MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY, : NOVEMBER 21, 1883.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

The South is now engaging in many profitable pursuits that, up to the time of the war, had been neglected and scarcely thought of. Iron is mined and manufactured, coal is brought to the surface in abundance, cotton-seed brings money, fruits and early vegetables are grown. Cotton is manufactured on a large and continually increasing scale, and the Southern lumber trade is assuming large proportions. How many more pursuits and occupations will be introduced, by which towns and cities will grow up, population increased, and the general wealth be multiplied? That question cannot yet be answered, but those who are acquainted with the extent of our natural resources are well aware that, at present, we are far from having reached the limit, in fact that we are at present only making a beginning on the surface. It seems even possible that grain of various kinds may yet be numbered among the Southern staples grown for export. The Northern growers are enduring continual losses from early frosts, and the New York *Bulletin* pointed out the other day "the fact that for three successive years corn, the most important of all our cereal crops, has been cut short by untimely northwestern frosts, emphasizes the expediency of extending its cultivation south of the thirty-eighth parallel. Unless the spring opens early in the Northwest and the corn can get a good start so as to mature before the middle of September, it is always liable to injurious frosts. The great stream of tropical vapor traversing the United States in summer (under which alone can be found the temperature and rainfall necessary for the perfection of this tropical plant) is projected from the gulf coast, and after reaching the Missouri and Ohio Valleys is deflected eastwardly to the west end of Lake Erie. Within the area overspread by the 'vapor plane,' and a small rain-belt southwest of Lake Michigan, we must look hereafter for our chief supply of corn. Next year especially it is to be greatly desired that the acreage of corn within this area will be largely increased." There is an indication here of what may some day come to be a matter of great importance to the South. There is something peculiar in the thought that the South, which has hitherto been so dependent upon the West, may in some year, after calamitous early frost, have to send corn and meal to the very towns of which she has habitually bought it.

THE TARIFF RESPONSIBLE.

The high-tariff chickens are coming home to roost. The protective system is beginning to produce the results its opponents have always pointed out would follow from man's strife to substitute arbitrarily plans of his own for the unconquerable laws of trade, that only upon the natural basis of demand and supply can sound, permanent business be done. The simple fact that high tariff can stimulate production, but cannot find markets for the product is making itself terribly evident in the case of iron, glass, woolen and some other departments of manufacturing industry. Last week iron and steel had another fall, and the mills and shops are beginning to be deserted. A prominent iron manufacturer publicly proclaimed a few days ago, "Protection does not protect; we must have a change of system." The Boston *Advertiser*, a protection journal, says: "Iron and steel have had another heavy fall, steel rails having gone down to $35 a ton; at least, that is the price at which one mill has sold 30,000 tons. Something like that has happened in the pig-iron market. * * * The tariff surely is not responsible for these prices so much as is the over-supply. The world manufactures in six months what it consumes in eight, ten or twelve months. This applies to shoes, cotton goods, Bessemer rails, and scores of other commodities." This is something like the juryman at an inquest, who was of the opinion that it was not the pistol-ball that killed the man, but the blow on his head. High tariff does not produce low prices, says the *Advertiser*, over-supply does that. But the inevitable question comes—what causes the over-supply? Evidently the high profits derived from the high tariff caused mines to be opened, factories to be built, and machinery purchased and set to work. But too many capitalists wanted to share in the abundant profits, and so there was more mining and manufacturing than there are markets to buy, or in other words, there is over-production, which makes the supply above the demand. There are more sellers than buyers, consequently the price goes down. High tariff shuts out the foreign market, increases the product, producing over-supply, and that lowers prices, consequently as the tariff causes over-supply by stimulating production and limiting the market, it surely is the tariff that is responsible for the low prices, and for the stoppage of factories and shops beside. It is also responsible for "encouraging labor" by leaving the laborer to meet the hard winter's blast with no labor to be encouraged.

