MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY, : AUGUST 15, 1883.

GERMAN DISCOURTESY.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* states that, in Mexico, the German Minister there delighted in taunting the American Minister there by saying that the United States is a powerless nation. On the Fourth of July, when the other legations hoisted their flags in the customary manner in honor of the United States, the German flagstaff remained bare. Morgan, our Minister, sent word to the German Minister that if the usual courtesy was neglected he should consider it as an insult to himself, and at once make it a personal matter. No answer to the note was returned but the flag was put up, and it is understood that our government commended Minister Morgan's spirited conduct. This disrespect on the part of the German Minister toward a country where so many Germans reside was not amiable, to put it respectfully, but is of a piece with other acts in Berlin. Unfriendliness from Germany would be viewed by our German citizens generally with painful feelings, and none can but regret that incivility toward us should be shown by a country so many of whose sons are among our most respected and honored citizens. Is it possible that the respect thus shown to people from its own land can excite the jealousy of the German government?

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The subject of a telegraphic service attacked to the postoffice is attracting much attention. We observe that as the newspapers discuss it objections raised at first sight are often given up, and the possibility of the scheme is more broadly admitted. That $80,000,000 can be given to the Western Union for the deeply watered monopoly is universally scouted, but a telegraph line belonging to the people and carried on in connection with the present postoffice system is seen to be a different thing. That some change must be made to rescue public affairs, trade and private correspondence from such a strain as it has at present to bear is obvious. That all these interests must be slighted merely because a grasping, soulless company cannot treat its employes fairly or pay them satisfactorily, is felt to be out of the question. The American people submit to inconvenience and loss with patience that excites the ridicule of foreigners, but a limit is reached here that promises to arouse the people to the point of action. The editor of the Mobile *Register*, discussing this question, inclines to look to a postal telegraph as the only reasonable and permanent ground of relief. The *Register* says that for years it has hoped the Southern press of the leading towns would combine to erect a line from New York to New Orleans, and thus procure their own communications with the principal commercial and political centers. But it that scheme should be thought chimerical the postal telegraph is not. To decline telegraph facilities where we seek postal ones the *Register* sees to be illogical. The country has outgrown its swaddling clothes and to object to extending its public facilities is to object to its own growth. To say that a telegraph service cannot be added to the mail, or the performance of any duty that our growth or change of circumstances may make necessary cannot be undertaken without damage to our institutions, is at once and finally to admit that the republican system is not capable of undertaking and carrying out those public objects, for the accomplishment of which governments exist. In Europe governments carry on the telegraphic service with advantage to the public, delivering it from the curse of monopoly and from the extravagance of making dividends on water. Can monarchical governments do the duty required, but the republic cannot? Can the European brain accomplish the work we want done, but the American head-piece is so wanting in ingenuity and so deficient in expedients that it cannot? Must we submit to Western Union insolence, to an oppressive monopoly, to direct robbery of our wealth, because there is danger if we do not submit? If this is the case, what has become of the old backwoods independence, even of the spirit and energy we displayed in the late war? We would not have so important a work done about without the care and thought its gravity claims, but do not let fear and national incompetency stand as our motives for submitting to the lash and the arrogance of monopoly. If the commerce of the country and the welfare of its citizens require a postal telegraph, a postal telegraph we must and shall have. To stand talking about difficulties and dangers is idle. Other countries can do what is wanted, and when a thing is good and useful what any other country can do we can do—and we will do.

UNDER THE RIVER.

Great a feat as was that of building the bridge over the East river at New York, another fully its equal is carrying on upon the opposite side of the island. As the spectator gazes across from the bank of the North river, at some distance above the Battery, and looks across to Jersey City, he sees that the distance is great. If he step into a boat and cross, he finds it to be greater than he had estimated. Yet under every foot of the bottom of the river two tunnel-ways are under construction, by one of which railway trains will pass from Jersey City to New York, and by the other from New York to Jersey City. No wagon-road will be there, but there will be low flat-cars, upon which wagons with their loads will be crossed. The width of the river where tunneled is 5400 feet between the bulkheads; the caissons at the starting point are sixty feet back, and the extreme tunnel, independent of the approaches, will be something over a mile in length. Each tunnel will be seventeen feet wide and seventeen feet high inside. As much of the material cut through is of comparative slight consistency—silt and some of it of no consistency at all—sand, how is the water kept out as the digging and arching goes on? If an inverted tumbler is put into water the water enters it only a little way; the air inside is compressed, and so resists the entrance of the water. The tunnel is entered by means of air locks, a contrivance by which persons go in and out without allowing the air to pass to any great extent, as in the North there are doors to houses by which people can go in and out without admitting the cold air of these wintery regions. This is done by means of double doors fitting air tight, one of which is closed before the other is opened. A steam engine pumps air within the tunnel, and more of it as the yielding earth cut through requires. This air pushes against the earth and the water it supports, as the water in the bowl is pushed against by the air in the tumbler. But here comes an inconvenience—on entering the tunnel the air presses upon the person with three times the force the air in the street does. The consequence is a feeling of tightness about the ears, and quite frequently blood gushes from the nose and ears. This is because the air within the substance of the body has not a pressure equal to the air in the tunnel. When the pressure becomes painful, the remedy is to close the mouth and nostrils by pressing them with the fingers, then blowing air out of the ears. This is a thing many people are not aware they can do, but it can be learned. Many workmen cannot take employment in the tunnel because the pressure is more than they can bear; they who can soon become habituated to the change, and do not feel much inconvenience. As the soil is dug a support made of boiler-iron is thrust forward; then a thick brick-work arch is built up, and that piece is safe. So goes on the strange progress, and if all continues to go on well the work will be done in fifteen months. But in such circumstances who can tell [illegible] any day, a place may be struck where there is no support for the water, and in a moment there may be hindrances it will take months to overcome. The experience gained, however, has given the officers engaged great confidence in their ability to finish their work successfully, as they know the means of meeting every probable contingency, and are even prepared with what may be required in case accidents not hitherto encountered should happen.

