MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY : : : : : : : MAY 10, 1884

EXCHANGES.

The reports of the clearinghouses are always of interest as indicating approximatively the movement of business. A change has gradually grown up by which an important part of the monetary exchanges that used to be operated at New York are now taken in money centers which have grown up in various parts of the country. This is seen in the exchanges for the month of April as compared with a year ago. The aggregate change is small, but it shows how the operations outside New York are increasing. Eight cities report a decrease on the month and six of these are in the East. In the West Indianapolis and Peoria report a decrease, while some of the Southern cities report very large gains, especially Memphis and Louisville. The Memphis April aggregate was $6,118,043, against $4,425,062 the year before, a gain of 38.82 per cent.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

In compliance with an order of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Representative Stewart, of Texas, has prepared a bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners, to serve two years, to aid in extending American trade and commerce and in acquiring information looking to railway communication between Southern countries and the United States. The bill provides that the commission shall visit Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Equador, Peru, Bolivia, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil, and report the condition, growth and prospects of those countries. The Secretary of State is directed to instruct United States Ministers and consuls in Mexico and in Central and South America to render every possible assistance to the commission in acquiring all essential information attainable. The bill appropriates $70,000 to pay the expenses of the commissioners, and their salaries of $5000 each annually.

THE EX-CONFEDERATE HOME.

The meeting recently held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music in aid of the proposed "Confederate Soldiers' Home," was a very great success in every point of view. The speakers, albeit they were all ex soldiers and Northern men, were warmly enthusiastic, and the audience was receptive and spontaneous. Henry Ward Beecher was the orator of the occasion, and of course said a great many good things. He remembered his visit to and hearty reception in Memphis and at other points in the South, and he said—we quote from the New York *Times's* report:

"That in all the earnestness and enthusiasm of youth, and in all the fervor of sentiments that bound them together with a common compassion and pity for a great cause he had never crossed the threshold of the Academy with a more hearty sympathy. 'We remember well,' he said, 'when coming by train morning by morning was 'Dixie-fied.' We found some difficulty in getting more (Laughter.) We proposed to enter Richmond this time by virtue of gold and silver, and that without very much delay. The reverend gentleman said that there never was any political antagonism between the North and South. Their principles, so far as they had to do with the framework of government was concerned, were identical. He thanked the Lord that he had not been a Southerner during the war. 'Although practically I am a mere man,' he said, 'personally I admire military men.' (Laughter.) He said he went to go through the war myself, as you might now be listening to the sublime Beecher. It was Providence that ordained otherwise. I don't believe the Southern people found dissension, but when dissension they had committed themselves, no nobler set of men, no braver soldiers were ever known, and no more self-sacrificing men ever existed.

Gen. Hancock sent $100 to the fund, Gen. Grant $50, having previously contributed $550; Col. Sinn $100, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gave $100.

THE CONVENTION WILL SETTLE IT.

The anti-tariff Democrats of the House are very bitter over the defeat of the Morrison tariff reform bill. Representative Adams, of New York, voicing the views of the extremists, declares that the vicious treatment of the Morrison bill by a small minority of the Democratic Representatives would make the fight more bitter in the Chicago Convention, which, he said, would adopt the platform of 1876 and the Randall men would have to swallow it or get out of the party. If they wanted to stultify themselves by stumping their States for candidates standing on such a platform they could do so and thus make a ridiculous spectacle of themselves before the whole country, but national councils they would have to take back seats. Many Democrats much more conservative than Mr. Adams declared that they did not see how Mr. Randall and his faction could support candidates nominated upon the platform which would certainly be adopted at Chicago. They thought the issue had been so clearly defined and was so plainly the only important issue that there must be a schism from the ranks. They did not fear to make the issue positive and believed they would gain more acquisitions of sympathetic Republicans than they would lose by the abatement of obstreperous, mischief making Democrats. When this phase of the matter was presented to Pennsylvania Democratic members the usual reply was that it would be time enough to meet the difficulties of the convention when that body assembled. But they will find trouble ahead for them and very much crow.

THE COMING EXPOSITION.

