THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally fair weather, variable winds, stationary or rising barometer and temperature.

TO-MORROW (Monday) a sub-committee of the United States Senate will hold a session in New York to investigate the telegraph strike.

THE Kentucky State election occurs tomorrow. Of course the entire Democratic ticket, headed by Proctor Knott for Governor, will be elected.

"THE mass of Butler's followers," says the Boston *Herald* "regard him as the heathen regards his idol—they know he is ugly, and they believe he is great."

IT is stated that the Irish order of Invincibles has sentenced the Marquis of Lansdowne to death, and that it was by the direction of the same order that Carey was shot.

IT has taken New Hampshire seven weeks balloting to make a United States Senator. Will he be any better for the extraordinary amount of work it has taken to manufacture him?

THE New York *Times* announces: "The monotonous report of the accumulation of silver dollars continues, and the monument to the folly of Congress now in the vaults of the Treasury weighs over 5000 tons, 112,000 pounds."

THE New York *Herald* says: "When Congress meets both political parties will make haste to respond to the public demand for a postal telegraph—not to buy out or drive out private lines, but to give the public the benefit of a wholesome and necessary competition."

CINCINNATI has been for sometime endeavoring to abate the smoke nuisance there. It has a smoke inspector but the end desired has not yet been attained. A new ordinance has been prepared for the consideration of the City Council which, it is expected, will secure better results.

AFTER all the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* has said against the jetties, it must have discovered that they will bring an immense commerce to the Crescent City, for in its issue of Friday it said: "We suggest that the Great Eastern should run between London and New Orleans."

THE Raleigh *News* (Dem.), in approval of the internal revenue plank of the Virginia platform, says: "It is also a vain delusion to suppose that these taxes can be collected under a system that will be less obnoxious. It is impracticable. All that remains for us to do is to bend all our efforts toward securing the entire repeal of the whole system."

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in four per cent. bonds would cost the banks about $119,500, and experience shows that it is cheaper for the banks to use that amount in discounting rather than in securing a circulation of but $90,000. In other words, at present no inducement is held out to the national banks to issue notes, and for that reason our currency is in danger of contraction.

ALTHOUGH the Marine Service are performing some of the duties formerly discharged by the National Board of Health, the latter body is still in existence. Is present duties are to gather information as to the public health; to give advice to the authorities upon questions submitted to it, etc. It exists and can draw its pay until the act of March, 1879, is repealed. The Marine Board now exercises the quarantine power. The delegation of this authority to the Marine Service is asserted to be legally questionable.

TO-MORROW (Monday) there will be an election in Utah, when the value, or want of value, of the Edmunds law will be demonstrated. There are at present 18,772 men and 14,494 women entitled to vote in the Territory. Of this number, it is claimed by the Mormon leaders that they control over eighty per cent. If this proves to be true, and the election on Monday results in the undoubted choice of a majority of Mormon tools, the Edmunds bill will be shown to be a failure, and the subject will once more be entitled to a leading place in the minds of the people.

AN English prophetic almanac-maker declared in his almanac for this year that the President of the United States would be in danger about the end of July. On his present trip the Guiteau sitting in the same car with him was struck by a pebble which a smashed pane showed to have come through the window. Just before the train reached Washington depot lightning smashed some of the electric machinery and the depot was shrouded in darkness. On Monday also, when the President left for Louisville, through some defect the electric lights were extinguished.

THE New York *Herald* invites anyone who doubts that the South is on the high road to prosperity and getting its pay as it goes along to consider the condition of the State of Alabama. Before the war Alabama raised a great deal of cotton and not much of anything else; now she produces much corn, beats some Northern States in the production of oats, finds profit in pork and wool and has a pleasing assortment of mines and mills. In spite of all this, however, she raises about fifty per cent. more of cotton than she did ten years ago. Better still, she had doubled the number of her farms.

A STATEMENT is out that $11,000,000 of Confederate money, pledged to pay the July interest on the Confederate loan, the January interest having been paid, is lying in the Bank of England, and in banks in France, Holland and Belgium. It is the proceeds of sales of cotton. The intention of the syndicate that is buying up Confederate bonds is to claim this $11,000,000, which will pay a good profit upon the speculation. The orders to brokers to purchase the Confederate bonds specify that they must contain the July coupon, and must not be mutilated. A bond presented without the July coupon would not be purchased.

A FAITH convention has been held the past week at Old Orchard, Me. On Monday, at the morning meeting, 330 requests were read, and a portion of the time was devoted to testimonies from those who had been healed during the last twenty-four hours. Ten claimed to have been healed from diseases of long standing. All were firm in the belief that their requests had been answered. One lady was cured of deafness of ten years standing. In Canada, at a pilgrimage to Lipre last week, cures were numerous from the same source of faith. Whether the faith is in a well, a picture, a saint, or anything else, the cures come if the faith be strong enough.

