THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1883. VOL. XLIII-NO. 175

THE jury in the Polk case will be charged this afternoon. The general opinion in Nashville is that it will be an acquittal or a mistrial.

TRAIN collisions and other injuries and annoyances from blunders in telegraphing are in order about this time, bringing lawsuits in their train

THE New York *Tribune* says inquiries among the dealers and growers show that peaches will be in good supply there this season, not as large as last year but better in quality.

AMERICAN girls should remember that poor foreigners cannot afford to marry for money. Poets may ask what's in a name? Business men know that the whole fortune of a count is in his name.

THE European Volunteer Committee in Egypt has discovered that a canal which supplies a crowded quarter in the city with drinking water communicates in the native cemetery with a place used for washing corpses.

THERE were no new developments of importance in the telegraphers' strike yesterday. If there was any change at all, it was in favor of the operators. The service rendered by the company was the worst since the strike began.

IN England the Archbishop of Canterbury favors the employment of a number of pastors, unconnected with parochial duty, to act as home missionaries. He tried the plan when he was Bishop of Truro and found it worked well.

Two peculiarities are pointed out by the New York *Tribune* as to be found in the Church of to-day. The first is that the demand for clergymen is greater than the supply. The other is that a considerable percentage of those in orders remain unengaged and in many cases are actually reduced to poverty.

NO WOMAN in the United States has wielded a more vigorous pen than Mrs. Swisshelm; she is a lineal descendant of that well-known character in English history, Lady Jane Grey. She was a powerful advocate of the abolition, then of the temperance movement. We regret to see that she is lying dangerously ill at her home near Pittsburg.

THE condition of Vesuvius has again become an object of serious concern. Prof. Palmieri reports that since June 21st the activity of the crater has been steadily increasing. The first important manifestation was an outburst of flame, visible at a great distance. Every night a fiery glow hovers over the summit, forming in the clear summer night a spectacle splendid but terrible.

THE census of Egypt, begun last year by Sir Auckland Colvin and just completed shows the population of the country to be 6,798,230, of whom 3,393,918 are males. Cairo has a population of 368,108; Alexandria, including its suburbs, 208,775; Port Said, 16,560; Suez, 10,913; Tanah, 33,725; Mansurah, 26,784; Zagazig, 19,046; Rosetta, 16,671. Plenty of material for cholera, especially in Cairo and Alexandria.

SOME unscrupulous creature has written in an American paper an account of a pretended interview with Jenny Lind. Jenny has written a communication upon the subject to the London *Times*, in which she says: "I think it due to myself to say that, so far as I am concerned, the whole report is an entire fabrication, and that no such interview ever took place." In this way Jenny gives the newspaper that published the fraud what the negro calls "de wol its money."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* is still suffering, and on Monday it was begging that an "outlet" might be opened at Lake Borgne, just to let out a portion of the Mississippi sideways. It says the cost would be less than $1,000,000, which is too much to give for either waterworks or fireworks just to gratify the *Commercial Gazette's* love for side issues. To think that that paper has not advanced far enough yet in hydraulics to save it from the Cowdon outlet fallacy!

AT a meeting of the Exposition Committee in New Orleans last week, Mr. Coleman, one of the committee, said: "He desired to make a point of the fact that the working classes were doing more in proportion to their means toward the success of the fair and taking greater interest in it than were the capitalists and those who could well afford large subscriptions. Mr. Coleman thought it would eventually be demonstrated that the largest number of subscriptions had come from the laboring classes." Look at this as a testimony and compare it with the reproach that is too often poured upon "the hard fisted sons of toil," and with some specimens of what the companies are now manifesting toward the telegraph operatives.

THE damage done to our crops by rain and flood is not inconsiderable, but is not more than might have been expected. It is singular, however, that similar accounts come from nearly every agricultural country in Christendom, England alone excepted, where late no unusual harm has been done. Orange, Silesia, Bohemia, Lombardy, Roumania and portions of Russia have suffered badly, but not beyond comparatively limited localities. The hope remains, then, that we will have a year of enough and to spare, and that the agriculture of the world will have a year of thrift, free from all but local scourges. There has been no general plague of insects, no general drouth, no general flood, no general excess of heat, and no general absence of sunshine. The earth has rewarded the toiler, and our own country has had a particularly favored.

IT is gratifying to see that New Orleans is become awake to the value of Ship Island as a spot in the Gulf of Mexico clear of contact with the land, as a quarantine station. Its establishment was one of the many good things done by the National Board of Health. The people of New Orleans have learned that no infected vessel shall enter the Mississippi, and that a stop shall be put to unloading freight at the quarantine station. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, with good sense for which that paper is distinguished, says: "Even if there was no danger in such unloading—and there is great danger in it—it gives our neighbors up the river no opportunity to fear and distrust us. There are a number of cases of fever at the quarantine station, and it is almost impossible of prevention communication between that place and the surrounding country. The acknowledged fact that yellow fever has yellow-fever on it dangerously infected by it becomes the most dangerous thing liable to scatter it in all directions. Any body of men on board, loading or unloading, is a peril to the people of New Orleans, and not the people of the West good possibility, the gateway of a valley, is not taking every measure for our common safety against the common enemy. We are before it.