Congress will no doubt lend to the New Orleans Exposition the $1,000,000, required mostly to provide for much more space than it had been expected would be wanted, and with this amount the Exposition will assume a lofty position. It is everywhere exciting attention, abroad as well as well as at home. Eight months have to pass before the Exposition opens, yet already eleven foreign governments and twenty-four States and Territories have made known their intention to share in the display. The horticultural hall will be of unusual proportions, although it will be winter when the Exposition is open, because tropical, semi-tropical and Pacific countries will make a grand show of their flowers, plants, shrubs and fruits. Forty acres will be occupied with the farmers' show of agricultural products, and as much for a live stock exhibition. Important Southern cities are preparing to attract the world's attention by the exhibition of their products in art and manufactures, and of the woods, metals, and agricultural yield of the country around them. Mexico is showing a good deal of interest in the Exposition, and one of its greatest attractions is likely to come from the display that country will make. Georgia is expected to make a striking show, aided by the knowledge gained at its Atlanta Exposition; the people there know just what to do to render their efforts most effective. We have heard nothing as yet of any effort to get the colored people to make an exhibition of their own. Such a thing would be strongly characteristic, showing what that race consider beautiful, curious or valuable, and to Northern and foreign visitors it would certainly prove an attractive portion of the whole. The portion devoted to the ladies, and to be filled up and managed by them, will be a grand feature of the Exposition. The ladies of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, we hope, will be fully alive to the opportunity to show the world what the ladies of the South can do.

FOREIGN LAND-GRABBERS.

Public indignation is arousing, as it ought to do, against the intrusion of foreign companies, syndicates and corporations into our public lands, becoming holders of vast territories, which they monopolize, while our own people are excluded from obtaining a homestead. A communication from the Commissioner of the Land Office says the foreign syndicates have several ways of getting possession of land in large masses. The usual manner is to employ people to go through some form of occupying the land, or swearing they have. These men are then paid to transfer what they have thus gained to the syndicate employing them. For instance, Special Agent Wilson T. Smith reports the result of an investigation in California into the transactions of Thilener, Bell & Co., an English house. He secured complete evidence in sixteen cases, proving that the entrymen took up timber lands under agreement to transfer them to the agents of the syndicate, each entryman receiving $50 for his services. Further investigation was stopped by the agents of the syndicate, who surrounded the hotel with their creatures and no one who made entry with them was allowed to approach the special agent's room. There is surely something here requiring attention and the application of a little strict justice. Our lands, like our timber, is becoming thinned out, and it is time that we secured what remains for our own people, and for immigrants that intend to become such. We want no English landlordism, no Scotch land oppression, no Irish eviction of tenants, neither from "Thomas, Earl of Dunraven," who has been land-grabbing in Colorado, nor any other foreign prince, power, or potentate whatsoever. We want a little of the barbed wire fence putting up that keeps such greedy interlopers out, and our Congress ought promptly to see that a law to stop such law-defying monopolists be enacted and enforced, as the following from the Land Commissioner shows: "Under date of the 29th of April the Secretary of the Interior sent to the chairman of the Public Lands Committee a suoplemental batch of correspondence between the Commissioner of the General Land Office and a firm of land-brokers in Edinburgh. The latter wrote to the Secretary that the Senate resolution of inquiry had caused considerable uneasiness among the Scotch companies holding large bodies of titled lands for pastoral purposes, and had 'agitated in even greater degree the companies who have purchased cattle, and are now grazing them on the public lands with a view to eventually purchasing their pastures.' The brokers say that in Scotland alone not less than $75,000,000 are sunk on this sort of investments, and they want an expression of opinion as to the future intentions of Congress." We celebrating and defrauding each other by monopolies and high tariffs, and now the foreigners are taking a hand in plucking us all; let them have a legal hoisting.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The report of the House Postal Committee to Congress is a document of great interest now the needs of commerce and continually occurring events are requiring the quickest possible transmission of intelligence, and consequently, require that the present postoffice system should be supplemented by the introduction of the telegraph. The report says the committees of both houses of Congress have arrived at the same result as far as the plan of operations is concerned. Most of the committee are opposed to the government engaging in working the telegraph. They favor contracting with lines already in operation. The bill they offer has three objects—cheap telegraph to the whole country at an early day; non-extension of executive patronage, and security from increased responsibility; also security from espionage over telegraphic business—to make the system not only self-sustaining but a source of revenue. This third object the reader will at once see to be wrong, for as soon as a profit is secured it should be applied to lowering the charge for messages. The English charge is a shilling, twenty-four cents, for ordinary messages. At that price the income is each year greater, and in consequence the government proposes to reduce the rate to sixpence, twelve cents, and that is the principle that should govern here. The bill makes all postoffices where there are telegraph lines telegraph postoffices, to be increased in numbers as required, and fixes the rate of charge for individuals, commercial organizations and newspapers; provides for telegraph stamps and stamped envelopes; declares postal telegraph lines post routes; gives the right to prosecute persons who damage or destroy the property of the service; provides a money order telegraph system to the amount of $100; provides for the instruments and their operation; for granting the right to extend lines; gives power to prosecute for damages occurring from delay or other damages; provides for payment to the Internal Revenue of the proceeds of the sale of stamps, from each of which the government shall receive three cents; the contract to be let to the lowest bidder, as in carrying mails; contractors to open the lines at once to the postal service, and to extend lines so as to give the whole country the benefit of the lines within four years; no company to be contracted with that has less than 1000 miles open; contracts are limited to seven years. The highest rates under this bill, excluding rates for short distances between large cities, Associated Press news, and perhaps other business done under special contracts, it is believed, will not exceed on an average, one-fourth of the present rates, considering the length of message and distance. The bill does not require anyone to patronize the system who does not wish to, thus securing to the peoplethe benefits of competition in rates and efficiency of service and compelling in effect the contracting company to perform the service as low as any other will do it, in order to control the business.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

M. Gounod, the composer, is writing a book about Wagner.

Mr. Irving will revive *Twelfth Night* at the London Lyceum.