DEATH AND THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

In various parts of the Union contests are arising owing to the obstructions and dangers from the telegraph wires and poles. At first, when the powers conferred by the companies, and now mainly monopolized by the Western Telegraph Company, were granted, the wires and poles were few. Year by year they have increased, and the electric light wires and the telephone wires have added to the amount of obstruction, until indignation and remonstrance are exercised, and the companies will evidently, before long, be compelled to place their wires underground, as in Paris and other cities. The movement against the poles and wires nuisance, in the nature of things, will reach Memphis before long, for already its extension in our streets is becoming too much for public convenience, and it is well that our citizens should know what is doing elsewhere upon the subject, that they may be prepared to act promptly and intelligently when the time comes. In New York last week four citizens were engaged before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, in a suit to compel the Brush Electric Light Company to remove their poles and wires from the streets. Expert witnesses, practically acquainted with the telegraphic business, were examined, and their testimony showed the existence of dangers which the public have scarely yet begun to appreciate. Ed Johnson, vice-president of the Edison Electric Light Company, stated on cross-examination that there was no danger so long as there was a distance between the houses and the wires. If there was a fire in the house and the occupants were attempting to escape by the windows or doors, and water thrown by the firemen should touch the wires and then strike the escaping people, they would probably be killed, as water, being an excellent conductor, would connect the current between the illuminating wires and those attempting to make good their escape. There was danger from the firemen's ladders touching the wires, danger from flag-poles extended from the windows, and danger from anything touching the wires. The witness mentioned the case of a gardener at the Marquis of Salisbury's place, in England, who touched the spot under which was buried an illuminating wire, when he was immediately killed. The witness said, in conclusion, that there were hundreds of dangers to the house, which he could not think of. If in a sleet-storm they were driven against the houses, they would be dangerous. When the wires were encased in insulators they were safe, but the weather very often ruined the insulators, and then the dangers were as great as before. F. L. Pope, an electrical engineer, and one of the witnesses called by the Brush Company in their defense, said that if the Brush wires were encased in insulators there could be no danger from the wires. As yet no perfect insulator had been discovered. In regard to underground wires, the witness said that such wires were practicable. Here we learn, from the mouth of men engaged in the business, of the dangers by which telephone boxes have been set on fire, in many instances, through some broken illuminating wire coming in contact with a telephone wire, and probably some otherways inexplicable fires have been caused in this way, the flames breaking out in the telephone box in the night where stores and offices are without occupants. In cases of fire the mass of telegraphic wires are a continual obstruction to the fireman's performing his duties. When the wires are underground there is safety, and the public streets and alleys are relieved of both nuisance and danger. True, the change would cost the companies something, but it is they who get the dividends, not the public, and they and not the public are the right people to act in instituting the proper measures.

PROGRESS OF ENGLISH DEMOCRACY.

England is making vast strides toward democracy. Measures for advocating which chartists were jailed and exiled forty years ago, are now embodied in acts of Parliament, and still other measures of the same party are now approaching the same realization. Two weeks ago an important conference of English Liberals was held at Leeds, how important may be judged of by the fact that John Bright presided at one meeting and John Morley at another. The principal business for the conference to consider was whether the existing movement for extending the franchise should be selected to precede other reforms, and the conclusion was in favor of so doing, so that all the strength of the Liberals may at once be concentrated upon that object, leaving other reforms in abeyance at present. The Rev. Dr. Crosskey introduced a resolution in favor of woman suffrage. Two of the lady delegates, the one a daughter of Richard Cobden the other of John Bright, spoke in favor of the resolution, which was adopted. This is the first time that a great conference of the English Liberals has declared definitely in favor of woman suffrage. The small borough system was condemned by the conference. Equal electoral districts and one vote for every man is the ultimate object of the Liberal politicians. At present a rich man, who has property in various counties, can vote in each one of them, and there are men who, on this system, cast fifteen to twenty votes each general election. In that and several other respects, the English system is a burlesque upon the representative system. In Manchester 24,000 voters count for no more in the House of Commons than the seventy or eighty votes of the small town of Portlington in Ireland. The Leeds conference has struck a heavy blow at this unjust system. Nothing was more significant is the proceedings of this conference than the feeling expressed toward the hereditary legislators of the House of Lords, when the possibility of that body rejecting the franchise bill was referred to. This feeling was emphasized when Mr. Bright, in careful and measured language, evidently with a full sense of the meaning and responsibility involved in his expression, reaffirmed the statement he made many years ago, that an assembly of "hereditary legislators could not be a permanent institution in a free country." This declaration elicited loud and repeated cheering from the assembled delegates, showing unmistakably the feeling of the English Liberals upon the subject of a hereditary house of legislators. It is apparent, from many indications, that the English are gradually introducing more and more democratic elements into their system of government. As the present ancient system has aristocracy for its foundation, there must come a time when that system and democracy will come into collision. When this occurs aristocracy, as has always been the case since the reform of 1832, must get the worst of it; and when the aristocratic system is removed what can sustain the present monarchical system?

ALL OVER THE SOUTH.

The cost of assessing property in Texas this year was $147,000.

Siberian terapins are selling in New York at $20 a dozen and diamond-backs at $30.

A Georgia farmer has this year gathered 800 pounds of honey from fifty colonies of bees.

The sugar product of Louisiana shows a falling off of about thirty-three per cent. on last year's crop.

Eight hundred immigrants from Iowa and Illinois are expected to arrive in Louisiana shortly.

In 1870 Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee employed 5890 persons in their cotton-mills; in 1880 they had 11,788 hands employed.

Of the 3000 bales of cotton brought to Dawson, Ga., this season, not more than half of it has been sold. The warehouses are all crowded with cotton holding for better prices.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News* says Northern people are moving into Southern Georgia to purchase small fruit-farms, whereon fruits and vegetables may be raised in advance of those grown in the Northern States.