A FLOUR made of peanuts is coming into notice. It makes a delightful biscuit and very rich pastry. A great addition to the demand for peanuts is likely to be the consequence, and the present 250,000 bushels grown annually in Tennessee will probably be immensely increased. The peanut was first grown of seed brought from Africa. In Tennessee the nuts are called "goobers," in Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi "pinders," in North Carolina "ground peas," in Virginia, and by dealers, "peanuts." The total crop of this country is put this year at 3,100,000 bushels, of which 2,100,000 will be from Virginia, and 135,000 bushels from North Carolina.

ON Wednesday, at Sewanee, Tenn., at a meeting of the Convention of the Episcopal Church, consisting of bishops, ministers and laymen from thirteen Southern States, it was resolved, as the sense of a committee consisting of Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina; Bishop Gregg, of Texas; I. M. Gregg, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky; H. M. Thompson, Assistant Bishop of Mississippi, and W. C. Williams, Pize Powers, and R. H. Footman, of Georgia, that the General Convention of the Church, which meets this fall, be memorialized to establish schools for the education of colored men who desire to enter the ministry of the Church, and that all colored laymen of the Church have equal rights powers in all church councils.

THE DREAD DISEASE

Cholera Increasing Throughout Egypt—The Whole Cordon from Letaryeh to Rosetta Infected.

Report of the United States Consul at Smyrna—Possibilities and Probabilities of the Plague.

ALEXANDRIA, August 4—Five deaths from cholera occurred here yesterday. The whole *gendarmerie* cordon from Etaryeh to Rosetta is infected. It is hardly possible that Alexandria will escape the disease. There were several painfully sudden deaths last Friday. The course of Cairo is still very dangerous; from 150 to 200 deaths in other quarters of Cairo daily, despite official denials.

Medical Aid for Egypt.

SIMLA, August 4—The Indian government will send to Egypt seven doctors and forty assistants.

The International Sanitary Council.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 4.—The International Sanitary Council will impose a twenty-five days quarantine on vessels which have had cases of cholera on board. Other rigid restrictions will also be enforced.

Not Believed to be Asiatic Cholera.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—E. S. Stevens, United States Consul to Smyrna, writes the National Board of Health, under date of July 13th, as follows: "The news from Egypt is less alarming than at the time of my last report. Facts have come to light tending to show that the disease which is decimating the population of Damietta is not Asiatic cholera, but a malignant local disorder, caused by the filthy condition of the town and its unclean habits of its lower classes, whose principal article of food is fish caught from water polluted and poisoned by being used as a receptacle for offal, the carcasses of diseased animals, etc. During the British occupation many animals perished, and their bodies were dumped into the water regardless of consequences. This theory is strengthened by the following facts: The disease first made its appearance in Damietta in July, but was not made public until the 20th, at which time the death-rate became too large for longer concealment; second, the mortality is confined almost wholly to natives, who disregard in their mode of living all sanitary requirements; third, the disease is limited to a small territory; fourth, its previous course, on the supposition that it is Asiatic cholera, cannot be traced; fifth, the disease does not spread with the rapidity of Asiatic cholera—in 1865 the cholera was only two days in travelling from Damietta to Alexandria. I may add that some of the best physicians do not regard the present scourge in Egypt as cholera. With stringent measures taken to confine it within its present limits, it is fair to assume that its ravages will not be much further extended, although the death rate shows little diminution as yet.

Cholera Probabilities.

"Medico" in the New York *Sun*: It may be assumed that the danger of the arrival of cholera in this country, from Egypt, or anywhere else, is comparatively slight at the present at least. But it is greater than in 1865, when it broke out in Alexandria in June and was carried both to Marseilles and Southampton in the course of a few weeks, and was at loose from Havre early in October to reach the country at the end of the same month. In 1865 the Suez canal was not finished, and cholera came up the Red sea from Mecca in steamships and was carried by railroad from Suez to Alexandria. This year the cholera has come up from Bombay through the Red sea and Suez canal to Port Said, on the Mediterranean. We have had no specific accounts of the outbreak at Port Said, and now are merely informed that the epidemic is attacking there; but, before we had been told that it had prevailed there at all. There is no possible that cholera has been let loose in Europe. Unauthenticated dispatches state that the disease has reached London, especially East London, where sailors congregate. This is possible and probable, but we need have no fears that it will not be speedily stamped out, if it is there. The English health authorities know how to deal with it when they see it plainly before their eyes. To allow cholera to advance extensively in any civilized city must be regarded as absolutely inexcusable. The guilty health authorities would be forever and justly disgraced.