The *Maitre des Forges* continues to attract immense crowds at the Gymnase, Paris.

Miss Fortesque is to play the part of "Mary Melrose" in *Our Boys* at the Standard Theater, London.

The Wallack Company, in *Lady Clare*, have been the social lions in Baltimore during the current week.

Irving continues to draw her London season one week longer than Minnie Palmer, but has attracted much smaller audiences.

The Frohmans take the Boston Bijou Opera Company to Chicago after their present engagement in Philadelphia.

Lawrence Barrett's coming summer tour under the Frohman management will be the first he has undertaken during the summer months.

Mary Anderson has closed a week engagement at Hillsborough, where she met with phenomenal success. Her nightly receipts were £425.

Adam Bede has been dramatized by Howell Poole and will shortly be produced in London. Mr. George Rignold appearing in the title role.

The Memphis Music Festival is an unceasing cause of wonder with people at home and abroad. A little while ago it had the city is now among the first in the country.

Pauline Lucca made her first appearance on Saturday night in *Les Huguenots* at the Royal Italian Opera, London, and was warmly welcomed back to the scene of her old triumphs.

Mr. Henry E. Abbey has secured the lease of the Lyceum Theater for next season and will manage it without the assistance of Mr. Gunn. The season will be opened by Miss Mary Anderson, who will be followed by Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

Lawrence Barrett, despite the generally kind words of the critics, has played to starvation business at the London Lyceum Theater during the past week. The *Athenæum* speaks of Lawrence Barrett's impersonation of "Richelieu" as "refined and graceful and void of offense," and says it is "almost impressive, and throughout picturesque and acceptable."

Minnie Palmer closes her season at the Strand Theater, London, on the 31st instant, and it was her intention to take a fortnight's holiday before beginning her provincial tour on the 16th of June, but she is being urged by Manager John Hollingshead, of the Gaiety Theater, to play the part of "Phœbe" in *Billee Taylor* during that fortnight. Miss Palmer seems to have rapidly acquired wealth by her London engagement, and has insured her jewelry for $30,000. She has also purchased a cottage in St. John's Wood, and declares her intention of making it her home every summer hereafter. She expects to open in New York the second week in September.

RELIGIOUS RECORD.

An Interesting Session of the Southern Baptist Convention—Enthusiastic Missionary Meeting.

Reception of Delegates from the Northern Church—Eloquent Addresses by a Number of

Prominent Ministers and Laymen—General Conference of the Northern and African Methodists.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Southern Baptist Convention, third day.

Last night a mass meeting was held on behalf of the building department of the Home Mission Board. Dr. Nunnerly, secretary of the department, reported that he had been twenty-four weeks engaged in the work, and in that time had built, or aided in the building of, twenty-three churches. He had visited all the State conventions, and was enthusiastically received. He had ascertained that there were nearly 1000 organized churches in the South in need of houses of worship; also 173 country towns where there was no Baptist church house. The policy of his department was to give aid, either by donations or loans, and they propose the creation of an invested fund of $500,000 for the latter purpose.

The Rev. A. A. Langley, of Florida, spoke of the need of this work in his State.

Dr. Chaplin, of Texas, told of the needs in Texas, where there were eighty county towns without any kind of preaching.

Dr. Hatcher, of Virginia, emphasized the wisdom of this policy.

The addresses awakened great enthusiasm.

At 10 o'clock this morning representatives of the Northern Baptist societies addressed the convention, among whom were Dr. Bright, editor of the New York *Examiner*; Dr. J. Thomas, of Brooklyn; the Hon. M. Fuller, of Boston, and the Hon. J. L. Howard, president of the Home Mission Board of New York. These gentlemen came, bearing fraternal greetings, on behalf of the Northern Baptists. They were cordially received, and their addresses listened to with great enthusiasm, which constantly burst out in loud applause.

Concerning mission work among the white people of the South, Dr. J. L. Burras, of Norfolk, introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the great destitution existing among the white people in the States of Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, including foreign immigration, and in various other States, demands of us an enlarged liberality and increased activity, that it may be speedily supplied.

