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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY : : : : : : JUNE 24, 1885

WAR CLOUDS.

The APPEAL has called attention to the fact that in two directions a cloud is to be found on the prospects of the foreign policy of the United States—Canada and Peru. On Tuesday next our arrangement with Canada by which the fishery and some other questions are regulated ceases to be operative. It is now announced that projects for the final settlement of the fisheries dispute and other matters are under way. It is stated that President Cleveland will bring the subject before Congress and recommend the appointment of a joint commission to prepare a final and permanent settlement of disputed points; the United States to cease enforcing the fishing regulations until the points of dispute are decided upon. The vaporing of Peru, and Chili also, it is reported, about stopping United States interference on the Isthmus to secure safety of transit across it, and about blowing our "wooden war-tubs" out of the water, is to be disregarded. The United States will fulfill the treaty obligations it has subjected itself to with the governments on the Isthmus, a matter with which neither of the complaining countries have anything to do. It is unpleasant to know, however, that such is the state of our navy, as sustained by Republican policy, that we have not vessels that could cope with those of the Chilian navy, not even now Roach has offered a worthy addition to the war-tubs the Republicans have blest us with. The matter ought to be looked to. A great nation that has no navy is inviting invasion, and giving a very improper disadvantage to its enemies.

WELL DONE, GOOD AND FAITHFUL.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," is a good maxim in national as well as in religious affairs, and we have just had an instance of its application in the case of the war steamship Dolphin, constructed on contract by the well-known, if not notorious, Mr. Roach. He was employed by the late Republican administration, and the work was carried on under the inspection of a board appointed by that administration, and under the assurance of that board that the work as far as done was satisfactory a large portion of the price of it was paid. When the vessel was completed Mr. Cleveland had become President, and before accepting it a genuine examination was instituted by qualified and upright men, and trial trips were made. The result was that the Dolphin was found entirely unfit for the purposes for which it was required, and it failed to fill the engagements in the contract. Roach has published a defense of his work in which the defects are not denied, but the excuse is made that the board that inspected the work as it proceeded was satisfied with it. The bureaus have no backs, the decks leak, the steering apparatus is bad, the gun with which it is armed is so placed that it cannot be used with effect, and on repeated trial it proved deficient in the rate of speed contracted for, yet Roach in his defense declares: "I have done all that could be expected of me." Ex-Blaine been elected would the board that had declared the work satisfactory from time to time as it went along have turned round in the end upon their own certificates and have declared that, although each part was satisfactory, the whole of the parts together was unsatisfactory? Can anyone doubt, in the light of other similar matters, that the work would have been accepted and paid for, and our already poor navy increased by an addition as poor and useless as the rest? The new administration, on the contrary, judged the work, not by the official certificates of soundness, but by the specifications of the contract, and has refused to accept the abortion that was not built to navigate, but was built to sell. The consequence of this refusal will be that those who in future take contracts under Mr. Cleveland's administration will know that their work must be honestly done; that the conditions of the contract must be filled, or their work will be refused. Here we have one among other respects in which Mr. Cleveland's administration is in strong contrast with that which preceded it, we see justice done to others and justice demanded from others. This is the fruit of the change the country has made in the *personnel* of its government, and here are the fruits by which the past and the present administrations of the country become known. It is by such just and upright proceedings as are displayed in the case of the Dolphin that Mr. Cleveland is winning the respect and securing the affection of the American people, so that thousands, even among men who opposed his election, are now freely expressing for him esteem and admiration, and the country at large is exclaiming, "Well done, good and faithful!"

FOR THE SUFFERING.

The *Popular Science Monthly* in its last issue has an article that should be studied as well as read by that portion of the people that have the misfortune to suffer from, or to be liable from transmission or other ways to suffer from consumption. The principal way of preventing the development or arresting the progress of that disease is a residence more or less protracted where the air and the climate are such as to have a favorable effect upon those delicate portions of the human system that are attacked in consumption. The place most completely offering those conditions hitherto best known is a spot in Switzerland, in the Engadine. Sufferers in Europe, and many Americans, seek the beneficial influences that exist there, and with the most satisfactory results. The article we mention is written by an English sanitarian of scientific fame, Dr. Frankland. He has made that health resort an especial study, and he describes in what the conditions consist that give the Swiss valley its well merited celebrity. Although an Englishman, however, the object of his article is not simply to proclaim the advantages of the Alpine valley, but to let the world know that in America there is a spot having all the required advantages in a still higher degree. That spot is the Yellowstone Park, and it has the other additional advantages of a two months longer residence each year. There are other places in the Rocky mountains, nearer at hand, that deserve as honorable mention similar to that Dr. Frankland has given the Yellowstone Park; one such is Gunnison, which is in a valley surrounded by mountains and is 7680 feet above the sea, with a clear sky, a climate so free from moisture that irrigation is necessary for tree and plant cultivation, and air that to breathe is like drinking in health. Coming from a foreign observer unusually competent to judge and decide, the testimony of Dr. Frankland to an American locality as being superior to the very best in Europe merits high consideration, and we call attention to it for the benefit of such of our readers as may have need of such a sanitarium. We mention Gunnison because there are hotels and all the conveniences an invalid requires there: La Veta Hotel, especially, is a grand structure of the palatial kind, where life can be rendered as luxurious as may be desired.

