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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY : : : : JULY 23, 1884

BLAINE AS AN IRISHMAN.

Blaine is at last developing those vast resources about which his friends boast; but he is about to overdo the business. He promises everybody everything. His friends are proving that he is both Catholic and Protestant, and all of a sudden he has become so much of an Irishman that it will be demonstrated that he was born in Cork, and therefore ineligible to the Presidency. Blaine has never shown any love for the Irish people. American Irishmen have not forgotten that when this same James G. Blaine was Secretary of State under President Garfield they appealed to him in vain for aid to rescue their fellow-citizens of this country from British dungeons where they were held on mere suspicion of complicity in some political offense. They have to discover in the whole course of Mr. Blaine's public life the first act showing any partiality or even common friendship on his part for the Irish people either of America or England. In some instances the religious prejudices of the Irish are appealed to, and they are told that Mr. Blaine is a Catholic by birth and early education, and therefore is entitled to their support. But what have the religious beliefs of a candidate to do with his fitness for office? Happily in this country the Church and the State are separate establishments. But even were it otherwise, and were the President of the United States, like the sovereign of England, at the head of the State Church, would Irish Catholics then support a man for the office who denies the faith of his parents and the religion of his early education? Would that be the man to place at the head of a State Church? Or would he be a safe man to trust in any of the affairs of life, whether religious or secular? The Republican party has been in power for twenty-four years, and during that time what American citizen or Irish born has it prosecuted abroad? On the contrary, it has allowed the most shameful outrages on American citizenship in every instance where England was the perpetrator and Irishmen the victims. When naturalized citizens were thrown into dungeons untried and without knowing the crime with which they were accused, Blaine neither in Congress or in the Cabinet, ever lifted his voice in behalf of the people whose votes he now solicits. The Democratic party has ever been the friend of civil and religious liberty. It destroyed Know-Nothingism, which sought to degrade the foreigner, and Grover Cleveland has shown that he is true to the traditions of his party. In the spring of 1882, while he was mayor of Buffalo and when he had no aspirations for the Presidency, he presided at a public meeting called to protect the Irish-Americans who had been illegally imprisoned. After pointing out the common right, under the constitution and laws of the republic, of native-born and adopted citizens of this country to protection from the government at Washington, the world over, he laid down the following principles which, adhering to them still, as he undoubtedly does, constitute a sufficient American citizen plank for a candidate for the Presidency to stand upon:

"It no doubt the statute which is now the law of the land, declaring that all naturalized citizens, while in foreign lands, are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native born citizens, to voice the policy of our nation. In all lands where the semblance of liberty is preserved, the right of a person arrested to a speedy accusation and trial, is, or ought to be, a fundamental law, as it is a rule of civilization. At any rate we hold it to be so; and this is one of the rights which we undertake to guarantee to any native-born or naturalized citizen of ours, whether he be imprisoned by order of the Czar of Russia, or under the pretext of a law administered for the benefit of the landed aristocracy of England.

"We do not claim to make laws for other countries; but we do insist that whatsoever those laws may be, they shall, in the interest of human freedom and the rights of mankind, so far as they involve the liberty of our citizens, be speedily administered. We have a right to say, and do say, that mere suspicion, without examination or trial, is not sufficient to justify the long imprisonment of a citizen of America. Other nations may permit their citizens to be thus imprisoned. Ours will not. And this, in effect, has been solemnly declared by statute.

"We have met here to-night to consider this subject, and to inquire into the cause and the reasons and the justice of the imprisonment of certain of our fellow-citizens now held in British prisons without the semblance of a trial or legal investigation. Our laws declare that the government shall act in such cases. But the people are the creators of the government."

These sentiments have the genuine ring of true Democracy. They are in perfect accord with the utterances of the Democratic party thirty years ago, when it was engaged in a fierce war with the Know-Nothings. This extract shows that Cleveland is not only a thorough believer in the principle of fully protecting all American citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, wherever they may be, but that he did not hesitate to put himself on record on the subject on the very first opportunity afforded him, and when he could have had no expectation that he would ever derive any benefit from thus putting his opinions before the world.

THE CHOLERA.