Resolved, That for this purpose the Home Mission Board should receive from our churches during the year not less than $100,000 for its mission work.

After a spirited, prolonged and approving discussion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and an amendment added providing for the organization of our Christian women in aid of this work.

Methodist General Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Methodist Conference reassembled this morning, Bishop Bowman in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Coxe, of Iowa, conducted the devotional exercises.

Bishop Harris announced, in response to a resolution adopted a year ago by the General Conference, that it was the judgment of the Board of Bishops that the election of three additional bishops will be adequately provide for the requirements of the episcopal office.

The Rev. Dr. Carter, of the Church South, was introduced.

The Standing Committee on Missions reported, recommending that the episcopal residence in Europe and India.

A delegate moved reference to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Ram Chandel Bose, a lay delegate from North India, moved that further consideration of the matter be postponed until Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred Wheeler, of Erie, read as a part of his speech a minority report to the effect that residence of bishops in India and Europe was not demanded by the interests of the Church. He moved its reference to the committee on Episcopacy. Ruled out of order.

Dr. Wheeler moved it as a substitute, but was ruled out of order.

Dr. Wheeler maintained that the resolution contemplates the establishment of an episcopal diocese in Europe and India in the same way as in Boston and San Francisco. The project seemed to be to establish a residence with a permanent occupant of the episcopate. The third restriction rule forbids destroying the plan of general superintendency. This would result in a in a diocesan episcopacy. The bishops have greater oversight of missionary conference than of annual conferences. They remain only a week at an annual conference, but many months are spent with foreign missions.

The Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, said Lr. Wheeler's argument seemed to be as to the constitutionality and expediency of the proposed action. Dr. Buckley declined to discuss the expediency, but was decidedly of the opinion that it was constitutional. The Methodist Episcopal Church exists as much to-day in China, Siberia and Japan as in Boston and Philadelphia.

The report was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

The Committee on Judiciary reported that under the third restriction rule the General Conference has power to appoint a missionary bishop or superintendent for any foreign mission, limiting jurisdiction to the same, with the exception that all other bishops shall be equal in authority and jurisdiction, and subject to the same assignment of work. It is the opinion of the committee that the General Conference has power to fix the residence of all bishops in any part of the country occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The report was adopted with an amendment by the Rev. Dr. Curry, of New York, that the words "other than missionary bishop" be added, so that it should read "all our bishops, other than missionary bishops, shall be equal in authority," &c.

Gov. Evans, of Colorado, offered a resolution that book agents be requested to furnish the conference a detailed statement of the officers and employes of each of the book concerns, their salaries, the duties performed, salaries paid, etc., during the past quadrennium. The main object sought to be accomplished by the delegate from Colorado was that an effort should be made to consolidate the two concerns East and West.

Amos Shinkle, of Kentucky, did not believe the work proposed could be accomplished in less than thirty days.

The Rev. Dr. Monroe, secretary of the General Conference, said if the delegates would study the phraseology of the resolution they would see the impracticability of the work being done in a short time.

Mr. Evans said his desire was to see how much money could be saved by consolidation.

After debate, Ex-Gov. Evans withdrew his resolution for the present, with the understanding that he would offer it again modified.

A resolution was adopted that anyone absenting himself from the daily sessions of the conference without excuse should be considered as having forfeited all claim for traveling and other personal expenses.

Adjourned.

The African Methodists.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Bishop John M. Brown presided over the African Methodist Episcopal Conference. An effort was made, after the minutes of yesterday were approved, to insert a preamble before the resolution which reinstated the Rev. W. R. Carson. A warm debate followed, but the effort failed. When the Committee on Sunday schools made their report there was a lively discussion on the punctuation and grammar. The Rev. C. S. Smith, of Illinois, was told that his common sense must bow to grammar. The Rev. I. Gould, manager of the publication department, made an extended report. A committee of eight clergymen was appointed to go to Philadelphia to inquire into the condition of the publication department, of deeds of property, mortgages, etc. The report of this committee will decide the action of the convention as to the appropriation for relieving the publication department from embarrassments. Dr. Arnett, financial secretary of the whole Church, read the quadrennial report, showing the total receipts to be $179,854, and disbursements $177,653. Dr. Tanner, editor of the *Christian Recorder*, the official organ of the Church, made a quadrennial report. The paper started in 1851, and has been in his charge sixteen years. The paper has gone to England, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, the West Indies, Canada, etc. Good talent, both white and black, writes for it. Some objection was made to the admission of the Revs. C. H. Mead and J. N. Stearnes, of New England, representing the National Temperance Society. The Rev. J. C. Emby, of Texas, did not care to hear men who preached with the gospel in one hand and a caste in the other. They were invited finally to speak next Wednesday night. The Rev. Paul Jefferson, of South Carolina, offered a resolution indorsing the national education bill now in Congress. Action was postponed, objections being made to some features of the bill.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Last Day of the Annual Session—A Number of

Important Resolutions Adopted—Papers Submitted.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—At the session of the Medical Association, Dr. Dalton, jr., of New York, from the Committee on Experimental Medicine, reported a resolution empowering the committee to add to its numbers by the election of associate members from different States, and setting forth that in view of the attempts which have been made to exclude by restrictive legislation the progress of experimental medicine, this association desires to express its earnest conviction that experiments on animals is a most useful source of knowledge in medical science, and that its restriction would retard the advancement of medical knowledge.

