MEMPHIS APPEAL.
SATURDAY : : : JANUARY 3, 1885

WORK, WAGES AND WHISKY.

The New York *Tribune* is the great bolster-er-up of the present hanging, in harvestous and extravagantly high tariff. Its tariff bolstering is done by uttering magnificent assertions expressed with vehement positiveness. Its figures and statements about the result of the Presidential election have made the public extensively acquainted with its powers and unscrupulousness in that way. In its hands, and by its methods, two and two would make five as readily as four. The other day it had an article on the high tariff in the usual assert-everything-and-prove-nothing-style. It declares that the way the home market supports the high tariff manufactures, and the development of manufactures under the high tariff is most wonderful, especially during "successive years of depression." The high tariff pays a bounty to those allowed to share its gifts, which they receive in addition to their profits. Such a bounty when imposed acted as a stimulant, and people rushed in and qualified themselves to share in the bounty, and they built up so many shops, factories and mills, and opened so many mines that, as is usual under stimulants, not only were manufactures developed but overdeveloped. Developed until the power to produce is double the country's power to consume. It means production so in that is wanted, a sufficient stimulant will produce to any extent, and prove what the *Tribune* calls "powerful evidence of the wisdom of the protection policy." But the goods want buyers. The United States has not sufficient buyers to take all that is produced, and high tariff has made prices high also, so what we cannot buy ourselves we cannot sell to others, and this during the "successive years of depression" which prove that the protective system that costs millions is no more a safeguard against "hard times" than the free trade that costs nothing. The public does not ask for free trade, but that is what the *Tribune's* assertions favor. Our manufactures, says the *Tribune*, have grown far more rapidly than those of England. Give the English the stimulant we administer and they will soon beat us in "development," but the English develop only to sell, we develop to increase goods for which high tariff provides no market. The *Tribune* says protection arouses enterprise, but it is the enterprise that produces; it kills the enterprise that sells what is produced. The *Tribune* also asserts: "No tariff can shut out a country wholly from the influence of disasters abroad. It is enough that the tariff renders the conditions of industry far better here than anywhere else." Then do away with a costly high tariff that exposes to disaster the same as cheap free trade. Our country's trade was very well as long at the stimulated production did not exceed what the home market required. As soon as that point was passed, after all the annual millions taken to support high tariff, we suffer disaster like those who have no high tariff. But our wages are high? What is the use of having high wages when a large part of the time no wages are paid at all, for when we cannot sell our goods tariff cannot further stimulate production, and wages cease until stocks of goods come within the limit of the home market demand, and American labor will be left as destitute as foreign labor. But, says Mr. Randall with a vim equal to that of the *Tribune's*, take the tax off tobacco and whisky. If the artisan's smoking and drinking is as good as his labor, this quack-doctor prescription may answer, but will cheap tobacco and cheap whisky gain him work and pay him wages? Will it open up markets to take off our surplus products? Taking off the tobacco and whisky taxes will not increase the demand for cotton or blankets, nor make a man's sugar or coat any cheaper. Leaving those taxes on and taking taxes off where they hinder our surplus goods from selling, would benefit all but the enjoyers of the highest tariff bounties. Our industrial population must either starve, emigrate or get work. Taking off the tobacco and whisky taxes would leave them to starve or quit; it would not give them work. If we manufacture no more than the country wants, our "development" of manufactures will stop, and our artisans, being as many as before, but with less mouths to feed, will bid against each other for employment, and wages will go down, so we must either reform our tariff and supply work, by providing for the sale of our goods after we have produced them, or let the number of workers be decreased by starvation, lightening their dying pangs by supplies of Randall's cheap tobacco and whisky.

THE PROSPERITY OF KANSAS CITY.