THE TELEGRAPHERS

The News from the South Encouraging to the Strikers—The Situation at Nashville.

Two of the Memphis Operators Leave for Their Homes, and the Lineman Joins the Strikers.

The most interesting local event yesterday was the action of H. E. Conley, the lineman, who struck when ordered to stretch a wire from the main office to the Merchants' Exchange and bucket-shops. The operators there quit yesterday, as already noticed, and in order to send in the usual quotations promptly it became necessary to put in a gold and stock indicator. The lineman is the only one in the employ of the company here capable of doing this, and his refusal leaves the company still involved with the Exchange and the bucket-shops, with whom it has contracts.

TWO OPERATORS GONE.

The force at work in the operating-room was reduced by the return of two of the operators to their homes. Pierce, the manager of Clarksville, who has been here several days, went back there yesterday morning. Chardevoin, from Cortland, received a telegram stating that his father was very ill and went home, joining the Brotherhood before his departure.

The Situation at Nashville.

(Special to the Appeal.)

NASHVILLE, July 24.—In a conversation with the telegraph strikers they state that the news from the South is altogether encouraging to them. The strike of the operators reminds me of a conversation I had with Andrew Johnson. He was pacing the corridor of the Maxwell House, when he said that the great obstacle to the laboring community of this country would be from monopolies, and that the inevitable result, judging from the tendencies of the time, was that the government would finally have to take charge of the telegraph, and that the men of talent in the service would be recognized by the amount the government would pay them; that the laboring men of this country had most to fear from monopolies, and that even the liberties of the people would be threatened by autocrats, who would not hesitate to demand the last drop of blood from the veins of those financially powerless to help themselves. The following document was found on the street to-day, and was addressed to a telegraph striker:

"Tank tax marines maples jubilant over scheme wave omit ballet accent over word country waive wart accent temper baffle true.

"CARRIAGE."

People were excited over the enigma, but could not fathom the mystery. Your correspondent suspected it was from striking operators, but could ascertain nothing from them, as they said they were very mum at the present time.

THE STRIKE ELSEWHERE.

At New York.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Affairs at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company seem to be in a better condition this morning than at any time since the strike. Two or three hundred operators were at their desks, and all important wires are said to be fully manned. The only delays in handling business this morning were at points west of Buffalo and Pittsburg, where it was reported considerable damage was done by the storms yesterday to the wires of the company.

At Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., July 24.—At 10 o'clock this morning a pistol ball was fired through the window of the Western Union Telegraph office, shivering the large plate glass and striking the receiving clerk.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—The Western Union reports an accession of one operator to the force. The wires are working fairly on account of a storm East and West. Both sides are still confident.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 24.—Eleven railroad operators from different points on the line of the Wabash road arrived to night to reinforce the office in this city. Four joined the strikers immediately on their arrival and the remaining seven went to work.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

A Seventeen-Year-Old Boy Who is Singularly Deformed.

Norwalk (Conn.) special: In a small one-story frame dwelling situated opposite the freight depot of the Danbury and Norwalk railroad, a correspondent recently discovered a curious example of human deformity, whose existence has been preserved a secret for nearly seventeen years. At the house mentioned, Thomas Hardon, a railway laborer, and his wife live with their son, Tom. This boy was born seventeen years ago, a misshapen mite of humanity. By the advice of their parish priest the sorrowing parents have carefully concealed him from public gaze. When a reporter called at the house to-day the unfortunate boy was found half sitting and half reclining in an invalid's easy chair. He is totally devoid of shoulders, and from the center of his back two arms, with well formed hands, crew from a single joint. The hands and arms are devoid of the power of feeling and are also affected with a strange continual motion, sweeping around in a circle like a windmill, the arms being stretched out at full length and moving in opposite directions. This motion never ceases except when the arms are tied together, and are covered with scars from contact with the walls, tables, chairs, etc. His body is further deformed by the joining of the legs as far as the knee. Here the right leg turns backward and upward until the heel strikes the center of the back, where it is firmly imbedded in the flesh. He is mentally bright and conversed freely and intelligently with the reporter about the few books his parents had been able to procure him and about articles he had read in newspapers which are occasionally supplied him. Said his mother: "He is a great care to us, being unable to help himself at all. But he is just as dear to me as if he was like other children. I suppose he could be exhibited, but as long as my father or myself have life in our bodies to work for him he shall never be."