This resolution was adopted.

Dr. Pratt offered a resolution urging the importance of legislation to regulate emigration, so as to exclude the so-called infective class. He said that it was well known that a large proportion of the paupers who are insane in this country came from foreign countries, and the resolution aimed to remedy this evil. The resolution was adopted.

The regular order of business was then resumed, and Dr. D. J. Roberts, of Tennessee, chairman of the section on the state of medicine, delivered an address, in the course of which he advocated the establishment of a department of health, with a chief who would be a member of the President's Cabinet, with the position and powers of other Cabinet officers.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Invitation to the International Medical College, and stated they were expected to attend the meeting of the college in Copenhagen in August next: Austin Flint, J. M. Hayes, L. A. Sayres, C. Johnson, G. J. England, J. S. Billing and J. S. Brown.

The president elect of the association, Dr. Campbell, was *ex-officio* member of the committee.

An amendment offered by Dr. Packard to the constitution, which was intended to enlarge the rights of permanent members, enabling them to retain membership as long as dues are paid, was adopted.

Dr. Roberts, of Tennessee, offered a resolution urging upon Congress the importance of placing the National Museum of Hygiene in this city upon a permanent basis, and providing for it a permanent building. The resolution was adopted.

The chairmen of sections whose papers remained were allowed to read their titles, and it was ordered that the papers be referred to the Committee of Publications.

A resolution was adopted providing that the payment of $5 annually is necessary for the continuance of membership. Also, one recommending State associations to endeavor to secure uniformity in legislative enactments by securing the passage of a law requiring on the part of those who wish to practice medicine a knowledge of a certain line of studies specified.

Dr. Green, of New York, offered a resolution urging Congress to issue a uniform edition of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion*, as the present edition is exhausted, and a large number of doctors have not been able to obtain this valuable work. Adopted.

Dr. Beach, of Ohio, presented a resolution which stated that it was important that steps should be taken by the Congress of Congress to exterminate the disease among animals known as pluro-pneumonia. Adopted.

Dr. Campbell, of Georgia, president-elect, was introduced to the association by Dr. Flint. The new president responded in a very effective speech.

Dr. Ludlam, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which stated that as many members were infidels, freethinkers, etc., that the custom of opening the sessions of the annual meeting with prayer was an imposition on many members, and that, therefore, it be abolished.

"I move that the resolution be laid on the table," promptly called out a delegate. The vote was put and carried without a dissenting voice.

A resolution setting forth the importance of erecting a new building for the Medical Library and the continuance of the publication of the *Index*, was adopted.

As an additional mark of respect to Dr. Gross, it was decided to issue the next *Journal* in mourning.

Dr. Gihon suggested that the association signalize its meeting in Washington by the erection of a statue to Dr. Rush, who was a member of the Continental Congress, and intimately associated with the early history of this country. There was no statue to a doctor in this country. It fitting that there should be some member of the profession should have a place, and he asked that a committee of seven be appointed to take this matter under consideration.

A delegate in the rear of the room began a speech in a rather declamatory way, which was not clearly heard, until he said, "We ought rather to erect a statue to him who will be embalmed in the hearts of unborn women yet to come, and un—" but the remainder of the sentence was lost in a roar of laughter that greeted the bull.

It was proposed that he referred to the late Dr. Sims.

The president will announce the committees.

After general resolutions of thanks to all those who had contributed to the entertainment of the members had been adopted, the president said that before adjournment he would call the attention of the members to their courtesy to himself. He wished to congratulate the members upon the present meeting, he said, the largest ever held, and in the advancement of sectional material offered and the interest aroused in the discussions of the material presented to the sections, this meeting had not been excelled by any other. He then declared the association adjourned *sine die*.

Killed by Convicts.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., May 9.—A penitentiary guard in charge of eight convicts, whom he was transferring from Frankfort to a prison in the Kentucky Central railroad, reached here yesterday afternoon and started on foot for the prison. Later five of the prisoners were met, who said one of the prisoners, complaining that his handcuffs were too tight, took the advantage of the opportunity to overpower the guard, seized his gun and killed him. Then three prisoners escaped. The other five were trying to reach prison.

THOMSON, GA.