That excellent paper, the Kansas City *Times*, has just published a statement of the year's business of that city, which shows it to be one of the most flourishing cities in the whole Union. That this is not boast, but actual fact, is manifested by its bank clearings. Continually, in its weekly article upon business, the APPEAL has shown that while large cities generally were weekly reporting a decrease of clearings as against last year, Kansas City, without fail, had important weekly gains. The *Times* states that its city's clearings "have never shown a falling off since its establishment," a brilliant fact that speaks trumpet-tongued for a city we rejoice to be connected with by railway. The country around it, and the increase of population and production, proves that the prosperity of Kansas City stands upon a firm basis, which must annually increase its wealth and importance. It has a varied range of products to rely upon for trade, adding the cattle trade to the traffic in grain, and the mining to both. The last year's result of these advantages is that the clearings of 1884 amounted to $178,565,317, which is 33.225 per cent. over those of 1883. When we remember the depression of business almost everywhere else, this increase during a year of drooping trade is most significant. The amount of business done during the year was of the value of $200,706,646; the receipts of grain, 13,643,719 bushels; 946 new firms began business; receipts of cattle, 533,770 head; 1,119,100 more hogs were packed than in 1883, the receipts showed an increase of 25 per cent., while the receipts of sheep increased 97.6 per cent. The city has a cable line of street railroad, and a belt line for freight; its railroad connections are immense, and its union depot is crowded and busy the twenty-four hours round; and the value of real estate has suffered no detriment spite of the general drooping business of the year elsewhere. The bank capital is $2,670,000, against $1,828,000 in 1883. The expense of paving, grading, sewers and other work done on the streets was $814,300, and 1706 building permits were issued. The total city debt, which was $1,514,058 in 1878, is now $1,069,500, a decrease which speaks well, amid such continuous improvements, for the financial management. Our sister city on the Kaw has reason for pride and rejoicing, for Kansas City has ranked itself among the first and most eminent cities of the West, and is bound to stand among the first claimants if ever it should be found necessary to move the capital of the United States to a more central spot than Washington.

FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS.

Thinkers of all parties are expressing regret that our government has made the mistake of sending representatives to the Congo Conference, to discuss a subject the Europeans are especially interested in, and which is not one of this continent. An eminent American, Stanley, was strongly interested, and as it might be desirable to support a man who has done his country honor, the American were sent to aid in discussing the Congo question. But when the conference was met there were other subjects introduced, and European policy, the Egyptian question and other matters came in, sideways or otherwise, and here is a representative of a nation that says of the western continent to all Europeans in reference to that continent, "Hands off," taking part in a conference, discussing questions with which our government professes to have nothing to do. The quick-eyed French could not fail to see the broad inconsistency of this course, and accordingly we find that influential Paris paper, the *Journal des Debats*, saying that the American plenipotentiaries are principally responsible for the departure from the original object of the conference, and remarking with severe satire: "We do not insist upon the answer why America was invited to take part in the conference, but it seems that a nation which applies on its own side of the world the Monroe doctrine with such vigor should at least act with the reserve on our side of the water. *L'Amerique aux Americains* we say, although a great deal might be said against such a pretension. But it is not too much for Europe to insist that Americans should not ask for anything *more* than America. America is quite large enough for them, and it is their duty to keep their hands off Africa and give Europe a chance on the continent of Africa. The arm of Monroe was never before extended so far as this." The expression "America may be for the Americans, *but a great deal might be said against such a pretension*," is worthy of notice. In these days of colonizing and annexing we cannot be too careful of our policy with Europe. "Avoid foreign entanglements" is advice we cannot follow too closely, both on the Congo and in Nicaragua.

EXIT JOHN KELLY.

The New York *Evening Post*, to which the American people owe so much of gratitude for its steady, sensible and logical labors for reform and good government, takes its farewell of John Kelly, who, in selling the *Star*, confesses that his days of boss ship are forever done. It says that "the moment the County Democracy yielded to the Citizens' Committee's demands and accepted Mr. Grace's candidacy for mayor the doom of Kelly and also of Blaine was sealed. So complete was the overthrow of Kelly that even his stolid temperament was affected by it, and the man whose face, figure and conduct have for so long a time constituted the very personification of obduracy in this city was confined to his house for several weeks by an attack of nervous depression." Mr. Kelly had staked everything on the November election, and lost. A fortnight before that event he was confident of his ability to achieve two momentous ends—the defeat of Cleveland for the Presidency and the practically complete possession of the government of New York City for himself by the election of his straight Tammany ticket. His plans were so well laid, and the "deal" with the Blaine Republicans was so perfect in all its details, that both they and he had not a fear of defeat. So confident were the Blaine managers that they abandoned all work in the State outside the city, and depended absolutely and unconditionally upon Tammany's treachery for victory. But defeat, absolute and final, overtook him, and he is as a result but a wreck physically and mentally of his former self. He is no longer boss.

RUSSELL HANCOCK'S FUNERAL.

The Remains Placed in the Family Vault at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Gen. W. S. Hancock, accompanied by Lieut. Barber and Mr. Nicholas Gwynne, father of Mrs. Russell Hancock, arrived here this morning. The body of Mrs. Hancock had already arrived, and was at the Southern Hotel. At 1:30 o'clock p.m. the body was taken to the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), where the obsequies were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Eliot, chancellor of Washington University, after which the funeral *cortege* proceeded to Bellefontaine Cemetery, where the remains were placed in the family vault. Gen. Hancock showed very plainly the suffering he has undergone since the news of his son's death reached him. Mrs. Hancock was too sick to make the journey from New York. The other members of the family taking part in the solemn services were Mrs. Russell Hancock, the widow; her three children, Ada Gwynne and Myra, Mrs. Laura Foster. Miss Ada Gwynne is a sister of the bereaved lady. There were eight pall-bearers, personal friends of the deceased in this city. Gen. Hancock will probably return to New York to-night.