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN BOYS AND GIRLS is a delightful illustrated monthly paper, published by the Humane Appeal Company, Chicago; $1 50 a year.

THE ARTISAN, Artisan Company, Nashville. The August number of this handsome serial is filled with valuable and very attractive matter. Its astronomical article we especially commend to attention.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES for August. Rolfe S. Saunders, American block, Nashville. Our old friend Saunders in this number presents his readers with a succession of excellent and practical articles. A paper by Cassius M. Clay is of special interest.

IVANHOE, by Walter Scott. We have received a copy of the whole of this masterpiece of Scott's, published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, at fifteen cents. That house is publishing all of Scott's works, each at the same price. Can cheapness further go?

WILFORD'S MICROCOSM, Hall & Co., New York, for August, has its usual interesting variety of philosophical and speculative articles. The inquiring mind will find in the *Microcosm* subjects and problems for profound thought and searching investigation.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Littell & Co., 31 Bedford street, Boston. The last issue has "The Ethics of Biography," "La Dame du Tasse de The." "Autobiography," "Grandmother and Her Three Lovers," "But Yet a Woman," "The Destruction of Niagara" and other articles with poetry and miscellany.

CONFEDERATE ANNALS, J. W. Cunningham, St. Louis, publisher. The August number of this neatly gotten up magazine has a variety of highly interesting articles "Reminiscences of New Orleans, Jackson, and Vicksburg," and the rebel's Lookout Mountain song will especially please the reader.

A PHYSICAL SURVEY in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, by Messrs. Campbell & Redfield, E. P. Weeks, New York, publisher, is a valuable description of the geology, topography, minerals, soil, climate, forests, and agricultural and manufacturing resources of the country of those States along the line of the Georgia Pacific railway, with maps. A valuable work.

PERSONAL MENTION.

ELI PERKINS, the great American liar, is prevaricating around Saratoga.

A VERMONT villager has his walk and front yard paved with headstones from a cemetery.

TALMAGE's brother, who is a preacher, is described as "a quiet man, just the opposite of the Brooklyn divine."

CAPT. JAMES B. EADS has received from the government $4,800,000 for his work at the mouth of the Mississippi.

FREDERICK T. STANLEY, of New Britain, Conn., who died recently, was the originator of the lock-making business for which that city is famous.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, the Edinburgh publisher, left $100,000 for the restoration of St. Giles, the old church in that city famous from its association with important events in Scottish church history.

DR. FRENOY, the leading physician of Aix-les-Bains, where so many people go to be cured of rheumatism, is a martyr to this ailment, though he is very successful in curing others of the complaint.

CHARLES O'CONOR in a barber shop at Nantucket; the barber, adjusting the towels: "It's a fine day sir; I hope you are well, sir; how would you like to be shaved, sir?" "In silence, sir!" And the barber talks no more.

WILLIAM BLACK's last novel, which, despite the *Princess of Thule*, is considered by many people to be his best, has caused much discussion concerning the pronunciation of the heroine's name. Mr. Black pronounces it "Yo-lawned."

PROF. BAIRD, director of the Smithsonian Institution and president of the Fish Commission, while he rarely fails to recognize a species of fish, is often at a loss to call his best-known acquaintances by name when he meets them casually.

"WHAT will poor mother do?" were the only words uttered by a Boston newsboy after being painfully wounded by a railroad train. A passenger had offered him half a dollar for a certain paper, and he was trying to hastily get it at a station when the accident occurred.