Dr. J. Bradfield:

DEAR SIR—Your Female Regulator has been a success in my hands. As a drug gist I have sold it for several years, and as it becomes better known it increases in popularity, until now I regard it as a standard remedy. I have also used it in my practice as a physician, and always with the most gratifying success. Yours truly,

WM. BARTON, Druggist and Physician.

Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Women free. Address

BRADFIELD REGULATOR COMPANY, Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

Horrible Murder.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., May 9.—The body of Thomas Leonard, an Englishman, twenty years old, was found shockingly mutilated, in a deep cut in the east part of the city, near the river, yesterday. The head was crushed and the face beaten and disfigured almost beyond recognition. His assailants had evidently made an attempt to drag the body to the river bank, but failed to do so. Robbery is supposed to be the motive. Among the effects of the deceased was found a certificate from a company commander in the Eighth Regiment, British army. Five hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of the murderers.

The Safest and Best Internal Remedy.

It is safe to take Brandreth's Pills at any time, but to get the best results they should be taken on an empty stomach, going to bed. It is well on the night you take them to eat little or no supper. As no two people are affected precisely the same by a like quantity of the same medicine, it is difficult to determine the dose; and it is something which must be left to the discretion of the patients. We will say, though, the average dose for an adult is from four to ten, according to effect.

For constipation or dyspepsia, one or two taken every night will, in a short time, perform an absolute cure. It is well to take a purgative at least once or twice a month as a general family medicine, and as these pills are entirely vegetable, and are made with the greatest care, we know them to be the safest and most effective purgative ever introduced to the public. They have been sold in this country for over fifty years, and have in that time attained unprecedented popularity.

Freight Train Wrecked.

HUNTINGDON, PA., *May* 9.—A dozen cars and an engine were smashed last night by the wreck of a freight train near here. No one was hurt. The track was blocked several hours.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

FOR ALCOHOLISM.

Dr. J. S. Tullman, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "It is of good service in the troubles arising from alcoholism, and gives satisfaction in my practice."

The Dude Defaulter.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The bond in the case of Harry Lee, indicted for embezzlement, has been fixed at $4000 in each case, making $16,000 in all.

FREEMASONRY

Is Not to the Pope's Taste and He Urges the Priests of the Catholic Church to Unmask It.

No Member of the Church Can be a Mason Without Sin, Says His Holiness,

But a New York Mason Answers Him and Glories in the Rational Liberty of the Lodge.

The following are the excerpts from Pope Leo's encyclical letter against Freemasonry, which has just reached this country:

THE MASONIC SOCIETY.

After the example of our predecessors, we intend to turn our attention to the Masonic society, to its whole doctrine, to its intentions, acts and feelings, in order to illustrate more and more this wicked tacre, and stop the spread of the contagious disease. There are several sects of men, which, though different in name, customs, form and origin, are identical in aim and sentiment with Masonry. Those who are chosen to join the society must promise and swear to obey the teachers with great respect and trust; to be ready to do whatever is told them, and accept death and the most horrible punishment if they disobey. In fact, some who have betrayed the secrets or disobeyed an order are punished with death, so skillfully and so audaciously that the murderer escaped the investigations of the police. Therefore, reason and truth show that the society of which we speak is contrary to honesty and natural justice. Masonry generates bad fruits, mixed with great bitterness. From the evidence above mentioned, we find its aim, which is the desire of overthrowing all the religious and social orders introduced by Christianity, and building a new one

ACCORDING TO ITS TASTE,

based on the foundation and laws of naturalism. Now, it is the principle of naturalists, as the name itself indicates, that human nature and human reason in everything must be our teacher and guide. Having once settled this they are careless of their duties toward God, or they pervert them with false opinions and errors. They deny that anything has been revealed by God; they do not admit any religious dogma, any truth, but what human intelligence can comprehend. They do not allow any teacher to be believed on his official authority. Now, if one watches the proceedings of the Masons in respect to religion, especially where they are more free to do what they like, it will appear that they carry faithfully into execution the principles of the naturalists. They work, indeed, obstinately to the end that neither the teaching nor the authority of the Church may have any influence, and consequently, that religion is deprived the full separation of the Church from the State. So laws and government are wrested from the wholesome and divine rule of the Catholic Church as they want, therefore, by all means to rule States independent of the institutions and doctrines of the Church. To drive off the Church as a sure guide is not enough; they add persecution and insults. Full license is given to attack with impunity, both by words and print, and teaching, the very foundations of the Catholic religion. The sacred rites are made light of, and liver divine privileges

ARE NOT RESPECTED.