Great horror and disgust is expressed, because in China it was recently discovered that a canal which supplies a crowded quarter of the city with drinking water communicates in the native cemetery with a place used for washing purposes. Instances of a similar kind were discovered by the writer in the cholera of 1873 in the United States, and in places where it would be least expected. In the report of the Committee on Hygiene of the Board of Health of Nashville of 1866 we read:

"The mouth of Brown's creek is about three-quarters of a mile above, and on the same side of the river, supplying the city reservoir with water. An immense amount of garbage and filth of every description finds its way into this creek. The meadows and plains for the distance of a mile and a half are also strewn with the carcasses of hundreds of animals of every description, besides being the depot for the rubbish and garbage of the south end of the city. The cleanings of the privy vaults of the city were deposited not only along the banks, but actually in the channel of the stream. A large lazyaret also drains into it, and your committee would especially invite attention to the fact that four cemeteries are drained into this creek, namely, the City Cemetery, the Catholic Cemetery, the Federal burying ground and Mount Olivet Cemetery. It requires but a glance at the topography of the place to understand that all the escapes which drain from these resting-places for the dead naturally finds its way into this stream and thence into the city reservoir.

"We would recommend that the city authorities take immediate steps to change the point of water supply by removing the engines and pumping apparatus, etc., above the mouth of Brown's creek as the only remedy for a growing evil which cannot be abated while the city continues to extend in a southerly direction. A radical reform is required. Indeed, the mere recital of the above facts is offensive to every refined sentiment of human nature."

At the opposite of Nashville the drainage of the penitentiary with 300 or 400 convicts goes into the head waters of Lick creek, a branch, which is used for drinking water lower down.

In Memphis, in 1873, cholera came in in May with the warm weather, and was at first called the strawberry festival, from the prevailing diarrhea. But by June 3d the funny man had ceased his witticisms and the town commenced to be populated at "the indigenous cholera." The county sexton secured a valueless spot on Wolf river, just above the waterworks, for a new potter's field. The place soon became so foully from the careless burying of bodies dead of cholera and yellow fever that the funny man ventured to suggest that the man in the moon could be seen holding his nose every night as he went over it. The mortality was great, the burials were frequent, heavy rain-storms came and swept away the loose earth and gravel so that some of the corpses were exposed, and the washings went into the stream that supplied water to 70 000 people.

Barbarous Egypt is no worse than civilized America. MEDICUS.

Cholera and Water Supply.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: The statement that an examination of the water of the Nile has shown it to be polluted as far as the cataracts, lends force to the theory of cholera which was propounded by Dr. Louis P. Fim, of St. Louis, after his observations in the epidemics of 1849 and 1866. This theory, stated generally, was that the bacteria or infusoria of cholera are spread over an infected country until they have poisoned the streams and water supply, whence they are taken into the human system, and disease is caused by the effect of poisonous matter on the system. His observations as to the character of the water are given elsewhere. The most practical part of the theory is found in the testimony as to the purity of filtered water and the preservation from the epidemic of all who drink no other water or beverages of any kind. The experience of the world with cholera has clearly demonstrated that the purity of drinking water and the presence of stagnant or putrid pools are vital factors with reference to the disease. The observations referred to should make it additionally clear to all minds that no precautions can be too great to secure not only the thorough drainage of cities, but the absolute purity of the water used for drinking or cooking. Our water may be pure now, yet become infected with the cholera bacteria upon the appearance of the epidemic. The practice of filtering it will not only, as shown by the experience referred to, minimize the dangers of cholera, but greatly decrease those of other zymotic diseases. Every means which can be taken to improve the sanitary condition of our cities, and prepare the public for calmly and rationally guarding against the ravages of the cholera, should be attended to at once, when there is plenty of time to see that they are thoroughly carried out. All delays are dangerous.

Presentiment.

Utica *Observer*: In the year 1866 the late James S. Thorn, who was the city editor of this paper, was lying upon his death-bed, slowly succumbing to the inroads of that fatal disease, consumption. The intelligence was brought to the office that he could not possibly live more than a day or two longer. He was a man of such genial and loving qualities, and had so tenderly entwined himself around the hearts of all his associates, that no one could endure the thought of writing his obituary in advance of his death; and yet it was quite important, if not imperative, that a proper memorial should be prepared, ready for insertion in the paper at a moment's notice upon the receipt of the news of the death of our young and talented friend and associate. One after another declined to write the obituary, until it was finally determined that Abram Fonda, an editorial writer on the paper, should perform the melancholy task. Mr. Fonda accordingly began his work, omitting the introduction, and was engaged some time upon the work, when the writer of this paragraph, who occupied a chair in front of Mr. Fonda's table, turned around and inquired how he was getting along. He replied that he was not progressing satisfactorily, that it was a harder task than he had anticipated, and then went on with his work. Instantly, as quickly as thought could frame the expression, there flashed through the brain of the writer these words: "Old fellow, you'll die before Jimmie does!" And he did. That night after retiring Mr. Fonda arose for some purpose, went to an open window in his room, and fell headlong out of it to the sidewalk below. In the morning he was found lying upon the ground speechless and insensible. He died at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the day; Mr. Thorn survived until early noon. The hand that writes this wrote the introduction and the close of the obituary of Mr. Thorn that Mr. Fonda began, and also wrote a hasty tribute to the memory of the latter.