On the European continent the fear caused by the appearance of cholera in Toulon, Marseilles, Nismes and Arles, with strong suspicions about Paris, although Paris strongly denies the imputation, has caused tourists to cut short their trips. They do this because fatal experience has demonstrated that in both the Eastern and Western climes, cholera follows the routes of travel. The routes of travel are, therefore, the most dangerous of all places where cholera is not absolutely present, and tourists abandon them accordingly. This alone donment, unfortunately, means ruin to many and loss to more. Upon the usual routes tourists take in France, Switzerland and elsewhere, thousands are more or less dependent upon what tourists spend. There is, therefore, strong motive to hide at least a portion of the truth, if possible; with this motive it was for ten days hidden from the public that cholera had entered Toulon. Our telegrams show that Paris is making the most profound asseverations that her skirts are clear of cholera, even "sporadic." So strong are the temptations for that city to deny that its assurances are likely to command little confidence, and tourists are now seeking Berlin rather than delightful Paris. Still, it must be acknowledged, the cholera is not, so far, making those lightning-like leaps which have distinguished its former visitations. It subsided in Egypt last year without spreading to other countries. The disease appeared at Toulon on the 4th of June, and the furthest it is known to have extended is to Arles, only forty miles from Marseilles. Toulon and Marseilles are reported to be places reeking with [illegible] other there has been hot; yet, under these conditions, the epidemic has made its way with small speed. As Marseilles has a population of 300,000 persons, the highest reported number of deaths in one day there, sixty-five, hardly gives the idea of severe pestilence. Many persons must have left the two cities since cholera appeared in them, yet the spread has been very slight. These things afford room for the hope that the epidemic is not of the former severity, carrying on its devastation with arrowy speed. But we must put no confidence in such hopes; the cholera is a disease that abounds in surprises, and it may yet become the same old raging.

THE APPEAL TO LABOR.

If the laboring classes are so silly as to be deluded by shameless and unblushing falsehoods, they will be impressed with the belief, before the close of the canvass, that workingmen are the wards of the Republican party, as the negro race were once the wards of the nation. The New York *Tribune* says:

Of course the Republican party makes an earnest and manly appeal to workingmen and to citizens of Irish, German, Scandinavian or Italian birth. It has been doing so for twenty years, always with increasing success. It was formed by the masses, expressly to defend and dignify labor. It struck the shackles from all slaves, and that was of immeasurable benefit to all, of whatever race or condition, who earn their living by honest labor. It has with care and great courage protected all labor here against direct competition with the labor of overcrowded Europe. All the efforts of all other parties, and of all labor associations put together, have accomplished less for the cause of labor in this country than the Republican party has accomplished by these great features of its truly national policy.

This is pretty talk to come from a newspaper which disch arges printers for demanding the pay fixed by the Printers' Union, and employs "rats" because they are willing to work at starvation wages. The Republican party is the party of corporations and monopoly—of capital as against labor. It has never protected labor. In Pennsylvania, where protection is highest labor receives the worst pay in the world, and the cheapest and most abject pauper labor from Europe is imported to undersell work American labor. Manufacturers clamor for protection as a means to enable them to pay higher wages for labor, but so soon as they get the protection by which they derive profits at the expense of other industries, they import pauper labor from Europe and force the American labor to come in competition with this cheap labor.

THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

As we intimated in our last week's remarks upon current trade, the situation does not improve. Morning by morning the telegraph columns of the APPEAL have told of one bankruptcy after another. *Bradstreet's* observes that the week's failures "are not encouraging to those who have been predicting an early revival of industry," and adds: "For the six months ending July 1st the number of failures reported was 5444, against 5296 for the corresponding period in 1883. Since July 1st, including this week, the disasters number 523, against 438 for the same weeks in 1883. It is thus seen that, contrary to the expectation of many, the full score of 1884 promises to equal, if not exceed, that of 1883." Such statements are bitterly disappointing to many who have been led on false hopes, but such facts show where we really stand. More than this, *Bradstreet's* says, significantly: "While the prices of staple goods are down, with the 'water' well out of many railway securities, there is ground for believing that the distrust brought about by the years of chicanery in railway direction is yet to be fully measured." Our generous crops are pointed to by the hopeful and the politician, but we observe that the commercial journals, even some that were most confident about what the crops would do, are imitating the Hebrew prophets who said, "Put not your trust in princes." We want not only a good crop in the present distress, but we want also a good market to sell it in, and we want paying prices that our farmers may be clear of debt. Let us hear what *Bradstreet's* says upon this part of the subject: "At this writing the farmer is not likely to get a price for his wheat that will leave him a margin of profit. It is one thing for the farmer to raise wheat for his own bread eating, and another to grow it for an ordinary commercial profit. It is the margin of profit in wheat growing which goes to the traders at the country town or the neighboring city. When this is threatened or materially lessened the credit system is so far disturbed. It is at least clear that before calculating the effect of good crops it would be well to find out what the farmer is to receive therefor." Another extract from the same authority is important: "It is impossible to deny that certain classes of the mercantile community are in rather a bad way just now, the dry goods trade especially. The banks are in a state of extreme nervousness about it, and every day Wall street is agitated with rumors naming this or that large firm as likely to go. * * * The extreme caution of the banks is one of the things which is causing considerable trouble in the street, and the strange spectacle is presented of money offered in abundance on call loans on the floor of the Stock Exchange at one and two per cent. per annum, while time cannot be obtained from the banks at less than six per cent. There is a strong indisposition to lend at all, and mercantile failures are alleged to be due to the absolute refusal of the banks to renew loans on commercial paper." This caution of the banks is preserved in the midst of violent and even abusive opposition, and their attitude shows most distinctly the exact point trade has got to—the banks will not lend because they are without confidence. We had had much said about our difficulties being confined to speculators, and about the entire and striking soundness there is in regular business, but those who regard the attitude of banks begin to hesitate. They see that the Clearinghouse in New York has still $9,000,000 of certificates out, that is $9,000,000 of debt, and the drain for the interior will soon set in; those not interested think the banks are right. Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading cities throughout the United States report business at a low ebb, and that paper reports: "The tightness of the money market for commercial discounts continues, rates ranging from six per cent. here to ten and twelve in Kansas City. Single name paper is being generally refused, and except for specified legitimate trade wants by regular customers, the commercial community is finding itself cut off from opportunities to extend operations." The very conservative New York *Chronicle* speaks this week of the prices of all our manufactures scarcely paying the cost of manufacture, the production of goods lessened, the demand for consumption decreased, values of merchandise show no tendency to improve, and the universal tendency among the people is to economize—where such is the state of things the caution of the banks is a natural policy. As we are now deep in the dead season, of course the want of activity is not surprising, but below this ordinary state of things at this season lies a degree of uncertainty and distrust that form a serious obstruction to any early resumption of activity. At present everybody refers to the crops. Should they turn out all that is predicted, and should a good European demand give us satisfactory prices, the situation will be wonderfully lightened; if not, the coming winter will be a misery.