Her action is restricted as much as possible, and that by virtue of laws apparently not too violent, but substantially made on purpose to deprive her freedom. Other arguments were needed for this, it would be sufficiently demonstrated by the testimony of many who often, in times bygone and even lately, declared it to be the real supreme aim of the Freemasons to persecute, with untamed hatred, Christianity, and that they will never rest until they see cast to the ground all religious institutions established by the Pope. If the sect does not openly require its members to throw away the Catholic faith, this prohibition is aimed from injuring the Masonic schemes, is useful to them. Because this is, first, an easy way to deceive the simple and unwary ones, and it is contributing to proselytize. By opening their gates to members of every creed they promote, in fact, the great modern error of religious indifference and of the parity of all worships, the best way to annihilate every religion, especially the Catholic, which, being the only true one, cannot be joined with the others without enormous injustice. It is true the Freemasons generally admit the existence of God, but

THEY ADMIT THEMSELVES

that this persuasion for them is not firm, because they are compelled that in the Masonic family the question of God is a principle of great discord; it is even known how lately they had on this point serious disputes. It is a fact that the sect of unborn women yet to come, and un—" but the remainder of the sentence was lost in a roar of laughter that greeted the bull.

It was proposed that he referred to the late Dr. Sims.

The president will announce the committees.

After general resolutions of thanks to all those who had contributed to the entertainment of the members had been adopted, the president said that before adjournment he would call the attention of the members to their courtesy to himself. He wished to congratulate the members upon the present meeting, he said, the largest ever held, and in the advancement of sectional material offered and the interest aroused in the discussions of the material presented to the sections, this meeting had not been excelled by any other. He then declared the association adjourned *sine die*.

Killed by Convicts.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., May 9.—A penitentiary guard in charge of eight convicts, whom he was transferring from Frankfort to a prison in the Kentucky Central railroad, reached here yesterday afternoon and started on foot for the prison. Later five of the prisoners were met, who said one of the prisoners, complaining that his handcuffs were too tight, took the advantage of the opportunity to overpower the guard, seized his gun and killed him. Then three prisoners escaped. The other five were trying to reach prison.

THOMSON, GA.

Dr. J. Bradfield:

DEAR SIR—Your Female Regulator has been a success in my hands. As a druggist I have sold it for several years, and as it becomes better known it increases in popularity, until now I regard it as a standard remedy. I have also used it in my practice as a physician, and always with the most gratifying success. Yours truly,

WM. BARTON, Druggist and Physician.

Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Women free. Address

BRADFIELD REGULATOR COMPANY, Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

Horrible Murder.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., May 9.—The body of Thomas Leonard, an Englishman, twenty years old, was found shockingly mutilated, in a deep cut in the east part of the city, near the river, yesterday. The head was crushed and the face beaten and disfigured almost beyond recognition. His assailants had evidently made an attempt to drag the body to the river bank, but failed to do so. Robbery is supposed to be the motive. Among the effects of the deceased was found a certificate from a company commander in the Eighth Regiment, British army. Five hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of the murderers.

The Safest and Best Internal Remedy.

It is safe to take Brandreth's Pills at any time, but to get the best results they should be taken on an empty stomach, going to bed. It is well on the night you take them to eat little or no supper. As no two people are affected precisely the same by a like quantity of the same medicine, it is difficult to determine the dose; and it is something which must be left to the discretion of the patients. We will say, though, the average dose for an adult is from four to ten, according to effect.

For constipation or dyspepsia, one or two taken every night will, in a short time, perform an absolute cure. It is well to take a purgative at least once or twice a month as a general family medicine, and as these pills are entirely vegetable, and are made with the greatest care, we know them to be the safest and most effective purgative ever introduced to the public. They have been sold in this country for over fifty years, and have in that time attained unprecedented popularity.

Freight Train Wrecked.

HUNTINGDON, PA., *May* 9.—A dozen cars and an engine were smashed last night by the wreck of a freight train near here. No one was hurt. The track was blocked several hours.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

FOR ALCOHOLISM.

Dr. J. S. Tullman, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "It is of good service in the troubles arising from alcoholism, and gives satisfaction in my practice."

The Dude Defaulter.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The bond in the case of Harry Lee, indicted for embezzlement, has been fixed at $4000 in each case, making $16,000 in all.

GRANT'S BREAK.

Ugly Rumors Afloat on Wall Street as to the Collapse of the Firm of Grant & Ward.

The Failure Said to be the Largest Ever Known in the History of Speculation.

Liabilities Estimated at $8,000,000 to $10,000,000—Assets Virtually Nil—A Complete Wreck.

NEW YORK, May 9.—There are no new developments in the recent failures this morning. Ferdinand Ward is reported seriously ill.