A BRAVE RESCUE.

A Drunken Man's Short Leap and its Consequences.

New York *Herald*: A drunken man board d the steamer St. Johns, of the Long Branch line, shortly before she left pier No. 8 yesterday afternoon. He was noisy and quarrelsome, and First Officer Kirkland put him ashore. A few minutes later as the boat was moving away from her dock, the man made an unsuccessful attempt to jump on board, and flopped heavily into the water. An instant later Chief Officer Kirkland sprang after him and seized him as, spluttering and gasping, he rose to the surface. The drunken man wound his arm around his rescuer's neck in a frenzy embrace, and seemed bent on clambering up to his head. The two men were drifting under the dock, and the situation looked somewhat alarming.

At this juncture there was a sudden movement on the dock, and a burly longshoreman hurled himself from the wharf and descended on the water with a resounding plash. He was evidently bent on playing the part of a rescuer, but greatly to the astonishment of the spectators when they perceived that he could not swim and that it was with the utmost difficulty he was enabled to keep afloat by paddling with his hands, what is termed by swimmers "dog fashion." In the meantime, however, the St. Johns had been stopped, and a number of ropes were thrown out, both from the boat and the dock. Kirkland managed to grasp one of the lines thrown from the dock, and succeeded in passing it beneath the shoulders of the drunkard. The latter, individual having been drawn up, Kirkland turned his attention to the longshoreman, who was also rescued in a similar manner. Kirkland himself was then drawn up.

When he was taken on board the St. Johns he was enthusiastically applauded by the passengers. Mr. Silvia Saxony, the photographer, who was one of the passengers, seized his hat, passed it around the boat and collected $262, which was turned over to the gallant officer. Both the drunken man and the longshoreman disappeared in the confusion before their names could be secured.

Kirkland is a good-looking young man, with regular features, light blue eyes, blonde moustache, and a bronzed complexion. He is exceedingly modest and cannot be induced to refer at length to the details of his brave act.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Providence, R. I., August 4—Milton H. Sanford, a noted turfman, of New York, died at Newport last evening.

Providence, August 4.—The United States steamship Dispatch, with the President's sister and daughter on board, arrived at Newport.

Boston, August 4.—The *Journal* confirms the failure of Clements, and says his liabilities amount to $500,000. He employed 1000 hands in various factories.

Dover, N. H., August 4.—Chas. W. Clements's shoe factory was attacked this morning by a destructive fire in two write in favor of Boston banks for $35,000.

Louisville, Ky., August 4.—Gov. Blackburn to-day pardoned from the penitentiary Octavous Rutherford, sent there for life from Logan county, for murder committed in 1881.

Boston, August 4—A fire in a block of three dwellings on Centre street in the Roxbury district this morning badly damaged the houses and destroyed most of the tenants' property. Loss, $15,000.

Chicago, August 4.—The Journal's Omaha special says that a special train conveying President Arthur and party to the Yellowstone passed there at 11:20 o'clock, scheduled to reach the North Platte at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

San Francisco, August 4.—A fire this morning destroyed almost an entire block of thirty buildings, among them the Winter Garden Theatre and the Dunda Hall. Loss estimated at $200,000; insurance believed to be less than half.

Vincennes, Ind., August 4.—An incendiary fire yesterday destroyed the store works and stove of C. F. Monroe & Co., and lumber belonging to R. Ho & Co., of Chicago, and Berger & Co., of Chicago. Total loss about $60,000; partly insured.

Boston, August 4.—Cashier St. Stephens, of the New Brunswick Bank, which has been mentioned in connection with recent heavy failures, telegraphs the credit of the bank has not been impaired and it possesses abundant means for all its liabilities.

Pittsburg, August 4.—G. W. Karns, on his way from Kansas City to his home in Venango county, Penn., committed suicide on the day express of the Panhandle route this morning near this city by shooting himself. It is supposed that he was crazed by excess.

Lexington, Ky., August 4.—Two negro girls, twelve and eight years old, respectively, were left alone by their mother this afternoon in a cabin on Mr. James Bush's farm. When she returned she found her cabin in ashes and the body of the younger girl in it. The elder girl cannot be found and she is suspected of having burned the house intentionally.