OXFORD, MISS.

Commencement Week at the University—The Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Darby, of Indiana.

Letter from Ex-President Davis—His Eulogy of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart—The Institute.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

OXFORD, June 22. — Commencement has come at last. Now is the time when those who have diligently applied themselves during the past nine months, can find pleasure in the most enjoyable part of university life. The abstruse abstractions of mathematical accuracy are now laid aside for the contemplation of things more tangible and far more pleasant. During commencement Oxford, which has always had so high a reputation for its beautiful ladies, and which at present perhaps, deserves it more than ever, becomes unusually attractive by reason of so many fair visitors. The university has been making preparation for company for some time, in the way of beautifying the grounds and chapel. The chapel was decorated handsomely, and the first exercise was the Hermean declamation, Friday evening. This was a prize declamation, and many are the guesses as to who were the fortunate ones, but it will not be decided till tonight. Next exercise was a similar declamation of Phi Sigma Literary Society. This was Saturday night. At both of these entertainments the house was well filled with attentive people.

Commencement sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Darby, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Evansville, Ind. His text was from Hebrews xi, 33, and the subject was, "Faith in God the Inspiration of Life." It was an earnest, able and instructive effort. There was a very large choir, composed of the best voices and best musicians of the various churches of Oxford, and they, having practiced together for the occasion, gave us some very fine music. The opening anthem was "Great and Marvelous." A beautiful solo was sung, "I Know Thee, My Redeemer," by Miss Cora Powell. In the evening Dr. Darby preached at the Cumberland church to a very large and appreciative audience. Next exercise was the sophomore prize declamation of to-day. This is always considered one of the most attractive features of commencement, and is largely attended, and attracts great interest. These are contests for medals that the university gives, therefore that soph who is so fortunate as to win this considers himself fortunate indeed. They assemble in front of the main building and march, headed by the Oxford band, to the chapel with the professors and trustees.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, in reply to an earnest and cordial invitation from the students and chancellor, writes, to our regret, that the condition of his health will not permit him to be present. He wrote that he was very desirous of seeing the growing Mississippian, and said that it was gratifying to him "That over the university of the State there presides a soldier and a gentleman who in war served well the cause he espoused, and in peace has adorned his creed."

Miss Ida L. Browning, of Taylor's, is visiting Miss Minnie Wilkins.

Miss Iola Kirkland, of Jackson, Tenn., is stopping with Miss Minnie Briggs.

Miss Jessie Kyle, of Sardis, is the guest of Miss Quinn, at City Hotel.

Miss Florence Thompson, of New Orleans, is the guest of Mrs. Prof. Fulton.

Miss Katie Campbell, daughter of Judge Campbell, of Jackson, is visiting Miss Annie Quinche.

Mrs. A. P. Stewart has just returned from a pleasant visit to her son in St. Louis.

Misses Maggie and Ruthie Kukendoll, of Harrison Station, are stopping at Mrs. Able's. The faces of many of Oxford's gallant young men are wreathed in smiles.

Miss Katie Thompson, recently graduated in Memphis, is now at home with her mother, Mrs. Dr. Coleman.

Messrs. Hidalgo Ball and Robert Phelan arrived from Memphis Friday in company with Mr. John N. Thompson, formerly of this place.

Miss Gilliland, of Coldwater, sister of Mr. E. C. Gilliland, of the university, is visiting in our midst.

Mrs. Hooper and daughter, Miss Wannie, of Aberdeen, Miss Susie Saunders, of Memphis, and Miss Nellie Price, guests of the Grenada Female Institute, are the guests of Mrs. Ben Price.

University Baseball Club expect to play several match games during this week at the University grounds.

The commencement sermon of Warren Female Institute was preached June 14th by Dr. Chas. H. Strickland, of the First Baptist Church of Nashville. The morning sermon was on "Beauty," though not the beauty of female faces. The text was: "And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us." Evening services on "Evidences of Christianity." All were highly delighted, and he held the rapt attention of a large and admiring audience.

