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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SUNDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 2, 1883.

THE HORRORS OF 1883.

The horrors of 1883 have been dilated upon over and over again in the newspapers during the course of the year, but no sooner is one set of horrors discussed than another takes their place. There is a singular coincidence between old prophecy and modern prediction and the physical phenomena of the year. Mother Shipton and other prophets had long pointed out the year 1881 as a period big with fate. Astronomers had called attention to a very peculiar and rare massing together of the principal planets at that time, and some predictions were made by a certain class of physicists that the concentration of matter in the solar system by that planetary occurrence would be followed by unusual meteorological phenomena. The time of occurrence was not exact, but events in the main have agreed strangely with the forecast. The most striking fulfillment of prediction, however, is that of the Canadian professor, Wiggins. One year ago that gentleman drew out a babel of horrors for the coming year 1883 that appeared so extravagant in its details of destruction and woe that it aroused laughter and ridicule. Nobody believed the steady old globe we live upon was likely to play such tricks as Wiggins said it would be guilty of. Now take the three-quarters of the history of 1883 and compare, and see whether Wiggins, not exact in full detail and time, or even place, but in the general sense of mundane disturbance and human calamity, has not been borne out? A month ago the horrors of 1883 had excited profound attention. Since then the fearful events of the earthquake at Ischia outhorrored all the previous horrors, and now comes the wonderful occurrences of the Java catastrophe to throw even the awful calamities of Ischia far into the shade. Volcanoes vomited fire and flame, the clouds rolled out immense water-spouts, the red-hot material from the burning mountains set the forests on fire, the sea itself rolled forward upon the land, swallowed it up and washed it away by miles with all its villages, structures, farms and inhabitants, and whole islands disappeared with the rest. The very mountains leveled and sank from sight, the sea covered the spot where crags and precipices and lofty summits had soared. Search the solemn words of the Hebrew prophets, read over the terrors predicted in the apocalypse, recall the agonies of nature's convulsions as painted by the whole array of poets, and see if a more fearful record can be found than that we have received from Java. Put in all the terrible things that were laughed at when Wiggins predicted them, and what do they amount to as compared with the fearful reality? There is a scientific fact involved that is beginning to excite attention. The early geologists believed that the changes they found revealed by the rocks were the result of cataclysms that at various intervals had changed the surface of the earth. The later teachers in that science have been sure that all the phenomena of the past could be accounted for by the ordinary phenomena that are to-day working yet further changes. Should the statements made about the occurrences in the accounts from Batavia prove anywhere near the truth, then it will look as if cataclysms had occurred, do occur, and will occur again.

A NATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

The head of the notorious Western Union Telegraph Company is reported as saying that the hundreds of thousands of dollars the late strike cost were a good investment. For the country the investment was excellent, for the Western Union it was a calamity. The country is benefited because it is aroused to the importance of our doing what other lands have found necessary, having our own telegraph line. It is stated in Washington that the Postmaster General is preparing to report to Congress, as his predecessor had done, in favor of a government telegraph, and that as soon as Congress opens, measures with that object will be proposed, both in the Senate and in the House. Statutes enacted in 1866 and 1872 provide for the country purchasing at its will "the lines, property and effects" of any company, at a value to be appraised as the act directs. The turn of opinion at the present time is in favor of letting the stocks-and-water connected with the present telegraph companies alone, and the country building its own lines. The stock-and-water companies will vapor about an invasion of the rights they have so shamefully abused, but the telegraphic law of this country has always reserved and exercised the right of chartering rival lines, and the right it can confer upon others it can exercise itself, for what it can give away it possesses. Some talk is already heard about "innocent stockholders." The innocence that periodically pockets big dividends from watered stock, and from monopoly of rival lines, must take the chances of business like others, and here the chances against them have been rendered operative by the peculiar and very objectionable proceedings of the companies of which they form a part. If those proceedings have been such as to bring down serious responsibilities, those who share in the profits of the wrong-doing must share the responsibilities involved in righting the wrong. That every kind of influence that can be brought to bear will be used in favor of the shameless and insolent monopoly the country is sick of, is evident; it is for the people to resolve that if monopolies are to exist it shall not be by national sanction. The Western Union has gained a victory over its employes, let it gain another victory over public sentiment, and the country will be thoroughly given over to the tender mercies of corporate monopolistic oppression and extortion.

THE FRENCH CONQUEST.