Mobile, Ala., August 4.—The revenue-cutter, Forward, while on a cruise outside Sand Island, off Mobile bay, yesterday, spoke the Norwegian bark, Vaeren Gutta, from Vera Cruz, with yellow-fever on board. The sick are reported to be convalescing, needing no assistance. The bark was prohibited from coming nearer than ten miles to Mobile bar and a pilot not allowed to go on board. She was ordered to Ship Island and set sail at once with a fair wind.

The Louisville Exposition.

LOUISVILLE, August 4—Affairs at the Exposition have shown great improvement, and the indications now are that all displays will be in place by the 10th instant. Displays from other States continue to arrive, many accompanied by experts who are ready to arrange them. Home exhibitors, shamed by their industry and energy, are doing now what ought to have been done last week. The concerts in Floral Park in the afternoon and evening attract large crowds of music lovers, who are loud in praise of the splendid music. The management that supplied it was gratified by the almost unequal kindness of the press toward the undertaking, which is full of encouragement. It is not a Louisville undertaking, but purely national, the results of which in value to all sections cannot be estimated. Just as soon as the exhibits are all in place the announcement will be made through these dispatches, as no delay is felt to mislead anyone. But the Exposition is worth seeing now.

Got Their Last Deserts.

ST LOUIS, August 4.—G. H. Clark, Jas. Hill, Harry Davis and Charles Nicolson, the gang of railroad car thieves who have been operating along the line of the Iron Mountain railroad, have just been convicted at Burne, Clark county, Ark., of robbing cars and sentenced from one to three years in the penitentiary. These men went into that county last winter ostensibly to chop wood but soon after their arrival began their thieving operations. They were arrested by Detective John Eagan tried last week sitts the above result, thus breaking up the gang.

EMPTIONS and malignant fevers are conquered and cured by *Samaritan Nervine*. $1.50.

"Dr. Richmond's *Samaritan Nervine* permanently cured me of epileptic fits." J. S. Sale, Madison, Fla. Get at your druggists.

Jailed for Gross Misconduct with His Children.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Frank Hennenlock, a German, forty years of age, was committed to prison upon the charge of gross misconduct with his children—Pauline, aged eighteen, and Mary, fourteen.

The Lucky Man—Raleigh Again Gets a Big Prize.

In the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, June 12th, one-tenth of the grand prize of $150,000 was won by a Raleigh man, Mr. Gustave Donnellan, who deserves every smile fortune may give. He sent through the express, and received the drafts on New York for the $15,000. The transaction was a prompt one. Mr. Donnellan is well recognized as one of the brightest of our business men. He was born in Germany and came to this State in 1859. In the spring of 1861 he came to Raleigh; has twice been a member of the Board of Aldermen, being chairman of the most important committee. He has for years been secretary of the Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Company.—Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, June 28th.

Advice to Mothers.

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

IRISH INFORMERS

Prevented from Landing at Melbourne, Australia, Because of a Plot to Murder Them.

The Final Examination of O'Donnell at Capetown—Sensational Rumors as to His Identity.

DUBLIN, August 4.—It is stated that informers Kavanagh, Joseph Hanlon and Joseph South were prevented from landing at Melbourne because a plot to murder them had been discovered. A certain telegram about them was recently sent an Irish resident of Melbourne.

O'Donnell's Final Examination.

CAPETOWN, August 4—At the final examination of O'Donnell a box was produced belonging to the prisoner, labeled Capetown, and containing a wood cut of Carey and a paper of American citizenship, dated Toronto, November, 1876.

Carey's son was recalled, and denied that Kelly, the passenger on the steamer Kinfauns Castle, was identical with Kavanagh. He could find that his father was smiling to O'Donnell, when he (witness) saw the latter draw a revolver and fire one shot. He (witness) then ran to fetch his father's revolver. His mother was holding his father when the third shot was fired. O'Donnell declared that Carey first drew his revolver, which he (O'Donnell) seized and fired at Carey in self-defense. He described himself as Patrick O'Donnell, aged forty-five, a native of Goolevail, county Donegal; laborer, formerly a butler.

Chicago Also Wants Him.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The *Republican* publishes an interview with an Irishman named Cornelius O'Donnell, who claims to be a brother of the O'Donnell who shot the Dublin informer, Carey, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. In the interview O'Donnell said: "My brother left Chicago, where I live, about eight months ago, and said he was going to Ireland to help the suffering people there. I implored him not to do so, knowing what the result might be. He did not heed my advice, however, and left on the steamer Alexandria, from New Orleans for Dublin about two weeks after. I received a cablegram about two months ago from him, announcing that he was going to leave for South Africa with his wife to settle there. That is the last I heard from him until I read the dispatch announcing the shooting. My brother was always a wild, unmanageable sort of fellow, and has been around the world several times. He married a Chicago lady by the name of Burns, by whom he has five children, who are now in Chicago. I am going to South Africa as speedily as I can to Port Elizabeth, but do not think I shall."

