America volcanic eruptions and fatal earthquakes add to the horror. Wiggins's predictions of a stormy year are proving to be true.

IT is gratifying to learn that Galveston is taking the most stringent precautions against the introduction of yellow-fever; but New Orleans will exercise similar care the coming year will be warded off for the present season.

THE New York *Herald* says of the revised tariff: "The more the bill is examined the more apparent does it become that it was a makeshift to tide over a crisis in party rule, and that the whole subject must be again gone over."

WHEN first the sparrows were brought over to New York they soon put an end to the atrocious "measuring worm," but now they will not eat the caterpillars. It is said they have crossed with the worm and the breed is spoiled.

AMONG the bishops of the day who are noted for the justice and clear common sense that marks their official conduct, Bishop McLaren, of Chicago, stands eminent. In his youth Mr. McLaren was the local editor of the Cleveland *Paindealer*.

AN agreement has been arrived at between M. de Lesseps and the government of Great Britain which provides for a new Suez canal, parallel to the one now in existence, for a reduction of the canal dues, and for the appointment of an English surveyor of traffic.

THE various quarantine stations are taking increased precautions at the present time. Quarantinable diseases under the law are yellow-fever, cholera, typhus or ship fever, small pox and any new disease that may be of a contagious, infectious or pestilential nature.

THERE is rejoicing where the high license system has been introduced. In Cincinnati it was thought necessary a while ago to borrow $1,000,000 to carry on the city government, but under the Scott law already $400,000 has been collected from the liquor traffic.

THE July report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington shows a very general improvement in the condition of cotton. Winter wheat advances in general average condition from 75 to 79, and spring wheat from 98 to 100. The average of corn is 88, against 85 last year.

ENGLAND is about to have a twelve-cent rate for telegrams, and tradesmen intend to take advantage of the low terms to advertise by telegraph, but it is annoying to receive a telegram, which usually indicates importance, and find only an advertisement of a quack medicine or the evening's play.

THE French are not successful as colonists, but they keep adding to their colonies. They are fighting for Madagascar and Tonquin, and are taking possession of a district on the Congo in Africa. To these they have now added the New Hebrides as their last acquisition, with probably more to come."

THE Count de Chambord did not die as his physicians said he would, and their different hypotheses as to the cause of his illness show that they entirely fail to understand what is the matter with him.

THE various European governments are taking every precaution against the introduction of cholera from Egypt. M. Challemel Lacour, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed Lord Lyons, British Ambassador in Paris, that quarantine regulations will be enforced at French ports against vessels from England, unless the British government takes precaution to prevent the spread of cholera from Egypt.

IN accordance with the resolution of the State Convention, Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, yesterday appointed ten delegates to the Interstate Levee Convention, to be held at Vicksburg on the first Monday in October next. The Governor states that the object of the Convention is to agree upon a plan to be presented at the next Congress, and bring about harmonious action between the several States in securing aid from the national government in improving the Mississippi Valley and its protection from disastrous overflows and the hazardous navigation of the Mississippi river and tributaries. In accordance with a further resolution he said the Levee Convention appointed a standing committee of two from each Congressional district and from the State-at-large whose duty it shall be to visit all State or interstate conventions called for the improvement of the Mississippi river and construction of levees, and visit Congress to assist Senators and Representatives in securing necessary legislation in this matter.

THE COTTON CROP.

A Very General Improvement Indicated by the July Report of the Department of Agriculture.

Extensive Land Frauds Discovered in the West—The Hill Investigation—The Lottery Companies.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The July report of the Department of Agriculture indicates a very general improvement in the condition of cotton. Rains were general up to the 15th or 20th of June, and local showers have been frequent since. There has been an excess of moisture interfering with cultivation, and promoting the growth of grass. Clean fields are found only in favored districts, and on the lands of prompt and pushing cultivation. Since June 20th the growth has been rapid. In grassy districts the plants are still small but healthy and making great progress with recent cultivation. The only complaint of drouth comes from Central and Southwestern Texas from the Colorado to the Guadaloupe. A few counties in South Carolina and Georgia report the present need of rain. The recent distribution of moisture has been quite unequal. Adams county, Miss., has had showers daily for five weeks, and Pike county for six to eight weeks. The general average condition advanced from 86 to 90. Last July there was an improvement of three points from 89 to 92. Returns in July since 1870 have indicated a higher condition than in June except in 1871, 1873 and 1879. The spring weather was too variable in temperature and moisture, as it usually has been in former years, for the highest condition of the plant. The only retrograde is reported from Arkansas, where a loss of 3 points was made from excessive rain, cool nights, and injuries from chinch-bugs, red ants and rust. There is promise of an improvement during July. A gain of 10 points has been made in the Northern zone, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas; 3 in Mississippi, 2 in Virginia, and 1 in Florida, Alabama and Louisiana. The stand, as in June and July, State averages, is as follows: Virginia, 83; North Carolina, 91; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, 93; Florida, 95; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 89; Louisiana, 91; Texas, 93; Arkansas, 84; Tennessee, 88. Worms have made their bite felt to injury as yet. The caterpillar has appeared at a few points in from South Carolina to Texas. In Butler, Ala., the second brood of worms appeared June 20th. The boll-worm is at work in Denton county, Tex. Picking will commence in south western Texas about July 20th.