Stories of Roses.

A Turk can by no means endure to see the leaves of roses fall to the ground, because some believe that the first rose was made from a drop of Venus's blood, and others that it came from the sweat of Mohammed. The Ghebers believe that when Abraham, their first great prophet, was thrown into the fire by order of Nimrod, the flame turned into a bed of roses upon which the child slumbered sweetly. This is alluded to in "Lalla Rookh," by the lines:

"When pitying heaven to roses turned
The death-flames that beneath him burned."

Herodotus writes of roses in the garden of Midas, the son of Gordus, in Phrygia, that had sixty leaves, growing with little trouble, and more fragrant than all the rest. Lucullus, the Roman general, spent fabulous sums in order to be able to have them at all seasons; and in the Roman republic the people used not to be satisfied unless their cups of Falernian wine were swimming with roses. At the regatta of Baix the whole surface of the Lucrine sea used to be strewn with this flower. At the grand banquet which Nero gave he caused showers of roses to be rained down on his guests from an aperture in the ceiling. Heliogabalus carried this to such an insane length as to cause the suffocation of his guests, who could not extricate themselves from the heap of flowers. And Antiochus, even in winter slept in a tent of gold and silk and on a bed of roses. Cleopatra, when she entertained Antony, covered the floor of the banqueting room to the depth of an ell, and Heliogabalus was not content with drinking a certain kind of wine made of roses, but was extravagant enough to bathe in the "wine of rose." To dream of roses denotes happy love, but not unmixed with sorrow from others. It typifies an artist and is the emblem of love. The rose as a symbol of silence gave rise to the phrase "Under the rose," from the circumstance of the Pope's presenting consecrated roses which were placed over confessionals to denote secrecy. It is also said that the phrase is of Greek origin, originating from the old custom of suspending a rose over the guest table as an emblem that the conversations should not be repeated elsewhere. Cultivated roses were first planted in England in 1522, the damask rose being introduced from the south of France some time prior to A. D. 1753, the moss rose in 1724, and the China rose about 1787.

MONT EAGLE.

Interest in the Proceedings of the Assembly Unabated.

Nashville *American's* Mont Eagle special: We have had another beautiful day and the new-comers just about equal the number who go away. The interest continues without abatement. All who come are provided for. We still have room in the overflow tent. Let the people come and we will take care of them on the tented field.

The address of Mr. Galloway, of Jackson, Miss., on "Post-Graduate Education," was a masterly effort, and delighted and instructed the audience that assembled to hear him. Prof. R. V. Foster took the place of Judge Henry Craft, of Memphis, and delivered an able lecture on the "Oriental Languages of the Bible."

The 5-o'clock lectures of Van Lenney grow in interest daily. Students of the Bible are attracted to this service each day.

Mrs. J. R. Green is winning golden opinions by her work among the children, and her hour is always looked forward to with pleasure by the grown people as well as the children.

The fine anthem song yesterday by members of Tulin Street church of East Nashville is spoken of with praise by all who heard it.

To-night Dr. J. H. Bryson, of Huntsville, Ala., delivered a scholarly and interesting lecture on "Christianity the Only Religion."

Each day the normal schools are well attended, and a large portion are studying in the special classes. There are no disturbances, no liquor and no drunkenness. No swearing is heard on the grounds and pocket books, fans, handkerchiefs, jewelry and all lost articles are promptly brought to Headquarters and returned to their owners.

Green Morrow will give another display of fireworks on Wednesday night. To-morrow, Tuesday, is the day allotted the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and many of their most prominent workers are present and ready for work.

CHICAGO TRADE.

Fair Business in Wheat, Corn and Oats—Pork and Lard Fairly Active.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Grain in store July 23d: Wheat, 5,766,000 bushels; corn, 1,844,000 bushels; oats, 550,000 bushels; rye, 430,000 bushels; barley, 20,000; total all kinds, 8,609,000 bushels; same period last year, 2,513,000 bushels.

Regular wheat exhibited considerable strength and fair delivery; prices fluctuated within a narrow limit, and closed ⅛@¼c above yesterday's closing sales; ranged $1 00½@1 01⅜ July, $1 01⅜@1 02½ August, $1 03@1 03⅝ September, $1 04⅛@1 05⅜ October, $1 06@1 07½ November, $1 01½@1 01⅝ the year; spring, $1 01⅜; winter, $1 06.

Corn—Fair local business; prices about the same as yesterday, closed ⅛@¼c higher; sales ranged at 50⅝@51⅛c July, 50⅝@51⅛c August, 51⅛ September, 49⅞@49½ October, 45⅛@46c the year.

Oats—Moderate speculative business; prices fairly steady; 34⅛@34½ July, 28¼@29¼c August, 27⅛@27⅜c September, 27⅛@28c October, 27½c the year.

