MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : : JULY 17, 1883.

YELLOW-FEVER INVESTIGATION.

Following the line of experiment that has been so ably marked out by Pasteur, Dr. Freize has been investigating yellow-fever with a minuteness that may possibly lead to some important result. He has examined closely the black vomit, and finds that the color is due not to blood but to some of those living germs, or parasites, whose existence has of late been so strongly suspected. By means of these he has artificially produced the black vomit among small animals experimented upon. He has produced the same effect from earth taken from the grave of a man dead from yellow-fever. A guinea-pig confined in a cage spread with this earth died in five days. Before confinement upon the infected earth the creature's blood was pure; after death, the cryptococci, as they are called, were there, and other usual indications of yellow-fever were found. Dr. Freize, from his experiments, regards it as certain that yellow-fever is communicated from one person to another by contagion, which becomes infectious as the causative action increases. Also that the disease lies in no particular organ but in the blood, and that the liver is its especial seat. From the blood of a dead patient's liver the experimenter produced fungus on bread, which produced fever on fowls, on a guinea-pig, and upon a monkey. The doctor thinks the parasitic nature of yellow-fever is fully established, and that the cryptococci are its originators by being present in the blood. Dr. Jones, of New Orleans, has made observations and experiments whose results are confirmed and carried further by the very diligent investigations Dr. Freize has been making in the midst of yellow-fever epidemic in Brazil. The object in view in this very interesting line of physical research is to find a means by which persons likely to be exposed to yellow-fever infection may be inoculated with yellow-fever virus, by the effects of which the innoculated person may be rendered as safe from taking the fever as vaccinated persons are from taking smallpox.

THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS POSITION.

The cheerful hue of the crop reports has revived hopes and cheered drooping spirits, but still the careful merchant watches closely the run of the exchanges, as being the thermometer that gives the earliest intimation of how trade is going. The New York *Public* says the opening part of July does not altogether justify hopeful expectations. The New York figures for the week were low, and the sales of stocks were small, still the week's business on the whole was above last year's at the same time; but that is owing mainly to that week including the payments of July 1st, which those of the preceding year did not. Notwithstanding, the gain was sufficient to suggest favorable conclusions, though part of it was due to active speculation at Chicago and Pittsburg. The state of things, on the whole, does not look worse, but rather better, than before the beginning of the new fiscal year. Speculation in June was heavy in oil and wheat, moderate in other products, and heavy in lard. The month's sales of oil aggregated ten times the entire stock there is in the country. The *Public* remarks that the whole of the silver coinage is unavailable, even for the redemption of silver certificates, $144,882,236 of it is held of which no use can be made, and there is getting to be more chaff than wheat in the Treasury reserves. Lard, pork and grain have been low; good crop news is not good for grain or provisions, and a great many people want to get out of the market. The *Public* joins many other financialists in thinking that the recent scare about the trade dollars was started to run down the price of them, with a view of making a big profit by inducing Congress to redeem them at par. When the poor try to raise money by tricky ways, they are sent to jail, which shows what a fine thing it is to have education and intelligence, then tricks are rewarded by thousands, and the tricksters become eminently respectable. The New York *Chronicle* regards the summer season as opening more actively and with a better feeling. Still the public has assumed a waiting attitude, for, besides railroad problems, there are fiscal questions threatening the solution of which only abundant crops can delay, and perhaps not even then. One branch of Congress this fall will have a different party in the majority; what will it do? A supply of gold may come from our crops which will postpone the silver-dollar difficulty. The suggestion arises from the condition of our exchange market, which has a decidedly downward tendency, but it is uncertain whether gold will come in any considerable amount. The downward look is the consequence of the offering of bills drawn in Chicago during the panic there two weeks ago. The present position of this country as to foreign trade is a strong one, and if the conservative spirit now existing continue we shall make a considerable draft upon European gold this fall. Money on call continues to be in abundant supply with a light demand.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The half-yearly report of bankruptcies issued by the Mercantile Agency is not a pleasing document. The number of failures during the six months was 4637, thirty per cent. greater than the first half of last year, and is more than has been exceeded but twice on the first half of any year, and but once, and then very slightly, on the second half. To show this the *Public* gives the following table:

	Failures in 1st half	Failures in 2d half	Total.	Liabilities 1st half.	Liabilities 2d half.	Liabilities Total.
1863	4637			$66,189,014		
1862	3997	4154	6738	50,560,939	$50,966,644	101,527,584
1881	2607	2726	5582	40,877,150	40,378,782	81,255,932
1880	2452	2258	4710	32,888,888	32,363,377	65,252,265
1879	4076	3600	6658	65,779,290	32,569,663	98,145,958
1878	5825	4653	10478	130,832,766	103,560,366	234,393,132
1877	4749	4123	8872	99,666,171	91,666,705	190,658,876
1876	4600	4492	9092	108,415,429	82,702,357	191,117,786
1875	3563	3177	7740	76,844,366	124,216,087	201,060,453