There has been some improvement in winter wheat in Connecticut, New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and California, which advances the general average condition from 75 to 79. The spring wheat average advanced from 98 to 100. Indications for a large yield to a winter wheat crop of fifty 300,000,000 bushels, and a product of about 125,000,000 bushels of spring wheat.

The area of the corn crop has been increased about 2,500,000 acres, making an aggregate of 68,000,000 acres. There has been some extension of the area in nearly every State. The proportion of increase is large in the Northwest and in the Southwest. On the coast, from Virginia to Mississippi, the advance has been small. In some places the reduction in price from the enlargement of the supply last year had a discouraging effect. There has been too much rain in the great Western maize districts, and a failure of stands from planting poor seed, making the crop late and the growth small, but the improvement in July has been rapid. Taking all the States together, the average for corn is 88, against 85 for last July, 90 in 1881 and 100 in 1880. The averages of the principal States are as follows: New York, 84; Pennsylvania, 89; Ohio, 83; Michigan, 75; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 85; Iowa, 80; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 88; Nebraska, 87; Dakota, 78. In the South the averages range from 90 in Tennessee to 103 in Louisiana. The prospect for oats is nearly as good as in July last, the average being 99, against 103.

The condition of barley is represented by 97. Last July it was 96. Average in New York, 103; Pennsylvania, 91; Wisconsin, 102 and California, 90.

There has been an increase of 5 per cent. in the area planted in Northern potatoes. They are in fine condition, averaging 101.

The area of tobacco appears to have been diminished 7 per cent., condition 95.

A cable from the London agent of the Department of Agriculture, received to-day, says: "Wet in further first week of July hot and forcing. Wheat estimates increasing generally throughout Europe."

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DECISION ONLY AFFECTS NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A telegram was received at the Postoffice Department to-day from the postmaster at Memphis, Tenn., reporting that numbers of money-orders and registered mail packages had been received there for the Louisiana Lottery Company, and asking if the recent decision of Postmaster-General Gresham was intended to apply to agents of the company. Chief Clerk Walker, in reply, telegraphed that the decision only applied to the agents in New Orleans and New York.

PENSION FRAUDS.

A CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED BETWEEN CLERKS AND A PENSION AGENT.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A clerk in the examiner's division of the Pension Bureau, named J. J. Alley, and a pension agent, named J. C. Dolmet, were to-day arrested, charged with having violated the revised statutes in furtherance of a scheme to defraud pensioners of the United States. The officers of the Pension Bureau were led to the evidence of a conspiracy between clerks in the Pension Office and Dolmet, by which applicants have been defrauded on the representations of the ability of the conspirator to push along their claims and secure them pensions in advance of the regular proceedings of the office. During the latter part of June this year they became aware of the existence of such a conspiracy, and an investigation was instituted, which resulted in the arrests made to-day, and will call for the arrest of other clerks as soon as further evidence is obtained.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

RULING REGARDING STAMPED CHECKS AND DRAFTS—"BOOK AND BILL."

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Commissioner Evans has instructed Collector Harkey, of Chicago, to make a demand upon the manufacturers of "rock and rye" for the payment of special taxes as rectifiers and liquor dealers from the latter part of 1880, and to require all persons in his district who sell that compound to pay special taxes as liquor dealers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular modifying and supplemental to circular No. 240, as follows: "In view of the fact that there was no specific appropriation made by Congress at the last session to meet the expense of the cancellation and return after redemption of stamps, imprinted checks, drafts etc., it becomes necessary to inform the public that such drafts, checks and stamps will not be received for cancellation and return after redemption after the 1st of July. All stamps imprinted upon drafts, checks, etc., received after that date, if redeemed, will be destroyed, together with the drafts or checks."