Pork fairly active; opened 5@10c higher, but the improvement was soon lost; rallied 10@15c, receded 5@10c and closed steady; sales at $13 75@13 85 July and August, $13 87½@14 02½ September, $13 97½@14 15 October, $12 65@12 75 the year.

Lard fairly active; opened a yesterday's closing prices, receded 2½@5c, rallied 5@7½c, receded 5@7½c, rallied 2½@5c, closing steady; sales at 8.92½@9c July and August, 9@9 07½c September, 9.02½@9.07½c October, 8.55c@8 60c November, $8 40@8½c the year.

WEEKLY CLEARANCES.

The Exhibit Again Decidedly Unfavorable, So Far as Heard From.

BOSTON, July 23 —The *Post* says: The following table, compiled from special dispatches from twenty-three leading clearing-houses in the United States, gives the clearances for the week ended July 21st, with percentage of increase or decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1882:

New York, $797,044,186; decrease, 20.9.	
Boston, $67,340,852; decrease, 10.5.	
Chicago, $47,188,501; increase, 2.9.	
Philadelphia, $39,715,036; increase, 2.6.	
St. Louis, $15,215,339; decrease, 15.49.	
Baltimore, $14,190,111; decrease, 5.6.	
San Francisco, $12,227,965; increase, 11.	
Cincinnati, $9,450,000; increase, 9.6.	
New Orleans, $6,367,848; decrease, 9.5.	
Providence, $4,942,500; decrease, 8.4.	
Detroit, $3,747,254.	
Hartford, $2,765,271; decrease, 2.9.	
Cleveland, $2,222,351; increase, 4.1.	
Kansas City, $2,065,000; increase, 27.4.	
Indianapolis, $1,964,000; increase, 7.5.	
New Haven, $1,491,760; increase, 11.8.	
Portland, $925,521; decrease, 12.5.	
Springfield, $818,110; decrease 8.1.	
Worcester, $814,810; increase, 0.1.	
Peoria, $657,440; decrease, 14.1.	
Lowell, $899,828; increase, 27.7.	
Memphis, $664,847; increase, 77.9.	
Syracuse, $559,633; increase, 15.2.	
Total, $1,007,879,455; decrease, 17.	
Outside New York, $210,834,709; decrease, 2.4.	

The exhibit is a decidedly unfavorable one, compared with the corresponding week last year. Twenty three cities, however, show a marked gain, as compared with the returns of last week, the aggregate being $1,007,870,455, against $925,441,720 last week. Returns have not been received from Pittsburg, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Columbus, O., owing to the telegraphic strike.

TOO LATE.

He plucked some sprays of mignonette
One morning, while the dew drops, yet
Bright, glistened on each tiny flower,
He thought the blossoms passing fair,
Because their fragrance filled the air,
Until the sultry noontide hour.

And then they drooped; his careless hand
Failed to supply their life's demand;
And yet, man-like, he marveled, when
They fainted, in the sun's bright glare.
He was so strong, that their despair
Seemed strangely far beyond his ken.

"Thirsting!" he questioned in surprise,
Then gave them drink, with tear-filled eyes.
Each flower raised its low-bowed head;
Save one, whose fragile stem had broken!
Too late the cool sweet love's fond token,
The fragrant mignonette was dead!

MARY E. LAMBERT, in *Ridley's Magazine.*

Indiana University.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., July 24.—The trustees and faculty of the Indiana University announce that the college will open in all its departments at the usual time, September 6th. The main building was not injured by the late fire, and all the usual facilities will be provided.

Taken from Jail and Hanged by a Mob.

DES MOINES, IA., July 24.—Hardy, the Polk City murderer, was taken from jail at Perlan and hung by a party of about fifty masked men this morning about 3 o'clock.

National Reunion.

COLUMBUS, O., July 24.—The national reunion was formally opened to-day, with indications for a large attendance the balance of the week. Hayes and other prominent gentlemen have arrived. Gens. Grant and Hancock cannot be here.

Chicago Iron-Workers Still Idle.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 24.—No attempt has been made to resume work at the rolling-mills in South Chicago, and the 2000 men who made a demand last week for increased pay still remain idle.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 1300 head; slow, 5c lower; light, $5 75@6 35; mixed packing, $5 20@5 70; heavy packing and shipping, $5 65@6 10. Cattle—Receipts, 4600 head; stronger; firm; exports, $5 80@6 10; good to choice shippers, $5 50@5 75; common to fair, $4 60@5 30.

Heavy Fire.

PETIT CODIAC, QUEBEC, July 24.—The spool factory and all the storehouses in connection therewith, and also two dwellings, were burned. Loss heavy; insurance small.

MARION, MASS.—Dr. S. N. Ruggles says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valued tonic for enriching the blood and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

PENSION FRAUDS.