The Angora goat is coming to the front to take its position among the leading industries of Texas. It's more popular today than ever before. Successful grading of the common goat to a well-bred standard is giving the people confidence.

In New Orleans there is now on exhibition a bale of raw silk from cocoons grown in Louisiana and reeled at the Louisiana spinning mill, which is worth $7 per pound. The bale weighs ten pounds eight ounces, and comprises 633 skeins, making 1,200,000 yards.

Jackson county, Fla., boasts among other curiosities a natural well, formed by the sinking of earth near Greenwood a few months ago; a natural bridge of limestone across the Chipola river about three miles above Mariana, formed by the river sinking for the distance of half a mile, and unexplored caves too numerous to mention.

The prosecution of the gamblers at Dallas, Tex., is attracting much attention. The trials have commenced, with about 1000 cases against twelve persons. Thus far the lawyers have been fighting for positions, so to speak, will no advantage to either side. One of the gamblers has 125 indictments against him, involving fines of $13,000, not counting lawyer's fees and imprisonment.

Last week Lawsan Wileford, a constable, went to the house of Margaret Simmons, colored, near Columbus, Miss., and demanded admittance. Being refused, Wileford pushed aside a loose board in the door and fired his pistol through the opening, the ball entering the right knee of the three-year-old daughter of Margaret Simmons, who was sleeping by her mother's side, producing a dangerous if not fatal wound, as the limb will have to be amputated. Wileford had not been arrested at last accounts.

A few days ago a crazy negro named George Washington, saying he was from San Antonio, went to Mr. Smith's house in Sand Hollow, Frio county, Tex., and without a word knocked Mr. Smith senseless with a club and fled. He next visited Mr. Jenkins's house, ordered Mrs. Jenkins to cook dinner, and cursed her for being too slow and threw a club and struck her senseless. Her son fired a gun at himand he fled. He next appeared perfectly nude and with a dangerous wound over the kidneys and spinal column, at Mr. Ab cock's house, who delivered him to the sheriff of Pearsall.

In Arkansas the counties lying contiguous to the Mississippi are very navigable stream, are rapidly filling up with Northern, Western and foreign immigrants. They are building saw-mills, and many have already commenced cutting down the timber. Lands are still cheap in most places, yet the advance has been marvelous within a few years. Lands which now command from $1 to $5 per acre were a few years ago positively unsalable. A network of railroads is being woven through that State and Mississippi which, when completed, will not only open up some of the most valuable timber regions in the South, but improve the price of property beyond conjecture.

San Antonio, Tex., has a notable citizen, in the person of Gen. Jacob Lucas, an aged but hale man, now a resident of that city. His life has been one of varied and eventful experience. He was the first man ever to cross the American continent, having crossed it before Fremont. He distinctly remembers the memorable night of November 12, 1833, fifty years ago, when the stars fell, and everybody thought the world was coming to an end. At the time the stars fell he was encamped with his party on the mountain divide on San Juan river, in Colorado, on his way from Santa Fe to California. Col. Lucas was the founder of Yuba Buena, now known as the city of San Francisco, and floated the first American flag in that place. Col. Lucas figures very prominently, as well as very humorously, in Mark Twain's *Innocents Abroad*.

For aged men, women, weak and sickly children, without a rival. Will not cause headache. Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Measures Laid Before That Body in the Speech from the Throne—The Annual Budget.

Irish-American Secret Societies—Poole Found Guilty of Murder and Sentenced to Death.

The Conference of American Bishops at Rome—Mary Anderson and the Prince of Wales.

The French in Tonquin—Marine Disasters—Eighteen Workmen Drowned—Cablegrams.

IRISH-AMERICAN SECRET SOCIETIES.

Letter from One Who Professes to be a Member.

London, November 20.—The *Standard* publishes a long letter from a correspondent, whose good faith it states is beyond a question, and who professes to be a member of an American-Irish secret society. He writes that he regrets having joined the organization, and says every one watches the other; that he is a paid officer, receiving $13 weekly, and must keep himself acquainted with the whereabouts of 228 men under him, to whom he is required to hand sealed orders; that everything is done with the greatest secrecy by ballot, and no one knows the other's business, although several may have similar tasks to perform. The writer believes some employes of the postoffice are members of the society, as it is known at headquarters when a member receives a letter, from where and from whom. He says the "old man" has reorganized everything since the last great failure, and some new movement is contemplated, as thirty of his party left some time ago, for, to him, an unknown destination, all of whom received sums of English money. The writer concludes as follows: "It is a cruel tyranny. The oath taken, a member surrenders his liberty and spies watch his every step."

POOLE FOUND GUILTY

Of the Murder of Kenny and Sentenced to Death.