THE HILL INVESTIGATION.

THE CASE OF BARTLETT, ROBBINS & CO. CLOSED FOR THE PROSECUTION.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Before the Hill Investigating Committee Coleman presented some small local vouchers in the Bartlett-Robbins case. In explanation of his offer, he said the vouchers showed Bartlett, Hayward & Co. prepared plans and specifications for heating apparatus for the customhouses at St. Louis and Chicago, for which they were paid $4800 for each building. The ground plans were prepared by the Supervising Architect. The firm was afterward awarded the contract for supplying the heating apparatus at Chicago, $9400; St. Louis $14,000. In this way, said Coleman, they became the superintendents of their own work.

Francis L. Morrow, steam-fitter of this city, examined, said that he had worked for Bartlett, Hayward & Co. on the Treasury building in this city during 1880-81. Workmen received $2 per day and helpers $1 25. He signed no pay-rolls.

The prosecution announced that they had closed so far as the Bartlett, Robbins & Co. case was concerned, and Thomas began the presentation of the case for the defense, by calling E. L. Bartlett, of Baltimore. He testified that he was a member of the firm of Bartlett, Hayward & Co., successors to Bartlett, Robbins & Co.; wherever possible the material used in extra work upon the New York postoffice was charged for at the contract rates; there was no corruption between his firm and Hill in any shape or form; he did not know that the firm had been favored by Hill in any particular. In regard to the allegations of excessive charges in refitting rafters in the New York postoffice, witness said the bill had been made up from data furnished by Evans, foreman of the firm, and not from his (witness) own knowledge. The cross-examination was deferred until to-morrow.

Benj. F. Kelly, formerly time-keeper for Bartlett, Robbins & Co., described the method of keeping the record of the time consumed in extra work done on the New York postoffice. The returns made were accurate. The witness, cross examined at length, could not tell where the time-book or blotters used by him could be found.

Pending the preparation of further evidence, the Committee adjourned.

LAND FRAUDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FRAUDULENT ENTRIES DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Over 600 reports have been received by the Commissioner-General of the Land Office from thirty special agents engaged in the investigation of fraudulent land entered up to July 1st. In many of these cases supplemental reports have been called for, covering points which were not sufficiently specific to warrant official action. About 350 reports have shown sufficient evidence of fraud to justify the Land Office in summarily canceling the entries. The records show, without exception, fraudulent entries, whether homestead or pre-emption, cover the full area of land allowed by law, namely, 160 acres. The land already restored to the public domain upon the reports of these agents aggregates about 56,000 acres, a great deal located in rich valleys, and is held by the government at double the minimum price, $2 50 per acre. The approximate saving to the government already effected by the secret service mission of the General Land Office is estimated at $125,000, and it is maintained these figures will be doubled when action is reached upon the reports yet unexamined. The presence of these special agents has had the effect of checking many fraudulent schemes not yet consummated.

CAPITAL POINTS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Treasury Department has been informed of the arrest at Port Townsend, W. T., of nine Chinamen "smuggled" into this country through British Columbia. The fact has been reported to the President, who will order their deportation.

The fifth annual Convention of Business Educators assembled to-day, President Hill, of Layton, O., in the chair.

The President has appointed John H. Livingston United States Marshal for South Carolina, vice Absalom Blick, resigned.

The Treasury Department yesterday and to-day issued warrants for the payment of $14,600,000 on account of army and navy pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Capt. John P. Walker, Third Cavalry, recently adjudged insane at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has been brought here and committed to the Government Insane Asylum for treatment.

The Comptroller of the Currency authorized the Anoka National Bank, of Anoka, Mich., to begin business, with a capital of $100,000. This makes the three thousandth national bank organized.

During the third quarter of the last fiscal year receipts of the Postoffice Department were $11,912,376; expenditures, $10,792,499; surplus, $1,119,877. For nine months of the fiscal year, ended March 31, 1883, receipts were $33,946,356; expenditures, $31,436,914; surplus, $2,509,442.

The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to the Court of Claims the case of B. P. Runkle against the United States, a claim for pay as a retired army officer. The case of Florine A. Adams against the heirs of the estate of Sterling S. Austin, against the United States, has also been filed in the Court of Claims under a special act of Congress. This is a claim for $365,500 for cotton seized during the rebellion.