The Anamese had either not the skill or courage to resist their invaders, and the French have them at their mercy. The enterprise on the part of the French is purely a business one—not of taking the country, so much; receipts from taxes and trade, so much; balance in favor of the bandits who took so many square miles of land by violence, so much. The talk will be of glory and fame, the results sought will be power and gain. If France can succeed in driving in a wedge between British India and China, it may count the deed as a neat attainment in policy. France once set about driving such a wedge from New Orleans up the Mississippi and on to Canada. This was to crowd out the English settlements upon the Atlantic, but the wedge did not work that way, and from the want adaptation of the French as cloonists the world will not look for much success in the present case. The natives are against them, China is against them, and the English are certainly not for them. The French have got footing in Tonquin, whether they will find the ground there firm enough to give them a permanent standing remains to be seen.

MEXICAN RAILROADS AND TRADE.

Railroad constructing, after the great extension that has been carried on, is about over for the present with us, but in Mexico the business is in lively progress. The Mexican National has its track laid as far as 100 miles beyond Monterey, and it is bridged, culverted and graded still 100 miles further. The Mexican Central has reached 165 miles south of Chihuahua, grading is far in advance of that spot, and three miles of track are laid in a day; its Tampico branch line has 100 miles laid, and the road will be completed to San Luis Potosi by January 1st, and Zacatecas will be reached about the same time. The roads pass through some of the most fertile and prosperous portions of Mexico, and the flourishing trade that is likely to spring up has led numerous Mexican and American capitalists to buy heavily among the choice lands on the route. It is now therefore full time that those who wish to make trade connections along the new route should be on the *qui vive*. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Galveston are reported to have already agents in the field, preparing the ground for the rich trade that is looked for. Mexico has abolished her internal customhouses to facilitate business, it is now for us to accept the commercial treaty that will open the Mexican markets to us which the English and the Germans are trying for.

PERSONAL.

GEN. EARLY says his ancestors came from Donegal and were originally called McMuiche, which signifies "early rising."

THE Mobile *Register* thinks that Dr. Wayland's first annual address in Congress, also called Atticus is not always responsible for himself.

NEW YORK *Tribune*, August 28th: Capt. Richard Locke, a son of R. A. Locke, the author, died in the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at New Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday.

WHEN the Rev. Robert Collyer preached at Ilkley, England, this summer, he was able to point to the church-yard opens as the work of his own hand when he was a toiler at the forge.

THERE are in the United States in the neighborhood of 100,000 natives of Bohemia. Wisconsin has the greatest number; next in number Illinois, Iowa, New York, Minnesota, Ohio, Kansas, Texas and Pennsylvania.

IT does not follow that all taste for the legitimate drama is dead because the George Combination failed the first week out. Edgar was a bad amateur actor badly managed. It was for the good of the stage that he should fail.

BOSTON has more backers and is better fixed than any other city in the Union. Mr. John L. Sullivan says: "As long as my health and strength remain I do propose to uphold the fair fame of this glorious old town!" With such a friend the club can never be knocked out.

DR. SCHLIEMANN, who is at Wildungen, Germany, busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to his new work on the ruins alions on the site of the larger city of Troy, will soon visit Hissarlik with his family and spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. Karl Blind on the Isle of Wight.

A COUPLE of Paris aldermen, who have been sent to represent the French capital at the Boston Exposition, have arrived in New York. One of them, M. Amouroux, was a member of the Commune in 1871, was sent to the penitentiary in New Caledonia, and on his return was made an alderman of Paris.

THE Harpers offered a handsome prize for an illustration of Dumas's *Christmas Eve*, to be published the coming Christmas. Competition was limited to artists under twenty-five. A Committee of Award was appointed, and they have just reported that none of the designs justify the award of any prize whatever.

A COMMISSION of Frenchmen have informed Mayor Edson, of New York, that the Statue of Liberty will be ready for presentation to the city any time after January next. His honor expressed regret at the lack of interest in the magnificent gift of France, and the slow progress that is being made in the preparations to receive it.

IT turns out that the stilling of James Carey was caused by all a brain victory for the Irish republic. The shooting was the result of a drunken quarrel, and was done with the informer's own pistol. Carey was vain of his notoriety, and of a quarrelsome, quarrelsome disposition. He was unwilling not to be identified, and was accordingly shot.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: Henry George's book has had a larger circulation in England and America than any other work ever written on economic subjects, and has not affected with its poison an incredible number of the security of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher. This is partially true. We have some fear that *Tribune* articles equally pernicious on other themes.

THE late Judge Black is said to have received the largest fee ever paid to a lawyer for success in a suit. He defended the New Orleans Quicksilver Company in a suit in the United States Supreme Court, the opposing counsel being ex-Attorney-Gen. Johnson, Charles O'Conor and Judah P. Benjamin. His fee was said at the time to have been $250,000.