Gen. Grant's Fortune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—George W. Childs was seen at his country home, near Bryn Mawr, last evening, in reference to the failure of the firm of Ward & Grant in New York and its effect on Gen Grant. On being shown the latest dispatches he said:

"Why, this is quite a surprise to me. I heard a rumor of it before I left town, but had no idea of such news as this. And it is even more surprising to me for this reason, I saw Gen. Grant yesterday in New York for half an hour and he seemed anything but a man involved in financial difficulties."

"Will the failure of the firm embarrass the general, do you think?"

"No, sir; not at all. His house in New York, also the cottage at Long Branch, are in Mrs Grant's name. The fund raised for his benefit many years ago, amounting to about $300,000, is in trust, guaranteed by the late Gov. Morgan, and cannot be touched. He has, in addition, private funds of his own that cannot be affected by this failure, for the general is simply a special partner and can only lose the amount he invested. This amount, say $50,000, he invested in the business in order to assist his son, U. S. Grant, jr., who, by the way, is his second son, and not the youngest, as stated in the dispatches. Young Grant has of late been at sending more to his increasing legal business and leaving the management of the banking concern in the hands of his partner, Mr. Ward.

"Mr. Ward, who is esteemed a shrewd manager, is about thirty years of age. Six years ago he was employed at a salary of $100 per month. He made considerable money in mining operations and was regarded as a safe and rising man."

"Did Gen. Grant speculate on his own account?"

"This reverse I am now satisfied was not brought about by any operations of Gen. Grant, for he took no part in the transactions of the firm and never speculated. By that I mean never bought and sold stocks. The young man, his son, is one of the most honorable and upright men I ever knew. He could not say or do a mean thing. If there has been any dealing of the firm that was not honest and strictly honorable it was not done by the general or his son."

"Did young Grant have much of a fortune?"

"I have understood that he was worth $300 000, invested outside of the firm's business. His wife is a daughter of Senator Chaffee, who is worth over $1,000,000.

Startling Rumors as to the Recent New York Failures.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The suspicion grows that the great Grant-Ward failure is much more serious than at first suspected. A well-known member of the Stock Exchange to-day said: "For period of five months I have heard rumors of the queer transactions of Grant & Ward. I do not think $8,000,000 by any means an extravagant estimate of the liabilities of the firm. My belief is that they will exceed $10,000,000. When the failure was announced I said it would be the largest Wall street ever saw, and I am more firmly convinced than ever of the correctness of the remark. As to what the assets can be no one knows, but they are probably very small, and the disparity in figures will doubtless cause surprise."

A clerk of Grant & Ward's said: "The amount of the liabilities will undoubtedly be very large. They are discovering new business every day. Yes, I know the names of some persons caught, but cannot give them. Some gentlemen are in for $500,000, and others for still larger sums."

Wm. Ward, the junior partner, younger of the firm, said: "I do not think the statement of the assignee will be ready until the latter part of next week. I think the amount of the liabilities will reach $8,000,000, although that is a matter of which I have no knowledge. Figures are all gossip, and are, I think, exaggerated. Railroad companies which received loans on securities which had been transferred to other persons, are amply protected and lose nothing. The losses fall entirely upon individuals who have advanced money with the firm. This business was conducted by Ward. Of course Gen. Grant and his son have known of these transactions, but I do not think they were fully aware of the large amount involved. They have been equally interested with Ward, and will, of course, lose very heavily."

Fred Grant, interviewed, said he was looking for employment. He had nothing to do now. It would depend on whether anything was saved from the wreck, whether he went into business for himself.

The Marine Bank began suit against Ferdinand Ward to recover $700,000, the amount of drafts paid on him and held by the bank on Ward's account. An attachment was granted against the house and personal property of Ward in Brooklyn. The sheriff is in possession.

Ward's Property Attached and the Banker Arrested.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The furniture and all the effects in the residence of Ferd Ward, of the wrecked firm of Grant & Ward, has been attached. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "Persons passing along Pierpont street this morning were startled to see two well-dressed men grasp the head of a horse near the Gotham House and order the driver to stop. Many thought they were to witness a highway robbery, but they were mistaken. The men were detectives, and the inmate of the coupe was Ferdinand Ward. The detectives produced papers from their pockets, and evidently could not find the one they were in search of. One of the men said: 'Mr. Ward, you are our prisoner.' And it was when Ward asked for proof of authority that search for the warrants was begun. A troubled look overspread the countenances of both men, and the pockets of each were turned inside out and the bundle of papers they carried was examined about seventeen times to no avail. They gazed disconsolately after the coupe as it drove rapidly toward the New York ferry. Ward had not been out of the house more than half an hour when a deputy-sheriff arrived with writs of attachment for the furniture and other effects. As Ward could not be served with the paper, it was nailed on the front door and excited curiosity. The deputy made an inventory of the articles in the house, while the family commenced preparation to depart. The house is elaborately and expensively furnished. Ward and family have lived in the house