ARTHUR SHERBURNE HARDY, the author of *But Yet a Woman*, is a native of Andover, Mass., and is thirty-six years of age. He entered West Point Academy, from which he was graduated in 1869 with a mathematical reputation which secured him an election to a scientific professorship at Dartmouth College.

THE "ladies," who have displaced the "dudes" at Long Branch, wear silver-gray frock coats, silver-gray tight-fitting pantaloons, green-boot-leather gaiters, broad-brimmed hats, fashioned after the expansive sombrero, and very high collars. It is said of them that they hope to elude the pangs of death, and gradually fade with the sunlight.

FOR many years Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has been a regular attendant at King's chapel, one of the oldest churches in Boston, dating back to a period before the Revolution. The *Atlantic*, for September, will contain a poem by him, which was suggested by the memorial tablets on its walls, especially those bearing the names of the men who went forth from King's chapel to fight for the Union and did not return.

THAT beau ideal of war correspondents, Archibald Forbes, has turned up in San Francisco with Sir Henry Parkes, the ex-premier of New South Wales. Both gentlemen were in New York a few years ago, it will be remembered. Sir Henry then came as a commissioner from New South Wales to endeavor to procure a revision of our tariff on Australian wool. The famous war correspondent captured New York society and accompanied Uncle Sam Ward to Newport. He delivered lectures on "Crowned Heads I Have Met," throughout the country, to the delectation of large audiences and no small advantage to his exchequer.

MAKING jam is one of the favorite holiday recreations of President Grevy, according to the Paris *Figaro*, which tells us that the head of the republic may frequently be seen in his kitchen at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, enveloped in a large blue apron, and skimming preserves over the fire. Everything in the President's country home is of the plainest description. Sporting trophies ornament the dining-room, the drawing-room is scantily furnished in red damask, and even the *boudoir* of the President's daughter, Mme. Wilson, contains no pretty feminine knick-necks, but is full of firearms, and collections of coins and insects. M. Grevy's study is hung with an ugly green paper, and the walls are covered with books; while the bust of Voltaire surmounts the clock. When not engaged in his favorite pastime of shooting, M. Grevy strolls about the neighborhood in an old blue cotton coat and big straw hat, talks to every peasant he meets—carefully eschewing politics, however—and delights to take children on his knee to recite to them one of La Fontaine's fables.

A Successful Novelist.

Says the New York *Tribune*: "Facility in writing and the modern money-making mania combine in these days to spoil many a clever novelist. When to lightly turn off a novel or two a year means to win the material good things of life, the average writer does not hesitate; art and future fame go to the wall, and the novel is an indigestible mass of fiction, pleasant enough, but pleasant for the day only. The searching study, the patient work which mold a masterpiece demand time, and perhaps insure poverty—so what is the 'successful novelist' to do? We do not say that Mr. William Black deliberately chooses to work faster than his excellent talents warrant; but we may at least suggest to him that fewer novels might mean for him better ones. An interval of rest and reflection might, for example, end in the production of a heroine new to his pen. His readers are, in truth, tired of the prodigious female progeny born to the father and mother of the 'Princess of Thule.' It is not possible, perhaps, to have too many bright, brave and sincere girls in fiction, but they ought not to be so uniform in their brightness, bravery and sincerity as to become bores. 'Sheila,' under her various names, has grown fatiguing, and even a 'Becky Sharpe' would be welcome as a change. Mr. Black has effected in himself an admirable reformation in the matter of his sunsets and coast-pictures; let him now reflect upon his heroine."

Died in Her Lover's Arms.

Terre Haute *Express*: Mr. Paul, of Crawfordsville, has been engaged to marry a Miss Moore, of Ashland, O. A few days ago he received a telegram to come to Ashland, as Miss Moore was not expected to live. He went. When he entered the young lady raised up in bed, muttered his name, threw her arms about him, and died.

WADLEY, GA.—Dr. B. R. Doyle says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters superior as a tonic to any preparation now in use."

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The Gigantic Scheme of the Canadian Pacific Railroad—Fifty Thousand Persons to be Removed to That Country Next Spring—Exciting Debate in the Commons—Foreign Notes.

ALEXANDRIA, August 14.—Deaths here from cholera yesterday, forty-four.

SPAIN.

INSURGENTS EXECUTED.

MADRID, August 14.—Several insurgents who took part in the revolt at Santo Domingo have been executed at that place. They refused to make any disclosures in relation to the revolutionary plot. There has been no disturbance at Valencia or Seville, but some arrests of civilians and sub-officers have been made at those places as a measure of precaution.

RUMORED CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY.

The correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Bayonne says the King of Spain has summoned Marshal Serrano to form a new ministry. The correspondent of the *Times* at Madrid, however, denies that any change of the ministry is intended.