Dublin, November 20.—At the trial today of Joseph Poole, for the murder of John Kenny, Wm. Lamie, the brother-in-law of the prisoner and an informer, repeated his former evidence. He believed at the time of the murder that Kenny had been an informer, but was now of the opinion that revenge for the seduction of a girl caused the murder.

Francis Brophan testified that he lived in the same room with Poole. On the night Kenny was murdered he heard the prisoner come into the room and whisper to a fellow-lodger, "Kenny would tell no more."

Mrs. Brady, proprietress of the adjoining house, deposed to hearing a noise in her house on the night of the murder.

This finished the case for the prosecution.

Dr. Webb, counsel for Poole, addressed the jury, arguing that there was no evidence bringing home guilt to the accused.

After the instruction of the court, the jury retired and in about forty minutes returned with a verdict of guilty, as charged in the indictment. The Court pronounced sentenced of death upon the prisoner.

Poole, in an address to the court, admitted that he was a Fenian, cursed England, and called for three cheers for the Irish republic.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Measures Laid Before the Body in the Speech from the Throne.

Berlin, November 20.—The Prussian Diet was opened to-day by Von Putkamer, Minister of the Interior, who, in a speech from the throne, said further help, that the financial situation had improved, and the working of railways by the State resulted in the accumulation of a considerable surplus. The new budget does not make any claim upon the credit of the State, but a certain disproportion continues in regard to the resources of the treasury as compared with the demands upon it, arising from the pressure of communal irregularities and the inadequate salaries of public officials. The speech announces a bill taxing incomes derived from property, and of measures for the further purchase of railways by the State.

In view of the fact that the imperial budget fixes a much smaller matricular contribution, and that a larger revenue is expected from customs duties and the tobacco tax, it has been possible to form the budget for 1884 and 1885 so as to effect an equilibrium between the receipts and expenditures. The speech closes by summoning the Diet to address itself to its labors in the security of an assured peaceful state of affairs throughout the country. The budget estimates the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year 1884-85 at 1,112,800 marks each.

MARY ANDERSON

Complimented a Second Time by H. R. H. and the Princess.

The New York *Tribune's* London correspondent telegraphs: At the end of the third act of the *Lady of Lyons* the Prince of Wales sent for an American whom he knew, who was among the audience. Attached to the party was a royal Indian drawing-room, and here it was that the prince received his visitor. "I thought," said his royal highness, "that you might like to know how delighted the princess and I are with Miss Anderson's acting. We think her as 'Parthenia,' and admired her, and now we think her more charming than ever as Pauline." To which the American answered that he was sure there was no body whose good opinion would be more prized in America than that of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Then the prince continued: "You know we should be sure to like her because she is an American, but if she were not we should still call her a capital actress." Without undertaking to repeat verbatim the rest of the talk, I may say that the prince went on to point out what he thought the best in Miss Anderson's acting. He spoke also of the visit of Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry to the United States. "I hope," said the prince, "they will find as many friends and admirers there as they have left behind them in England." Just at the conclusion of the little drawing-room opened, and on the threshold appeared a vision of white loveliness known to Englishman as the Princess of Wales. The princess spoke of Miss Anderson in words nearly the same as those which the prince had first used; adding gracefully and graciously that it was a pleasure to her to do anything for Anderson's countrymen. And that, I think, was all of this conversation which concerns the American public.

THE CONFERENCE AT ROME.

The Vatican Unwilling to Concede the American Bishops' Demands.

New York *World's* cable letter: Dispatches from Rome state that the crisis in the Papal conference with the American bishops was reached on Tuesday. The utmost secrecy is maintained by all the prelates in attendance as to what transpired, but every indication shows that a point of serious importance has been reached in relation to the matter at issue, and that the American bishops are, for the present at least, unitedly opposed to the majority of the Sacred College. That the nature of the difficulty is most serious may be inferred from the fact that during the long conference recess this evening nearly every one of the American bishops hastily concluded arrangements for a protracted stay at Rome. It is announced also that the conference, under the new turn of events, cannot be concluded within two months. From the best authorities accessible it is learned that nothing was said relative to the attitude which the Irish-American clergy in America should assume toward the Irish agitation, but that the entire discussion was confined to the question of the best means to check the diffusion of the Catholic religion among the American people. Upon this question the whole body of the American bishops had decided views, in favor of as large a domestic control as could possibly be allowed within proper allegiance to Rome; while the Vatican favored strong direction from Rome. The meeting closed with the American prelates formulating their position, which is practically a demand for Papal sanction of all the decisions of the American synod. The Propaganda taken the demand under consideration, and has already appointed a commission of cardinals and theologians to examine into the report upon the advisability of acceding to it. The Papal position, on the contrary, favors the strict enforcement in America of the decrees of the Council of Trent, which would militate against the liberal policy of Rome rule demanded by the bishops. The new plan of conference proposed here will, it is thought, arrange for regular congresses to be held at the Vatican and personally presided over by the Pope.