Usually, the number of failures is a little larger in the first than in the last half of the year, but the number in 1883 has been at the rate of 9,200 for the year, which has been reached only once. In 1878, too, the characteristic feature was the closing out of thousands of crippled concerns, which had been virtually bankrupt for years, but had lived along under the shelter of a bad bankrupt act. The repeal of the act forced these concerns to get out of the way, and was an important cause of the great prosperity that followed. In comparison with the last half of that year, however, or of any other half year of which there are quarterly records, the report now at hand is somewhat disheartening. Still, it appears that the commercial death rate, so to speak, has really been much lower in 1883 than in either of the years 1876, 1877 or 1878. For the number of firms and persons reported as that time ranged from 630,000 in 1876 to [illegible],000 in 1878, so that the proportion of those failing was over seven to the 10,000 for the first half of each of these years. But the reports now include nearly 6,000,000 firms or persons, so greatly has the agency enlarged its work, and the ratio of failures to those in business for the first half of 1883 has been only about 4.6 to the 1,000. On the whole, adds the *Public*, we incline to the belief that a mortality of 4600 business individuals in 1883 means really less, as an indication of commercial unsoundness or disaster, than a mortality of 3000 would have meant in the first half of 1876 or 1878, a conclusion favored by the statements of liabilities. The table above shows that the average of liabilities to failures is now very low. In 1876 it was $21,020; in 1877, $21,491; in 1878, $22,569. It dropped in 1879 to $14,741, in 1880 to $13,886, and rose to $14,530 in 1881, and $15,070 in 1882. But for the first half of 1883 it has been only $14,274, an average lower than that of 1879, a year of remarkable prosperity, and exceeded only once, in 1880, and then but little. The very low average of indebtedness in failures is a point of great importance, and suggestive of encouragement; it is indicative of a state of very general prudence and solvency. Prior to a panic the average indebtedness mounts higher every year until the crash comes. Then follow years of depression and slow recovery until the average again reaches a reasonably low figure. With an average of indebtedness as low as this return indicates, a general commercial revulsion is out of the question. If disaster comes it must be from different causes to those that brought past disasters. This year there have been several failures of great magnitude. The McGeoch failure added $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to the aggregate; the failures of Nichols in Chicago and Parks in New York added large sums; the failures of the Union Iron concern of Chicago, of Brown, Bonnell & Co., and of a great Pittsburg iron house, added millions more. The liabilities of these six concerns may perhaps have been greater than the $16,000,000 by which the aggregate this year exceeds that of the first half of 1882. Hence the average liabilities of the remaining failures must have been correspondingly smaller. Leaving out these few concerns, the average must be below that of 1880, or any other year upon which similar returns have been made, the probable inference from which is that, outside of some reckless speculation and the overproduction in iron, the average indebtedness of business houses is at this time exceptionally low. If that be so, the situation is an extraordinarily healthy one, except for such speculation and over production. This suggests that the failures of this year have been of a curative nature, rooting out corners and artificial elevations of prices and bringing excited people to their senses. More medicine may yet be needed, or disaster may spring up in some new form; but the return of failures does not foreshadow any commercial disaster. Read rightly, it is rather a message of peace.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

VERY pretty new fans are leaf shaped, veined and scaled in natural tints, with natural sticks.

FANNY DAVENPORT has lost her superfluous flesh, and is now one of the most superb figures on the stage.

THE furniture dealer knew that she had not been long married when she asked for a matrimonial fruit basket, and being the father of a family himself, he knew that what she wanted was a cradle.

THE knotted silk handkerchief is as much used as ever. It is now produced in soft China silk in all the art shades, and serves in the country as sufficient finish to a morning dress of gingham or satine.

OLD maid: Oh, yes; there is plenty of hope for you yet. Naomi, the daughter of Eocon, did not marry until she was 580 years old. Like a sensible girl, she waited until she had arrived at the age of discretion.

SWIMMING is becoming a favorite amusement with the New York ladies. It has long been known that husbands of New York ladies often find it difficult to keep their own heads above water, and now, perhaps, their wives will help them.

THE chivalric Kentucky girl, when she comes to the conclusion to give her beau the cold shoulder, figures up the amount he has expended on her for ice-cream and candy and buggy-riding, and sends him a certified check for the sum total.

BRIDESMAIDS' dresses are now often made of tinted silk mull—ecru, yellow, pale blue or cream, each one different, but all trimmed with white lace and accompanied by a bouquet of favorite white flowers—lilies of the valley, roses or white lilac.