Some of the Methods Adopted by Dishonest Agents and Claimants in Working Up

Bogus Claims to Swindle the Government—Immigration Statistics—Nickerson's Impudence.

Washington special: Maj. Nickerson has not sailed for Europe. He is supposed to be in Philadelphia and there is good reason to believe that the War Department has an agent there trying to find him with a view of placing him under arrest preparatory to a trial by court-martial.

The War Department officers last Saturday morning received a letter from him dated Philadelphia. In it Maj. Nickerson said he desired to report his monthly address, as is the custom with all retired officers, and gave simply Philadelphia, Pa. He also made complaint about the stoppage of his pay, claiming that he has done nothing that would subject him to court-martial, and that the newspapers had treated him unfairly in taking the statements of his enemies without giving him a chance to defend himself. In view, however, of the notoriety given him in the matter of the divorce and the bitter feeling existing against him by those in power, he thought it wise to retire to private life. Inclosed, he said, his resignation would be found. It appears, however, that for some unexplained reason, the resignation was not forthcoming. It is not believed, any way, that his resignation would be accepted if received, and every effort will be made to find him and let him stand his chances with a court-martial.

OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

HOW THE WAVE OF IMMIGRATION HAS EBBED AND FLOWED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

Washington special: The immigration into the United States during the fiscal year just ended was more than twenty-five per cent. below that of the preceding year and ten per cent. below that of the year which preceded that. The total number of immigrants arriving in the year just closed was 599,114, against 770,422 last year and 669,431 the year before. Over 2,000,000 have thus arrived in the country and taken up their abode here within the past three years. The total arrivals for the past ten years have been less than 4,000,000, and in no three years preceding had the total run much above 1,000,000. The largest number of immigrants arriving in any one year preceding the three in which the present "boom" has been running was 459,803 in 1873. The number of immigrants who have arrived in this country during the last fifty years reaches over 10,000,000. The smallest number of arrivals in any single year in the half century flowed in in 1838, when the arrivals were 38,914. In 1842 the number for the first time exceeded 100,000. Since that it has only fallen below that number four times—in 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1862. Germany continues to furnish the largest number of arrivals. Last year there were 191,643 from Germany, the next largest being 79,852 from England and Wales. From the Dominion of Canada there were 64,000, Ireland 63,700, from Scotland, 19,612. From sunny Italy there were 31,715, from bleak Norway, 21,894, and from Sweden, 34,596. Nearly three fourths of the arrivals come in at the port of New York, the number of arrivals of immigrants at that port in the past year having been 406,697. The number of foreign-born persons resident of the United States is now about 7,000,000, or nearly one-eighth of its present population. In 1880 it was 6,679,943, in 1870 it was 5,567,229, in 1860, 4,138,697. New York has a larger number of persons of foreign birth than any other State. It has 1,250,000 out of a total population of 5,000,000. Half a million of these are from Ireland and 350,000 from Germany. Pennsylvania and Illinois have each 600,000 of foreign birth; Ohio, 400,000. Of the 7,000,000 of foreign population now in the United States 2,225,000 are of German nativity and nearly 2,000,000 Irish. Besides the 7,000,000 who are of foreign birth there are about 8,000,000 of foreign parentage. The percentage of arrivals for the past few years shows a large increase from Germany. A few years ago the arrivals from Ireland formed a much larger percentage of the whole than now. The number now arriving from Germany is more than three times as many as those arriving from Ireland. Last year there were 191,643 Germans to 76,252 Irish. The number of emigrants leaving Germany in the past fifty years is estimated at 3,500,000; most of them came to the United States.

PENSION FRAUDS.

METHODS ADOPTED BY DISHONEST AGENTS IN WORKING BOGUS CLAIMS.

Washington special: In an interview published here to-day a Pension Office examiner throws some light upon the methods adopted by unscrupulous claimants and claim agents in working up bogus claims. He says, among other things: "There are more tricks practiced in the procurement of pensions than in the whole of the other departments put together. Many of the bogus claims are colored cases. Not that colored people are given to fraudulent practices, but many of them are easier victims to designing lawyers, and it is less difficult to pronate a dead negro than a dead white man. As soon as a colored case comes before the office it is subjected to an extra amount of scrutiny. A large portion of the colored widows drawing pensions have remarried, and quite a large number of claimants are not the relics of soldiers at all, but mere dummies put up by wicked lawyers and others in place of the widows who have long ago remarried and relinquished their claims.

"How is this fraud managed?" was asked.