THE ARCTIC HEROES

Queen Victoria Cables Her Congratulations on the Rescue of the Greely Party—The President's Reply.

Gen. Hazen Declares that Greely Literally Fulfilled His Mission, and Brought His

Men Safely to the Point Where His Responsibility Ended—Strictures on the Signal Service.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President received the following cable message from Queen Victoria:

LONDON, July 21.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Queen heartily congratulates the President and people of the United States on the rescue of Lieut. Greely and the gallant survivors of the Arctic expedition. She trusts favorable reports have been received of the sufferers.

THE QUEEN.

The President replied as follows:

To the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Windsor Castle:

The President, for himself and for the people of the United States, sincerely thank the Queen for her most welcome congratulations upon the rescue of Lieut. Greely and the survivors of his party, and is happy to say that favorable reports are received as to their health. The President takes this occasion to express anew his high appreciation and that of the people of the United States for the timely gift of the Alert, which generous act added spirit and encouragement to the expedition.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
President of the United States.

Secretary Lincoln had a conference with Gen. Hazen this morning as to the disposition of the bodies of the dead of the Greely expedition. It is probable they will be taken to Governor's Island, New York harbor, and placed in charge of Maj.-Gen. Hancock until a decision shall be reached as to their final disposition.

HAZEN AGAIN CRITICISED—SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Mr. Linden Kent, counsel for Lieut. Garlington before the Proteus Court of Inquiry, has written a letter to Gen. W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer, which is in part as follows: "The world knew the sad fate of eighteen victims of the Greely party was due to the failure to deposit a proper quantity of stores at Cape Sabine. You say that the rations which Lieut. Garlington left at Cape Sabine were in accordance with Lieut. Greely's instructions. Of course if more stores had been left, more lives would have been saved. The legitimate inference from this is that while the few stores left by Garlington saved the lives of six of Greely's party, the loss of the others was due to his failure to leave a larger supply. Whose fault was it that there was not a sufficient deposit of stores at Cape Sabine? If Garlington's let him answer for it; if not, you would not wish that he should remain longer under such suspicion. In 1882 the Beebe expedition, under your instruction, was organized for the relief of Lieut. Greely. It was transported north in the ship Neptune. In accordance with her instructions, derived from you, a cache of provisions was established upon Littleton Island and another on Cape Sabine of 250 rations each. The rest of her stores was, by your orders, brought to St. Johns, and landed for future use. There was every opportunity to establish a cache of 10,000 rations instead of 250 at Cape Sabine, had you so directed. In your testimony before the court of inquiry on the 15th of November, 1883, you approved of Beebe's course in thus making depots as in accordance with your instructions, although in your testimony before the same court on the 20th of November in relation to the propriety of leaving stores at Cape Sabine, you say: 'I have regretted very much ever since that such instructions were not given, and that his supplies were not all left at Cape Sabine.' Surely it was not Garlington's fault that the stores of the Neptune were deposited at St. Johns, instead of at Cape Sabine or Littleton Island, nor can I believe that it was Greely's, as you suggest in your memorandum of the 19th instant."