A BOSTON lady who has just moved to the city was called upon by one of her neighbors the other day, who opened the conversation by asking: "How do you like your new house?" "Not at all," was the discomfiting answer. "I suffer so much from screams." "Strange," answered the neighbor sympathetically, "and in a new house, too. You must get a trap."

A YEAR ago the wife of Dr. G. Ward, of Massachusetts, ran away with the doctor's hired man, taking several loads of goods and driving away nearly all his farm stock. Sunday morning the doctor awoke to find that she had returned during the night, ransacked the house was in, and had taken away all his silverware, horse, and his twelve-year-old daughter with whom he had lived.

PATTI, at $5000 a night will get about $5 a breath in *Lucia*. She is on the stage, by the watch, just sixty-two minutes during the three acts. This gives her $80 and some odd cents for every minute. The average rate of respiration is about eighteen a minute, so that each breath is paid $4 44. In *Lucia* there are 1200 words and 2800 notes, so that Patti is paid $4 16 a word and $1 75 a note. For a little run of a dozen notes a $20 bill is very fair pay.

THE size of the New York average fine woman, writes a correspondent, is to find some man to pay her bills. After he is hooked she lets him run and fastens the line to her girdle, so he can follow her in one respect, business-day and holiday. He must be solvent, he may be faithful. After the man ceases to be a solvent creature he ceases to be bluefish to our sleek gull, and she duplicates his former self on independently setting upon a business career. There are some of the cleverest tradeswomen in the world here who have been ladies of position.

"You needn't take on so dreadfully!" exclaimed one of the group of ladies around the bride, whose husband had just be-n left at the last station; "he'll come on the next train." "I sup-pose so," sobbed the bereaved one; "indeed I know he—he will." "Then what are you crying about?" demanded the sympathizer. "You have only a few hours to wait." "Y-yes, I—know, but we made such a fuss over—each other when we first—came aboard that ev-everybody knows we—we're married, and there won't an-any young man ask me—if this seat's engaged!"

THE following conversation is reported to have lately taken place between a minister and a widow, both of Alcester. The widow, who called upon the minister, seemed desirous of relieving her mind of something which oppressed her, at which the reverend gentleman, wishing to hurry matters, exclaimed: "My good woman, you see I can be of no service to you till you tell me what it is that troubles you." "Well, sir, I'm thinkin' of gettin' married again." "Oh, that is it! let me see; that is pretty frequent—surely!" "Well, sir," she replied in a tones of sorrow than of bitterness, "th's is the fourth; I'm sure there's no use wummun been one tormented with a set o' decent men!"

EDITH SHOW: The German women, I am sorry to say, are so trampled down by the militarism of the last decade that many things which previously showed a brighter aspect have become dark again. The few grants, even, formerly made by the government in regard to the enlargement of woman's sphere of work have been curtailed, namely, the employments in the telegraph and railroad offices. Those who were admitted formerly are retained until superannuated; for new applicants the difficulties are so enormous that they are tantamount to a denial. The State wants everything for its under-officers; women see they are not wanted any longer, and protect it as meekly as only German women can accept a thing. Nothing is plainer to them than that they have no right to State employments, as they have not the muscle of the warrior. So poverty and distress and anguish have become greater than ever among the German women of late years; France, England and even America, as you well know, are overcrowded with German teachers—this being about all besides cooking and millinery that a German woman can aspire to.

A LIVELY old lady who died far advanced in her eighties, and was proud in her extreme old age of her beautiful dark hair, was accustomed when a girl to hang up her nightcap every morning filled with salt. This was shaken up into a japanned dressing-box every night on retiring, and enough salt remained clinging to the cambric to secure, as she thought, the remarkable preservation of her hair. Dr. Holmes has sung or gossiped about the "widening part," which is one of the tell-tale tracks of passing years; but until lately the prevailing fashions of dressing the hair did not make any parting to show. Those who wear the hair in true classic style, with the pure white line from brow to crown, may find some use in the following recommendation of the New York *Evening Post* for strengthening the hair and renewing thin spots: "To a quart of warm water allow one tablespoonful of salt, and just before retiring for the night wet the head thoroughly with this, not along the widening seam alone, but the entire head. Repeat this operation for one or two nights each week until good effects are apparent." It is likely that the vigorous rubbing which this treatment makes necessary afterward is of as much use to the hair as the saline treatment.

The Sun Storm.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Democrat* and *Chronicle's* observer of the sun says to-day: "To the five groups of sun-spots which have exhibited intense action the past week, two more have just been added by the sun's rotation. The sun storm which is just coming into view covers a great area, showing very rapid changes. Violent thunder-storms and tornadoes may be expected this week in the Northern States and Canada."