THE OUTCAST POOR

Of the World's Metropolis Still the Topic of the Day.

London special to the New York *Tribune*: "Thousand London" continues among the foremost topics of the day. The papers continue to publish descriptive articles, especially the *Daily News*, which has powerful and graphic pictures by George R. Sims. Sir Charles Dilke is seclusively visiting the slums, each visit being carefully anonymous. The case in the Police Court yesterday, wherein the Duke of Bedford's agent attempted to evict tenants, who appealed to the magistrate for protection, is arousing general indignation. The magistrate denounced the act as barbarous. Mr. Fawcett, true to his doctrines of political economy, while expressing deep sympathy for the condition of the poor, has warned the public against the danger of legislation interference tending to weaken the great and sacred principle of self-reliance. The minor Tories, misled by Lord Salisbury, are proposing the strangest nostrums. Sir Frederick Milner, the Tory candidate for York, advocates an exemption of the income tax of impecunious owners for the removal of houses that are unfit for occupation. Mr. Forster devoted a part of his striking speech Sunday to this subject. He recognized alike the urgency of the question of housing the poor and the value and the honest purpose of Lord Salisbury's article, persisting in a tribute to Lord Salisbury in spite of the hisses of a Liberal meeting. He insisted, however, that the remedy belongs largely to the municipal corporation of London.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

Arrival of the Last Body of Troops—No Further Reinforcements Needed.

Paris, November 20.—Admiral Courbet, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, telegraphs that the last body of troops sent him has arrived. He does not ask for further reinforcements.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Another Outbreak of Trichinosis in Prussia.

Berlin, November 20.—Fifty persons in Thorn, West Prussia, have been attacked by trichinosis.

Socialist Press Seized.

Vienna, November 20.—The police seized a secret printing-office from whence Socialist pamphlets are issued.

Eighteen Workmen Drowned.

Paris, November 20.—Eighteen workmen were drowned yesterday at Daurnines, in the Department of Finisterre.

The Central News Libel Suit.

London, November 20.—At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the Central News applied to have certain alleged libels in the *Sportsmen* since the dismissal of the summons for libel last week, added to the indictment. The recorder ordered the matter postponed until the *Sportsman* can be heard.

An Outbreak at Rome.

Rome, November 20.—Yesterday while the Communal Council was discussing the question of entrusting priests with religious instruction in the municipal school, a crowd burst into the hall, whistling and hooting. The hall was finally cleared and the discussion resumed with closed doors. There were several arrests.

Marine Disasters.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, November 20.—The brigatine Bonnie Lassie was lost in the recent hurricane, with Capt. Hagan, First Officer Peavy and Steward Lakey. The brigatine Gulph foundered in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The crew got ashore after terrible suffering. They were forty-eight hours in a small boat, with only one oar. Other vessels are reported lost, but the crews saved.

Destitute Irish Immigrants in Canada.

Ottawa, November 20.—The report of the combined city charities show a terribly distressed condition of the poor Irish immigrant families in the city. To-day the *Globe* asks why should not the imperial government be called upon to refund what Toronto and Canadian cities may have to pay for the support of some of these who have been reduced to abject poverty admittedly by the injustice and misgovernment of ages, and are sent up because the imperial policy requires their removal from Ireland.

O'Donnell's Proofs of American Citizenship.

London, November 20.—The statement in a New York paper of October 20th, that O'Donnell was evasive in answering questions regarding his American citizenship, to Secretary Hoppin, of the American legation, O'Donnell regarding Hoppin as a British subject, is pronounced unfair. Hoppin, on the contrary, was agreeably impressed by O'Donnell, who was open and frank, and gave him all the evidence had in his possession of his citizenship, which has been sent to Washington. It is probable that the trial will be postponed a week, consequent upon the non-arrival of witnesses from the Cape of Good Hope.

CABLEGRAMS.

London, November 20.—Queen Victoria left Balmoral to-day for Windsor Castle. Policemen closely guarded the train. At Aberdeen the Great Western railway Company took extraordinary precautions. At Windsor slough large gangs of men guarded the arches.

Miss Marie Van Zandt has been engaged to appear in *Lakme* at Nice in February.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, member of Parliament for county Longford, will preside at a banquet at Callan on Monday, prior to his departure for America.

A. C. F. Remasoczy, the well-known crayon and portrait artist, sailed for New York by the Wyoming. He has engaged himself for three years to the Strobridge Lithograph Company.

The Rev. Mr. Beard, pastor of the American church in Paris, has started on an extended tour through the United States. Mr. Kellogg will officiate during the absence of Mr. Beard.

The question of the Speakership of the House of Commons is again seriously mooted. Sir Henry James, who is favorably mentioned, is a short-tempered and unscrupulous parliament lawyer, as openly hostile as Harcourt to the Irish.