A very pleasant reception was given by Mrs. Lancaster, on Tuesday evening, at the institute, in honor of the graduating class, which was much enjoyed by all present. MIDLOTHIAN.

THE NEW TEXAS CAPITOL.

Differences Adjusted and the Great Building to be Completed.

AUSTIN, June 23.—The question of allowing a Chicago syndicate to substitute Indiana Bedford limestone for Texas limestone, in building the exterior walls of the great new State capitol, has been agitating the Capitol Board for several months. Some two months ago the syndicate completed the foundation and the granite water-table, and received therefor about 60,000 acres of land in payment. The contract for the superstructure called for limestone of a certain uniform color and quality, but did not stipulate where such stone should be quarried. Col. Abner Taylor, of Chicago, financial agent of the syndicate, offered to begin work on the outer walls if the board allowed the use of Indiana limestone, claiming that he could find no available limestone in Texas of quality and color in quantity sufficient for such great building. The board, including Gov. Ireland, was very stubborn and refused last week to accede to Col. Taylor's request to use Indiana limestone, whereupon Taylor bid them *au revoir* and went to Springfield. Yesterday the board again met, and have now decided, by a vote of three to two, to accept the syndicate's offer to fulfill its contract with Indiana Bedford limestone. Gov. Ireland and the State Treasurer voted against the syndicate. This is a victory for Col. Taylor, who will return and complete the second largest building in the United States.

Collision on the Panhandle

PITTSBURG, June 23.—The through express train coming East on the Panhandle railroad collided with an empty accommodation train at Burgettstown, Pa., twenty-seven miles from this city, about 6 o'clock this morning. Both engines were thrown from the track and wrecked. Engineer James Conberry and Fireman Charles Downing, of the accommodation train, were cut and bruised but not seriously hurt. The passengers on the express train received a terrible shaking up and were badly frightened, but no one was injured.

"The Dyspeptic's Refuge."

"I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. Watts, of West Somers, Putnam county, N. Y., "and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. The current treatment did me no good. Listless and without hope, I gave Parker's Tonica a trial. I can give you the result in three words: it cured me." It will cure you.

Augustus Daly's Company to Go to England.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Augustus Daly is completing arrangements to take his company to London next spring. Although it has not been definitely settled, it is now expected that the company will play there next April or May.

EMPEROR WILLIAM,

Of Germany, Said to be in a Very Critical Condition, and a Fatal Termination of

His Present Malady Regarded as Possible—The Madrid Riots Discussed in the Cortes.

Preparations for Riel's Trial—The London Clubhouse Row—New Cardinals to be Appointed.

PARIS, June 23.—The Havas Agency states that private advices from an authoritative source represent that Emperor William, of Germany, is in a precarious condition of health, and that a fatal termination of the present malady is regarded as possible.

Russian Import Duties Raised.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—The government has issued a decree increasing the tariff on imports ten to twenty per cent.

New Cardinals.

ROME, June 23.—The Pope will create six new cardinals at the consistory to be held on the 13th of July proximo. At the same consistory his holiness will also announce the name of the new Archbishop of Dublin.

Preparations for Riel's Trial.

TORONTO, June 23.—B. B. Osler, Queen's counsel, and G. W. Burbridge, Deputy Minister of Justice, left to-day for Winnipeg in connection with the trial of Louis Riel. Mr. Osler will represent the Crown in the case of the Queen vs. Connors, who is now under sentence at Regina for murder, the decision of the Territorial Court having been appealed from to the Court of Queen's Bench at Manitoba, which is a court of appeal for such cases. The decision in this issue will settle the procedure in the trial of Riel. When that has been settled, Mr. Osler will be joined by Christopher Robinson and Mr. Casgrain, the other counsel in the case, and the trial of Riel before the judge appointed for the purpose proceeded with. There may be six or more persons to try in connection with the rebellion, and the Minister of Justice is anxious that no flaw creep into the procedure.

He Was an American.

NICE, June 23.—The man reported yesterday to have committed suicide, after losing all his money at Monte Carlo, was an American—not an Armenian, as at first stated. His name has been learned to be Henry Kapp.

B'nai B'rith in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 23.—Mr. Julius Bien, of New York, president of the Hebrew order of B'nai B'rith, opened the session of the Grand Lodge here. Mr. Isaac Hamburger, of New York, and Mr. Henry Gruenbaum, of Chicago, assisted in the ceremonies.