Reports published in yesterday's Paris *Temps* that a regiment had mutinied in Catalonia, and that conflicts occurred at Seo de Urgel and Figueras, and the statement of the Exchange Telegraph Company on the 11th instant that Ruiz Zurilla was in Spain directing risings there, are not confirmed.

ENGLAND.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, August 14.—There was a long debate, characterized by much obstruction on the part of Irish members, in the Commons last night on the rate of legal expenses incurred in the recent criminal prosecutions in Ireland. Harrington alleged that Miles Joyce, who was found guilty and executed for participating in the murder of the Joyce family, in county Galway, September 18, 1882, was judicially murdered, despite the fact that evidence of his innocence was accessible to Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Callan, member for Louth, declared that the government could have brought the Phœnix Park murderers to justice without the evidence of James Carey, but that Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, contrived to have Carey accepted as an informer for the purpose of endeavoring to connect some of the Irish members of Parliament with the murder. Parnell repeated the charges of jury-packing in Ireland, and of the reckless desire of the government to procure conviction for the purpose of striking terror among the people of that country by the tyrannical use of the powers of secret inquiry.

Mr. Porter, attorney general for Ireland, replying to the remarks of the Irish members, said that as long as atrocities in Ireland went unpunished the means of inquiry allowed by law would be used without shrinking.

During debate in Commons last evening Harrington charged Lord Spencer with having Miles Joyce hanged when he knew the condemned man was innocent. He was called to order for this remark, and then modified his statement as mentioned in the foregoing dispatch.

Mr. Healey, member for Monaghan, was also called to order during the debate for using violent language against the officers of the Crown.

Mr. Parnell, as a protest against the conduct of the government, moved that the amount of money provided for in the appropriation be reduced, but his motion was defeated—yeas, 24; nays, 93.

THE TAMAITIE AFFAIRS.

The *Standard* states that dispatches received from Madagascar fully confirm the first accounts of the differences between the French and English at Tamative. "Should the French," says the *Standard*, "not offer explanations, England, no doubt, must demand them."

IRELAND.

MEETING TO BE PROCLAIMED.

DUBLIN, August 14.—The police authorities of Cappamore have applied to the government to proclaim a National meeting, to be held there, which Sexton and Dillit are announced to attend. The application is made on account of the state of the district.

A Gigantic Scheme.

The New York *Graphic* has the following dispatch from London: "The government has decided to officially undertake to aid Irish emigration on a colossal scale. The proposition made by Chairman Stephens, of the Canadian Pacific railroad, on behalf of a syndicate of Canadian railways, has been practically abandoned. Mr. Stephens offered to settle 50,000 Irish poor, in families of five each, upon unstocked and equipped farms in the neighborhood of Winnipeg, paying all the expenses of moving and settling them, providing the government loaned the syndicate $1,000,000, without interest, for ten years, the syndicate in turn to take mortgages for $500 upon each farm, payable in ten yearly installments, and at three per cent. after that, the settlers to have the option of securing their holdings in fee simple at any time upon the payment of $500. The government at first favored the proposal, but the Catholic priests in Ireland opposed it so strongly that the Cabinet finally refused to entertain the matter unless the Dominion government guaranteed the repayment of the loan. Sir Alexander T. Galt, ex-High Commissioner to London, and Sir Charles Tupper, his successor, both undertaxed to secure this guaranty, but failed, owing, it is understood, to the opposition of Lord Dufferin, who has strong faith in the future of Canada, and who bent his energies to secure direct action on the part of the government in favor of the largest possible emigration to Canada. The Canadian government having finally decided to lend no official indorsement to any railway schemes of immigration, the government took up Lord Dufferin's idea, and to-day decided on undertaking to carry them out.

"A special conference was summoned at the Mansion House. After a long discussion an elaborate scheme of assisted emigration was resolved upon, based on the principles of the United States homestead law. The details of the scheme are not yet ready to place before the public, but it has been decided to move from Ireland and settle in Canada 200,000 poor Irish in families. Ten thousand families, to average two persons to each, aggregating 50,000 people, will be moved next spring, and the transportation will be continued as rapidly as the territory to be occupied can be got ready. Those to be moved next spring will, it is understood, be placed upon the lands offered by Chairman Stephens, which the government will accept. These lands will be divided into sections of 100 acres each, each section to be provided with all the buildings, equipments, animals, seed and food necessary for beginning farming upon unbroken land. Each settler will be given his homestead free for the first three years, and after that will be required to pay as rent three per cent. upon $500, but may at any time acquire absolute title upon payment of the latter sum. It has not been decided where the second 50,000 emigrants will be located. It is stated that in order to overcome the certain opposition of the Parnellites the government will hold out all possible inducements to the poor in the 'congested' districts to freely enter into the government's plans."

James McDermott Remanded.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—James McDermott, who was arrested several days ago on board the steamer City of Montreal on his arrival from New York, was brought up for hearing to-day. He was remanded after evidence had been given showing that he had been seen with Dillon, a convicted conspirator, examining the various public buildings.