SO PREVALENT AND SO FATAL HAS CONSUMPTION become that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity; and yet in their, formative stages all pulmonary complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for asthma, and also for coughs and colds.

THE OUTLET THEORY

Discussed at Length by Wm. Hewson, of Coahoma County, Miss.—A Subject of

General Interest to the People of the Valley—The Bonnet Carre Crevasse.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

In company with my friend Mr. Carson, of this county, I entered into conversation with the celebrated Capt. Cowdon (whom I met for the first time), on the subject of outlets. I stated, in substance, that his conclusions on the effects of the Bonnet Carre crevasse—as presented by Humphreys and Abbot in their elaborate report on the Mississippi river—was not correct. That I had the report and studied the case thoroughly, and came to my conclusions therefrom. He had the report also, and said his conclusions were correct. I then stated that I would present my view on the subject more fully in a letter to the Memphis APPEAL, which I now request you will have the kindness to publish. The question, though a hackneyed one, is yet of great importance to all who are interested in the Mississippi river and the methods of its improvement. It must be acknowledged that Capt. Cowdon's strong views and strenuous advocacy of the outlet theory has done a great deal to excite and produce thought on the subject. I have studied the outlet theory and written on the subject, probably before Capt. Cowdon did, and in 1858, in my book on *Levees of the Mississippi River*, pages 44 to 47, advocated the closing of outlets and concentration of the waters of the Mississippi in one bed; the policy since but in part adopted by the government, in what is called the Eads jetty system. I have no reason, nor argument nor fact for any change in my opinions, but on the contrary the contest maintained with such vigor by Capt. Cowdon has strengthened my ideas on the subject into a more fixed principle of conviction that the outlet theory is a fallacy, but yet a plausible idea to the ordinary thinker or reader. Capt. Cowdon's opinions or deductions, based on the practical results of Bonnet Carre, taken from one of the captain's pamphlets, *The Outlet System*, and to which I take exceptions, are as follows (pages 7 and 8):

"They have said that the outlet at Lake Borgne would cause the river's mouth to shoal. On the contrary, I claim that it would cause it to deepen, if the jetty system be correct, as more water would be discharged through the river's mouth than is now discharged there in the same period of time. The following facts prove this: The river's discharge at Carrollton, with present velocity of current, is estimated at 1,100,000 cubic feet per second, which in 120 days would give a discharge into the Gulf, through the river's mouth, of 11,404,400,000,000 cubic feet of water.

"Now, suppose we direct one-sixth of that volume to the Gulf through the Lake Borgne outlet, with the same velocity it would have to be discharged by the main river into the Gulf in the same period of time, 9,504,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. But by this diversion of one-sixth the volume from the main river we will increase the current one-fourth or twenty-four per cent, equal to 2,850,200,000,000 cubic feet.

"Now add this increased volume to the amount as stated that would be be left in the river and we will have in 120 days a discharge into the Gulf, through the main river mouth 12,356,200,000,000 cubic feet or nearly 1,000,000,000,000 more discharge than we have said at the river mouth in the same time.

"There is no guess-work in these estimates, but are deductions made from the practical results of Bonnet Carre, which shows that while the flood angle below the outlet was lowered four feet, the velocity of the current at the same place was increased six per cent in the whole river, and just in the same way can the current in the whole river be increased to twenty-four per cent. below the outlet at Lake Borgne, which will lower the flood angle fully twelve feet at New Orleans.

This lowering of the flood angle twelve feet at New Orleans, will increase in the same proportion the velocity of the entire river for hundreds of miles above, and will accelerate the entire volume down to the outlet. Then, just as when the river is low and within its natural banks, the volume of the whole river will be forced on to the Gulf by its own dynamic or moving force with the increased momentum caused by the greater acceleration from above.

"There is no way of escaping these results," etc. "These are results that follow natural laws."