"PINK" BRADLEY DIES POOR.

A Gallant Southerner Returning to an Abandoned Wife is Found Dead.

ATLANTA, GA., December 30.—A curious train of circumstances has culminated in the death of a mysterious stranger from asphyxiation on Thursday night. On that night a poorly-dressed man, with a presence which indicated better days, was given a room in Mercer's Hotel. The next morning he was found dead. As he had not registered and no one knew him, he was likely to go to his grave in mystery. On Saturday, however, one of the attending physicians created a sensation by declaring that the man was not dead, but was only a victim of suspended animation. To test this matter the body was kept out of the grave until yesterday, when the fact of his death became too evident. During the excitement the doctor's declaration created the odds and ends of the dead man's movements were brought together, until his identity was established and a romantic story developed. His name was "Pink" Bradley and when the war broke out he was one of the most prominent young men of Greenville, S. C. The day before the company of which he was a member marched out he was married to a young lady who was regarded the belle of that aristocratic Carolina city. In the war he distinguished himself, lost a leg and retired home to regain his wife. For several years he lived happily with her, when he lost his fortune by dissipation and disappeared with a Pickens county maiden, leaving his wife and three children in poverty. The story of his disappearance having been attributed to foul play, which theory his wife humored in order to protect his name, although she knew his sin and residence. Recently Mrs. Bradley came into possession of a comfortable fortune through the death of relatives. The recreant husband, having heard of his abandoned wife's good fortune, at once deserted his paramour and family in Alabama in order to rejoin his old love, and it was on this trip that he came to his death in Atlanta.

GEN. GRANT'S FINANCES.

The Movement for His Relief Assuming Practical Shape.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The movement for raising $100,000 to relieve the personal effects of Gen. Grant from mortgage liability takes a practical shape. Cyrus W. Field received to-day from D. B. Weeson, Springfield, Mass., a check for $1000 as his contribution to the fund.

Floods in the Susquehanna.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 2.—During last night the Susquehanna rose rapidly. This morning the water is twenty-one feet above low-water mark. The ice is again gorged at Nanticoke, and volumes of water are pouring through the low lands on the west side of the river. Railroad and other communication between here and Kingston is entirely cut off, and travel to any point on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad is impossible, except by boat. Farmers living near the west side bank of the river are removing their cattle this morning to safer quarters.

EMINENT physicians attribute the great prevalence of paralysis to the adulteration of our daily food. The first conditions of healthfulness are secured when care is taken in selecting the articles which enter the food we eat. Let all the articles used be as pure and wholesome as Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and we warrant that none will suffer.

Bright Prospects of Baltimore Cotton-Mills.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—The prospects at the cotton-mills in this vicinity are much brighter. All but one of the mills were in operation yesterday. A number which have been running on a small portion of their capacity since last spring will at once start in full operation. Everybody is much cheered by the bright prospects.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
IN NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. Henry, New York, says: "In nervous diseases, I know of no preparation to equal it."

IDLE WORKINGMEN.

Over Sixty Thousand Laborers and Mechanics Out of Employment in New York City Alone.

The Depression Not Peculiar to That City or State, but General Over the Northern States.

Review of the Trade and Commerce of New York for the Past Year—Heavy Failing Off.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The closing of mills and foundries throughout the New England and Middle States has caused an influx of workingmen here, and it is estimated that nearly 60,000 laborers, artisans and clerks are now idle or have only temporary employment. Men from other States have come here in search of work, and not finding it in the particular trade they are skilled in, they have taken up with canvassing and like employment. Inquiries by Bradstreet's agency among the manufacturers of New York show that the actual number of men discharged during the fall and winter is 55,000, which does not include clerks or salesmen. The classification is as follows: Clothing makers, 25,000 out of work; building trades, 12,000; tobacco and cigar makers, 11,000; furnishing goods, artificial flowers, etc., 3000; boot and shoe operatives, 3300; iron and machinery, 2500; musical instruments, 1500; bread and confectionery, 350, and publishers and printers, 1000 in all, 54,950, or, including discharged clerks in all lines at least 60,000 less employed this year than last. Many manufacturers report one-third less working force this year than in 1883. The proportion idle is, however, only twenty per cent. of the industrial population of the city, and operatives claim that the feeling among workingmen is hopeful, and even the idle are not as despondent as might be supposed. The buoyancy among them is illustrated by their generosity, one of the larger unions of the city that recently voted $100 for the Hocking Valley sufferers, having been obliged to borrow the money of their president. If there was any fear that the new year would bring worse times, it is doubtful if the unions with depleted treasuries would venture to borrow for others.