Everything concerning Rijutei, the Corean nobleman, is of great interest at the present time to all friends of the Bible. He is translating the Scriptures into the language of his people, and the American Bible Society has appropriated money for their publication.

Bismarck has sent another notification to the Vatican. He declines to accept the Papal excuse for refusing to accede to Germany's demand that Cardinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, and Cardinal Melchers, Archbishop of Cologne, be deposed from their bishoprics, as persons entirely objectionable to Germany.

The *Academy*, reversing the verdict of the *Athenæum* and the *Saturday Review*, declares Mr. Howells's *A Woman's Reason* to be the only work where that author has done justice to his singular powers. Mr. Howells, it says, as an observer of his fellow-creatures stands very high, and as a student of woman is quite unrivaled. This book is an excellent and real novel, thoroughly worth reading once, twice, thrice.

The arrival of the Transvaal delegates affords an opportunity to the Conservative journals to make savage sneers at Gladstone's African policy, while even some Liberal newspapers condemn the claims of the delegation as exorbitant. The delegates, on their side, are very much incensed at the insults from the lord mayor and the press. They will probably return home without seeing Poole, in the certain faith that no English Ministry will again make war on Boer riflemen.

Emma Davies is a country girl, eleven years of age, who professed to have the power to move tables, breakfast cups and the rest, in one room, while lying in another. Her mother and the whole neighborhood believed her, and Spiritualists wrote letters of ecstatic joy from all parts. The girl has since confessed herself to be a fraud; but her partisans still hold out. The contests, intellectual and physical, take place in the district where she lives, and with a little more obstinacy Emma Davies might have added another religious sect to the United Kingdom.

Charles Dickens, in *Household Words*, remarks that his recent publication in America of his father's letters shows a cynical and unscrupulous spirit of eagerness to turn a possibly honest but certainly dirty penny. It is obvious, he says, that the letters never were intended for publication. He declares with emphasis that none of the family knew of or consented to their publication, but they will prevent, if possible, their circulation in England. He also attacks Mr. Ouvry's executors, showing more acuteness than discretion.

Lord Spencer has made himself despised, as well as hated, by yielding to the revolvers of the Orangemen, in putting down the National meetings in Ulster. Several English papers have joined in the cry against him. The trial of Poole, for a Fenian murder, by Judge Murphy, who but a few months ago was a crown prosecutor, is regarded as a grave scandal, and the prisoner has not to the feeling, which perhaps saved his neck by interrupting the judge's charge with the remark: "You are a prosecutor and not a judge." The extraordinary exasperation has now a note of coming triumph, and no mercy is shown in Limerick or elsewhere to any opponent of Parnell.

Death of a Remarkable Woman.

New Orleans, November 17.—Sedonia P. Wagner, widow of Peter K. Wagner, and sister of Gen. John L. Lewis, died last night at the age of eighty-five years. She was a remarkable woman and had a remarkable career. A native of Louisiana she was a Spanish province, she was a spectator of many interesting events. Her father was a magistrate of the colony, and she knew all the prominent men of Orleans for the first half of the century. She met Wilkinson and Burr at her father's table, was one of the maidens that strewed camelias and jasmines in Jackson's pathway through the Place d'Armes to the cathedral on his victorious return from Chalmette. She danced with Lafayette when he came here in 1825, and presided lifelong for the stage, was employed as saleswoman in the store of Leventhal & Mandelbaum, on Grand street, but was discharged on Monday for quarreling with some of the other girls. She had been told by her father some time since that she lost her place she need not return home, and, as she told her father two weeks ago, she had had a long talk with a customer, who is an actress, it is supposed that she has been induced to become an actress.

Fatal Coal-Mine Explosion.

Streator, Ill., November 20.—There was an explosion here yesterday in the mines. The lamps at Thomas Jones's colliery, operating with gas in the depths of the old shaft of the Coal Run Company, caused an explosion which killed Jones and fatally injured John Hillier, David James and O. Tiffany. John Shanks and Calvin Monaghan were badly burned and bruised.

Victor Newcomb Tired of the Banking Business.

New York, November 20.—H. Victor Newcomb has sold his interest in the United States National Bank to a syndicate that will assume control about the last of January. About $300,000 worth of stock was sold at 150. Logan C. Murray will be elected president.

A Stone Bridge Over the Mississippi.