Referring to the relief expedition under Garlington, Kent reminds Hazen that under his instructions Garlington had neither permission or orders to leave provisions at Cape Sabine, and the court of inquiry justified his course. He also calls attention to the emphasized necessity of not permitting Garlington to deposit any stores on the northward journey, and continues: "As you seem to be in doubt whether the entire responsibility should be fixed upon Greely or Garlington, these facts are called to your attention. I think it will relieve you of any doubt as to where it should in fact rest. I say and shall show the court took occasion to note that from July, 1882, to August, 1883, not less than 50,000 rations were taken in the steamers Neptune, Yantic and Proteus, up to or beyond Littleton Island, and yet of that number 1000 only were left in that vicinity, the remainder being returned to the United States, or sunk with the Proteus. This was the provision made under your instructions for Greely's arrival at Cape Sabine, notwithstanding the fact that Lieut. Greely himself, in a letter addressed to you from Lady Franklin bay, bearing date of August 15, 1881, said: 'I feel it proper to state that in my opinion a retreat from here southward to Littleton Island in case no vessel reaches me in 1882 or 1883, will be safe and practicable.' Thus foreshadowing to you, his chief, charged with his relief the very course that he subsequently pursued with such indescribably terrible results, of strict obedience to orders, the highest duty of a soldier. Let Garlington have the benefit of the court accorded him, of having faithfully executed yours, that regret over the fatal consequences to him and his expedition in having done so may be in some degree assuaged with the reflection that as a soldier he could have done nothing else. Pardon me if I express my surprise at your attempt in your memorandum of the 19th instant to shift the responsibility of Garlington's instructions from yourself to Greely. When the court says Garlington carried out your orders, you, in substance, answer they were Greely's instructions, not mine. Does it not occur to you that the country may think, if Greely is to be responsible for the orders that issue from your high office, he should also enjoy its emoluments and dignities? Amid the expression of the world's admiration for the heroic conduct of Lieut. Greely and his courageous band, the one word of reproof and criticism from his chief will be an unexpected greeting to him, emerging from the Arctic night of suffering and starvation. Very respectfully,

"LINDEN KENT."

Literally Accomplished His Mission.

Gen. Hazen says Lieut. Greely literally accomplished everything he was sent to do, and brought his party safely to the point where his responsibility ended, namely, Cape Sabine.

Striking Coal Miners Starved Into Submission.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Information from Belleville, Ill., the center of the large coal mining district, where a considerable number of miners have been on a strike recently for higher wages, is to the effect that Charles Nesbit, president of the Miners' Union, has declared the strike off, on account of the destitute condition of some of the miners, and the latter will resume work at the old prices, one and a half cents for digging. Several operators have been willing to accede to the demands of the men for two cents, but most of them stood out, and as no concert of action could be agreed upon there has been quite a disturbed state of affairs in the district, and much distress to many of the miners.

A Snake Drives a Cow to Death.

On Tuesday last at Forest's ranch, near Genoa, one of the hands noticed a cow charging furiously at a thicket. An investigation showed that the animal was fighting a big black snake and trying to stamp it to death with her fore feet. The thicket was an isolated clump of sagebrush and the snake did not seem disposed to leave it and trust its life in the open country. Finally, the cow lowered her head and attempted to impale the snake on her horns. In an instant the snake sprang on to the cow's head and rapidly coiled itself about her horns. The cow stood dazed for an instant and then set off on a run, occasionally kneeling to rub her head against the ground, but she was unable to rid herself of her enemy. She again sought the sagebrush and tried to brush the incubus off, but the snake only coiled itself the tighter and refused to be dislodged.

The cow seemed finally to realize that all her efforts were useless, and, uttering a terrible bellow, set off at full gallop. The hands made an effort to follow her and turn her back, but in her frantic flight she outstripped the horses, and when cornered would charge everything in sight. Occasionally the snake would half untwist itself and its head would play before the cow's eyes. On these occasions the poor animal would bellow with terror, and sometimes go fifty yards backward to escape. For three hours she ran wildly about the fields, with the foam and blood flying from her lips and sweat streaming from her sides. The rest of the hired help tried to throw a lasso over her horns, but could not get near enough, and finally the poor brute dropped from sheer exhaustion and panted out her life. The snake was immediately dispatched, and was a black snake five feet long. The cow was valued at $100.

CALIFORNIA CLIMATE

Produces Plump Women and Causes Marital Misery.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*: "Have you ever noticed how rounded and plump are the San Francisco women?" said an old Californian to me the other morning in the Palace Hotel.

"Why are they more so than the women of other places?" I asked.