Carey's Slayer Claimed by Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, August 4.—The belief in current among Irishmen here that O'Donnell, who killed James Carey at Port Elizabeth last Monday, is identical with Capt. Thos. Byrne, of this city. Phelan left here for Dublin about two months ago, ostensibly to look after a legacy left by some distant relative, and but little is known of his subsequent movements, except that he arrived in Dublin during the progress of the Phœnix Park murder trial. The description as given of O'Donnell by a Capetown correspondent tallies exactly with that of Phelan, being six feet tall, about forty-five years of age, blue eyes and with a slight paralysis of one hand. Phelan has resided in this city about five years, taken active part in local politics and been known as an avowed Nationalist and a man of remarkable courage, and, withal, so expert with a rifle or pistol as to have gained prizes at exhibitions in that direction. He served as a Union soldier during the war, being captain of a company from this county. The matter, although talked of among his Phelan friends, has been kept very quiet, and nothing of their suspicions has yet appeared in the new papers. An intimate friend said to-night that, while he had no actual information yet, he felt confident that Phelan was the man who killed Carey. He stated that it was understood before Phelan left that he would travel under the name of O'Donnell.

ITALY.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, August 4.—Negotiations between the Vatican and France in regard to relig. ious affairs have brought about the resignation of Count Tecbar de Carcil, who has been appointed French Ambassador at Vienna.

LONDON, August 4.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance is £33,000.

PARIS, August 4.—It is certain that Faine, an English prisoner, who a few days ago in the streets was suspicion of being insane, was very eccentric.

OTTAWA, August 4.—Owing to recent threats, made by Invincibles, guards are to be mounted at Rideau Hall after the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne, to be supplied with ball cartridge. Lord Lorne and Princess Louise will remain here until the arrival of Lord Lansdowne.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—The new Red Star Line steamer Westernland was launched successfully here to-day. She is the largest vessel ever built on the Mersey. She is made of steel, 6000 tons burden, 450 feet long and forty-seven feet wide, and can accommodate 1350 passengers.

LIMA, August 4.—The body of Bishop Tordora was conveyed to the cathedral yesterday for usual funeral services and was buried to-day with great ceremony. The deceased was a constitutional delegate of Morelery's government, Bishop of Cusco and Tiberiopolis, and dean of Lima cathedral. His death is sincerely regretted.

LONDON, August 4.—Great excitement prevails in Hungary over the result of the trial of the Jesuits accused of murdering Esther Simyoni. At Presburg a mob of anti-Semitics gathered and became so hostile in their demonstrations against the Jews that the authorities were compelled to order out the military to disperse them.

"Five doctors; no end of medicine; no relief. Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has drove away all eruptions and I'm nearly well."—Ida C. Young, Hamilton, Ill.

Powers of Catholic Archbishops.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says: "It has been rather a curious question of late, since the demise of the venerable archbishop, whether Bishop Elder is at present acting as archbishop of the province or not. Inquiries among the Catholic clergy of the city develop the following facts: Bishop Elder was transferred to the diocese of Cincinnati from Natchez, Miss., as coadjutor to the late archbishop, cum jure successionis, as canonical language puts it; that is, coadjutor with the right of succession. Bishop Elder, therefore, after the death of the archbishop is, to all intents and purposes, the archbishop of Cincinnati; that is, he is the archbishop de jure, but not *de facto*. Archbishop *de facto* he becomes when he shall have received the pallium from Rome, which is a solemn confirmation of the increased authority received from the Pope. However, in this country, where the canon law is not generally established, the title of archbishop confers more honor than authority. He presides over provincial councils, and enjoys certain other privileges, but over his suffragan bishops he exercises no authority whatsoever."

OXFORD, MISS.

Meeting of the Lafayette County Democratic Convention.

Special to the Appeal.

OXFORD, Miss., August 4.—The Lafayette County Democratic Convention assembled at the courthouse to-day. It was largely attended, every district in the county being represented, and harmony and good will prevailed throughout. Col. W. D. Holder was unanimously chosen as chairman, and A. H. Pegues and J. H. Welsh were elected secretaries. After a few preliminaries the following ticket was elected: For representatives, T. B. Waldlip and A. J. Baker; for sheriff, P. E. Matthews; for Chancery clerk, John F. Brown; for Circuit clerk, W. E. Andrews; for treasurer, J. M. Hill; for assessor, W. U. Hampton; for surveyor, J. F. Vonkarmon; for coroner and ranger, J. W. Morrow. This ticket unites all factions of the Democracy in this county and the election in November will again place old Lafayette solidly in the Democratic ranks.