The Postmaster-General has gone to New York, and will not return until the latter part of the week. It is not probable any further action will be taken in the lottery matter until his return. It is likely the Postmaster-General's reply to the query whether his decision applies to the agency in this city will take the form of a general order to all postmasters throughout the country forbidding them to deliver registered letters, cash or money orders directed to the accredited agents of M. A. Dauphin. The representative of the company intends to test the legality of such an order should it be issued.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

Minister Ferry Defines the Position of the Government.

PARIS, July 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Challemel-Lacour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to questions, said that the French in Tonquin were sufficient reason for any opposition that it was likely to encounter. In the event of unexpected difficulties during the Parliamentary recess the government would convene the Chambers. M. Challemel-Lacour continued: "It is now evident that Tu-Duc is France's enemy. There is no longer any question of negotiating with him. France must now resort to fighting. M. Harmand, the French civil commissioner in Tonquin, will recommence treating as soon as possible after the opposition to France has been subdued. France will occupy only the Tonquin Delta. She has no intention of conquering Annam. The reports of Chinese aggression are unfounded. I am able to state that pacific relations will be maintained with China. France's policy is to insure respect for her treaties. China at first objected to the occupation of Torquin, but after the Hanoi affair she recognized France's right to chastise Tu-Duc. The Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador, did not doubt the possibility of an understanding between France and China. In the last interviews between M. Tricou, French Ambassador at Shanghai, and Li Hung Chang, the Chinese commander, the latter adopted a conciliatory attitude. Li Hung Chang left Shanghai July 4th for Tientsin. But China's objections will not stop the course of France, who is powerful enough to execute her projects in regard to Torquin without waging war with China. France demands of China not to embarrass her action. She proposes when may to conclude the conventions with China with the view to insuring respect for their respective frontiers. If China, contrary to indications, should follow the disastrous advice, the Chamber will not hesitate to energetically defend the interests of the country.

M. Paul de Cassagnac made a violent attack upon the government. He called Prime Minister Ferry the worst of cowards and a liar. M. de Cassagnac was censured for the language and ordered to be excluded from the House for a fortnight. An order of to-day, expressing confidence in the firm and prudent policy of the government, was adopted by a vote of 371 to 82.

LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

What the Art Committee Has Been Doing in New York.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Art Committee of the Southern Exposition, who have been at the Hotel Brunswick for the past month, have almost concluded arrangements for the gallery at Louisville, which opens August 1st. The indications are, from the catalogue now in preparation, that this will be the most important loan collection seen in America. Messrs Carsey and Faulds have been at Newport for several days, and Mr. Watterson having concluded his work on the committee, leaves to-night for Kentucky. Great assistance has been given by summer residents of Newport, who contributed many works. Geo. J. Sinnet, of Brooklyn, sends to the gallery a number of his well-known pictures, including works by Corot, Kraus, Jules, Breton and others. August Belmont contributes fine pictures, including his great painting by Millais, "The Head of Christ," by Munkacsy, Paris; "Harvesting," by Millet; "The Dentist of the Convent," by Capanna; "Scene in Venice," by Ridel. Pierrepont Morgan also sends important pictures. Mr. Fairs, R. S. Duncan and William T. Evans contribute largely. Victor Newcomb has consented to loan, in addition to other pictures, the famous "Battle in the Church," by Demarville. The same view of the battle from the exterior of the church is one of the chief works in Vanderbilt's gallery. James R. Keene, C. C. Baldwin, C. P. Huntington and others also send important works.

Wade Hampton's Horsemanship.

Gen. Wade Hampton lost a leg by a mule. He is still a fine horseman. He was marshal at Lexington, Va., on the great occasion there recently, when a burst of music excited his horse greatly and he began to plunge, and, rearing, he fell back on his haunches. An account in the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "The general seemed to totter and was about to fall on the stone pavement, but ere the cry of alarm had been uttered by those who were standing near by the gallant horseman had alighted on his feet unhurt, still holding to the rein of the plunging animal, and though ready hands were offered to assist him, saying quietly, 'I can manage him,' the veteran cavalryman, standing upon his only good leg, vaulted into his saddle and rode unconcernedly away."

ENRICH and revitalize the blood by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

MR. CARLISLE TALKS

The Political Outlook as it Appears to the Kentucky Congressman—The Election of a Democratic President in 1884 Assured—The Mississippi Mahone and His Party—Political Points.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—The hotel corridors have not yet assumed a lively appearance with delegates to the Republican Convention, which meets to-morrow. Only a few have arrived since last night. Livsey, for State Treasurer, and Passmore, for Auditor-General, are to day making a warm fight, and it looks as if the contest for nominations would be close and exciting.