The Madrid Riots.

MADRID, June 23.—The riots in this city on last Saturday was made the subject of an animated discussion in the Cortes yesterday. Senor Sagasta and other Liberals strongly condemned the rigorous measures taken by the government to repress the riots. They held that milder measures would have sufficed to quell this disturbance. Senor Canovas del Castillo, president of the Council, and Senor Romero y Robledo, Minister of the Interior, have arranged to visit in a short time the province of Murcia, stricken so severely now by cholera.

Will Have a State Funeral.

PARIS, June 23.—The government has decided to make the obsequies of Admiral Courbet a State funeral. The body will be placed temporarily in the Hotel des Invalides, whence it will be conveyed to Abbeyville, where, in accordance with the wish of the family, the body will be buried.

The London Clubhouse Row.

LONDON, June 23.—Late on Saturday night, May 9th, four men were ejected from the European Club. They raised the cry that they had been swindled in the clubhouse. A mob that quickly gathered smashed the windows of the building. The police arrived and searched the building for the alleged gamblers, but none were to be found. The police then hastened to a neighboring Social Democratic Club, thinking the gamblers might have taken refuge there. They made a forcible entry, and while they were engaged examining the upper floors the mob that had followed them wrecked the lower parts of the establishment, looted the bar, and carried off the spoils, umbrellas and other personal property of the members. The police did not find here any gamblers. The members of the club finally rallied and a free fight with the police followed. The result was that a great number of the members of the club were badly wounded, and some fifty of them were arrested. Six only of those arrested were detained, however, for a further examination when arraigned in court the next morning. Since that time the authorities have been making a searching inquiry into the affair, and to-day a number of the police and four members of the club were fully committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

THE TURNER BUND.

Procession of Visiting Societies Through the Principal Streets.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—One of the features of the Turner Bund and Fest to-day was a swimming-match from the Triton Boathouse to the opposite side of the river and return, a distance of 240 yards each way. The contestants were Edward Link, of West St. Louis; Hellmuth Schumacher, John Schlieff and Ernest Gruenewilder, of Newark; Louis Rohn, of Milwaukee; Richard Dothe, of New York; George Kulicz, of Jersey City; Charles Krueger, of Chambersburg, Pa.; Valentine Erbecker and Max Rindeck, of New York. The match was won by Rohn in 7:15, Link coming in 7:45. There was a large parade this morning of all the societies of Newark, the Turners from out of town, the singing societies of Newark, Grand Army posts and other organizations numbering in all over 5000. The principal streets through which the procession passed were densely crowded, and at the City Hall their reviewed by Gov. Abbett. The Governor will deliver an address in the shooting park this afternoon, and to-night the prizes will be awarded.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

Ending of the Celebrated Bean Murder Case.

MARSHALL, TEX., June 23.—The celebrated case of Edward Bean for the murder of Stevens has come to a dramatic ending. On a former trial he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which granted a new trial. Yesterday, when called upon to plead, young Bean arose and said: "Your honor, and gentlemen of the jury, I plead guilty as an accomplice to the murder of Henry Stevens, and humbly appeal to your humanity and mercy." The scene became more tragically intense when the widow of the murdered man came forward and pleaded that the prisoner's life might be spared. The district attorney yielded to these appeals. The Court charged the jury, who retired and in fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of guilty, and fixing his punishment at hard labor in the penitentiary for life.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Second Day of the National Encampment—The Procession.

PORTLAND, ME., June 23.—The second day of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is as beautiful as could be desired for the great procession. The streets through which the procession was to pass were crowded with people and gay with bunting. At 11 o'clock the signal gun for starting was fired, and the great line moved forward without confusion.

Not until the procession had passed a given point was it made apparent how great is the number of Grand Army men now here. It had been calculated that it would require two hours for the procession to pass, but instead of that it took more than three hours. The most careful estimates of the number of men in line place the figure at 25,000, of which number 20,000 were the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic. It appears that some of the commanders in several of the departments had been overlooked in the instructions as to their positions in their parade, and those who were neglected, after wandering about for a time and finding no place assigned to them, gave up the idea of joining in the procession, and took favorable positions for watching the marching of their comrades. Entire posts from many of the departments, including a number from the West, and even in the department of Maine, did not participate in the parade, and because of this neglect it is calculated that more than 5000 members of posts did not parade. The oversight was due to the disregard of official orders that all posts should register on arrival. The Executive Committee declare that nearly thirty per cent. more men have come than the committee had been notified would be here. Twenty-two hundred tents had been pitched with a capacity for accommodating about 13,000 men. Instead of six it has been found necessary in some cases to put ten men in a tent. This result could not be foreseen by the committee, and they disclaim any responsibility. Commander-in-Chief Kountz was greeted with generous applause from all sides, and Gen. Logan, who rode in a carriage with Congressman Reid, received a continuous ovation. The general kept his head uncovered nearly every moment after entering the procession. The veterans received many ovations as they passed. Not a few were there whose empty sleeves or wooden legs told the tales of bloody battles. When the line had entered Congress street on its way to the encampment where the procession was to be dismissed, Commander-in-Chief Kountz, Gen. Logan and many other distinguished men left the procession and were driven rapidly through the streets to the reviewing stand.