CHICAGO CHANGE.

A Fair Day's Business, with No Special Features.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Regular wheat—only fair amount trading; feeling comparatively strong throughout the day, closed ¼@¼ under yesterday's closing; sales ranged at $1 01@1 01¼ August, $1 02@1 03¼ September, $1 04¼@1 04¾ October, $1 05¼@1 06¼ November, $1 00¼@1 01¼ the year; spring, $1 01@1 01¼; winter, $1 07.

Corn stronger, higher and fairly active; the range was ⅛@¼ better than yesterday, while closings were ⅛@¼ higher for August, and ⅛@¼ higher for the other months than the close yesterday; sales ranged 50@50¼ August, 49¼@50⅛ September, 43⅞@50c October, 47⅞@48c November, 45@45⅛ the year, 46c May.

Oats quiet; cash steady, options easier; sales ranged at 28⅛@29c cash, 27⅛@27⅞c August, 26⅞@27c September, 27@27⅛ October, 26⅛@26⅞c the year.

Pork moderately active, opened 15@20c higher, but receded and the improvement was lost; sales ranged $13 10@13 15 cash, $13 05@13 10 August, $13 17½@13 40 September, $13 25@13 50 October, $12 60 November, $12 42½@12 50 the year.

Lard fairly active, opened 2½@5c higher, receded 10@15c and closed steady; sales ranged at $8 35@8 40c cash, $8 35@8 45c August, $8 45@8 60c September, $8 55@8 72½c October, $8@8 55c November, $8@8 35c the year.

WITH THE KNIFE.

The Most Wonderful Operation Known in Surgery.

NEW YORK, August 3.—On Thursday afternoon Dr. Dange, one of the visiting surgeons of Bellevue Hospital, performed a rare operation upon a nonfemale the extension iliac artery in the presence of nearly 100 physicians. Among them were Dr. A. Fuhrer, Dr. Little, Dr. Henry B. Sands, Dr. Charles Phelps, Dr. Whitehouse of New Haven, and Dr. Smith of the United States army. Invitations were sent to all the prominent surgeons of the city, but few could be present, most of the attendants being composed principally of the home staffs of the various city hospitals. The patient is a flute player, thirty-six years of age, and was formerly employed in one of the theater orchestras in this city. He had been troubled with aneurism for nearly a year. It showed itself in his left groin, where it caused a pulsation the size of a hen egg, and the pressure upon the nerves of his left leg was so great as to cause a numbness in that limb, which, in time, become nearly useless. Three weeks ago he consulted Dr. Lange, who advised an operation, and he was accordingly admitted to the hospital. On Thursday afternoon he was taken to the hospital amphitheater. Dr. Lange, assisted by Dr. Charles McBarney, Dr. Samuel Lawrgood, Dr. Robert T. Morris and Dr. W. T. Wordwell, cut through the patient's abdominal wall into his abdomen. The intestines were turned to one side while Dr. Lange reached into the orifice and tied the common iliac below the point of the branches of the internal sorts, and just above the aneurism. The intestines were then replaced, the cut sewed up and the patient restored to consciousness. He was then placed in a stupor since the operation, and the patient is considered likely to recover. If the aneurism had been allowed to remain, the continued flowing of the blood would have weakened the artery and weakened its walls, and it would have been likely to burst with the slightest strain. It would have increased in size with time, and the abnormal pressure upon the surrounding tissues and nerves would have led to various disorders. The operation stops the flow of blood through the aneurism, which becomes hard and smaller. It also stops the circulation through the iliac arteries, which supply the left leg with its sustenance, causing the blood to course from an overflow, as it were, from the upper part of the body through the small blood vessels which form a chain of conducts all over the system. If this collateral circulation is not sufficient to give the member its life, it will probably have to be amputated. This is one of the dangers to be feared. Among the other effects which may follow such an operation are pyæmia or blood poisoning, from the coagulating of the blood in the aneurism, peritonitis or inflammation of the living membrane of the abdominal cavity, the loosening of the ligature which binds the iliac and consequent hemorrhage. The patient sometimes never recovers from the shock of the operation. The operation is one of the rarest known in surgery, and has been attempted but twice before. Dr. Erichsen in his standard work on surgery in 1879, said that it had been performed forty times with only ten recoveries. It has been performed a number of times since then with the same proportionate results. Dr. Sands on a performed it in this city. The patient recovered, but his legs had to be amputated afterward, surgeons resulting from imperfect circulation.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The Shaw Collapse.