PROF. PEUCHL, of Munich, has succeeded in obtaining from distilled coal a white crystalline substance, which, as far as regards its action on the system, is exactly the same as quinine, though it assimilates with the stomach more easily than quinine. It is also observed that the sweetest scents, the most brilliant dyes, the most useful medicines in the world are obtained from coal tar.

THE advance sheets of Mr. Blaine's coming book have been read with curiosity. Passing over the political values of matter for the future, we find that what he has to say about the Southern leaders is nothing new. He describes them as more acute, refined and philosophical than the opposition party, and very eloquent, but Jackson's record spoke to the heart of the people more effectively than words.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, in the New York *Tribune*, says: "The Cleveland *Leader* made known per cent. last year, as I understand, although its stock was watered 100 per cent. several years ago. This paper, after the close of the war, made some respectable expenditure of money, and the history of journalism shows that the moment a newspaper ceases to make expenditures the people cease to honor it by the lions their expenditures in it."

A WRITER in the Philadelphia *American* shows that the social popularity of Mr. Henry Irving, and the intimate regard which all classes have for him, is due to the same circumstances to the change that has come over our way of looking at theatrical matters, from the time when Dr. Johnson despised an actor as "a player, a showman, a fellow who exists by exhibiting himself for a shilling; a fellow who raises a lump upon his back and a lump on his leg, and cries, 'I am Richard the Third.'"

THE French explorer, Dr. Bayol, will shortly return to France from the Dark Continent. Dr. Bayol has accomplished much for his country in the Fonta-Djalon. He started for the Dark Continent last year with Lieut. Lonigbandon, of the French navy, in order to visit the little known regions north of Bamakou. His object was to form commercial treaties with various tribes, whose trade would thus be directed toward the upper navigable portions of the Niger, then founded between Medina and the Niger. Eight chiefs have agreed to place themselves under the French protectorate.

IT is predicted by certain Freethinkers that a new conflict between free thought and Christianity is close at hand, the immediate cause of this conflict being the monument which it is proposed to erect in Greenwood to the memory of the late D. M. Bennett. Mr. Bennett during his lifetime was the subject of an infidel paper wherein the orthodox rules of grammar and spelling were treated with almost as much contempt as the editor expressed for the Christian religion. Mr. Bennett was also addicted to obscenity as well as infidelity, and served a term in prison for the crime of circulating obscene literature.

NEW YORK *Sun*, August 26th: "Nicholas J. Hoey, of New Orleans, lost from the window of a car on the Hudson River railroad recently a volume of *Confederate War Records*, the property of Col. Ernest T. Fellows, of this city. The Confederate War Department began to publish the several orders and register of the army in 1863, and continued the publication until the latter part of 1864, when Gen. Burnside raided Fredericksburg, smashed the press, piled the type and burned the paper and books. The lost book was a small volume, printed on inferior paper and bound in cloth. It is said that not more than 200 copies were printed, and that all were destroyed except one or two."

HANS MAKART, "the Silent," the distinguished Viennese painter, whose remarkable picture, "Charles's entering Antwerp in Triumph," obtained the first prize at the Paris International Exhibition in 1878, is even more silent than Von Moltke, the man who is silent in seven languages. An American who had been told that the best way to get on friendly terms with the silent would be to play chess with him, challenged him. The game went on with no other sound than the moving of the pieces. At last the American made the winning move and exclaimed, "Mate!" Uprose Makart in disgust and stalked out, saying over his shoulder to a friend who asked why he left so early, "Oh, I can't stand playing with a chatterbox."

NEW YORK *Times*: "There seems to be some sort of a discussion going on quietly as to who shall take Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's command in Chicago when he vacates it in October to assume command of the army. Gen. Schofield is said to be well considered at Secretary Lincoln's and Gen. Pope doesn't much care about Chicago, but the result may well be set down as—Maj.-Gen. Hancock to remain where he now is, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York; Maj.-Gen. Schofield to transfer his headquarters from Chicago, and Maj.-Gen. Pope from Fort Leavenworth to San Francisco. This may also involve the transfer of Gen. Miles from Vancouver Barracks, although some hold that the latter officer will take command of the Department of the South on the retirement next month of Gen. Hartsuff."

A New Telegraph and Cable Company.

BOSTON, September 1.—The Citizens' and Telegraphers' Telegram and Cablegram Company is announced, with a capital stock of 5,000,000 dollars, shares twenty-five dollars each, and no person to be allowed to hold more than 400,000 shares. The object of the company is to purchase or construct and operate independent telegraph and cable lines in the United States and Canada and across the Atlantic. There are to be thirteen trustees or directors, of whom seven shall represent citizens and six telegraphers. Subscription books will be opened September 15th. The lines are to be built or purchased and operated so faster than subscriptions to the stock shall provide the means. Every employe will be a stockholder. The corporators named in the document are Eugene O'Conlor, Charles E. Chute and Thomas W. Green, of Boston.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup."