The New Hampshire Senatorship.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10.—The following is the result of the ballot for United States Senator to-day. Whole number, 316; necessary to a choice, 159: Harrison G. Rice, 1; Jeremiah Smith, 1; Wm. S. Ladd, 1; Chas. H. Burns, 1; Chas. H. Bell, 2; Harry E. Burnham, 5; Gilman Marston, 15; Aaron F. Stevens, 16; James W. Patterson, 28; Jas. F. Briggs, 28; Edward H. Rollins, 108; Harry Bingham, 113. Rollins made a net gain of 4.

A Blast for Randall.

The last Washington *Sunday Herald* espouses the cause of Mr. Randall for the Speakership. Speaking apparently by authority it quotes Randall as saying: "If the Louisiana delegation, with the enormous sugar interests of the State and an important rice-growing clientelle besides, want to vote for a free-trader, all right. But as they would be voting for the absolute ruin of two-thirds of the people south of the Red river who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, I cannot believe they have so little sense. The sugar interest in Louisiana is just beginning to prosper, as is the rice culture in Louisiana, South Carolina and Georgia. What sort of delegations would you call those from the States mentioned if they deliberately voted for the destruction of the important interests mentioned, as well as the absolute ruin of the planters whose energy and pluck are just beginning to be rewarded by success? They would be insane to do this, and I do not believe their constituents will permit themselves to be ruined, even if their representatives are willing to undertake so mad a thing."

The Mississippi Mahone and His Party.

New York *Times* (Rep.): "The bulk of the Independent party of Mississippi seems to lie in the person of James R. Chalmers, who has undertaken to maintain, by riding on the backs of the Republicans, the political position which he originally gained, as a Democrat, by the most bare-faced frauds. While Mississippi Democrats and Republicans are making peaceful agreements for a division of State and local offices, the outlook for this assembly of nondescripts does not seem promising, but no independent movement that is handicapped by Chalmers can hope for success. One plank of the platform adopted by the Caulmers party is 'indorsement of Arthur's Southern policy.' The persons who met at Jackson ought to have shown what that policy is. Beyond the support of Mahone in Virginia and the selection of Evans in Kentucky, the President's Southern policy has not been very clearly defined. In Mississippi, however, it has been exhibited in the support of Chalmers by Secretary Chandler and the money collected by Hubbell's bureau, and it was to be expected that Chalmers, in framing a platform, would endorse a policy that had given him aid and comfort so substantial."

THE SUBLIMITY OF IMPUDENCE.

St. Louis *Republican*: "Chalmers, the Mississippi Mahone, is trying to win Northern sympathy for his political movement by announcing himself as the apostle of 'a free ballot and a fair count.' This is the very substantial and sufficient reason, indeed, that Chalmers, who is almost as small as Mahone, can outmatch him in a show of brass. If there has been in any part of the South justification for the charge that 'a free ballot and a fair count' was denied, it has been in the district this same Chalmers represented in Congress and through the peculiar political methods he pursued. Chalmers was put out of the last Congress by the Republican majority because it was the judgment of these Republicans that he had received his certificate upon a majority secured through the denial of a free ballot and a fair count, not only in his behalf, but through his active personal instrumentality. This man, who made the celebrated 'shoestring' district, with its assumed negro majority of 20,000 votes, an assured Democratic stronghold, is the man who now appeals to Northern Republicans for sympathy and help in his fight for 'a free ballot and a fair count.' Again and again has he maintained that the only weapon used by Mississippi Democrats to overcome negro majorities was the superior shrewdness of the white race, but now that he has joined the Republican party he cheerfully forsits himself, and professes to be working for the reform of an evil for which he is more responsible than any other man. Let his new-found friends test the sincerity of his present acts by his past record."

Carlisle on the Democratic Chances.

A New York special to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: Hitherto of politics, the Hon. J. G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, who is prominently mentioned as a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives, was met at the Gilsey House this morning. He said:

"I do not profess to be better informed upon the subject than others, but, in my judgment, the prospects have not been as good since 1856 as they are now."

"You believe, then, that the Democrats will elect the next President?"

"Unless we make some great blunder in Congress next session, I regard the election of a Democrat to President in 1884 as assured."

"To what causes do you attribute the changes in public sentiment which you believe to have been made?"

"They are too numerous to be stated at length. Different causes have operated in different parts of the country. In the West the high tariff views of the Republican party and its tendency toward sumptuary legislation, alienated thousands of liberal voters at the last election, and the indications now are that they have determined to support the Democracy hereafter, or that they will at least give us a fair trial before returning to their old party affiliations."