"Climate, sir, climate. The peculiar climate is responsible for the reputation our belles have for fine figures. It is always chilly here, summer as well as winter, and this necessitates wearing an unusual amount of clothing. Of late years our girls have gotten to wearing so much underclothing, such heavy flannels, that it really amounts to padding. Fact, sir, they wear this padding all the year round, and that's what has given them the reputation for plumpness."

I was interested in the old gentleman's remarks, and after breakfast made some further inquiries on the subject. As a result, I learned that the weather on this coast plays a very important part in the social world, and, unfortunately, not always with such pleasant effect. It is not a bad thing to have a climate that will make the girls look plump and pretty, even if only artifically so; but when it comes to making bad husbands and scandals and divorce cases, that is quite a different thing; yet this, I am told, is just what the climate does. The San Francisco business man comes home in the evening, eats his dinner, and then, instead of drawing his easy chair before a bright fire, putting his feet in slippers, and chatting with his wife and children over the news and events of the day, he, no sooner than dinner is over, gets his hat his hat and goes out for a walk to get warm. Ten chances to one his wife does the same thing, but they don't go together unless they are a newly married pair. The children, if there are any, are left to care for themselves, and generally follow their parents' example, and, like them, skip about the streets to keep warm. It is easy to guess the effect.

A case in point, not to mention such instances as the Mr. Fair, the Sharon, "Lucky" Baldwin, and such affairs, is that of a well-known physician here, rejoicing in the name of Smith.

Doctor, much as Mrs. Smith, a few years ago married a woman with a few thousand dollars, and on this money the two went to Paris and educated himself. Having spent his wife's money, his love for her disappeared at the same time, and he procured a divorce. Being a man of much ability in his profession, a few years found him a well-established physician with another wife. But San Francisco climate brought to bear on Doctor Smith once again he resorted to the divorce court. He kept this game up in San Francisco until at length the judge here tired of granting him divorces, and so he was driven to the trouble of going down to Arizona when he wanted a new wife. He lived with his last wife the preposterously lengthy period of three years before broaching the subject of change; insofar as he was concerned, without a spark of gratitude for his long silence, the unreasonable woman upbraided him and refused to have the divorce granted without a contest! The young lady whom he had elected to supersede his wife actually called on the latter and argued the case.

"You have had him three years," she said, "and you ought to be willing to give him up now. He will let you have the child and will settle a good income on you. Come, now, do be reasonable."

But Mrs. Smith remained obstinate, and the doctor was actually compelled to go again to Arizona before he could get a divorce. This is a *bona-fide* case, and, as the parties concerned all move in the upper circles, serves the better as an illustration of the unfortunate effects of the climate. Of course it doesn't make every man a Dr. Smith, but it certainly helps those inclined that way very much. Who can say whether Dr. Smith would not have been content with one or two divorces, instead of half a dozen, had he had a pleasant, cheerful fireside to sit before of evenings, instead of being compelled to run about until bed-time in an effort to keep warm?

COTTON FROM CINDER.

The Curious Substance Blown from Furnace Slag by a Steam Jet.

Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*: A process for utilizing the slag of cinder from blast furnaces, recently discovered, is now undergoing experiments at the Isabella furnaces, Sharpsburg. The product obtained is in appearance similar to third-grade cotton, but weighs about eighty per cent. heavier. The method of producing the slag fiber is as follows: About thirty feet from the furnace is a strong inclosure made of square, made of boards. Running from this inclosure to within two feet of the gutter, into which the slag from the furnace is ordinarily tapped, is a tunnel constructed of sheet iron and wood. At the end of the gutter furthest from the tap hole is a steam pipe so placed that when steam is turned on it strikes against one side of the hot flowing slag. The operation blows the slag into innumerable sparks and into the tunnel, where they are met about half way between the ends of the tunnel by a second steam jet which forces the disintegrated slag into the inclosure. When it gets there it is transformed into the substance heretofore described. The process can be conducted only during the flow of hot slag, which lasts for from fifteen to twenty minutes and in this time about fifty pounds of the light cotton-like substance is produced. Superintendent H. Kennedy was asked regarding the process and the use of the product, but he said that the scientists had not yet got to the bottom of the matter. He took a handful and wrapped it around a red-hot poker without the slightest effect on the material, though upon placing the iron into a strong fire it would not burn in the least. A handful of the fiber thrown into a hot fire is not affected.