WEST POINT, MISS.

Proceedings of the Clay County Mass Convention Held to Appoint

Delegates to the State Democratic Convention—Fred Beall for Attorney-General.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WEST POINT, June 22.—Clay county mass convention met at West Point on Saturday last, and was called to order by the chairman of the Executive Committee. The Hon. F. S. White was elected chairman and R. F. Payne and H. C. Long secretaries.

On motion, a committee of one from each beat was appointed by the Chair to propose delegates to the State Convention to be held in Jackson, Tuesday, 19, 1885. Committee: G. F. Coleman, W. M. Coltrane, J. C. Hill, W. F. Hallam and W. T. Bryan.

On motion, said committee was instructed to select one delegate from each beat and five delegates from the county at large to the State Convention.

On motion, the committee was also authorized to select five delegates to attend the Senatorial convention at Ackerman, September 1st.

Mr. Payne asked to be excused from acting as secretary, and, on motion, Mr. C. W. Lyon was elected in his stead.

On motion, the committee was instructed to add to delegates to State Convention one alternate from each beat and five alternates at large.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Fox, the following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this convention unanimously indorse the candidacy of Capt. Fred Beall for the office of Attorney-General for the State of Mississippi. We recommend him as a man eminently fitted for the position, by reason of his scholarly attainments, his legal learning and his long, extensive and successful practice in his chosen profession of the law. His Democracy is unquestioned, never having wavered in his devotion to his party; ever has been earnest and zealous, he never faltered in the discharge of his duty to the people of the State. As a citizen and a soldier he has been found foremost in the ranks of those who, with generous emulation, have with true patriotism sought to advance the best interest of the people of the State in peace and in war.

Resolved, That the delegates selected by this convention to the State Convention be instructed to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Capt. Fred Beall.

Messrs. J. I. Brinkley and W. A. Bell were appointed a committee to wait upon Capt. Fred Beall and notify him of these resolutions. Capt. Beall came forward and responded in a brief, but neat little speech.

The committee returned and reported the following delegates to the State convention:

Beat No. 1—H. C. Long.
Beat No. 2—F. S. White.
Beat No. 3—F. M. Abbott.
Beat No. 4—John E. Hodgens.
Beat No. 5—J. W. Lyon.
County at Large—R. L. Franklin, R. C. Beckett, J. H. Brinker, E. C. Spalding and A. F. Fox.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Beat 1, W. T. Taylor; Beat 2, B. L. Cromwell; Beat 3, Robert Hardy; Beat 4, B. C. Caradine; Beat 5, W. A. McClunney. Alternates—W. J. Burt, W. C. Bell, J. C. Ivy, W. P. Connor and J. B. Bradshaw.

Moved and carried that the delegates to the State Convention shall vote as a majority of them shall agree.

Mr. Fox offered the following:

Moved that the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote for the choice of Choctaw county.

Mr. Fox offered as an amendment that the delegates go uninstructed.

Moved that the amendment be tabled. Lost. The vote was then taken upon Mr. Fox's amendment; carried, and the resolution as amended was thereupon adopted, namely: that said delegates go uninstructed to said convention.

GREETING TO THE ISERE.

Now welcome, thrice welcome, the Gallic Isere!
The good citizens throng to the quays of the river,
With bright prairie blossoms asleep in her hair,
Draws tighter her girdle, steps down from her chair.
And hastens to welcome the gallant Isere.
And Canada, lowering with storm and bare,
Disclosing a forehead all furrowed with care,
With mind on his home and his heart on the sea:
Comes down to the sea to salute the Isere.

The people flock 'round the illustrious pair,
Each feeling himself of their glory the heir;
Pre-footed Columbia, "Hail!" they cry, "Firm and square,
And comely the pedestal I will to appear
The foot of the goddess, the guest of Isere!"