The bricklayers, who were on a strike most of the year, were generously aided by the unions of other trades, such as carpenters, plasterers, etc., and many went to other places. This gave employment to the bricklayers from the country, and so the real distress was noticeable in this line. Active building operations ceased in November, and the work left to be done is only sufficient to employ about three-fourths of the building trade workers. As it is usual for this depression to occur at this time, most of the unions and their members were prepared for it. That the illness of the employes is more apparent than real, is further evidenced in the case of female operatives, who, losing their positions in factories, have found employment as domestics. In many establishments the hours of work have been reduced instead of cutting off the number of employes, a number of factories running only half or three-quarters time. In other industries a reduction of wages, averaging perhaps fifteen per cent., has enabled the employment of the full number of hands, so that suffering has been prevented, though the strictest economy was necessary "to make both ends meet."

A glance over the Northern States shows that the depression is not peculiar to New York City or State. Manufacturers everywhere were experiencing a boom until about 1882, as shown by the census returns, which report 1,088,650 industrial operatives in 1880, while in 1870 the number had increased 700,000, and in 1880 was 253,000 for the North Atlantic and North Central States. The total number in 1882 had increased ten per cent. Since 1882 there has been a falling off of 316,998 employes, but this is not considered alarming when the extent of country covered is considered, together with the depression in trade. It is only thirteen per cent. of the total employes in 1882. It is estimated that 18,000 operatives and laborers went out on strikes, which reduces the number of alleged idle men to less than 300,000 throughout the whole North. This, however, does not represent the number actually idle, but only the decline in the number employed. They have undoubtedly found other work in many thousands of cases. It is noteworthy that all the best factories and mills are running, and that reports indicate that such as have been closed for a few months will soon start again.

The Trade and Commerce of New York.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The Exchanges and financial institutions yesterday were busy figuring up the business of the past year. The result gives statistics most wonderful. The total transactions foot up billions of dollars. Yet, numerous as the figures are, they show, for the most part, a falling off as compared with 1883. Last year was one of great liquidation in stocks and all kinds of commodities. It was a year of low prices. The value of stocks and wheat, corn, sugar, coffee and other articles were the lowest known in many years. Wheat is selling at a lower price than ever before known. However great the loss to speculators and investors, the members of all the Exchanges must have reaped a fair harvest in the way of commissions, for the transactions foot up tremendous figures.

At the Stock Exchange the statistics compiled by Mr. J. Cowdell Burns of the secretary's office show that the business of the year was equal to that of 1883. The par value of the State and railroad bonds dealt in was over one-third larger than in 1883. Most of the trading was in the first six months of the year, during the panic and the days of the rapid decline in prices. The last half of the year has been very dull indeed, showing a marked falling off in speculation. The total transactions during 1884 were: Stocks—Number of shares, 65,922,504; government, $14,939,701; state and railroad bonds, $508,815,850. The par value of the stocks dealt in was $9,562,230,400, but the actual value is probably not less than half of the nominal value. The par value of all the securities dealt in at the Exchange during the year reaches the amazing total of $16,116,005,950. The 1060 members of the Exchange, therefore, pocketed in the shape of commissions, $12,000,000, an average of over $10,000 apiece.

The transactions of the Clearinghouse Association of the New York banks for 1884 present even larger figures than those of the Stock Exchange. The business of the Clearinghouse, however, shows a falling off, as compared with 1883, in the aggregate of the exchanges, the balances and the total transactions. The following is the record for the year: Exchanges, $30,985,871,170 41; balances, $1,471,861,414 07; transactions, $32,457,732,584 48. The record of the Cotton Exchange exhibits a slight falling off in the value of business. During the year 24,062,500 bales were sold on "future" contracts. The legitimate or "cash" business probably did not exceed 1,000,000 bales. In 1883 the "future" sales amounted to 29,634,700 bales, or 4,572,200 bales more than this year. The magnitude of the speculative business is made manifest by the fact that the cotton crop of 1883-84, amounting to 4,800,000 bales entire, was sold nearly five times over in the New York Exchange alone.