The manufacture of the substance, which is known as mineral wool, was tried at Lucy furnace some two or three years since and an establishment is operated by a New York firm, in which W. P. Shinn, of this city, is interested, where it is made. The uses to which it may be applied are various, and as it is practically incombustible it will eventually take the place of asbestos. It has also been used for deadening the sound and reducing the danger from fire in sleeping and ordinary railway coaches, chairs and railway car seats. It has been tried as an inside filling for partition and joists in dwellinghouses, not only as protection against the spread of fire, but for deadening sound, but the process of manufacture is still in its infancy, and has not reached perfection by any means. It has, however, been found to be an excellent polishing agent, and is used extensively at the Oliver & Roberts wire mill, on the South Side, to polish wire rods and wire fencing.

Jane Gray Swisshelm Dying.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Jane Gray Swisshelm, the noted Abolitionist and advocate of female rights, is dying at her home in Sewickley, Pa. On Saturday, the 12th instant, she was taken ill with a complaint common to her in summer, and since then has been growing steadily weaker until last night she lost consciousness. Mrs. Swisshelm was born in this city in 1815, and her life has been a most eventful one for forty years. She has been a regular contributor for many leading papers of the country.

Young Men! Read This.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other electric appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

English Press Comments on the Hyde Park Demonstration—A Warning that Must Not be

Disregarded or Made Light of by the Peers—Bernhardt's Success in London.

Meeting of the Egyptian Conference at the British War Office—March Across the Desert.

ENGLAND.

Press Comments on the Hyde Park Labor Demonstration.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Telegraph* says: "The demonstration of trades unions in Hyde Park yesterday was the most remarkable and imposing witnessed during Victoria's reign. Over 100,000 men marched in the procession with decorum rising to dignity. It will not do for the peers to mock or undervalue its peaceful, simple methods, or decry as a paid show.

The *Standard* says: "The behavior of the people was admirable, but the demonstration will not change the political situation in the slightest degree. The judgment of the modest and silent section of the community will not be affected. The Ministry should concern themselves with the sober majority, who stay at home and think for themselves instead of following brass bands through the streets and passing resolutions.

The Egyptian Conference.

LONDON, July 22.—The Egyptian Conference met to-day at the foreign office. Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, presided. Present: Waddington, French Ambassador; Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador; Baron De Staal, Russian Ambassador; Count Von Muenster, German Ambassador; Count Karolyi, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Chevalier Nigra, Italian Ambassador. Financial advisers of several of the ambassadors are also in attendance. The conference continued in session only an hour, when it adjourned *sine die*. It is considered doubtful whether it will meet again for a long time.

Stanley Coming to England.

LONDON, July 22.—Henry M. Stanley, who resigned as director of the African International Association work in the Congo country, is expected to arrive in England Sunday.

Losses by the Great Fire at Crane Wharf.

LONDON, July 22.—The loss from the great fire yesterday at Crane wharf, Wapping, will reach $2,500,000. Among the merchandise consumed was 9000 bales of wool, valued at $840,000; 2000 tons of coffee, valued at $350,000; 1000 tons of pepper (a third of the entire stock of London), valued at $325,000. Besides this, 1350 tons of gum, tapioca, sugar, shellac, seed and other produce were destroyed. Large quantities of oil stored at the Doctor's Commons warehouse, perhaps not yet extinguished, and the fire engines, both on the river and on shore, are still pumping water on the wharf.

Bernhardt's London Season.

LONDON, July 20.—Mme. Sara Bernhardt has just concluded her London season at the Gaiety Theater and will return forthwith to Paris. She has gained noticeably in flesh since her last appearance here, and now has well rounded arms, neck and shoulders, which she does not hesitate to display liberally when the character in which she appears requires a full dress costume. She was seen by your correspondent for a few minutes this afternoon while she was busily engaged in preparations for her departure, with the help of her maid, Adel, and her lackey, Claude. In answer to a question as to the success of her London season Mme. Bernhardt said: "I am perfectly satisfied with the success. I say that I am delighted with the results of my visit. 'Macbeth,' perhaps, has not answered my expectations, but all my other characters—Fedora, 'Adrienne Lecouvreur' and 'Donsiel'—have been enthusiastically received, and certainly I had taken infinite pains with all my rehearsals. I am continually studying my characters and frequently read in bed long hours into the morning."

The correspondent asked Mme. Bernhardt if she wished to make any reply to the various paragraphs which have lately appeared in the papers concerning herself and her husband, M. Damala. The actress smiled as she replied: "Monsieur, to be frank with you, I pay very little attention to what the papers have to say upon this matter, but you can say this, if you wish: M. Damala wanted to play the role of the Marquis de Caux, and, indeed, had gone very far in the character, but he found me less tractable than La Patti."

FRANCE.

The Present Suez Canal to be Widened, Instead of Building a New One.

PARIS, July 22.—De Lesseps announces that the International Technical Commission, which has been studying the question, has decided in favor of widening the present canal instead of building another parallel with it.

France and China.