"Do you regard the action of the last Congress as having affected public sentiment?"

"I think the action of the recent Republican Congress lost the party a great many supporters. It showed that the party had learned nothing whatever during the six years it had been out of power in the House; that it was still disposed to be extravagant and profligate in the expenditure of the public money; that it still has less respect for the rights of the great mass of the people than it has for the private and corporate interests of the few who are constantly clamoring for the bounties and subsidies of the government, and that the methods of securing and perpetuating its power have, in fact, grown worse, instead of better, during the last few years. The people are tired of all this, and they are, in my opinion, anxious to see what effect a change will have."

"Do you believe that Ohio will elect the Democratic ticket this fall?"

"The election in Ohio this fall will show that the revolution is not going backward, and will, I think, demonstrate the capacity to carry the country in 1884. I think that the Democrats will carry Ohio this fall. I think there is not much room for doubt about it. The Democrats have made strong nominations, and they will make a vigorous canvass. Judge Hoadly is an able and aggressive man, and every speech he makes will strengthen his party."

"The country, then, in your opinion, is prepared to trust the Democratic party?"

"We must not delude ourselves with the idea that we can retain power permanently, simply because the people are dissatisfied with the Republican party. They will give us a fair trial, but if we fail to make good our professions of retrenchment and reform they will repudiate us at the very next opportunity."

"Is the outlook good for a Democratic victory in Iowa?"

"The Democracy have a splendid chance to carry Iowa this fall. Many of the best-informed gentlemen in the State believe that they will elect a majority of the Legislature and choose a Democratic United States Senator to succeed Mr. Allison."

POLITICAL POINTS

McDONALD puts Louisiana among the States whose delegations will be solid for him.

I. G. KINNE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, is a native of New York, and only thirty four years old.

THE meanest man out, is the opinion of the New Orleans *Picayune*, is one who knows who will be the next President, but will not tell.

DEACON Smith insults an old representative Republican when he charges Ex-Senator Dorsey with having gone over to the Democracy.

SOME one asked Col. Ingersoll what his handsome copy of Voltaire's works had cost him. "The governorship of Illinois," was the reply.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* says: "The indications are that the Democrats mean to take time by the forelock, instead of the hind leg as heretofore."

THE Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* (Rep.) shows that the cost of a day's session of the Legislature in that State is $1100, and it objects to the long recesses from Thursday to Tuesday during the Senatorial contest.

SELMA (Ala.) *Times*: "To an impartial observer it is very evident that the 'tariff for revenue with incidental protection' Democrats have their brethren of the 'revenue only' on the run. We don't like to see it, but truth is truth."

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* (Dem.) has made up its mind that the Democratic party does not want a handsome leader—that what it wants is a man "with a head on him hike the dome of an observatory—high up and big around.

THE New York *World* thinks the rank and file of the Democratic party have for some time past been in advance of the leaders. They ought to have been sadly needed kicking, says the Mobile *Register*.

THE Richmond *State*, in view of the approaching convention of its party, points out its greatest need, It says: "A leader is what we want. A chieftain, worthy of the great cause, and who can lead Virginians to victory. A Stonewall Jackson or a Lee to apply the knowledge of their art to the uses of the party. It is not quantity in men that is needed now at Lynchburg either, but quality. One true leader is worth a million of ordinary men, because leaders are so rare. Keep this in mind, gentlemen, to-day, and send only those who are fit if not to lead or command, why, at least to obey, for that is the next greatest quality of a true soldier. And the Lynchburg Convention, we hope, will also bear in mind that the two great wants of the party now are a leader and organization."

YELLOW-FEVER.

Order by the Mississippi Board of Health—No Fears of an Outbreak.

JACKSON, MISS., July 10.—The following order will be issued to-morrow by the Mississippi State Board of Health. "It is hereby ordered that on and after this date, and until further notice, no boats on the Mississippi river coming from points south of this State will be required to land at inspection station at Fort Adams and be inspected before they be allowed to land at any point in the State. Certificates of inspection in New Orleans by inspectors of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley will be recognized at the station, and it is suggested that all boats from that place provide themselves with such certificates."

The Bark Benita.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service to-day received a telegram from Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the Board of Health of New Orleans, as follows: "The Swedish bark Benita arrived ten days out from Vera Cruz, at the Mississippi quarantine station, with three cases of yellow-fever. The bark was not bound for New Orleans, but is in distress." The Surgeon-General was also informed that the steamship City of Mexico left Havana on the 7th instant for New York, with supposed cases of yellow-fever on board.