"Easily enough. A decent time is allowed to elapse after the marriage and the woman frightened into honest abandonment of her claim. Then another colored man is obtained, who makes the necessary affidavit before a convenient notary, who certifies to her identity, and the real is simple, straightforward work, which is frequently put in the hands of a decent attorney to carry through in all good faith. When a woman is about to remarry who is likely to formally renounce her rights, a member of the gang will proffer her his services to make the announcement in due shape, so as to leave her free to contract the new relation safely. This is the prelude to the proceedings I have spoken of. She receives a sham permit to marry from the Pension Office, with perhaps a small extra payment that has been promised as a result of having the thing done properly. Many of the dishonest lawyers have three, four and sometimes five specialled firms. One will open correspondence with a would-be pensioner, or one who desires his allowance increased. After obtaining half the fee in advance for necessary expense a long delay ensues. Then here comes a circular from another member of the ring, stating that he has special facilities for procuring the passage of the claim, which is represented to have been hopelessly shelved. In case of a favorable response the next circular in the series is sent to him by the third conspirator, and so on until the list is exhausted or the pensioner's patience gives out. As a matter of fact there is no need for attorney's services to procure pensions. Every facility is offered by the office, and the applicant has only to fill the blanks that are sent him and tell the truth in his story of reasons for asking the bounty. He must give this certified in accordance with instructions, and then his case will go through and be acted on just as speedily as though he had hired a dozen lawers. Of course, ignorant men sometimes fail to comprehend the simplest instructions, and much delay and trouble is caused. Hence, the employment of a lawyer is rather favored by those who have the cases to pass upon, as less labor is involved as a rule in the cases prepared by professional hands."

"Does all this exhaust the possibilities of fraud by attorneys?"

"By no means. Men will go into a small town and, after getting the signatures of a number of leading citizens, look up the war records for their neighborhood. Among the latter are sure to be found the names of men entitled to pensions who have never applied for them. Applications will be made out in these names and the signatures of the necessary number of leading men of the place forged to the certificate of service, etc. The rest of the process is easier than with a genuine case."

Style in Leadville.

Correspondence Boston *Post*: The fashionable ladies at Leadville are quite as stylish as our Eastern belles, although perhaps a little louder. It appears to be the prevailing style here, if one has them, to wear diamonds and full evening dress at the breakfast table. But this is simply a matter of taste. A very fine class of people can be found in Leadville, and many pretty residences grace the principal streets. Leadville by gaslight is a revelation to one unaccustomed to the strange life of Western mining camps. Harrison avenue the main thoroughfare, is brilliantly illuminated from one end to the other, and from the hotel window I can look down upon throngs of people. The street is fairly lined with pedestrians, and handsome turnouts and fast horses make the boulevards lively. What this town must have been in '78 I cannot imagine, it is so full of life now. This mountain town, which seems so dull and prosaic by daylight, is certainly a most charming and picturesque spot by gaslight.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Against the Introduction of Yellow-Fever Taken by the Louisiana Board of Health.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The various commercial bodies of this city a few days ago adopted the following resolutions, which were last night approved by the Board of Health and forwarded to Gov. McEnery:

Resolved, That the Board of Health be requested to petition the Governor of Louisiana to have infected vessels, now in the waters in the State, removed, and that he issue his proclamation that henceforth no vessel from any infected port be permitted to enter the waters of the State.

Dr. Tormento then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is danger of yellow-fever being introduced into New Orleans through unrestricted communication between Ship Island and the coast of the State of Mississippi,

Resolved, That the Governor of Louisiana be requested to call the attention of the Governor of Mississippi to this fact, and urge him to put a stop to this dangerous intercourse.

Resolved, That the general government be requested, through proper authority, to order that no communication should be held between Ship Island and the Mississippi coast.

The Ship Island Quarantine.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat*: Our various commercial bodies bear testimony to the fact that the establishment of a quarantine station at Ship Island was a wise proceeding. We have felt convinced that our Board of Health would discover this in time, and that it would fix the present location of our quarantine station in the river, on the line of communication between New Orleans and the rest of the world, and close to which all vessels reaching this port must pass, dangerous.

The Cotton, Stock and Produce Exchanges now virtually ask its abolition, and demand that the river be sealed up and absolutely closed to vessels coming from all infected and dangerous ports; that all infected vessels now in the waters of the State be removed, and that no vessel from an infected port be permitted to enter the waters of the State; and especially do they protest against the loading and unloading of the cargoes of infected vessels at quarantine, for which permits have hitherto been granted. Even if there was no danger in such unloading—and there is great danger in it—it gives our neighbors up the river an opportunity to fear and distrust us. There are a number of cases of fever at the quarantine station, and it is almost impossible to prevent communication between that point and the surrounding country. It is an acknowledged fact that when a vessel has yellow-fever aboard and is infected by the disease she become the most dangerous nucleus for it and is liable to scatter it in all directions. To work any body of men on her or near her, in loading or unloading, is to trifle with the health of New Orleans, and necessarily gives the people of the West good reason to fear that this city, the gateway of the great Mississippi Valley, is not taking the proper precautions for our common safety.