BELIF THAT HIS INFORMATION LED TO THE LIVERPOOL TRIALS.

New York *Herald*: A *Herald* reporter conversed yesterday with a few Irishmen who are intimately acquainted with James McDermott, the alleged Irish informer, who was recently shot at in Chambers street, and but a few days ago arrested in England, whither he had fled. He is charged with giving the information upon which Featherstone, Deasy, Flannigan and Dalton were arrested. Irishmen here were willing to state the facts upon which McDermott was charged with being false to his co-conspirators. According to these authorities, the story is that James McDermott had received $10,000 from the British government for his "police" services are absurd. It is known that he had at times received considerable sums of money from Europe, but nothing in amount like the sum named. His association with the English Detective Department have been occasional.

McDermott joined the old Fenian organization known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood, about 1862. Suspicion first fell upon him in Dublin. He was employed as a printer in an establishment in Nassau street, that city, and having been turned out of there for some gross misbehavior the Fenians heard of it and began to investigate his character. They found that he was often seen in the company of policemen. He was quietly dropped.

Coming to America he gained the confidence of John O'Mahoney and became his private secretary. The Fenian Brotherhood here thought that a war could be precipitated between England and the United States by the seizure, by Fenians, of the island of Campobello, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay, Me., belonging to New Brunswick. McDermott was thoroughly familiar with the Fenian plans, and was the only person outside the military leaders who had that knowledge. The Fenian attempt was a disastrous failure. A Dublin medical student named Gaffney accused McDermott of "giving the thing away," and a fight between the two was the result.

One of the reporter's informants said it should be distinctly understood that there were three Irish revolutionary organizations in America. The first, and by far the strongest, was the Clan-na-Gael, which absorbed the best elements of the old "I. R. B," and which did not believe in "dynamite" warfare; the second was the "Fenian Brotherhood," which still believes in James Stephens, the organizer of the Irish Republican Brotherhood," and the third was the "dynamite faction," about which the public had heard so much lately. McDermott was never allowed to enter the Clan-na-Gael because of the memory of the Campobello business and of the stories which Dublin men told of his connection with the old movement. With the latter organization, however, he became affiliated, but still was kept out of the "inner circle." After the killing of Burke and Cavendish in Phœnix Park he became very demonstrative in his "patriotism," and asked for men and money to aid him in killing Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Gladstone in England itself. His offer and his request were unnoticed. He aroused suspicion again in this way. There is an Irishman in this city who is employed by a private detective agency, and has been often interviewed by English detectives. McDermott was often seen in the company of this private detective. This private detective is now said to be a "marked man." Shortly after Dr. Gallagher left this city for England, McDermott asked O'Donovan Rossa if he would accredit him (McDermott) as European correspondent for his paper, as he was going over on journalistic business, Rossa gave him the desired credentials.

In Cork McDermott showed Rossa's letter to several Irishmen belonging to the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and happened to meet a couple of men who knew him formerly as a Fenian, but had not heard of the suspicions attaching to his character. By these men he was introduced to the organization. He became acquainted with Featherstone, Deasy and the other men just sentenced in Liverpool to penal servitude for life. But his engagement was too much for the Cork men, and they became cautious. They soon ascertained that their American friends had not sent him on any mission, and they also ascertained that McDermott had gone to London and identified Lynch, or Gibney, in Millbank prison. McDermott had seen Lynch in New York with the revolutionists. Had it not been for his identification it is said that Gibney would not have turned informer.

It was upon the above facts here briefly stated, and some others not necessary to mention, that it was decided to "remove" McDermott. He was followed from Ireland by two men, and a third man in this city volunteered to assist. These men were given any special instructions by the Executive Committee of the "Vigilance Committee," but were left to catch McDermott whenever and wherever they could. In the saloon in Chambers street it is said that five barrels were snapped at McDermott, and all missed fire. It was the sixth shot which struck him. McDermott's flight to England was the result of this attempt on his life. His arrest by the English government is regarded as a "blind."

ITALY.

THE AMERICAN DUTY ON ART WORKS.

ROME, August 14.—The Italian government has assurances from official sources in America that on the reassembling of Congress, next winter, the abolition of the protective duty on art works will be proposed.

The Jesuits and the Pope.

According to a letter from the usually well-informed Roman correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, the Jesuits are on the point of resuming their old ascendency at the Vatican. Before very long, he thinks, the powers will have to recognize that not the Pope, but the Pope's master, the general of the Jesuits, is the real head of the Church. This opinion, which he supports by referring to the course of the recent negotiations between the Pope and Bismarck, he founds upon a curious story to the effect that the present Pope virtually purchased his election to the pontifical throne by an agreement entered into with the Jesuits before the Conclave. As soon as he was Pope the importance of the Jesuit congregation began to increase, and although he sometimes resented the dictation of his tutors, they have succeeded in reducing him to almost complete obedience. The staff of the famous order is once more about to be domiciled in Rome, whence their orders will be transmitted through their pontifical instrument.

CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, August 14—A dispatch from Madrid says seditious pamphlets have been seized there.

LONDON, August 14.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to day, £83,000.

PARIS, August 14—At a meeting of Anarchists to-day at Lille, over which Henry Rochefort presided, cheers were given for the "Spanish populace."

LONDON, August 14.—The Home Office has received no confirmation of the report that a case of cholera had been discovered at Flushing, Holland.

LONDON, August 14.—A great fire occurred this morning on Orchard wharf, Blackwell, where a warehouse, stored with jute and hemp, was destroyed. This is the second fire on the same wharf since June.

DUBLIN, August 14.—A party of men, supposed to be agrarians, have shot and severely wounded a farmer named Michael Conner, near Killarney. Two of the men concerned in the shooting were arrested.

LONDON, August 14—A private insane asylum in the town of Ealing, Middlesex county, burned last night. Five inmates perished. Many of the inmates were severely burned. Boyd, proprietor of the institution, was killed while attempting to save the lives of his patients. His son also perished in the flames.

CHICAGO TRADE.

Grain Fairly Active and Higher—Provisions in Good Demand.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Grain in store August 13, 1883: Wheat, 5,660,000 bu.; corn, 1,695,000 bu.; oats, 276,000 bu.; rye, 321,000 bu.; barley, 2220 bu. Total, 7,974,000 bu. Same time last year, 2,128,000 bu.

Regular wheat—active speculative business and unsettled; closed strong at 1@1¼c above the closing figures of yesterday; sales ranged at $1 00⅞@1 02 August, $1 01¼@1 03⅞ September, $1 03⅞@1 05⅞ October, $1 05@1 06⅞ November, $1 00⅞@1 02 the year; spring, $1 00⅞@1 01⅞; winter, $1 00⅞@1 00⅞.

Corn ruled active and strong-r, prices advancing 1½c above the closing yesterday; sales at 50½@51½c August, 49⅞@50⅞c September, 49⅞@50⅞c October, 48⅞@48⅞c November, 45⅞@46⅞c the year, 46⅞@47⅞c May.

Oats in irregular demand, and stronger; sales at 25⅞@26⅛c August, 25⅞@26⅛c September, 26@26⅛c October, 25⅞@26c the year, 28⅞@29⅛c May.

Rye in good demand but irregular; closed higher; opened 10@15c higher, advanced to outside figures, and closed steady; sales at $1 80@1 82⅞ August, $1 82⅞@1 17⅞ September, $1 95@12 35 October, $1 65@1 90 November, $1 37½@11 60 the year, $12 10@12 40 January.

Lard in fair demand, unsettled and irregular, prices fluctuating within a range of 15@10c, closing at outside figures; sales at 8.02½@8.10c August, 8.02½@8.17½c September, 8.07½@8½c October, 7.97½@8½c November, 7.90@8.10c the year, 8.07½@8.17½c January.

REMEMBER.

Remember when the timid dawn uncloses
Her magic palace to the sun's bright beams,
Remember, when the pensive night repose
Beneath her silvery veil in tender dreams,
When pleasures call thee, when thy heart is light,
When to sweet fancies shade invites at night,
List, through the deep woods ring,
Sweet voices murmuring
Remember!

Remember, when Fate's cruel hand has broken
For aye the tie that bound my life with thine:
When, with long years and exile, grief unspoken,
Despairing heart and blasted hopes are mine.
Think of my love, think of my last adieu,
Absence and time are naught when love is true.
Long as my heart shall beat,
Ever it shall repeat
Remember!

Remember, when beneath the cold ground lying,
My broken heart forever is at rest,
Remember, when some lovely flower is trying
Its petals soft to open on my breast.
Then will not some one, but myself, set free,
Faithful in death shall still return to thee.
Then back to the sad moans,
Of a deep voice that groans,
Remember!

Cholera and Drinking-Water.

Dr. Lapice, of New Orleans, says that people who drink rain-water exclusively never get the cholera. Many remarkable proofs are given of this statement. The doctor says this ought to satisfy any person that the river water carries the germ of the disease along with it, and must not be used. In France, at a certain elevation, where the water is pure and freestone and no lime, the cholera did not come. In Georgia and other pine-wood land, where the water is freestone and very pure, no cholera ever did much harm.

A FAST YOUNG MAN.

Doings of a German Spendthrift in Two Continents—Over a Million Dollars Recklessly Squandered in Three Years—An Extraordinary Career of Extravagance and Swindling.