How myriads respond to the *World's* bugle-blare!
As Rhoderic's off-horn, awakening the air,
Where cause to his side was more glorious there
He leapt as their chief from his patriot lair,
Even so the *World* to the world comes to share
The honors and pleasure of helping prepare
On isle of the harbor the granite-laid stair
For the goddess to mount from the deck of Isere.

They flock from the hills with their tribute; they fare
From East, South and West and their homage
The old and the young, the fatand the spare,
The lawyer, the merchant, the sailor, the ward and yare,
They bring to the love-feast of Liberty their
Dentatural dollars and eagles more rare,
Their numerous nickels and dimes solitaire,
Resolved to secure a reverse for Madagar
For the Goddess who comes as the guest of Isere.

And when you green isle its glory shall wear;
When Liberty years in her majesty there
An altar and shrine for the patriot's prayer,
Where Freemen anew may fidelity swear,
And lockine alone they shall never despair;
When Tyranny reads by her eyes' ecstatic stare,
And by her thick torch's electrical glare,
The syllables writ in the zenith "Beware!"
We then may remember the *World's* bugle-blare,
And how Dame Columbia stepped down from her chair
To greet and come to the sea to salute the Isere.

W. A. CROFFUT in the *World*.

Cincinnati Lasters on a Strike.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Indications point to a strike of the lasters in the shoe factories. They have indicated that they would require an increase of wages next year, beginning July 1st. The manufacturers, with practical unanimity, have agreed and given bond to cash other for keeping the agreement, to offer the present wages for next year, and if the lasters refuse to accept them, to hire such other lasters as they can get. The lasters to-day are out, indicating that they regard the strike as already begun. There has not, however, been a formal declaration of a strike.

The stone-cutters to-day obtained an increase from $3 50 to $4 a day in response to a demand made yesterday.

Telephone Suit.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—An answer to the patent infringement suit of the Bell Telephone Company against the Western Pennsylvania Telephone Company has been filed in the United States Circuit Court. The defendants deny the validity of the Bell patents, claiming that the invention was known fifteen years before Bell or Edison took out the patents by which the control of the system is now claimed.

"No Physic, Sir, in Mine!"

A good story comes from a boy's boarding-school in Vermont. The diet was monotonous and constipating, and the learned principal decided to introduce some old style physic in the apple sauce, and await the happy results. One bright lad, the smartest in school, discovered the secret mine in this sauce, and pushing back his plate, shouted to the pedagogue, "No physic, sir, in mine. My dad will let me to use nuthin' but Dr. Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' and they are a doing their duty like a charm!" They are antibilious, and purely vegetable.

MR. KEILEY'S CASE.

The Question of His Recall Considered by the Cabinet, but No Definite Conclusion Reached.

A Long List of Appointments by the President—Heavy Falling Off in the Revenues.

The Cheyenne Indian Troubles—Dismissals in the Treasury Department—Capital Points.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Spain.

To be third lieutenants in the revenue marine service of the United States: Johnstone H. Quincy, Kirtland V. Perry, Charles A. Barnes and Byron L. Reed.

Foss S. Wilson, to be assayer of the United States mint at Denver, Col.

Wm. S. Allen, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the Middle and Southern Districts of Alabama.

Wm. H. Denson, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama.

Mark D. Wilber, of New York, to be United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

The President to-day commissioned the following postmasters: Martin V. Dagget at Tuscola, Ill.; Jno. Warner, at Peoria, Ill.; Jacob J. Zeller, at Ottawa, O.; James V. Ward, at Cherokee, Ia.; Craton C. Colelo, at Carroll, Ia.; Justian Maberry, at Burlingame, Kas.; John S. Kittle, at Seward, Neb.

The President to-day appointed Gen. W. H. H. Davis, of Doylestown, Pa., pension agent at Philadelphia, *vice* A. Wilson Norris, suspended. Gen. Davis was indorsed by the Hon. S. J. Randall, W. H. Snowden and other prominent Democrats. He was among the bravest soldiers in the Mexican war and served with distinction in the late war. It is said that he is highly esteemed by his comrades regardless of party lines, and is a trusted leader of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. He was one of the applicants for appointment as collector of the port of Philadelphia, and is said to be a trained lawyer.

The President also appointed E. D. Bannister, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., Indian inspector (Mr. Bannister is at present a special Indian agent); Gen. H. Heth, of Warrenton, Va., special Indian agent; Wm. Parsons, of Connecticut, special Indian agent; A. Gabaski, of Georgia, superintendent of the Haskell Institute, Kansas; and Walter R. Brennan, of the Indian Territory, superintendent of the Chiloco Indian school.

THE APPOINTEES.