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

German Catholic Benevolent Societies.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 1.—The convention of German Catholic Benevolent Societies of the West and Northwest meets here to-morrow. Preparations have been made to lodge and feed 20,000 strangers. The hotels and boardinghouses are already crowded to overflowing. Trains that will arrive between this noon and to-morrow afternoon will bring a large bulk of the crowd. All the principal streets of the city are hadsomely decorated with flags and banners of all nations. The citizens of all religious creeds are united in their efforts to make the strangers feel welcome. It is certain to be the largest assembly ever held in this city.

Short in His Accounts.

PEORIA, ILL., September 1.—It has been definitely ascertained that States-Attorney Loucks is a fugitive from justice and is short $10,000 in his public capacity and as custodian of private funds. It is stated that an ignorant peddler named Jacob Mendelsohn in 1879 placed $4000 in his hands, and Loucks gave him bogus mortgages for security, the nature of which were discovered only a few days ago, and resulted in the disclosure of all his shortages. Loucks claims to have lost the money in gambling with intimates in social and political life. He has not been apprehended.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

TONIC FOR OVERWORKED MEN.

"Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: 'I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular as the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results.'"

THE TIDAL WAVE

Of Wednesday Plays Havoc All Along the North Atlantic Coast from Halifax to New Jersey.

The Wind Disputing its Power Helps in the Work of Destruction—An Awful Sight.

HALIFAX, N. S., September 1.—Reports are arriving of shipwrecks all along the coast from Wednesday night's storm. The gale was the most terrible known for ten years. Trees that have been landmarks for a century were uprooted, and considerable damage was done to houses, roofs, steeples, etc. The vessels driven ashore are chiefly those which were in the harbor, or coasters, and no lives are yet reported lost. The steamer Bradford City, ashore near Lockeport, was completely broken up. The gale was particularly severe throughout Cape Breton and to the eastward. The loss on all kinds of property, including crops, aggregates an immense amount.

No Tidal Wave at All.

TORONTO, September 1.—A well-informed and reliable party, at St. Johns, N. F., having been telegraphed yesterday to make a statement about the losses by the storm and tidal wave, sent the following unexpected reply: "The storm on Thursday last was not very heavy here. Heard of no casualties worth mentioning. Some rumors of suspected losses on the banks. No tidal wave whatever."

A Terrific Hurricane.

The steamship Britannia, from Marseilles, which arrived at New York late on Tuesday evening, has encountered a terrific hurricane August 25th in latitude 38° 15' and longitude 63° 10'. Capt. Jauffret reports that his vessel was in ballast trim, the only freight being 6000 boxes of fruit. He thinks that her escape was due in large measure to that fact. Early on the morning of August 25th the weather became very threatening, and at 7:30 o'clock the hurricane burst upon the ship. Her sails were torn to shreds in an instant. Clouds of dense blackness obscured the sky so that it was impossible to see a dozen feet from the vessel in any direction. The sea ran fearfully high and swept over the decks. Flashes of fierce lightning darted around in every direction, and terrific peals of thunder almost stunned the seamen on the Britannia. The wind was so unsteady that the ship's head could not be kept up to the sea. She rolled and tossed unmanageably in the trough of the sea. The marble slab of the sideboard in the cabin was thrown from its position by a fearful roll of the ship, and striking Joseph Madul, the chief steward, in the side, inflicted injuries from which he afterward died. The boatswain had two of his ribs broken, and one or two of the other members of the crew were more or less bruised. Heavy seas tore away portions of the bulwarks and swept everything movable from the decks. The boats were knocked out of their chocks and the rigging was torn to pieces. So heavily did the ship strain that Capt. Jauffret thought she would go to pieces a dangerous leak, but when the hurricane had passed over she was not taking in any water. The remains of the steward were buried at sea after the storm. The Britannia is a new vessel, having been built last year, and her measurement is 1836 tons.

Devastating Tide on the Jersey Coast.