PARIS, July 22.—At the Cabinet council to-day, Ferry announced negotiations with China making favorable progress. Tsung Li Yamen, he said, had instructed the Viceroy of Nankin to settle pending questions, including indemnity, with Patenotre, French Minister to China. A speedy solution of the matter is expected. The French squadron will remain at Foo Chow until indemnity is conceded.

EGYPT.

Osman Digna Asked to Send Reinforcements to Berber.

CAIRO, July 22.—Osman Digna, leader of the rebels near Suakim, has been asked to send reinforcements to Berber. The rebels there are standing in much fear of Gordon's movements.

Gunboats Increased.

CAIRO, July 22.—The number of gunboats between Assouan and Wady Halfa has been largely increased.

March Across the Desert.

WADY HALFA, July 22.—Messengers from the oasis of Wahel Kharjeh report that Col. Colville and Maj. Wortles with a Bedouin force arrived at Beis, in that oasis, after a ten days march from Assiout, 200 miles distant. Their horses were in good condition, notwithstanding the great heat. Col. Colville hoped to proceed southward to Selimah on July 16th, a nine days journey from Kharjeh. The route lies through the very heart of the desert, and there is no water fit for drinking. Colville's intention was to take 125 men mounted on camels, and also a camel train of 100 carrying water sufficient for ten days and food enough for two weeks. He expected to direct his line of march across the desert by his compass, and hoped to strike the Nile at some distance south of Wady Halfa.

The Sheikh of Kharjeh thought a collision with rebels probable at Ammara, but Colville did not consider this would be of sufficient importance to make it necessary to change his plans. The messengers stated that the inhabitants of the oasis were now friendly to the English. A month ago, however, when Maj. Wortley's advance guard appeared, 500 natives offered feeble resistance, but quickly disappeared at the sight of forty rifles on guard. The Sheikh of Kharjeh informed the English officers that messengers from the Mahdi passed through Kharjeh on their way to Tripoli. Colville expects to reach Delimah on July 26th, and Wady Halfa by the beginning of August.

What a Mississippi Pilot Says.

Capt. D. M. Riggs, who is well known at New Orleans and along the Mississippi river, says: "I have been suffering from dyspepsia for the past five years, and from broken rest, by severe pains in the bowels and kidneys. I tried every medicine recommended for these diseases without success. At last I used a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, which proved a perfect success in my case." It cures all liver, kidney and malarial diseases.

Miners' Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 22.—The State Convention of the Miners' Amalgamated Association will assemble here to-morrow and be in session two days. The delegates are already here and report trade very dull.

A Convict Dying from Starvation.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—The suicide of Matthew Scanlan on Wednesday at the State prison is followed by the attempted self-starvation of John Welden. Welden is from Morris county, and is serving a two-years term for burglary. He has been morose and he[illegible] some time and confined to his cell. He began abstaining from food three weeks ago. With the exception of two crackers, he has eaten nothing in that time. Every effort was made to get him to take food, but he fought it off. Two other convicts were placed in his cell, but they could do nothing. He sprang on one of them the other day, and nearly bit his ear off. This morning it was decided to force liquid food down Walden's throat. The prison physician and an assistant undertook the task with a stomach pump. They succeeded, after fighting the prisoner for an hour. Welden declares he will kill himself in some other way if he is not allowed to starve.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.

A Ghost That Walks Abroad in Daylight.

Lexington (Mo.) dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat*: And now Lexington has a haunted house, whose spiritual inmate differs very materially from those who have disturbed the peace and quiet of persons living in other cities. The feature distinguishing this apparition from those so often read about is that it only makes its appearance triennially and in daylight, and is the supposed spirit of a middle-aged negress. This, however, does not seem to have detracted from the pure whiteness of the ghost. About three years ago, so the story goes, Mary Freeman died in what was then a tumble-down rookery, inhabited by half a dozen or more colored families. There were mysterious circumstances attending her death, it is alleged, which were not then, and still remain, unsolved for fine figures. The only theory advanced to explain her sudden taking off was that she was poisoned by another woman, a rival for the affections of a dusky Adonis. Soon after her death her spirit, or ghost, appeared, standing upright in the middle of the floor of the room in which she died, with outstretched arms. She remained in this position, seeming altogether inanimate except a swinging movement of her arms, immediately causing the windows to rattle and the dishes to break. The darkies fled in terror, and as soon as sufficient courage was gained to return to the house a permanent exodus was made and the building remained tenantless. A few months later the house was purchased, torn down and a neat, comfortable cottage erected in its stead, since which time it has been the residence of a German family. Yesterday was the third anniversary of Mary Freeman's death. Bettie Davis, colored, who lived in the hut at the time, and who is now employed there as a domestic, was sent into the room standing now where the one in which the death occurred then stood. The bed stood on the same side of the apartment. Bettie walked to the bed, and just as she was about to lay herself upon it she saw, as she had seen three years ago, Mary Freeman's ghost. The screams to which she gave vent aroused the neighborhood, and despite the fact that the spirit were away at the other eye, Bettie insisted that she saw it. Dozens of other negroes around the city will testify to having seen the same spirit, and this is the second visit. It is said the vision of the departed Mary promised in sepulchral tones to come again, and very soon. It appraised of the exact date of her intended visit. The *Globe-Democrat* correspondent will be on hand to interview her, and if he should succeed in ferreting out who administered the poison. The family living there do not seem to be disturbed.