At the Produce Exchange Statistician Walker, strange to say, keeps no record of the total transactions of the private, and this is the only Exchange in the city that is without so useful and interesting figures. There were sold on "call" from January 1st to December 1st, 149,344,000 bushels of wheat, 28,447,000 bushels of corn, 9,490,000 bushels of oats, and 216,500 tierces of lard. But this represents only an infinitesimal part of the total transactions, as by far the mass of trading is done "off" the calls. The total margins deposited to secure option contracts in wheat, corn, oats and lard for the twelve months ending December 1st amounted to $26,900,262. During the first eleven months of 1883 the margins deposited amounted to $16,188,297. Even allowing for the extra month, this record shows, if not an increase in business, certainly more violent fluctuations in prices calling for larger margins.

The following shows the opening, the highest, the lowest and the closing prices of 18½ of sixteen of the most active securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Central Pacific	42½	47¾	30	44
Chicago & Northwestern	116½	131	81½	84
St. Paul	93	101	56½	57
Lackawanna	126½	135½	90	90
Delaware & Hudson	106	114	67	68½
Denver	14	15½	6½	7
Louisville & Nashville	44½	51½	25½	29½
Lake Shore	92½	104½	63½	65½
Michigan Central	90	98	55½	56½
Missouri Pacific	97	105	65	67½
Jersey Central	34½	39	20½	20½
Northern Pacific	36	40	14	15½
Reading	36½	39½	19½	20½
New York Central	112	117	83½	85½
Pacific Mail	45	48½	34	35
Western Union	78½	86½	41	82½

The receipts for custom duties at this port during 1884 aggregated $127,416,096 94; in 1883 the receipts were $142,745,218 74; decrease this year, $10,328,521 80.

At the Coffee Exchange the sales of the year aggregated 7,379,200 bags, as against 7,521,750 bags in 1883 and 514,750 bags in 1882.

The most intere ting record of the year is that of prices. In almost every instance there is a decline, and in most cases the shrinkage is very remarkable.

The following is a comparison of the prices of several staple articles at the opening and at the close of the year:

	Jan. 2.	Dec. 31.
Oil	$1 16½	74½
Refined oil	7½	7
Cotton, middling uplands	10 3-16	11 1-16
Wheat, January delivery	1 10⅞	89⅞
Corn, January delivery	54⅝	42
Oats, January delivery	30⅞	24
Lard, January delivery	6 20	5.94
Coffee, prime	12½	9½
Sugar, good refining	6¼	4⅞

The business at the Oil Exchange was immense. They have shown more activity than any other speculative markets. Secretary Lewis, of the New York Petroleum Exchange and Stock Boards reports that the total transactions at his Exchange this year amount to $2,398,876,000 barrels. At the Oil City Exchange the transactions were (lacking three days) $2,319,737,000 barrels; at Bradford 1,629,475,000 barrels; at Pittsburg 1,371,978,000 barrels. The total at all four Exchanges is 7,720,105,000 barrels. The average price of oil for the year up to December 27th was 81 25 cents, and Mr. Lewis estimates that the dealings at the above four Exchanges during 1884 represent an actual value of $2,561,823,646 80. Since September this Exchange has also been dealing in stocks and this department of its business, though in its infancy, has shown much animation, the average daily sales have been 82,920 shares. The average daily "runs" of petroleum this year are 64,512 barrels. This represents the production. The average daily deliveries from pine lines are 68,650 barrels. This shows the consumption. The daily average charters are 30,647 barrels. This represents the exports. The highest price for the year was $1 15⅞. The lowest 51⅞ cents. The transactions left at the New York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange were larger than those at any other oil market and aggregated 2,111,402,000 barrels as against 1,653,473,000 in 1883.

THE WAGE-WORKERS.

Another Cut at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, January 2.—Notice of a reduction of from ten to twenty-five per cent. in the wages of steel-workers at Scottdale, O., has been given. Half of the workers will strike.

The employes of the Homestead Steel Works, controlled by Carnegie Bros., have been notified of a reduction of thirty-three per cent. in the rail department, twenty in the converting-mill and ten per cent. in the blooming department. The mill will remain idle some time.

Sweeping Reduction of Wages.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., January 2.—The Philadelphia and Reading railroad have ordered a sweeping reduction in the wages of employes on the Jersey Central division. The reduction applies to all except conductors, engineers and firemen.

Striking Weavers.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., January 2.—A hundred striking weavers in Johnson's gingham mill struck this morning because of a reduction of ten per cent. in wages. They have been cured from their fetches. It is probable that all the hands will strike to-morrow.

JOHN KELLY

Steps Down and Out—He is No Longer a Boss and Tammany is a Wreck.