Atlantic City (N. J.) special, March: After a steady wind from the northeast for twenty-four hours the tide at 5:43 o'clock this afternoon had risen to a height greater than that at any previous time for ten or fifteen years at this place. The force of the surf was, however, a more noticeable feature than the height of the tide at high water mark. Damage to the extent of not less than 100,000 dollars has been done since 4 o'clock this afternoon. The whole of the beach front east of the ocean pier has been devastated, and the board walk and shore improvements in many places below the pier have been completely demolished. Perhaps three-fourths of the whole board walk is completely destroyed and the sites of scores of bathhouses and booths, with their attendant dwellingrooms, are to-night not recognizable. The scene at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon begarded all observers. Hundreds of the population of Atlantic City seemed to have poured forth out along the front of the ocean. At 5 o'clock every available express and baggage wagon in Atlantic City was at the nearest approach to the beach front loading with furniture and household goods. The sea as far as the eye could penetrate the murky, cloud-tank was a mass of seething foam, crested by waves which fell on the frame structures along the beach with a deafening roar and the force of grinding mill-stones. At the concussion of the waves some of the bathhouses, booth, bathhouses, restaurant or shell stores would suddenly rise from its underpinning and sail out to sea. Then a second breaker would pour in like a cataract of foam, and when the blinding spray cleared away the relics of the building would be seen in twenty fragments, beaten here and there in angry spume, and ground to powder on the hard sand. The force of the surf was astonishing, and was greater than ever before known on the island. Two hours after the hour of high water she sea still raged with fury apparently unabated. At 6:15 o'clock the whole of the West Jersey pier beyond low-water mark sank suddenly into the foaming surges and disappeared from view. At that hour the foot of Kentucky avenue, which leads out to the entrance of the ocean pier, was piled fifteen feet high with wreck, and six feet thick swept completely over the dancing pavilion of the ocean pier and burst into streamers to a hight of fifty feet. The water at this regard to-night is twenty feet of Pacific avenue, and practically cut off all egress to the beach front.

The most wonderful feature of the whole occurrence is perhaps the fact that no lives were lost. The electric light and telegraph poles have been carried away, and there is neither telegraph wire nor electric lightpole left standing in Atlantic City to the lighthouse, a distance of nearly a mile. The Camden and Atlantic railroad extension to South Atlantic City, a distance of six miles, is washed away, and passengers this afternoon had to walk home. Two hundred and fifty sections of the board walk are known to have been completely destroyed, and the ocean front from the foot of the avenue on which the Brighton stands as far up as the improvements on the beach is in ruins. In front of the photograph gallery a post bearing a board sign with the name of the establishment in large letters was fixed fast to the board walk. When the board walk was carried away the planks bearing this sign floated out to sea with the post and inscription plainly visible as far out as 1000 yards. The crowd gave three cheers for the "Gem Photograph Gallery" in the midst of the lamentations of women, the groans of men, who said all their household goods had been washed away, and the shrill cry of frightened children. The narrow-gauge railroad for two miles out of town is under water. At 10 o'clock a heavy rain was falling, and to-night it is impossible to obtain accurate particulars of the damage done, as the beach-front has been inaccessible since 5 o'clock.

DAMAGE DONE AT LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch special, 29th: The surf has been running very high all day, and the beach has been badly washed away in some places. The undertows were so strong for bathing, and the Plymouth Rock was unable to run to the Ocean Pier. Late this afternoon the tide began running over the track of the New Jersey Southern railroad opposite the Highlands of Navesink. The track was undermined in several places, and the waves ran over into the Shrewsbury river. At some points the sand from the beach was piled upon the track to a depth of nearly three feet. Passengers from New York were transferred around the washout in boats. A train-load of stone was sent to the scene this evening, and a large gang of laborers was set to work repairing the damage. Superintendent Blodgett said the track would be ready for the passage of trains before morning. A bad washout is reported on the Philadelphia railroad near Berkeley. The trains to and from Philadelphia are running over the New Jersey Southern road between Whitings and Farmingdale, so as to reach Long Branch.

GALES ALONG THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.

Boston special, 29th: All during the day a very heavy northeast gale has been blowing, which occasioned a great amount of trouble for the harbor and excursion steamers, many of which deferred altogether their trips, and others, which had attempted to make their regular trips were pelled to put back after having gone a few miles out.

The only disaster of any moment which occdrred was to the steamer John Bonner, of Nantasket. The course of these boats do not bring them out to sea, but there is a place between Long Island and the lighthouse of rocks and gravel known as Nix's Mate, where the wind from the northeast has full sweep and the sea rolls with great violence across a long, crescent-shaped bar of gravel, running nearly to Long Island, and on which at low tide there is barely water for a loaded steamer to pass in the deepest place.

It was while crossing this bar that a heavy sea struck the vessel square amidships, tearing away the after part of the pilothouse, and smashing in the forward end of the deckhouse, to isolate him toward the completion of the business and horrow the remaining $20,000 in some other quarter." Upon Mr. Kinnaird's resignation, it appeared, on reference to Lady B.'s marriage settlement, that had Lord Byron been alive the appointment would have been a joint one; in the event of the death of either party, the right of appointment remained with the survivor.