Leadville (Col.) special to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: Some few months ago there arrived in Leadville a young man named Julius Hass, who was only recently from abroad. Neither his actions nor demeanor denoted that he had any money, present or prospective. He took up his residence at the La Plata mine, with Mr. Otto Andreas. Yesterday he went to Denver to prepare for his return home, where an inheritance of 17,500,000 marks, or $4,375,000, now awaits his claim. The life of the millionaire contains a wealth of romance, and much of the practical adversity which usually befalls the prodigal son. Dissipation at home and in this country, a continual draining from his father's riches, finally left him to all intents and purposes a pauper in a strange land. His father was a heavy banker, the partner of the Rothschilds, and a land-owner at Carlsrche, the capital of Baden, one of the German States. In his early college days young Hass began to exhibit a spirit of extravagance and recklessness. There he commenced a gambling career which only ended in his destitution in Leadville. The wine cup, beautiful women and song had their fascination for him.

His father, thinking that a change of associations would influence his habits and morals for the better, sent him to Marseilles, with letters of credit and the privilege to draw on him. He had scarcely reached there before he drew 100,000 francs and lost it at the gaming table. From Marseilles he went to Baden-Baden and lost another 100,000 francs at *rouge-et noir*. Recalling him, his father then obtained his appointment as attache of the German legation at Tunis, where his brother was resident consul, and his extravagance increasing rather than diminishing under the care of his brother, he was sent to America with a credit of 50,000 marks. That disappeared in frolics at Gotham, and he again pinched the paternal purse for $10,000 through another New York exchange. He started on a tour of Eastern cities, making several additional drafts before arriving at Cincinnati. From Cincinnati he went to Chicago. He was identified there by parties who knew his father, and negotiated a loan of $10,000 with one of the leading banks. Falling in with a professional gambler he was induced to go to Louisville and invest $10,000 in a sporting house. The gambler entered into a conspiracy with two others, and the very first night the house opened it lost the bank roll. The money was, of course, divided between the outsiders and Hass's partner.

Returning to Chicago he found himself without resources. His father refused to acknowledge the $20,000 claim of the bank, and took out a notice that he son's debts would no longer be recognized by him. While young Hass vaguely wandered among the cities at a loss as how he would obtain the bare necessities of life, he fell in with an expert lithographer, whom he had met at Berlin. The latter was also of wealthy parents, but then in poor circumstances. The combined ingenuity of the two, however, soon extricated them from embarrassment. Hass succeeded in borrowing a small sum of money upon some valuables. What was designated as the Michigan Electric Company was organized by them, and cautiously advertised. Visiting a noted faro resort, where he was looked upon as being possessed of unlimited wealth, himself and friend made heavy losses on credit, and to satisfy the debt he deposited a large amount of fraudulent stock, which had been prepared for the occasion, realizing a balance in cash by the operation of $6000.

St. Louis was next taken in. The two foreigners took the best apartments to be had in the Southern Hotel. At the close of the week, when it became necessary for them to pay the board bill, their funds were exhausted, and they resolved to keep out of the way until they had obtained some more money. For this offense they were arrested, and acquitted in jail twenty days. Ten thousand francs were then which Hass had requested an agent named Dryloos, who is in the banking business at Paris, to send him, being received at the end of the time, Hass then put up a job with a bank cashier who had been in his employ years before, and under a pretense that he was in serious difficulty, $25,000 additional was secured. Texas was the next place which attracted the adventurers, and there, after long continued adversity, they separated, Hass making his way to Leadville. After having become well domiciled he confessed to Mr. Andreas that he expected to find him wealthy, and intended to make a heavy loan.

Mr. Andreas wrote to Hass's father, stating the son's circumstances, and, in response, was instructed to take good care of him, but not to give him any money. About three weeks since the Chicago *Tribune* exploded the bank loan and Electric Company transaction, and a few days ago the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, containing a notice of the father's death and sketch of the immense fortune which he left to his children, was received by young Hass. Yesterday Mr. Andreas gave him sufficient money for his entertainment at Denver until such time as he could establish his credit with a bank or by cablegram advices make a loan to return to Germany. It is estimated that Hass expended $1,000,000 in three years.

A FATAL CARBUNCLE.

Dr. Frank Rea Foretells His Death While Yet No Sign was Visible.