New York Evening Post: We doubt if the city will ever again be afflicted with a boss quite so full of the spirit of dishonesty and power. There will, of course, be other bosses, but they will be of a different kind. They must possess qualities which will enable them to rule under the new conditions which will prevail after the 1st of January next. Kelly succeeded Tweed, and for a time was almost his equal in power; but he was a different boss from Tweed. He was never personally corrupt. He arranged "fat things for the boys," and put into our local offices a pick and shovel brigade, and the long succession of political speculators and strikers that the city has after been called upon to endure. He stole nothing himself but he enabled others to steal with great freedom. His power rested mainly upon his standing as a good Catholic. Connected by marriage with the very head of the Church in the country he was able to command that blind obedience of his followers which exists only within the pale of the Church. He cultivated this power with great skill and he had a lecture upon some topic of Church interest which he delivered in aid of all kinds of the Church's charities, and he posed every where as a devout Catholic. This, together with his undoubted ability as an organizer, constituted his claims to leadership. His loss will be a serious one to the Republicans, for they succeeded in full alliss during his entire career, and to those Republican newspapers which always secretly aided his "deals" in return for the concessions and patronage which his influence secured for them. He succeeded almost always by betraying his own party, and his Republican sympathizers enabled him to win by secretly betraying their party in turn. He sold out his party's State or national ticket, and his Republican friends returned the service by delivering the city and State into the clutches of robbers. It was a shameless conspiracy against good government, and it has ended fitly in the joint overthrow of Kelly and Blaine.

Her Coachman Husband Dead.

NEW YORK, January 2.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, to-day, Thomas McLaughlin, the young coachman, who at the age of twenty recently married his employer, Mrs. Alphonso Bitton, a wealthy widow, aged forty, died from lung ailment, which caused him to leave Mrs. Britton's employ and return home, where she called frequently to inquire about his health. Her calls resulted in an attachment and a wedding. Mrs. Britton attended him constantly until his death.

YOUNG MEN! READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT COMPANY, 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 and thirty days trial allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Little Children Drowned.

WORCESTER, MASS., January 2.—Wednesday some little children who were playing on the ice at Manchang, broke through. Two girls of Mitchell Vanzant and a son of Levi Debrans, aged nine to eleven years, were drowned.

The Slattery's' Wild-Goose Chase.

SUSQUEHANNA, PA., January 2.—Ten members of the Slattery family yesterday formed a syndicate for the purpose of prosecuting their claims for property valued at $500,000 in England, Scotland and India. John J. Slattery, of Tuscarora, goes to England to look after the estates.

Josiah Davis's Trouble.

Josiah Davis, North Middletown, Ky., writes: "I am now using a box of your HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE upon an ulcer, which, for the past ten days, has given me great pain. This salve is the only remedy I have found that has given me any ease. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins and was pronounced incurable by my medical advisers. I find, however, that HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is effecting a cure." Beware of Counterfeits.

Physician Arrested for Body-Snatching.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 2.—Intense excitement was created at Chaska, Carver county, by the arrest of Dr. Shillock, a prominent physician of that place, charged with body snatching. Paul Shillock, the doctor's brother, and a fellow-student at the Minneapolis College Hospital, are alleged to have been overtaken by Sheriff Dolon and posse and compelled to abandon the body.

"I Will Cure Asthma."

"I had suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. One day I took four doses of Parker's Tonic. The effect astonished me. I slept perfectly that night and am now wholly well. Parker's Tonic will cure chronic asthma. E. C. Williams, Chapman, Pa.

Seats in the New York Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 2.—A proposition was presented in the Produce Exchange, to the great trade, this morning, that members be charged for seats in the "call" room. It met with great opposition, and an almost unanimous vote was cast against the proposition. A meeting will be held to-morrow to settle the question finally.

Cut His Throat With a Butcher Knife.

LEXINGTON, KY., January 2.—Gaston Leit, stepbrother to John William Leit, a prominent merchant here, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. Temporary insanity was the cause.

Eyes though the face be not so fair,
And beauty may be all but flown,
Dear woman you need not despair
If SOZODONT you make your own,
And brush your teeth and mouth with skill,
You'll fascinate and conquer still.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant Said to be a Physical Wreck, and Requires a Long and Absolute Rest.

A "Lost" Paymaster Turns Up at the War Department, After a Protracted Spree.

The Public Debt Statement—An Interesting Collection—The Wright Investigation.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—A prominent government official says that when in New York a few days ago he heard that five physicians had been called in consultation to examine the state of Gen. Grant's health, and arrived at the conclusion that the general was completely broken down physically, and required absolute rest.