The correspondence between the sisters-in-law is at first cordial and friendly. But a misunderstanding which neither seems to be able to set right arises, and their letters thereafter are informal. But Mrs. Leigh seems to have never ceased to have affection to right her position. Her chief desire apparently is to hold the friendship of Lady Byron, who, on the other hand, thinks that Mrs. Leigh does not tell the whole truth. For example, Mrs. Leigh writes:

> You say from my representations and the conclusions I drew it is evident my mind is not in a state "to admit the truth." I answer, if my representations are incorrect (which I declare most solemnly I am not aware of) point out where I am mistaken and I will be happy to rectify them. If my conclusions are unfounded, show me where I am wrong and I shall be delighted to withdraw them. Surely this does not savor of a mind unwilling to admit the truth or undesirous to obtain it, when all I ask is to know it and to be governed by it entirely. When you tell me that you decline any further discussion of facts, which are already as well known to us as yourself, you more than convey an insinuation that I have willfully misrepresented motives. I deny having done so, and I repeat that I have spoken to you openly and fairly without one word of intentional subterfuge or evasion.

To this Lady Byron replies categorically, which brings out another dissenting letter from Mrs. Leigh. The quarrel is entirely outside of any sentimental motive. The question is one of facts touching Lady Byron's marriage settlement. The last letter is by Mrs. Leigh, after the rupture between the women had become decisive, and the chief part of this is worth quoting:

> I do not say that you would not willingly be unjust, and therefore, after much perplexing and deep consideration, I have determined again to express you. My sole motive for an interview with you arose partly from a secret desire to see you once more in this world, and still more to have the means of convincing you that accusations which I had received against me, and which you brought against me to you were unfounded, at that time, I gather from the recollection of the affection that then subsisted between us, you cannot be convinced. I had not, and never implied that I had, definitely proved to you what often you were not previously willing to listen to any other ear. Nor can I at all express to you the regret I have felt ever since those words were spoken, showing that you imagined I had encouraged a bitterness of feeling in Lord Byron towards you. I can as solemnly declare to you as if I were on my oath or at my death-bed that I never did so in any one instance, but that I invariably did the contrary. Have letters from him, and of my own to him (and mind, I do not affect his depth), which would bear out this assertion, and am ready at this or any other moment to make the most solemn assevaration of this in any way that you can devise. I would willing see your friend Mr. Robertson and afford him every proof of my veracity in my power.

THE STATE DEBT.

The Funding Board Report $1,300,000 of State Bonds Funded Up to Friday Last.

One-Half of Them Railroad Bonds, the Other State-Debt Proper Bonds.

Nashville *Banner*, Friday: A reporter of the *Banner* called at the office of the Funding Board to-day to find, if possible, the amount of Bonds fectified for and the amount issued. He found it impossible to get the desired information without adding up long columns of figures. He therefore requested Comptroller Pickard to estimate the amounts as near as he could. Pickard stated that he kept a pretty accurate account of the amount in his mind. He believed he could safely place the amount received at 1,500,000 dollars, and the amount issued at 900,000 dollars. Fully one-half of the amount received, or 750,000 dollars were railroad bonds (six per cent.) and the other half in State-debt proper bonds (six, five and five and one-quarter per cent.) and new bonds issued accordingly.

Mr. Pickard says there is a misapprehension on the part of the public with reference to the law pertaining to the funding of the railroad bonds. The holder of 1000-dollar railroad bond imagines that when he comes to the Funding Board with the present law that he will only receive about 500 dollars for it. Mr. Pickard says this is an erroneous impression. The law does not definitely fix any interest on railroad bonds, while it does deduct the war interest from State-debt proper bonds. Hence, instead of the holder receiving only about 500 on his railroad bond, he receives about 750 dollars.

The law on which this ruling is based is as follows:

Section 2. That the remainder of the public debt, evidenced by bonds outstanding, as follows:

Ante-war railroad bonds. 8,583,000 dollars.

Post-war railroad bonds, 2,638,000 dollars.

Funded under the act of 1866, 2,246,000 dollars.

Funded under the act of 1868, 569,000 dollars.

Funded under the act of 1872, 4,867,000 dollars, together with the accrued interest thereon, evidenced by the matured coupons thereto attached, including the coupons maturing July 1, 1883, less the State debt proper bonds funded under the acts of 1869, 1869 and 1873, and funded under section 1 of this act on the part of the State debt proper, be funded with coupon bonds upon the following basis: To the sum of the face of each existing bond will be added the matured interest thereon, including the coupons maturing on the 1st day of July, 1883, evidenced by the coupons thereto attached, and one-half of the total amount so found to be funded, interest, to be funded with coupon bonds, and said bonds to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

It will be seen from the above that no provision is made for the deduction of war interest from this class of bonds.