Wm. W. Allen, who was to-day appointed pension agent for the Middle and Southern District of Alabama, is a graduate of Princeton College and served during the war as major-general in the Confederate army, since which time he has acted as recorder of the city of Montgomery and engaged in the practice of law.

Wm. H. Denison, who succeeds Gen. H. Craig as United States attorney for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama, and is a lawyer in good practice. He was a Democratic elector in the last Presidential election.

The Cheyenne Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—No additional advices have been received at the Interior Department to-day concerning the troubles existing at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Agency in the Indian Territory, but the situation is regarded as threatening. This agency was last inspected by Special Agent Cameron on September 23, 1884, who, after stating the little advancement made by these Indians, reported in substance as follows: "The Indians have no desire to become farmers or try to become self-supporting as long as the government supports them in idleness and they receive a cash payment of $— per head from leased lands. The dog soldiers prevent those inclined to work from working, consider themselves masters of the situation, and have defied the agent and the military at Fort Reno. Agent Dyer has made the statement of the situation and should he push these people in the matter of farming he will meet with resistence from the dog soldiers, and in such case the military force at Reno is entirely too small, numbering only 208 soldiers. It would be increased to ten companies. The Indians number: Arapahoe, 2196; Cheyenne, 2703; children at school in the States, 304; total, 6271. These Indians are well armed and well supplied with ammunition, and the male adults over eighteen years number from 1500 to 1400. At the Arapahoe school the pupils number fifty-seven, and at the Cheyenne school thirteen. The Indians say they will not send any more children to school until they have a talk with the Great Father at Washington."

Secretary Lamar has invited Col. Wm. McMichael, of New York, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to serve as a member of a board to investigate the differences and troubles existing at the Cheyenne agency, and he has signified his acceptance, and will report to the secretary at once for instructions.

Movements Against the Hostiles in New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—From Fort Bowie, under date of June 13th, Gen. Crook reports that he has reason to believe that a small party of Indians are still in the mountains south of the Gila river. Scouts have been sent out under Gatewood to drive them out or destroy them. Gen. Crook says it is his purpose to place troops at all water-holes along the border from the Rio Grande as far west as necessary, to prevent the Indians returning to the United States should they be driven out of Mexico. This disposition will not be made, however, until Gatewood reports that there are no hostiles on our own side of the line, in order that the troops now in Mexico may not become acquainted with the position of our troops, whom he (Gen. Crook) will endeavor to hide. Indian scouts will assist in watching for the approach of the hostiles. Gen. Crook says it is to be expected that the hostiles will continue their retreat at least as far south as the point reached on his trip two years ago, and his fear is that they may go as far as the mountains in Sinola, south of Sonora. It will, therefore, be a considerable time before the expedition can be heard from.

Buddensieck Sentenced to Ten Years in the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Charles A. Buddensieck, the builder, whose row of buildings on West Sixty-second street fell in a heap on April 13th, and caused the death of Louis Walters, a framer at work on the buildings, and who was recently convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, was to-day sentenced by Recorder Smyth to ten years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $500.

New Operahouse for Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The statement is made that a location has practically been secured for the erection of a large theater and clubhouse for the presentation of German dramas and opera in this city. Mr. Amberg, of the Thalia Theater, of New York, is supposed to be at the head of the movement.

Strange Hog Disease in Pennsylvania.

LEBANON, June 23.—The strange disease among the hogs of this vicinity, called "breising," is spreading. David Youst has lost fifteen porkers during the past week, and Adam Houck eleven. The hogs of the other farmers in the vicinity are suffering from the disease. After death the beasts become black on the back and belly.

Will be Flogged.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The case of Harry A. Myers, convicted of brutally beating his wife and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and twenty lashes, came up before the Supreme Bench this afternoon on an appeal for a new trial. The Court overruled the motion, and he will be flogged. The punishment will probably be inflicted to-morrow.

A Fortune for J. W. Chapin, of Maynard, Mass.

Mr. J. W. Chapin, a dealer in teas, etc., in Maynard, Mass., came into the city to collect $1200, providentially his property. Some weeks ago he purchased from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., a one-fifth of ticket No. 18,897, in the drawing for May 12th, in The Louisiana State Lottery. He received from Adams Express Company $1200.—*Boston (Mass) Star, June 3d.*

Produce Exports at New York.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The total exports of produce at this port during the past week were valued

GUATEMALA.