GRAND ARMY REUNION.

All Trains to Minneapolis and St. Paul Crowded with Delegations.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—All the incoming trains are running in sections and are loaded down with Grand Army delegations. Gen. Logan came over the Milwaukee line on a special at noon and was given a grand reception all along the line of march from the depot to Gen. Washburn's residence, whose guest he is. At the West Hotel a great crowd collected and cries for a speech rent the air. Gen. Logan bowed his acknowledgment but declined to speak. He will deliver an address at Camp Beath during the afternoon. Both St. Paul and Minneapolis have thrown open all private residences and the crowds can hardly be accommodated, yet the great rush is expected to-morrow, when the grand parade will occur. Gen. Sherman has just come in from the lake and was greeted with wild enthusiasm. The Plambern Club, of Topeka, is just in, and they attract much attention and received a warm greeting. A formal welcome for all at Camp Beath has just taken place. Speeches were made by Mayor Pillsbury, Gov. Hubbard and Commander-in-Chief Fairchild. It is estimated that 40,000 veterans are in the city who will be in line to-morrow. There will be banquets and receptions to-morrow afternoon and evening.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

He came—the day was dull and dead,
The skies were sad and cold;
The slanting rain beat on the pane
And blurred the world without.
But oh, so dear his tender tone,
His smile so full of cheer,
That in my heart the sunlight shone,
And all was fair to me.

He's gone—the day is fresh and fair,
The sky is cloudless bright,
The robin sings: the blithe bee wings
O'er fragrant fields his flight.
But dim and blurred through tearful eyes
The sunlit boy I see
For on my heart a shadow lies
And all is dark to me.

WALTER LEARNED, in *The Manhattan*, for August.

A Sisterly Act.

Philadelphia *Call*: Mrs. Snaggs (horribly homely)—I allow I ain't much for looks, and I take my hat off to the prize in an ugly mug show of five counties; but I don't care, I got a good husband, and my looks don't worry me none.

Mrs. Snigg—Really, Mrs. Snaggs, you are cruel to yourself. What do you mean?

Mrs. Snaggs—Oh, yes! I s'pose you'll say you know some one homelier, but that won't tickle me any. I'm mighty proud of my features, and why shouldn't I be, considerin' what a salvation they were?

Mrs. Snigg—A salvation?

Mrs. Snaggs—Yes, salvation is a mighty good word. You know our Sal? She lives in the city, and is just as happy as the day is long. She's got the best husband in the world, and rich, too. Well, if it hadn't been for my looks Sally would have thrown herself away on that miserable critter, Sam Slick, the laziest young fellow in the village. Sam was purty good-lookin' a few years ago, and Sal was just wild over him, but I scared him off.

Mrs. Snigg—Why, how did you manage it?

Mrs. Snaggs—Simple enough. One evening when Sam was here I just remarked, easy and natural like, that I was the very pictur' of Sal when I was young.

Riot at a Negro Camp Meeting.

CHRISTIANSBURG, IND., July 22.—A riot occurred in Jewett's woods, near here, yesterday, where the colored Methodist church was holding a camp meeting. Excursion trains were run from the surrounding towns. Liquor was taken to the grounds and largely consumed. At 4 o'clock p.m. a fight commenced, which resulted in a riot, pistols and razors being used indiscriminately. The sheriff hearing of the difficulty started with a posse. Upon his arrival the mob scattered. Wm. Ashley was found shot through the stomach, and will die. About a dozen others on the ground were more or less injured.

Brutal Murder.

TURTLE LAKE, WIS., July 22.—James Smith, a shoemaker, engaged in a game of cards with William Jones. A quarrel ensued, in which Jones whipped out a knife and with one thrust almost severed Smith's head from his body. The murderer fled, but was captured. A mob sought to take him from the sheriff but was resisted, and he is now in jail.

Forest Fires in Michigan.

FARWELL, July 22.—The forest fires which have been raging this vicinity since Thursday last have now completely surrounded the town. The citizens have been fighting fire day and night. No damage done up to the present time, the small fires having been mostly confined to the swamps and fallen timber.

THE economic aspect is