As to the State debt proper bonds, the following is the law under which the board is working:

"Such part of the State debt proper as now bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be funded, according to the sum of the face of the existing bond the matured interest thereon, evidenced by the coupons attached thereto, including and coupons maturing on the 1st day of July, 1883, and from the total sum of the face of the bonds and matured interest thereon, evidenced by the coupons attached, twenty-four per cent. will be conducted, and the remainder funded in coupon bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum."

From the above it will be seen that provision is made for deducting war interest from the State debt proper bonds.

The board to-day receipted for 204,000 dollars in bonds received through the Third National Bank.

A HAUNTED ROOM.

Well I know a haunted chamber, where the tapestry is hanging
In tatters on the dusty wall, and trails upon the floor.
Where dusty shadows glide and dance, the midnight hours chasing,
Where moonbeams are like spirit forms, that wait around the door.

When round the house the wild north wind sill its strength is moaning,
I hear soft footsteps gliding up the wide and polished stair,
And a figure of a lady, clad in raiment gray and flowing,
Seems to pass into the silence that reigns forever there.

Then I take my darling's hand in mine, and as the shadow passes
The memory of a bygone crime doth rise from out the gloom.
Through so long ago that lady lived, yet still her weird she's dreeing,
Still she walks, unresting, up and down that haunted room.

None can lay the poor pale spirit to the rest that she is seeking;
None restore her to the quiet tomb, where still her ashes lie.
She must wander ever restless, ever moaning in the silence,
Dead to all she loved and worshipped, yet her sins can never die!

Ah, my sweetheart, you are happy, and I take your hand and clasp it;
You hear no ghosts go walking in the stillness of the night;
And your pure young life, unsoiled by sin, flows in an even cadence,
Your lovely soul lies open 'neath love's calm and tranquil light.

If I have a haunted chamber, where remorse and dread are waiting,
Never easing with their footfalls that echo through my brain,
I will keep it closely locked, my sweet, and go there very seldom—
Nay! if I for love you love me evermore, I need no go again!

Yet ghosts can "laugh at locksmiths," and when we sit in silence
My ghost in long gray garments ever stands my chair beside,
And she whispers: "Thus I haunt you, thus I dog you while you're living;
A sin once sinned must live for'er. I never really died."

I may shun my haunted chamber, but the wind and rain
Breathes upon our lives and chills our blood. Ever, even at the feast,
For if we once possess a ghost, 'twill haunt us to our graves.
And none can lay it to its rest until our life has ceased.

The Patron Saint of Journalism.

The creation of an order of the "Knight of the Silver Pen" by Holy Russia seems to be worthy of a kindred emulation in Holy Rome, for we hear with learn that the long pending petition to his Holiness the Pope for a Patron Saint of Journalism is about to be recognized.

It will be recalled that some two or more years ago there was quite an emotional movement in this direction. If we are not mistaken, then the Unita Cattolica of Turin, proposed to petition the Pope to nominate a patron saint of Catholic journalism, and to choose as the new doctor of the Church, Francis de Sales, in the same manner as Benedict XIII appointed as the patron saint of university students St. Aloysius of Gonzaga. The *Voce della Verita* supported this proposal as most salutary and opportune at the time.

Killed Himself Through Grief for His Wife's Sake.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The father of D. H. Hunter, who suicided yesterday, is chief of police of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Hunter's wife died July 3d, and her body was sent to Detroit for burial. Hunter killed himself through grief for his wife's death.

The coroner began an inquiry to-day into the circumstances of the suicide. It is thought from the letters he left that his mind was deranged. These referred to a physician who attended his wife, whom he charged had murdered both of them. It was learned that previous to the time he shot himself, Hunter was prowling around the residence of the doctor, and it is supposed that his design was to shoot him.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

This salve was used in the world for cuts, bruises, piles, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, ulcers, chapped hands, chilblains and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Reformed by a Railroad.

DODGE CITY, KS., September 1.—The City Council last night instructed the marshal to enforce the ordinance in relation to gambling and prostitution after the 8th of September. An ordinance was also adopted, to go into effect at the same time, prohibiting music in saloons or dancehouses. This action was brought about by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, as they have assured the city authorities that if an effort was made to reform a branch road would come here, and that the company would at once commence the erection of a permanent and expensive building, but in the event that no such effort was made, the shops would be removed and the road taken to some other point. Several railroad officials were here in a special car awaiting the action of the Council, and are perfectly satisfied with the result.