Chicago special: Dr. Frank Rea, assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, died on Friday of malignant facial carbuncle. He was born in Royal Center, Ind., in 1853, and was a very promising professor. On the last day of July he felt a pricking sensation on his upper lip, and went to a neighboring druggist and requested him to pluck a hair from his mustache over the seat of the pain. When the hair was plucked Dr. Rea looked at its bulbs and exclaimed: "That is the last of me. It is a facial carbuncle. I will lock up my office, bid you good-by, and go home to die." His friends laughed at him, but he closed his office, leaving a card that he did not know when he would return. He went at once to his uncle's residence, related his experience, and added: "I am done for. I will never have another well day, and will be dead in ten days." The family smiled, but he reported by drawing forth his diary and writing the following: "July 31, 1883, carbuncle started on my lip. I know what it means. No *post mortem*, if you please." Beneath the entry were two numbers corresponding to pages of a standard author, in which he remarkable fatality of the disease is spoken of. Although the sore was opened and cauterized, the pus was absorbed into the brain, causing his face to swell frightfully, and finally caused his death, as stated.

Always as Sure as Sunshine.

On Tuesday, July 10th, the (158th) drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, (whose integrity and veracity are unassailable) had, as usual, the entire management, and announce over their own signatures the result. Ticket No. 37,348 drew the first capital prize—Lieut. Josiah Chance (a good name, by the way, to win), of the United States Army, at Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., drew $30,000, two-fifths, at a cost of $2, and he was paid by the Bismarck National Bank; Messrs. A. T. De Baum & Co., of Cairo, Ill., took another $15,000, costing $1; Messrs. Gus Botte, of Cairo, Ill., and A. B. Gibson, of Carmi, Ill., another dollar's worth, or $15,000. Ticket No. 95,297 drew the second prize of $25,000, and one-fifth, or $5000, went to Theodore Voigt, 25 Avery street, Boston, Mass.; another to J. T. Moore, of Burgie, Ky., through the Farmers National Bank, Danville, Ky.; and others in Toronto, Canada; Gainesville, Tex., and elsewhere. Ticket No. 6763 drew the third prize of $10,000, held by Mr. Charles D. Thompson, of No. 22 East Fourteenth street, New York City. Anyone applying to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., can hear all about the honest workings of this institution, which gives $1,000,000 to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans alone, and has distributed millions of dollars. The next (the 160th) drawing takes place Tuesday, September 11th.

Woman's Work.

The quiet fidelity with which a woman will dishwash her life away for her husband and children is a marvel of endurance. Here is the servitude of woman heaviest:—no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Men take jobs, work on them, finish them and they are over for good and all. The prospect of ending them and drawing pay for the labor is alluring, but no such allurements are held out to the wife. She washes Monday after Monday the same garments until there is nothing more of them to wash; then they are replaced by others of new material just like them, and the rubbing and wringing goes on forever. She mends the stockings with tireless fidelity, the same holes meeting her gaze week after week, for if there is a darned place in a sock "he" invariably puts his irrepressible toe through it. Every morning the rooms are put in order, only to be in the wildest disorder by the time night falls. There are no jobs, each one different, no pay-day. The same socks, the same washing, the same room every time. There is too little brightness in the lives of women in the country. They have too little help in their domestic occupations. The "noise" in a house where there is a baby to care for ought to be set down as one of the regular expenses as much as the potatoes for the family. A mother's health both of body and mind is worth more than additional acres of land or finer live stock. The heart should not be allowed to grow old. Life should not have lost its charm, the heart its spirit, and the body its elasticity at forty years. And yet how many women are faded and wan, and shattered in mind and health, long before they are forty. All the joy of life is not in youth's morning. If we so will it, we can to the last moments of life be at least negatively happy.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Telegraph Strike Farther Considered by the Senate Sub-Committee.

NEW YORK, August 14—The United States Senatorial Sub Committee on Labor and Education reassembled to-day. John F. McClelland, of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, resumed his testimony. He said the estimated cost of a telegraph line 1500 miles long was $725,965. Telegraph operators were generally young men, and lived in boarding-houses. They usually came from the better classes of society. The morals of operators, as a class, had greatly improved within the last ten years, and this was one result of organization which had been effected. Most of them were single, but some were married men. Witness thought $50 a month was a reasonable estimate for food and lodging for a month for a single man. Only one in a hundred ever saved any money. The highest paid operators did not receive enough to enable them to lay by anything for support in old age. In 1870 the Western Union Company required every man coming into its employ to take an oath that he would never connect himself with a trade or labor organization. This was called the "iron-clad oath," and was administered to every person who took part in the strike of 1876. After the existence of the Telegraph Brotherhood was known recently, railroad superintendents issued a circular which was sent to every employe of the company, forbidding him to connect himself with the organization under penalty of dismissal. Day operators worked from 8 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock at night, and had but two or three hours to devote to amusement. The night operators had more time at their disposal. Much lying as a vacation was known in the business.

Other witnesses were examined relative to the telegraph strike, but their testimony developed nothing new.

BON AIR COAL-FIELDS.

The McMinnville and Manchester Railroad to be Extended to Them.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, August 14.—In a conversation with President James D. Porter to-day, he told me that it had just been decided to make a still further extension of the McMinnville and Manchester railroad, a branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St.