Hasen's Charges Against McKeever.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has replied to Gen. Hasen, informing him that no official notice can be taken of the informal charges he preferred against Gen. McKeever. If Gen. Hasen wishes to pursue the matter further it will be necessary for him to prefer formal charges and specifications.

Change in Time of Signal Service Observations.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—With the beginning of the new year the time for making observations by the Signal Service was made eight minutes and twelve seconds earlier, so as to conform to the standard or seventy-fifth meridian time, instead of Washington local time, as heretofore.

The Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The following is the public debt statement for December:

Four and a half per cents	250,000,050
Four per cents	737,000,000
Three per cents	194,190,900
Matured certificates	200,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt	1,195,147,450
Matured debt	17,984,000
Legal tenders	346,739,259
Fractional deposit	24,000,000
Gold and silver certificates	257,799,441
Fractional currency	15,871,389
Total without interest	636,430,040
Total debt	1,849,577,490
Total interest	11,422,132
Cash in Treasury	432,470,179
Debt less cash in Treasury	1,416,907,311
Increase during December	641,584
Decrease since 30, 1883	21,376,864
Current liabilities, interest due and unpaid	1,688,824
Debt on which interest has ceased	8,043,955
Interest thereon	1,000,000
Gold certificates outstanding	257,799,441
United States notes held for redemption of gold reserve	24,930,000
Cash balance available	146,811,929
Total	432,470,179
Available assets, cash in Treasury	432,470,179
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads, interest payable by the United States, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest paid by the United States	1,063,705
Interest repaid by companies by transportation service	19,017,341
By earnings	655,128
Balance of interest paid by United States	43,426,963

THE LOSS OF THE LENA.

Story of the Two Survivors of the Ill-Fated Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Two Norwegian sailors entered the office of Lars Westergaad, the Norwegian consul, to-day. They were the only survivors of the bark Lena, which went to pieces off Hog Island, Virginia, Sunday last. They relate that Capt. Albert Mortensen, of Arendal, Norway, whence the bark sailed, had his bearings in a dense fog which hung over the sea for days, and was considerably out of his course. Saturday afternoon the fog lifted and the weather cleared. During the mate's watch, about 4 o'clock, the vessel shook from stem to stern. She had stranded. The wind was blowing a gale and the sea running very high. In a moment the Lena was well up on the bar, and the waves beating over her with wild fury. The weather was bitterly cold, and there was a coating of ice on the decks and rigging, making any movements on board exceedingly perilous. An effort made to launch the boats was a disastrous failure; each boat was dashed to pieces in the roaring sea. The crew then clung to the ship full twenty-four hours. Their hands and feet were benumbed and frost-bitten when the vessel went to pieces, and every person on board was precipitated into the waves. The two survivors, Anders Isaksen and Peter A. Fonnesen, seized some planks and were carried ashore. The bodies of Capt. Mortensen and Abram Carlssen, sail-maker, were washed up, and were buried on the beach at Hog Island. None of the other bodies were recovered. Theodore Jorgensen was mate, and there were seven seamen. The captain was aged thirty years, and leaves a wife in Norway.

The ship Daisy Boynton, some time ago given up for lost, arrived to-day.

THE NEW YORK MUDDLE.

The Claimants for the Position of Corporation Counsel.

NEW YORK, January 2.—E. Henry Lacombe, who claims to be the legally appointed corporation counsel, began proceedings in the Superior Court against Edward T. Wood, Mayor Edson's brother-in-law, who also lays claim to the office of corporation counsel, to test his title to the position. Lacombe claims that he was legally appointed by acting Mayor Sanger, while Wood puts in a similar claim to the office by the appointment of Acting Mayor Kirk. Judge Truax yesterday granted an injunction restraining Woods from entering and taking possession of the office.

The office of corporation counsel is carefully guarded to-day by police officers. Mayor Grace said that he regarded the nomination of Col. Wood as illegal, and as soon as possible would appoint Lacombe or some one else to the corporation. Hubert O. Thompson allowed Rollin Squire to take possession of his office.

Later.—The only new development in the local political chaos this afternoon was in the shape of the proposition offered by Counsel Col. E. Tweed, who was appointed counsel to the corporation by the president of the Board of Aldermen, Kirk, who acted as mayor between the hours of midnight, December 31st, till noon, January 1st. Messrs. David Dudley Field, Robert Sewell, Geo. Bliss and Hugh L. Cole, as counsel for Col. Wood, offered to enter an a peal case and present it to the general term of the Supreme Court. The unsuccessful party can appeal the case and have a decision by the end of this month.