Dr. J. H. Purnell, Formerly of This City, Has Something to Say About the

Treatment of the American Laborers Employed Upon the New Railroad—An Impartial

Account of How the Men are Treated—Their Diet and Work—A Plain Statement.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

PUERTO BARRIOS, GUATEMALA, June 12.—Knowing that in all things you love justice, and seeing several articles in your paper concerning the treatment of men on the "Ferro Carril del Nortede Guatemala," and as all of those articles are based upon reports gained from men who were dissatisfied with the road and country, I will, at the risk of calling forth hot shot from the dissatisfied quarter, attempt to give you an impartial account of the way in which the men have been treated since my arrival here on February 15th of the present year. * * * * * As to the kidnapping of boys and bringing them over here, the idea is simply absurd, for more reason than one; but one will suffice, which is, that it is not to the interest of the contractors to have any such on the work. The sooner the work is completed here the sooner will the government pay the money for the work. Men can do the work much more rapidly than boys, and any number of men could have been gotten to come down here. The abuse and ill treatment is exaggerated an hundred-fold, and a great many of such complaints have not even a shadow for a foundation. Men ship on board a steamer at New Orleans without a cent, the contractors here obligating themselves for their transportation. When the ship arrives at this port the men are of course counted to see whether or not the boat claims more transportation than she is really entitled to. After that is done the men are apprehended by the sub-contractors or by the agent of the general contractors, and each one is charged with the transportation of the men who go to his camp, and he is responsible to the general agent for same, and in order to save himself he needs must charge each man. Many of these men leave the contractors to go into other portions of the republic before they have paid their transportation. Now, you can readily see that a man's fare for him to come to this country just for a pleasure trip? I do not think impartial justice would require that. The only resource left for the contractor is to apply to the local authorities to prevent men from thus leaving; and if they have already gone, then it becomes necessary for the authorities to send officers after them to bring them back. In one of the articles that has fallen under my notice particular stress seemed to have been laid upon the fact that *bare-footed* soldiers were sent after the runaways. Unfortunately, that is the only kind that they have in this portion of the country, and I suppose that the government hardly thinks that it would be justified in incurring the expense of the purchase of kid boots in order to save the feelings of a few men who try to defraud the railroad. When any man has been arrested at the instance of a contractor or foreman, he has been released before a judge at St. Thomas or Livingston. If it is proven that he is in debt to the company, then he is forced to go back to work, and, if necessary, he has a soldier to accompany him, and is compelled to work to pay the cost of the case as well as his former indebtedness. If the judge decides that he has had adequate cause for leaving, or that he owes no debt, the contractor or has to stand the expenses. If any man makes complaint that he has been ill-used by a foreman, or that he cannot get money that is due him, then the "contradictor" of the company is sure to think the complaint is filed against, to appear before him, and the charges are fully investigated, and if sustained, the party is fined, or compelled to pay the indebtedness, as the case may be. As to the food that the men get, it is rough, but wholesome. They have such things as railroad men and laborers generally have in the States—such things as salt meats, beans, rice, potatoes, flour-bread, etc. Porterhouse steaks, English mutton-chops, etc., are made conspicuous by their absence from all tables alike. Now, as to the sickness and treatment of sick men. The diseases with which we have to deal are similar in their nature to the diseases of the Mississippi bottoms, the Arkansas swamps, the greater portion of the sickness being due to malarial influences, which produce the simple intermittent and remittent fevers, which yield promptly to treatment if taken at their outset, but if no attention is given to them then they are liable to culminate in pernicious malarial fevers, which are quite as dangerous as those of a similar nature found in the States. I am employed as physician on the road—or on this twenty miles of it—and endeavor to give as good service as is compatible with the circumstances by which we are surrounded. When not deterred by sickness, or serious cases, I make a round trip, on foot (impossible to use a horse or mule here on account of there being no roads), over the twenty miles every ten days, carrying medicines with me for immediate use, and sending medicines back, that I find needed, by the outgoing men, upon my return to the port. The hospital shock is located one-half mile from the port. It is made on the order of the rest of the shocks, only covered with plank. I have had no more than twelve patients in this hospital since I took charge on February 15th, and there have been only two deaths in it since that date. The fare that we have for the sick is not what I would select, were it possible to get better, but this is Central America, and not the States. I have had all of the medicines needed—a stock of drugs that would have been selected to practice generally, in a locality of this kind, by one who intended entering into the practice of his profession, medicines are compounded by a competent druggist. Quinine, of course, is more generally used than any other drug, because of its efficacy in the treatment of malarial troubles, but we have "stuffing" men with it, the idea is absurd, it would be entirely too expensive, you know. It costs as much as $4 and $5 an ounce here. The burial of men simply in blankets, without coffins, seems to grate rather harshly on some sensit