LORD BYRON'S

Wife and Sister's Correspondence Now First Published Throws Much Light On an Old Subject

And Dissipate the Scandalous Legends of Which Mrs. Stowe at One Time Made Use.

Public interest in the unfortunate domestic affairs of the late Lord Byron has been kept alive by manly devices—by the friends and by the enemies of that illustrious poet. The publication, a few months ago, of Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson's book, called rather significantly and suspiciously, *The Real Lord Byron*, has brought to light an immense amount of criticism, much of it directed savagely against Mr. Jeaffreson, whose book is undoubtedly open to hostile opinion. Mr. J. A. Froude disposed of Mr. Jeaffreson, supremely, in one of the London reviews; but the author of *The Real Lord Byron* has not shown any willingness to be disposed of. He has fought his critics with much vigor, and he has carried on the Byron controversy—which, it is evident, is now formally opened—with the help of all the documents that he could scrape together. In the summer of the London *Athenæum* for August 18th, Mr. Jeaffreson prints a letter, written by Mrs. Leigh, Byron's sister, in which that lady explains how the memoirs of Byron were destroyed. Those, they were, which, destroyed at the suggestion of Hobhouse, Byron's intimate friend, who described them as "foolish documents." But the *Athenæum* furnishes a far more valuable contribution to the elucidation of Byron's relations with his sister and wife than Mr. Jeaffreson's discourse against a critic. That journal prints many of the letters which passed between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh. The letters cover nearly five pages of closely printed type. Their effect upon any candid reader's mind is hardly doubtful. They carry a clear impression that the scandalous tale in which Byron and his wife and sister have long been disgreeably mixed up has its basis in truth. They reveal the precise relation between the two women. There are several sets of letters in this important and interesting series of correspondence. The opening set passed between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh before and after the time of their first acquaintance till Lady Byron's separation from her husband, which took place in 1816. Lady Byron to her husband, written after she had left him, and then Lord Byron's final letter to her. This is followed by two letters addressed by Mrs. Leigh to Mr. Wilmot Horton during the period when the separation of Lord Byron and his wife was imminent. These are followed by letters addressed by Lady Byron to the Hon. Mrs. G. Lamb, containing remarks on her husband's character and on Lord Melbourne. Next come the letters that passed between Lady Byron and her sister-in-law regarding the appointment of a trustee for the latter. The concluding letters are those which passed between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh before and after their interview at Reigate in 1851. Some of these letters are preserved at the British Museum, and of them a few were printed four years ago by Mr. E. M. Thompson, the keeper of the manuscripts; but the most important are not in the museum and have not been printed before.

In a letter dated in August, 1815, Lady Byron addresses Mrs. Leigh as "dear Lei." In another, in which she speaks in affectionate terms, that Byron had provided amply in a will for his sister's children. In a letter dated from Kirkby, Lady Byron declares:

> You cannot know the feeling with which I receive every mark of your affection, because you will not allow, what I shall always feel, that I have been the cause of your misfortune, and for having ever pained you by mistrusting your kindness after such an experience. Yes, if all the world had told me you were doing me an injury I ought not to have believed it. My chief feeling, therefore, in relation to you and myself must be that I have wronged you, and that you have forgiven me more than I can wish convinced this, but my impression is not to be changed, so it is useless to say more of it than that it makes me feel I have no claim to what you give.

In a letter written a few days later, Lady Byron confesses her condition:

> I have had worse than my usual waking to-day. Augusta, I am sick to death of the management of myself, nor to be left alone. But Heaven will take care of me. I have not deserved to lose its protection. And perhaps all this must have been its mercy. I have been endeavoring to work of some of my agonies, and have addressed them to in the inclosed, which I wish you to read attentively. God bless you and him.

On January 5, 1816, Lady Byron writes that she is better, and begs Augusta not to fear for "my peace and preservation." And she adds: "My own mind has been more shaken than I thought, and is sometimes in a useless state for hours." On January 25th she asks: "Shall I still be your sister? I must resign my right to be so considered. But I don't think that will make any difference in the kindness I have uniformly experienced from you." She adds:

> I follow my duty, and look to that peace which it alone can insure—here or hereafter. It would have been deception and inconsistency in me to give advice or opinion to B. I have written to you the few lines in the envelope to show you if you please.—I am sorry, very sorry, to have occasioned you or other friends more ground necessary uneasiness by the weakness of my mind during that attack which is now past. I will not renew your anxiety in the same way.

The marked change in the tone of Lady Byron's letters is now observed. On the 1st of February 14th, for example, she writes:

> Now, in answer to yours. Happiness no longer enters into my view. It can