The practical results of the Bonnet Carre crevasse, as published in the report of Humphrey and Abbot, from which the above deductions are said to be made, are as follows, page 393: "When the discharge was at its maximum, or 114,000 cubic feet per second (February-April), the river was two feet below the high water of 1847; and its area of cross section was 202,000 square feet above, and 146,000 square feet below the site of the break. The discharge above the crevasse was 1,100,000 cubic feet per second. The mean velocity of the river was then 5.45 feet per second, equal to 596,000,000 cubic feet above, and 986,000-148,000, equal to 6.66 below the crevasse. Corresponding velocity at the bottom being 472 and 580 feet, respectively"—representing an increased velocity below the crevasse of about twenty per cent. In his deduction as above Capt. Cawdon states, from the practical results of Bonnet Carre, which shows that while the flood angle below the outlet was lowered four feet the velocity of the current at the same place was increased six per cent. in the whole river." On this single passage is based almost the entire fabric of Mitchell's arguments; and there is no foundation for the passage in the results of Bonnet Carre. I have presented the extract, figures, results and observations by Humphrey and Abbot, whose report—a volume of 602 pages—I have examined from cover to cover, and can find no reference whatever to a reduction of the flood angle of four feet, or of increased velocity of six per cent. I find, on consequent on the Bonnet Carre crevasse. Humprey and Abbot make a more favorable statement for the outlet theorist than an increased velocity of six per cent. They state that "the velocity at the bottom immediately below the break was more than a foot per second greater than that above." This is, as I have already stated, about twenty-two per cent, and their figures in the extract will bear out this statement. It is a mystery to me why Capt. Cowdon jumped this better fact of twenty-two per cent. in the case of the Bonnet Carre and accepted their conclusions on the Bell crevasse, and then transposes the six per cent. decreased velocity in the Bell into six per cent. increased velocity in the Bonnet Carre. The only conclusion that I can come to or present as the gentleman's reason for rejecting the twenty-two per cent. is that it was too much of a good thing. It would upset the theory of doing too much. If all the calculations based on the increased velocity of six per cent. were made over again at twenty-two per cent. well, there would be but little use for the River Commission. The difference presented of the greater velocity below than above the crevasse of over one foot may be due solely to the difference of the sectional areas, that below being 54,000 cubic feet, a contraction of over one-fourth—less than that above the crevasse. This statement presents a natural conclusion, of greater velocity below, notwithstanding losses by the crevasse. But Humphreys and Abbott, not accepting the experiments on the Bonnet Carre as a finality for the velocity above and below as being due to crevasses in general, concluded to estimate for that purpose on the Bell crevasse of 1858. They state, page 393: "Since this crevasse (Bonnet Carre) was situated above a natural contraction in the channel, it cannot be inferred from the facts connected with it that an outlet may not occasion a serious reduction of velocity below its site. Hence, to determine the effect of an outlet upon the mean river the great Bell Crevasse of 1858 will be considered, and the cross section assumes to be equal above and below the break." The velocity below the Bell Crevasse is represented by those gentlemen in their report, page 394, as of 0.3 of a foot, or about six per cent. less than that above the crevasse. Here, therefore, is presented all the facts—practical results—by Messrs. Humphrey and Abbot on the Bonnet Carre and Bell Crevasses. And it is plain to be seen that there is nothing in them whatever to justify the deductions of Capt. Cowdon, and the vast fabric of erroneous conclusions which he arrives at, unless, indeed, it be by adopting incorrect readings of plain statements, and jumping over facts because they do not suit the outlet theories. The two point touched on was the Atchafalaya. I cannot follow the conversation correctly, but will quote his ideas in part on the subject, from the same pamphlet as before. "After the Lake Borgne outlet, the next great safety-valve is that of the Atchafalaya, which, if properly controlled, will be an important factor in the accomplishment of this great system. "It has not only the capacity to carry off to the Gulf the waters of the Red river shed, but also a large volume from the Mississippi river." We are told in another document of his that the Lake Borgne outlet will "lower the flood angle" twelve feet at New Orleans, eight to ten feet at Memphis and Cairo. And again in the pamphlet, by the addition of the Atchafalaya outlet, the flood angle will be lowered twelve to fourteen feet at New Orleans, fifteen to eighteen feet at the mouth of Red river. The Lake Borgne outlet is not yet made, and therefore, so far as it is concerned, we have not seen the outlet theory, except in the general fact that there is an abundance of openings above and below Lake Borgne, constituting in the aggregate an excellent equivalent. But the "next great safety-valve—the Atchalalaya"—is in splendid working order, doing its duty as a great factor in the outlet theory, so far as the passage of flood-water is concerned, to a point even beyond the theorist's most sanguine wish. What has the above-suggested system of openings, constituting an equivalent to the Lake Borgne outlet, done for the river during the last two years of unprecedented floods? What has the Atchafalaya outlet done? Have they together lowered the surface—"the flood angle" of the river—one inch at New Orleans? Who has noticed the lowering of the flood angle fifteen to eighteen feet at the mouth of Red river; eight to ten feet or more at Memphis and Cairo? What has, in fact, been the effect on the river as a consequence of this thorough, complete and efficient test which the outlet theory has received? It has as it always will with surplus outlets and crevasses, resulted in an increased surface elevation, a raising instead of a lowering of the "flood angle." This is the experience along the river from Cairo to the Gulf. Therefore, as I have published twenty-five years ago, concentrate the waters of the Mississippi in one vast volume of water, concentrating its power also in one deep bed, and the highest results both to navigation and drainage will follow, deepening the one and lowering the surface of the other. Give it a full and fair trial.