Minneapolis, November 19.—The first and only stone bridge across the Mississippi was completed on Saturday. It is the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway viaduct, spanning the river just below the falls of St. Anthony. It is a massive stone structure, stretching to the east across the river, curving at first slightly to the left in a graceful sweep and then running at right angles to the stream directly to the east-side landing, the whole course being 2100 feet. The upper surface of the bridge presents to the view a smooth stone roadway, carrying two tracks on four lines of steel rails and walled in on either side by heavy blocks of stone, high enough and strong enough to prevent a train from leaving the bridge, even should it be thrown from the rail. The viaduct crosses the river with twenty-three arches and sixteen spans of eighty feet each. The material is granite and magnesian limestone; the width twenty-eight feet over all, and the hight from the springing point of the arches to the top is fifty feet six inches. One caisson required six months work before stone-laying could begin. Two hundred men have been employed on the bridge and three lives have been lost in its construction. The cost was $90,000. The bridge was built for passenger traffic, and is to be used by the Manitoba, the Northern Pacific, the Omaha and the St. Louis lines, and possibly by the Milwaukee. The possibility of running at full speed over it will result in reducing the time between Minneapolis and St. Paul from thirty to twenty minutes.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

Two Women Strangled to Death by a Tramp at Brookville, L. I., for the Purpose of Robbery, and an Aged Blind Man Terribly Beaten—Arrest of the Villain at Locust Grove.

New York, November 18.—Mrs. Lydia Romaine Maybe, seventy-one years old, and her daughter, Annie E. Maybe, thirty-nine years old, residing in Brookville, L. I., were strangled to death on Saturday evening by an unknown man in a barn on the premises. Mr. Garrett Maybe, the husband and father, who is sixty-five years old, blind and paralyzed in both limbs, was afterward knocked senseless, evidently by the same person, who then robbed the house and escaped. The last seen of Mrs. Maybe alive was at dark Saturday when she started from the house to the barn with a milk-pail. She evidently entered the barn and placed the lantern upon the floor near the doorway, and the milk-pail in a grain chest. She had been in to clean out the horse's stable, when she was pounced upon by the unknown, who grasped her around the neck, and bore her to the ground. There he held her and strangled her until she died.

The fiendish wretch then carried her body into an unused cow stable, half filled with dry leaves, used for bedding, and covered up the body.

Mr. Maybe, after a short time, became hungry, and in his childishness begged his daughter to go and seek her mother, as he wanted something to eat. He refused to sit down to the table without his wife. Leaving her father seated in his invalid chair in the parlor, the daughter left the house for the barn. What happened there no one can tell, as the only living participant has disappeared. It seems certain, however, that the daughter had no sooner entered the barn than the fiend sprang from his place of concealment, caught her by the throat and choked out her life as he had that of her mother.

Having completed this part of the tragedy, the villain dragged the body of his second victim to a place beside that of her dead mother, and left the barn for the house. A few moments later Mr. Maybe, who had become almost frantic from the prolonged absence of his wife and daughter, began to shout at the top of his voice for some one to come to him. He ceased a moment, and heard a sound as of stocking feet upon the carpet in the hallway, just off the room in which he sat. He thought it might be his daughter, who wore slippers while in the house, and asked, "Annie, is that you?" He received no answer, and becoming at last thoroughly alarmed, he cried out, "Who's there?" The answer, "Me," then came in a disguised voice, as if the man were attempting to imitate a woman's voice. He cried out again, but his only answer was the sound of footsteps ascending the stairs. Soon afterward he heard the steps just over his head, in the chamber occupied by his wife. Then, for the first time, it entered his mind that there must be a robber in the house, and he began pounding vigorously with his cane upon the floor, and crying out with all his strength, as he sat helpless in his chair, "Help, Help; won't somebody come? Lydy, Lydy, Annie, I'm robbed, I'm robbed!" Soon the man, evidently a tramp, rushed down-stairs, and threatening to kill the old man if he spoke or moved, demanded his money. The old man said: "You can't have it," at the same time, rising in his chair and raising his cane, he tottered to his feet, for the first time in fourteen years, and tried to strike the robber, but in his blindness he was unable to do so. "Give me your watch or I'll kill you!" came in the same savage tone from the robber, and at the same time he snatched *Moody* should have a place in every household. Orders for subscription should be addressed to Frank Seaman, publisher, Nos. 68 and 71 Bible House, New York. Price, $2.50 a year.

The Question of the Telegraph, by Gardiner G. Hubbard, is the first article in the December number of the *North American Review*. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Harvard University, shows the "Evils of the Sub-Treasury System," in its absorbing and withholding from circulation the specie that is constantly needed to insure stability in the world of finance. "The Day of Judgment," by Gail Hamilton, is a caustic review of the less amiable moral traits of Thomas Carlyle. Henry George writes of "Overproduction," an idea which he declares to be preposterous, unless more wealth is produced than is wanted. Gen. W. B. Franklin sets forth the views of naval and military experts as to what is absolutely needed, in the way of organization, forts, ships and war material, to insure the "National Defense." An article on "Railroads and Public Time," by Prof. Leonard Waldo, of the Yale College observatory, explains the system of uniform time standards now being introduced into the railroad service of the United States. Finally, there is a discussion of the question of "Morality without Religion," by F. A. Kider and Prof. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton College. Mansford has for sale.