Col. Wood's representatives say if this proposition is accepted their principal will take no steps toward asserting his rights in the matter of corporation counsel ship until a final decision is reached. Lacombe said he would probably ma e known his answer to-morrow. Mayor Grace received many calls to-day. He made no important appointment to-day. Those who looked for the arrest of any aldermen or Ex-Mayor Edson for contempt in ignoring the Barrett's injunction with regard to their action on the nominations were disappointed. Judge Truax's decision on the validity of that same injunction was anxiously awaited.

MARY BLACKBURN,

The Young Woman who Was Conspicuously Associated with Saimi Morse,

The Mail who Produced the "Passion Play" in New York and Died Mysteriously.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.)

NEW YORK, January 2.—On Twenty-third street, just west of Sixth avenue, stands a building of ecclesiastical appearance that recalls the story I heard not long since of the checkered life of poor Mary Blackburn and the mysterious death of Saimi Morse.

It is about a year now since Saimi Morse attempted to represent here, upon a stage, the life, crucifixion and death of Jesus Christ, in his *Passion Play*, and from this building he went one night in a snowstorm last December, in life and health, to be found three days afterward a ghastly corpse, in the river, the mystery of which has yet to be explained. But it is to Mary Blackburn, and not Saimi Morse, we will give our attention to-day.

She was the daughter of Judge Blackburn, of Nevada, and was six or seven years ago reputed to be a belle. She was besieged by hosts of admirers, which the judge endeavored to keep at arm's length. Probably the most obnoxious of these to him was Harry J. Norton, a bright young newspaper man, who was publishing a typical mining journal. Norton was a handsome, romantic sort of a fellow. He had been a soldier, and could tumble over Mexico; had been a scout in the government employ; had threaded the labyrinths of the Yellowstone into the most marvelous fairyland the foot of man ever trod; he was the sole survivor of the Apache raid at Gila river; he had been a gold-miner and a hunter, and above all was a keen observer, and these circumstances, together with a good lent a charm to his conversation. He was a man of undoubted nerve, and will-power was his dominant trait. It was not strange, therefore, that he should captivate the belle of the camp.

The judge regarded him with disavor, and declined to trust his child's future into his hands.

Norton loved her tenderly and purely, and was not to be balked. In the camp was a rich Mexican, who was also a suitor. He was wealthy, rather dashing, and a dangerous rival anywhere. Norton fancied he had prejudiced the judge against him, and in that community of lax social ideas he found no difficulty in inducing a quarrel and sending him a challenge to a duel.

It was instantly accepted for the next morning at twenty paces, and with Colt's revolvers. Prompt to the minute they met. During the night Norton had worked as usual at his office, grinding out "copy" and correcting proofs. The last sheet of "copy" that he wrote was a brief obituary notice of himself, and, hanging it on the hook, told the foreman, without mentioning what it was, to run it in the next issue in case he did not return.

In the early gray dawn he and his opponent met. They stood back to back, walked off twenty paces, wheeled and fire. At "three" Norton turned deliberately and sent a bullet through the Mexican's heart. He then hastened to Blackburn's house and told Mary what he had done, and that he must fly immediately.

"I will go with you," she said.

She kept her word, and the house. They left before the sun was up. She was soon missed, and linking her absence with the duel, the judge had not much difficulty in understanding "boys" who were his fellow old man and started instantly in pursuit, fully determined to hang them both. His construction was that the journalist had induced the girl to elope with him, and in the relentless old code of morality, he preferred death to dishonor.

Norton, however, had no such notion. They arrived in Virginia City half an hour ahead of the judge, and when he came upon the scene confronted him with a marriage certificate. Nonplussed at the audacity of the Superior Court and Mayor Kirk, Lacombe said he would go to the Court of Appeals.

The Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Blatchford & Dacosta have instructions from the bondholders of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company to begin foreclosure proceedings. The interest on first mortgage bonds, due yesterday, was defaulted upon. Receivers Smith and Newcomb say they hope to arrange for the issue of receivers' certificates sufficient to provide for the entire floating debt.

"BROWN'S Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs and throat diseases. *Sold only in boxes.*

NOT A FREE-TRADER.

Gov. Cleveland Denies that He was Ever President of a Free-Trade Club or that

He Was Ever in Any Way Connected with Any Such Organization—Explanation

Of the Hon. Frank Hurd Regarding His Connection with the Statement to That Effect.

ALBANY, January 2.—In answer to an inquiry, Gov. Cleveland said that the statement that he was president of a free trade club was not true. Governor Cleveland further stated that he had never been connected in any way with any such an organization.

How the Statement Originated.

TOLEDO, O., January 2.