WM. HEWSON.

COAHOMA COUNTY, MISS.

CROOK'S CAMPAIGN.

Senator Gibbs, of Texas, Says the People Have Been Imposed Upon.

DALLAS, TEX., July 16.—State Senator Barnett Gibbs, of Dallas, returned last night from an extended trip in Mexico. In an interview he says he was surprised at what he saw and heard concerning the late Indian campaign in the Southwest. He went into the valleys and country lately overrun by Apaches, and visited the scenes of Gen. Crook's late exploits. He says the residents of those valleys laugh at the newspaper accounts of the captures made by Gen. Crook. They say that instead of Crook's capturing fighting Indians they captured him. He did take in a few old Indians and squaws. When he started out of the mountains the bucks, about eighty in number, followed and overtook him, and sent in a messenger who asked for a pow-wow. This was granted, and the warriors came in and in the boldest manner told Gen. Crook that he would be allowed to leave on condition that he would promise to get the government to permit them to return to their reservation without punishment. This he promised because he could not help himself. The residents of the valleys say the White Mountain Apaches, who were guides with Gen. Crook during the pow-wow, divided ammunition with the hostiles. The latter told Gen. Crook some of their guns were without bores, and that as soon as they could go down into the Mexican settlements and get horses they would follow him into the reservation. They did this, killing several men and boys on the way. The valley folks say the White Mountain Apaches were openly in communication with hostiles, and would never fight them. As an illustration of the friendship between the two, one of the White Mountain Apaches appeared among the soldiers with the watch of Judge McComas, who had been killed by the hostiles. Being interrogated as to where he obtained the watch, he said he got it from a squaw. A son of the judge's had to pay $50 for the watch, Crook not daring to disturb the friendly relations with the White Mountain Apaches by making him give it up. Senator Gibbs says that this is only a sample of the volumes of unwritten history of the late campaign that could be furnished, and that the public has been imposed upon.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

Encouraging Crop Reports—Work on the Telephone Line—Personal Points.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

BROWNSVILLE, July 14.—The crop reports for this section continue encouraging. During the past week I have talked with a number of our best farmers on this subject, and they are agreed that the prospect for a good crop is better than for many years. The cotton crop is late, but promises a good yield if the seasons continue as favorable as they have been. Our farmers are all raising their own meat, and the supply promises to be abundant and of good quality. They went to the house for clothing. He said that if she took the clothing he would shoot her.

Robbed by Tramps.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Yesterday afternoon, at Kensington Station, on the Illinois Central railroad, robbers entered the station house, approached John Forshire, agent, from behind, clapped their hands over his eyes, beat him insensible, bound and gagged him, and robbed him of $1300, of which $200 belonged to the company. Six tramps were arrested on suspicion.

Short in His Account.

BOSTON, July 16.—Six directors of the Rutland Railroad Company announce that Ex-Treasurer Haven's cash account is short $38,000. The total defalcation can only be determined by a thorough investigation. There have been large overissues of stock, at times, of 5392 shares, but the actual overissue apparently outstanding now is 2891 shares. An attachment has been placed upon the property of Haven, which, with his bond, may save the road ultimate loss.

Arrested for Land Fraud.

DULUTH, July 16.—United States Marshal Brackett, of St. Paul, to-day arrested R. C. Mitchell, proprietor of the *Daily Tribune*, and lately appointed receiver of the United States land office, for frauds in connection with pre-emptions said to have been perpetrated a year ago, in connection with H. L. Gordon, of Minneapolis, formerly register of land at St. Cloud. The arrest is generally looked upon here as a move by the opponents of Mitchell to prevent him from receiving his commission.

Krum Squares Himself.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Ex Judge Chester H. Krum, about whose mysterious absence from this city some weeks ago there was a good deal of inquiry and comment, this morning filed the final report in the estate of Charles W. Ford, showing a balance on hand of $1782 31 which he turned over to the public administrator. Krum explained that litigation in Illinois had prevented an earlier settlon Hall. Before the meeting opened Kearney entertained a crowd from the outer steps until the proprietor of the hall ordered him to stop. When his name was announced there was a hot and a motion made to give him the privilege of the floor, uproar and confusion began. "What labor organization does he represent?" "Where did he get money to come here?" was called out. His friends yelled: "Who is the father of the Chinese act?" At length the motion was lost by a vote of 38 to 12, and Kearney stood from the hall, denouncing the members as blatherskites and dirty loafers. Some of Kearney's admirers hired another room in the same building, and there Kearney made a speech, denouncing the Labor Union and its officers. Himself and all workingmen as protectionists, advocating higher railroad and passenger rates, claiming this would lead to higher wages for the employes of railroads, and abusive corporations. He finally announced that he will call an open-air meeting for Thursday night, in Union Square.