The resolutions suggested by the representatives of our various commercial bodies, and which will come for decision before the State Board of Health to-day, will release us from this danger, and will convince the world of our determination to prevent the introduction of of yellow fever. There is no danger to fear from a vessel isolated at Ship Island, far from the rest of the world and out of the line of other vessels. It was for this very purpose that the National Board of Health first established the Ship Island station. There was some opposition to it at first, and some talk of abolishing the station. We are glad to see, however, that the wisdom of this choice is now acknowledged, and New Orleans will utilize its advantages.

We are glad to see, also, that an understanding has been arranged between the commercial and health authorities of this city. There have been some complaints about the stringency of the quarantine in certain mercantile circles; but with so many leading and influential commercial bodies proposing this closing of the river to infected and dangerous vessels, the Governor can carry out the resolutions adopted yesterday, feeling that it is a mentor upon which merchants and sanitarians are united.

LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

Tennessee Coming to the Show With a Fine Exhibit.

Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "Bet yer boots Jack McWhirter won't permit anything in the Tennessee exhibit that smells and tastes like them sardines we tried to eat last night. You may bet yer boots he won't."

The modern Epicurus is not far wrong. Col. McWhirter, the Tennessee commissioner, in addressing himself to this feature of his manifold duties with an ardor and an energy which are bound to win, provided his people respond with a like interest. He writes:

NASHVILLE, July 21, 1883.

C. E. Merrill, Esq., Agent, etc., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR—I will place the Swiss pavilion on the cars Monday; also specimens. You may look out for two car-loads Tuesday evening. The pavilion is a gem. We will have a Tennessee in her Sunday apparel next week, and if one-half that has been promised is received, we shall not be put to the blush. Truly your friend,

A. J. MCWHIRTER.

In this spirit the commissioner has all along bent his energies to the great work. He feels a personal, a State, a sectional and a national pride in the success of the exhibition. As one of the most tireless and indefatigable business men, Col. McWhirter was recognized several years ago a commercial agent of the first class, realizing a yearly salary of $5000 and more; and everybody knows what is required to give "the commercial evangelism" a reputation of this character.

That feature of the exposition which will include the exhibit of fine horses he also hails with great interest.

To date but two or three specimens for exhibit by the State of Tennessee proper have been forwarded, consisting of Sewanee coke and iron ore from the Roane Iron Company, Rockwood, Tenn. The Louisville and Nashville railroad, on its own behalf, will draw largely from that section of the State through which its main line and branches pass. Altogether the old Volunteer State, through both her individual, corporate and official exhibits, "will not," in the language of her commissioner, "be put to the blush."

A WATER FAMINE

Threatened at St. Louis—The Capacity of the Works Not Able to Meet the Demand.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—St. Louis is considered in considerable danger of a water famine. Only twenty-four feet of water remains in the reservoir which supplies a large part of the city with drinking water, and the pumping capacity of the works is not equal to the demands of the present heated spell. The Board of Public Improvement addressed a communication to the mayor on the scarcity of water and the danger of a famine, and this afternoon the mayor issued a proclamation stopping all street sprinkling, washing of sidewalks and the use of hand hose.

Swimming in High Altitudes.

Cheyenne (Wy.) *Leader*: Tenderfeet should know, and all others should not forget, that it is more difficult to keep afloat in this altitude than in a less altitude. That accounts for the numerous cases of drowning even in comparatively small streams. Young men who could swim with facility in the East have found out to their sorrow, and too late, that they could not do the same here. The light atmosphere considerably reduces the buoyant power of water. This is the case to a remarkable degree in Lake Tahoe, the highest body of water on the continent. In this water even pine wood sinks, and when a man is drowned his body never rises.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

An Outbreak of the Disease Among the British Troops—The Death-List Increasing at Cairo.

Oscar Wilde's Lecture—Views of the Æsthete on His Wanderings in the United States.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—It is reported that cholera has appeared among the British soldiers at the citadel in Cairo. One soldier has died in the military hospital at Abassiea. The British Royal Artillery and the Nineteenth Hussars, which are stationed at Abassiea, are preparing to go to Ochmoonegn. An European has died here from cholera. Five hundred deaths were reported at Cairo yesterday; also one at Ismailia and one at Suez.

DEATH LIST FOR A DAY.

LONDON, July 24.—During the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning 463 death occurred from cholera at Cairo, 23 at Zeitoh, 16 at Tantah, 9 at Shirbin, 13 at Mansourah, 117 at Chibin, 43 at Mehallif, 95 at Ghizeh, and 7 at Choban.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AMONG BRITISH TROOPS.

SUEZ, July 24.—The cholera has broken out among the soldiers of the British Forty-second Regiment, which recently arrived here from Cairo. Two of the members have died.

AUSTRALIA.

THE ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.