No Outbreak Anticipated by Surgeon-General Hamilton.

Washington special to the New York *Tribune*: "Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, said to-day that he did not anticipate an outbreak of yellow-fever at any point in the United States this season. Everything, however, would depend, as usual, upon the strictness with which quarantine regulations were enforced. There are infected ships at Ship Island and the Pensacola quarantine station. Dr. Finney, of Kentucky, who is at Ship Island, Dr. Hamilton said, rather than a New Orleans physician, so as to quiet all apprehensions of the people of Mississippi and of the country along the Mississippi. Dr. Hamilton says the greatest danger is to be apprehended from Vera Cruz. A report is expected from the Marine Hospital agent who was sent to Vera Cruz on July 3d last. If the agent thinks it necessary a competent inspector will be sent to Vera Cruz to examine all vessels destined for ports in the United States. If an inspector is deemed necessary Dr. Mainegra, of New Orleans, will be appointed. A report received from Havana shows the fever yet to be slowly but surely increasing there. Speaking of the outbreak of cholera at Damietta, Egypt, to-day, Dr. Hamilton said the thought there was no occasion for alarm in this country. He did not look for the plague to spread beyond Egypt. The history of cholera epidemics justifies the belief, he said, that in any event the epidemic could not reach this country this season."

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Pittsburg, July 10.—A renewal of the railroad coal miners' trouble is feared.

Yankton, D. T., July 10.—A hail-storm destroyed 5000 acres of growing crops in Bonhomme and Yankton counties yesterday.

Montreal, July 10.—The island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will be sold in September next to redeem a mortgage upon it.

Providence, R. I., July 10.—Henry L. Kendall, a prominent business man and president of the National Exchange Bank, died this afternoon, aged seventy-eight.

Philadelphia, July 10.—Robt. H. Powell, a leading operator in bituminous coal and a well-known manufacturer, died suddenly at Saxton last night, aged fifty-seven years.

Louisville, July 10.—C. P. Huntington, it is said, will at once order the construction of a line from Lexington to Elizabethtown, and engineers will immediately commence to locate the route.

Saratoga, July 10.—The National Educational Association's Department of Normal Schools held sessions to-day. Prof. Edwin C. Hewett, of Normal, Ill., delivered the opening address.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 10.—A widow lady who runs a ferry across Withlacoochee river was shot dead last Thursday while putting a party across, by some unknown person concealed behind a clump of trees on the opposite bank.

San Francisco, July 10.—Sugar Commissioners Spalding, Sarle and Hugle have returned from Honolulu. They express themselves highly pleased with their visit. They say the alleged sugar frauds have proven entirely groundless.

Montreal, July 10.—The Dominion and provincial immigration agents and the steamship agents here emphatically contradict the statements of American officials on the line that pauper immigrants landing here and at Quebec are sent into the States.

Montreal, July 10.—The *Star* asserts that its representative interviewed the secretary of the dynamite secret society here, and the latter acknowledged the association as having an object in assisting the establishment of an association here for Irish rights.

Cincinnati, July 10.—The Ohio and Mississippi passenger trains have begun to run into the Union depot at Third and Central avenue, which is already used by the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore passenger trains. The depot is now used by four roads.

Austin, July 10.—The convention of colored men was organized this morning. The feature of the proceedings was the appointment of a committee to consider the decision recently made at Austin by Judge Turner, of the United States District Court, declaring the civil rights bill unconstitutional.

Albany, N. Y., July 10.—Micron and Younge Dowling were arrested this afternoon at Schenectady, and Alfred Younge at Quarter street, charged with wrecking a train on the Central road June 29, 1878, near Waterville, Ct., and killing Platt S. Shaw, brakeman. No clew was obtained until four weeks ago.

Albany, N. Y., July 10.—The State Board of Charities to-day adopted a resolution directing the secretary to inquire at once of the Emigration Commissioners whether a bond or obligation is taken from persons who agree to take care of assisted emigrants, or whether such promises only are taken and the public not protected.

Milwaukee, July 10.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the establishment of the University of Milwaukee, with C. L. Colby, president of the Wisconsin Central railroad; W. P. McLean, a prominent commission merchant, and the Rev. N. E. Wood as incorporators. Funds for the endowment of the academy have been subscribed to the amount of $600,000.