WALTERBORO, S. C.—Dr. J. M. Klein says: "Brown's Iron Bitters have given universal satisfaction."

Lard Shipments at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 16.—It is stated that within the last four weeks 1,208,000 tierces of lard, worth over $3,000,000, have been shipped from this city. On one hand it is claimed that these shipments by large houses are not sales, but merely consignments made to agents to sell. On the other hand, it is affirmed that they represent actual sales; that Englishmen are snapping up all the lard obtainable, and that large consumers are buying up full capacity and are two weeks behind orders. The ten leading Board of Trade firms which went down in the panic had unsecured liabilities to the amount of $2,237,000, and have thus far arranged to pay $1,264,000.

Hostford's Acid Phosphate, a VALUABLE NERVE TONIC.

Dr. C. C. Olmstead, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I have used it in my practice ten years, and consider it a valuable nerve tonic.

The Sunday Law in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—Saloon and hotel bars remained closed to-day in obedience to the requirements of the new Sunday law. In the central part of the city only one saloon kept open in defiance of the law. This saloon was taken uninfluenced by the police authorities, as no order had been issued. The saloon men express the belief that the new departure will be short-lived, and by degrees they will be allowed to remain again. Tobacco stores and other lines of business generally, except drug stores, also closed. There were only three arrests for drunkenness yesterday. The average Sunday average is about twenty. No arrests were made for violation of the law, but the police were instructed to get the names of all offenders. The gardens were open, but sold no beer.

All of One Mind.

Dr. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used Rosadalis in cases of scrofula and other diseases.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends Rosadalis to all persons suffering with diseased blood, saying it is superior to any preparation.

The Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, South, says he has been so much benefited by using Rosadalis that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintance.

Nail Mills Shutting Down.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Western Nail Association, every nail mill in the West closed down to-day for a period of four weeks.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

An Epidemic of Wife-Murders Prevailing—Three Cases Reported Yesterday.

Two Negroes Killed Near Helena—A Sad Tragedy—Free Fight at a Picnic.

Special to the Appeal.]

HELENA, ARK., July 16.—On Saturday afternoon, two miles below here, on the Williamson plantation, two colored men becoming exasperated with each other, hurried to their respective dwellings for weapons. They soon returned with muskets, and at a distance of twenty paces discharged them nearly simultaneously. One charge entered the mouth of one, passing out at the back of the head. The other received a charge in his groin. Both were fatally wounded, and yet each mounted a mule and rode off in opposite directions. To-day two quiet funerals and burials give the antagonists a chance to cool off.

An Editor Incarcerated for Contempt.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, July 16.—Private advices from New Mexico report the arrest and incarceration of R. W. Webb, formerly of Memphis and this city, for contempt of the court of Judge Axtell. Webb is proprietor of the *Golden Retort*, of New Mexico, and heavily interested in land matters in that Territory.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

VICKSBURG, July 16.—Edward Culkin shot and killed Frank McIlway. Cause, family matters.

Suicided by Hanging.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16.—Henry Schroeder, fifty-two years old, supposed to be insane, suicided to-day by hanging himself.

Killed His Wife.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Worthington Dartin, colored, killed his wife at Richland plantation, near Bayou Sara. Dartin was arrested.

The Result of a Family Difficulty.

ATHENS, July 16.—Constable John Holton shot and killed his uncle, Van Alstein, yesterday. The same shot wounded the latter's wife in the shoulder and hand. It was a family difficulty.

Killed His Wife and Mother-in-Law.

PADUCAH, KY., July 16.—Three miles south of here Saturday Dr. Fletcher, a negro herb doctor, stabbed with a butcher knife and killed his wife and mother-in-law in the woods, and then made his escape by flight. His children gave the alarm.

Mysterious Murder.

TRACY CITY, TENN., July 16.—While a crowd was waiting in the barber shops this morning a shot was heard and a negro barber, serving a customer, fell dead, shot through the brain. Who fired the shot or whence it came is a mystery.

Unprovoked Murder.

NEW ALBANY, IND., July 16.—Philip Oherhauser, a cabinetmaker, was attacked at midnight Saturday, while on his way home, and murdered by Jack Rourke and Thomas Luecke. There was no provocation for the murder. Rourke and Luecke were arrested.

A Sad Tragedy.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—Elijah Hayes and Ruff McConnell, two young men living near Paris, Tenn., quarreled while in swimming. In the scuffle which ensued McConnell drew a pistol and fatally shot Hayes. McConnell then started home, but fell dead on the way from excitement and remorse.