BOSTON, August 4.—At a meeting of the creditors of F. Shaw & Bros., the firm stated that their liabilities, including accommodation paper and everything that could come under the head of indebtedness, amounted to $3,200,000; assets, $1,000,000, nearly all of which is immediately convertible. Their failure is laid to the fact that the house founds its paper hard to negotiate, and took this means of righting its affairs.

The St. Louis and Texas Narrow-Gauge Open for Business.

LITTLE ROCK, August 4.—To-day the completion of the St. Louis and [illegible] Narrow-Gauge railroad [illegible] from Cairo, Ill., through Arkansas to Texarkana, was celebrated at Rob Roy, on the Arkansas river, the first train being run over the bridge, 1700 feet long. Seven thousand persons were present at the usual ceremonies of driving the silver spike. The narrow-gauge, whose northern connection at Cairo is the Illinois Central railroad system, is now open for business to Gainesville, Tex.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Rev. W. H. Chapman says: "I deem Brown's Iron Bitters a most valuable cure for general ill-health."

Oklahoma Invaders.

WICHITA, KS., August 4.—The *Eagle* has intelligence from Red Fork, Ind. Ter., the present headquarters of the Oklahoma invaders, under date of August 2d, which says that there are about 600 people located at that point. The *Eagle's* informant wants the officer at Fort Reno to order the settlers to remain, at least that is the impression of the settlers.

"MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to the sex. Her remedies are not only put up in liquid forms but in pills and lozenges, in which forms they are securely sent through the mails.

Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Total receipts customs for July last, $20,303,200, a $19,968,637 the same month last year, showing an increase of 1938,653 in the month of the new tariff law.

"A fair test advice may come to many a sufferer from kidney troubles, "Good to try Kidney Wort: "Tell my friends my trouble." The man who sends now recommending the remedy suffers. In this case good advice came in time to save the man.

A Matter of Consonence.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Officer Jno. who seriously wounded a young man Edward Faulkner last week while defending himself against a crowd of roughs, committed suicide to-day. The loss of shooting a man, an innocent party, and the fatality that followed, preyed on the mind of the officer, impelled him to the act.

PAUPER EMIGRANTS

Report of the New York Commissioners on Emigration—Some Inside Facts Disclosed.

River Improvement—Report of Maj. Stickney, of the New Orleans District—Confederate Bonds.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The coinage of standard silver dollars during August will amount to $2,340,000, to be coined at the different mines as follows: Philadelphia, $1,040,000; San Francisco, $600,000; New Orleans, $600,000; Carson City, $100,000.

Condition of the Treasury to-day: Gold coin and bullion, $202,930,340; silver dollars and bullion, $117,748,429; fractional silver coin, $28,087,959; United States notes, $56,109,970; total, $404,856,728; certificates outstanding, gold, $64,343,280; silver, $73,806,251; currency, $12,793,000.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

TREASURY EMPLOYES WILL GET THIRTY DAYS EACH YEAR AND NO MORE.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Under the construction of the law made some time ago by Secretary Folger, leave of absence of employes of the Treasury Department is limited to thirty days in each calendar year with pay, except in case of sickness. It had heretofore been the custom to allow employes ten or fifteen days additional leave that they might go home and vote. Now absence from duty on that account will be deducted from the thirty days leave allowed by law. In case an employe has taken his full leave before the time of voting has arrived, he can only go home to vote by losing his pay for the time he may be absent. No action has been taken in the matter by the heads of the departments, but it is thought they will concur in the construction made by Secretary Folger.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

REPORT OF MAJ. STICKNEY, OF THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Maj. Stickney, in charge of the improvement of the rivers and harbors in the New Orleans district, reports as follows of the lower department in reference to some works under his direction:

The improvement of Bayou Teche, Louisiana, the terminus of navigation from Marksville to Port Barre, proposed in the last report, has been made during the year, and the details forwarded to the Department. The work is now commenced. The appropriation of $50,000 for use during the next fiscal year in completing the first lock and dredging the bayou. The original estimate of the cost of this improvement was $36,000; to date $26,000 has been appropriated, and $10,349 expended.

ASSISTED EMIGRANTS.

SOME INSIDE FACTS BROUGHT OUT REGARDING THE MATTER.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The Commissioners of Emigration at New York have made a report to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the remittance of the British government to the return of several aided emigrants from Ireland on the ground that they were paupers. The correspondence on this subject shows that Minister Lowell had a conference with Lord Granville in London in July last, at which the latter produced letters in regard to the cases of Mary Brennan and her daughter, John and Mary Clifford and John Sullivan. The following is a synopsis of these letters:

To Mary Brennan—Her son Patrick writes from New York, March 16th, promising her a home and to meet her on arrival.

To John and Mary Clifford—A letter dated New York, April 26 h, from Cousin Mary Reeden, offering employment in her own house.