Milwaukee, July 10.—The Green and Amber Bottle-Blowers of the Western division, in annual session in this city, have adopted the same schedule of wages that was in force last year. This decision affects the bottle factories from Pittsburg to San Francisco. The men say they will accept no reduction, and think the manufacturers will concede the justice of their claim.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

An Injunction to Restrain the Funding Board from Carrying Out the Provisions of the Fifty-and-Three Settlement Refused by Chancellor Merritt, which Probably Settles the Matter.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, July 10.—Chancellor Merritt to-day refused to grant the injunction asked for by J. H. Wright and others, to restrain the Funding Board of Tennessee from carrying out the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature to settle the State debt at fifty-and-three, except in so far as it applies to the State debt proper. The substance of the bill filed by the plaintiffs was that—

First.—The bonds issued under the internal improvement act of 1852 are void, void because the act of 1852 is unconstitutional, and because certain prerequisites made condition precedent under the act of 1852 were not observed.

Second.—That the act of 1883 is unconstitutional and void.

Chancellor Merritt, in his decision, said: "It seems to me to be obvious that the act of 1852, being valid, the non-observance of the conditions alleged to be conditions precedent to the issuance of the bonds, was a defense available only to the State, and that it was clearly within the power of the State to waive the irregularities complained of, in whole or in part, and compromise the debt. If the General Assembly can issue bonds without conditions precedent, it would seem to me that the Legislature could waive the conditions at any time if not complied with. This was done by the act of 1883. I am of the opinion that the fact that there were irregularities in the issuance of the bonds on the part of the agents of the State would not be an available defense on the part of the State, after the bonds had gone into the market and passed into the hands of innocent holders. I am of opinion that the same legal obligation was on the State to pay the bonds under the act of 1852 as to pay the State debt proper bonds." For these reasons the application for an injunction is refused.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Much Interest Manifested in the Meeting at Bon Aqua To-Day.

[Special to the Appeal.]

BON AQUA, TENN., July 10.—Much interest is manifested in the meeting of the Tennessee Bar Association, to occur to-morrow. While but few lawyers are here, a large number are expected to-morrow. Judge Freeman, Supreme Court Judge; John C. Ferris, Nashville; Col. Jack Moore, Centerville; Maj. S. H. Cooper and George Gillham, Memphis, and M. M. Neil, of Trenton, are among the arrivals.

FEDERAL LOANS TO STATES.

The Plan for a Tax Distribution—A Debt That the States Already Owe.

Washington special to the New York *Post*: A syndicate is said to have been formed which will ask Congress at the next session to refund to the States the $20,000,000 of direct tax which was assessed under the act of August 5, 1861. The original act applied to all States, but the law was subsequently modified so as to apply only to the insurrectionary States. Some of the Northern States assumed the indebtedness and paid it in whole or in part. In the Southern States the tax was collected by the forced sale of property. The Supreme Court has recently decided that the original owners would be entitled to any surplus arising from those sales, and some of the States have made arrangements to attempt to get the very considerable surplus which, they claim, is due to their citizens. Congress, before it makes an appropriation for any such purpose, will, perhaps, be asked to consider that nearly all the States received from the general government a loan which has not been repaid. By an act approved June 23, 1836, Congress gave the Secretary of the Treasury authority to lend the several States, according to their population, the money then held in the United States Treasury. This surplus, in 1837, amounted to more than $43,000,000, of which, by the act, the Secretary was authorized to retain in the Treasury only $5,000,000 for current expenses. This would leave to be lent to the States about $38,000,000. But before the full purpose of the act was carried out, the panic of 1837 had demoralized the financial affairs of the country, and the government itself, in common with individuals, suffered serious losses by the failure of banks and places of deposit. Still a large surplus was left, and more than $28,000,000 was finally distributed during the year in the following proportions:

Maine	$ 955,848 25
New Hampshire	669,066 79
Vermont	669,086 79
Massachusetts	1,338,173 58
Connecticut	764,670 60
Rhode Island	382,335 30
New York	4,584,040 17
New Jersey	764,670 60
Pennsylvania	2,867,514 78
Delaware	386,751 49
Maryland	764,528 25
Virginia	2,198,567 99
North Carolina	1,433,757 39
South Carolina	1,051,422 09
Georgia	1,051,422 09
Alabama	669,086 79
Louisiana	477,919 14
Mississippi	382,335 30
Tennessee	1,433,757 39
Kentucky	1,433,757 39
Ohio	2,007,260 84
Missouri	382,335 30
Indiana	860,254 44
Illinois	478,919 14
Michigan	286