MELBOURNE, July 24.—There is much excitement among the people with reference to the annexing of New Guinea and the New Hebrides. The Frenchmen at Naumea, New Caledonia, are in a ferment, owing to the rumors that Great Britain will annex the New Hebrides. An agitation was begun in favor of annexing the islands by the French, and a deputation has awaited upon the Governor of New Caledonia and urged their annexation on the ground that the New Hebrides are a dependency of the colony. The Governor promised to take the measure to counteract the designs of Australia.

ENGLAND.

THE CANAL NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Morning Post* says: "As soon as the papers relating to the canal negotiations have been presented to Parliament, the opposition will ask Gladstone to fix a day for a full discussion of the subject."

In the Commons Sir Stafford Northcote said the canal negotiations must be badly managed to raise issues causing ill-feeling against France.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury said when the papers relating to the canal negotiations were presented in Parliament, the opposition would be able to judge whether it was their duty to take further measures to ascertain the views of Parliament, of the government, in regard to the canal transaction, which, he asserted, deeply compromised national interests. He declared De Lesseps, in order to cut a second canal across the Isthmus of Suez, must obtain the consent of Egypt, which was really the consent of the English government. He said he could state the terms on which consent would be granted.

The *Standard* says the opposition in the Commons will endeavor to obtain time of the House Monday and Tuesday of next week, for the discussion of a motion which will probably declare that no arrangement for making a new Suez canal which recognizes the monopoly of De Lesseps will be satisfactory.

OSCAR WILDE'S LECTURE.

VIEWS OF THE ÆSTHETE ON HIS WANDERINGS IN AMERICA.

The London *News* thus reports the lecture delivered by Mr. Oscar Wilde, called "Impressions of America": "Stating that he had very little useful information to give, he described his first experience of the interviewer, 'the literary pirate of the States,' who sprang on board in the midst of a storm off New York, and asked him a opinion of America. Not having seen it, he found it easy to give an unbiased opinion, which was very favorable as far as it went. Now it was more difficult. The first thing that struck him on landing was the prosperity of the people and the absence of rags. He saw millions of dollars spent in hats all their dreadful proportions, but no rags. The second thing was that every one seemed to be in a hurry, and the made him think it could not be a country of great romance, for romance was difficult where it was a vital necessity to catch a train. The beautiful he found where the Americans had least a river for it, in their great bridges and their perfectly beautiful use of the electric light.

IN THE CARS.

"The traveling, when one got into a Pullman car, was the perfection of luxury, but had no more privacy than if one sat in an arm-chair at the Hamilton street corner of Piccadilly. Boys ran up and down selling literature, good and bad, and everything one could eat or not eat, but what harrowed his feelings most acutely was to see a pirated copy of his own poems selling at ten cents. He expressed to the boy that he got no profit out of this edition of his work, but the boy said he got some, and seemed to think that settled the question. He had never been called 'Stranger,' but had received the title of 'Captain' and 'Colonel,' the latter in Texas, but he had been very much distressed by being called 'Professor.' Niagara, like the Atlantic ocean, was extremely disappointing, principally, he believed, because it was ordinarily seen under conditions extremely unfair. In order to appreciate its splendor and strength, it was necessary to go under the fall itself in a suit of yellow oilskin so ugly that he never should have consented to wear it, but he was afterward informed that a similar dress had been worn by the great artist Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. [Laughter.]

THE WEST.

"Of America itself the most beautiful part was the West, and California most of all; and the most depressing the alkali plains through which the trains traveled for days, stopping occasionally at small stations, where what by some curious process of reasoning was called a meal was served. Here he met the Indians, who were very picturesque and charming as long as they wore their own clothes, but very ugly when they put on European dress. Their language struck him as resembling German metaphysics—very fine as long as it is not understood. [Laughter.] When it was interpreted he generally found it to convey a request for half a dollar or some tobacco. One of the great features of America was the advertiser, who defaced the most beautiful parts of the Rocky Mountains with his advertisements—generally of some horrible medicine. The names of American towns, where they were French or Spanish, were often beautiful, but the English names were very often ugly. He was asked to lecture on art at Griggsville, but he refused unless they consented to change the name of the town, which they declined to do. How dreadful it would have been if he had founded a Griggsville school of art!

CHILDREN AND MEN.

"American children did not seem to be numerous, and were not as healthy or as joyous as in England, but very precocious. They grow up, some of them, into girls who were the prettiest despots in the world. Each American girl seemed to be an oasis of picturesque uncreasonableness in a desert of common sense, able to talk on every subject, whether she knew anything of it or not, with lovely hands and feet, and the prettiest boots in the world. There were no idle men. Every man had something to do, and very few took any interest in politics. One career they went into extensively was journalism, for the first thing a baby did in America when he was able to read and write was to start a newspaper. It seem