Shot and Killed His Wife.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—Levi McConley, of Cheever, near Port Henry, shot and killed his wife yesterday evening and wounded his mother-in-law, Mrs. McCoy, dead. The husband and wife were not living together. She went to the house for clothing. He said that if she took the clothing he would shoot her.

Robbed by Tramps.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Yesterday afternoon, at Kensington Station, on the Illinois Central railroad, robbers entered the station house, approached John Forshire, agent, from behind, clapped their hands over his eyes, beat him insensible, bound and gagged him, and robbed him of $1300, of which $200 belonged to the company. Six tramps were arrested on suspicion.

Short in His Account.

BOSTON, July 16.—Six directors of the Rutland Railroad Company announce that Ex-Treasurer Haven's cash account is short $38,000. The total defalcation can only be determined by a thorough investigation. There have been large overissues of stock, at times, of 5392 shares, but the actual overissue apparently outstanding now is 2891 shares. An attachment has been placed upon the property of Haven, which, with his bond, may save the road ultimate loss.

Arrested for Land Fraud.

DULUTH, July 16.—United States Marshal Brackett, of St. Paul, to-day arrested R. C. Mitchell, proprietor of the *Daily Tribune*, and lately appointed receiver of the United States land office, for frauds in connection with pre-emptions said to have been perpetrated a year ago, in connection with H. L. Gordon, of Minneapolis, formerly register of land at St. Cloud. The arrest is generally looked upon here as a move by the opponents of Mitchell to prevent him from receiving his commission.

Krum Squares Himself.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Ex Judge Chester H. Krum, about whose mysterious absence from this city some weeks ago there was a good deal of inquiry and comment, this morning filed the final report in the estate of Charles W. Ford, showing a balance on hand of $1782 31 which he turned over to the public administrator. Krum explained that litigation in Illinois had prevented an earlier settlon Hall. Before the meeting opened Kearney entertained a crowd from the outer steps until the proprietor of the hall ordered him to stop. When his name was announced there was a hot and a motion made to give him the privilege of the floor, uproar and confusion began. "What labor organization does he represent?" "Where did he get money to come here?" was called out. His friends yelled: "Who is the father of the Chinese act?" At length the motion was lost by a vote of 38 to 12, and Kearney stood from the hall, denouncing the members as blatherskites and dirty loafers. Some of Kearney's admirers hired another room in the same building, and there Kearney made a speech, denouncing the Labor Union and its officers. Himself and all workingmen as protectionists, advocating higher railroad and passenger rates, claiming this would lead to higher wages for the employes of railroads, and abusive corporations. He finally announced that he will call an open-air meeting for Thursday night, in Union Square.

WALTERBORO, S. C.—Dr. J. M. Klein says: "Brown's Iron Bitters have given universal satisfaction."

Lard Shipments at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 16.—It is stated that within the last four weeks 1,208,000 tierces of lard, worth over $3,000,000, have been shipped from this city. On one hand it is claimed that these shipments by large houses are not sales, but merely consignments made to agents to sell. On the other hand, it is affirmed that they represent actual sales; that Englishmen are snapping up all the lard obtainable, and that large consumers are buying up full capacity and are two weeks behind orders. The ten leading Board of Trade firms which went down in the panic had unsecured liabilities to the amount of $2,237,000, and have thus far arranged to pay $1,264,000.

Hostford's Acid Phosphate, a VALUABLE NERVE TONIC.

Dr. C. C. Olmstead, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I have used it in my practice ten years, and consider it a valuable nerve tonic.

The Sunday Law in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—Saloon and hotel bars remained closed to-day in obedience to the requirements of the new Sunday law. In the central part of the city only one saloon kept open in defiance of the law. This saloon was taken uninfluenced by the police authorities, as no order had been issued. The saloon men express the belief that the new departure will be short-lived, and by degrees they will be allowed to remain again. Tobacco stores and other lines of business generally, except drug stores, also closed. There were only three arrests for drunkenness yesterday. The average Sunday average is about twenty. No arrests were made for violation of the law, but the police were instructed to get the names of all offenders. The gardens were open, but sold no beer.

All of One Mind.

Dr. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used Rosadalis in cases of scrofula and other diseases.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends Rosadalis to all persons suffering with diseased blood, saying it is superior to any preparation.

The Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, South, says he has been so much benefited by using Rosadalis that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintance.

Nail Mills Shutting Down.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Western Nail Association, every nail mill in the West closed down to-day for a period of four weeks.

CHOLERA AT CAIRO.

Five Deaths Already Reported—The Panic at Alexandria Renewed.

Serious Riots in France—De Lesseps and His Canal.

FROHSDORF, July 16.—To-day being the feast day of the Count de Chambord's patron saint, the count received all the members of his household, addressing a few words to each.

Dr. Kulpian, sent to Frohsdorf to attend Count de Ch