In the *Atlantic Monthly*, for December, Mr. Crawford continues his admirable serial story, "A Roman Singer," which some critics pronounce superior to his stories "Dr. Claudius" and "Mr. Isaacs," which have found so great popularity. H. L. Nelson writes on "Social Washington," Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr on "Bermudian Days," "H. H." a California sketch entitled "O-Be-Joyful Creek and Poverty Gulch." Mr. Stedman and Mrs. Fields contribute poems. A remarkably and timely paper on "Luther and His Work," by Frederic H. Hedge, one of the most accomplished German scholars in America, and one of the most competent to estimate adequately the character and influence of Luther. Another important paper is a biographical sketch of Mary Moody Emerson, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mr. Emerson always attributed to her, and a powerful influence in shaping his career, and his sketch of her is one of peculiar interest. Richard Grant White returns to a field in which he has done excellent work before, and writes on "Some Alleged Americanisms," showing that many expressions which the English critics dismiss with scorn as americanisms are really English in their origin and use. Other stories and essays and an unusually full department of Reviews and Contributors' Club complete the December number of this admirable magazine.

One of the very best of the publications of the Free Trade Club, of New York, whose publishers are G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a very plethoric little work entitled *The Tariff Question: Being Facts Upon Manufacture and Commerce and the Figures and Facts Relating Thereto*, by J. Schoenhof. It grew out of a series of articles that appeared in the *Evening Post*, for which there was such a demand as to induce the author, who is a manufacturer himself, to consent to their publication in book form by the Free Trade Club. Mr. Schoenhof, in successive chapters, deals with the facts of the wool-growing and manufacturing, iron and steel, and other leading industries. The superiority of American over foreign labor, the comparative wages and purchasing power in this and other countries (including a table of what $1 would buy in successive years) etc. Out of this, Mr. Schoenhof draws the general conclusions, that a tariff taxing raw materials does not "protect" American manufactures, but prohibits exportation of their surplus product and makes home competition destructively fierce; that the carrying trade of the world goes to the country where wages and manufacture are least burdened; that wages are not determined by tariffs, but by the standard of life among workingmen, and that a high standard, promoting development and invention, makes production cheap; and that "protection" is the normal condition of countries with a low, and free trade with a high standard of life. Mr. Schoenhof is thus an opponent of the economic doctrine now put forward by free-traders, that high wages are consistent with cheap production and low prices, so that by free trade both the producer and the consumer will gain.

The Popular Science Monthly, for December, gives, in connection with a portrait of Alexander von Humboldt, an eloquent address by Prof. Emil du Bois-Reymond, delivered at the anniversary of the University of Berlin. A paper by M. R. Radan, on "The Habitation and the Atmosphere," is of general interest. As bearing on health, we mention also Dr. Oswald's paper in "The Remedies of Nature" series on "Enteric Disorders;" it is a plea for the "Water Treatment." Mr. Thomas Foster presents a discussion of the "Morality of Happiness," from the stand-point of scientific ethics. M. E. Caro, of the Institute of France, on "Genius and Heredity," shows that, with all our theorizing, there is something unaccountable in the sporadic appearances of genius with which the world is from time to time astonished. A remarkable phenomenon is graphically described in Mr. Garrett P. Serviss's paper on "A Belt of Sun-Spots" that appeared last July, which is illustrated from sketches made by the author at the time. In "The Illusion of Chance," Mr. William A. Eddy shows how extensively and with what regularity the law of average applies. Dr. J. S. Clouston, of Edinburgh, considers "Female Education from a Medical Point of View," and concludes that it is better to have sound women than female scholars. In "The Loess-Deposits of Northern China," Mr. Frederick W. Williams describes a most remarkable geological formation, which is at the same time the foundation of a very fertile agricultural district. Mr. Henry Greer recommends "The New Profession" of an electrician. Dr. A. L. Child contributes a study of the "Concentric Rings of Trees." "Surface Conditions of the Planet Mars" gives the results of Schiaparelli's latest observations. There is also the usual installment of Mr. Mattieu Williams's series on "The Chemistry of Cookery," and the editor continues the discussion on the study of the classics, with a lively article on Samuel Coleridge's recent address at Yale. Mansford, on Main street, has it for sale.

Maggie Mitchell's Alleged Sister.

Bloomsbury, N. J., November 20.—Mrs. John Able, who claims to be a sister o. Maggie Mitchell, the actress, was interviewed to-day in reference to the statement of Maggie Mitchell contradicting her claim: Mrs. Able said: "Now that so much publicity has been given to the affair I propose to compel the actress to acknowledge me as a sister. The woman who nursed Maggie Mitchell, as well as my brother and myself, is still living in New York. She can be procured at any time and will testify that Maggie Mitchell was given away to some theatrical people by her mother, Margaret Baker, when the latter was on her deathbed. When I and my brother were at the Orphans' Home in New York our sister visited us at one time and said to my brother Willie: 'If you will be a good boy I will come and take you away from here some day. My name isn't