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We solicit letters and communications upon subjects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the paper only, and, with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: TO THE EDITOR OF THE APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY : : : : : JUNE 25, 1885

BUSINESS NOTES.

Some improvement in stocks last week has been pointed to as indicative of increased business, but other facts fail to support such inference. It is surmised that there was a little Wall street manipulation to induce the outside public to invest in their weak and shaky stock on hand. "Walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly." Exchanges eleven per cent. below those of the same time last year during the week, and seventeen per cent. below the week before, tell a truer tale than the stock market, although it be a less flattering one. Another witness is the railroads, forty-three of them reported earnings for half June and twenty-three of them showed losses, the whole forty-three had a net decrease of over four per cent.; later returns show losses still greater, the Chicago and Alton as much as twenty-three, and the San Francisco twenty per cent. These things, and unfavorable crop reports, do not elevate public feeling. Spite of gloomy predictions, cash wheat advanced only one per cent; corn, oats and rye were lower. Pork fell slightly, cheese was dull, butter declined, so did cotton, sugar was a shade better. Iron was weaker, coal stagnant, dry goods a little improved, but oil advanced. Such statements as these do not improve confidence, and the New York *Tribune* remarks: "If the real business of the country were growing more active the deposits in the banks of this city would not increase over $4,000,000 in a week, and $10,000,000 in the past three weeks, lifting the surplus of idle money to $62,440,950. The Treasury paid out much more money than it took in, reducing its stock of notes $3,610,191, while increasing $1,812,227 in gold owned and $765,561 in silver owned." The same paper says: "The most noteworthy feature in its recent statements has been the evidence of largely increased use of legal tenders in payments. During the month the Treasury has reduced its stock of legal-tenders over $6,000,000, and its deposits in banks over $3,200,000. The most encouraging feature is that the Treasury begins to feel the effect of withdrawing silver notes from use; last week the proportion of such certificates received at New York was only 34.3 per cent. The New York *Indicator* reports concerning the week's finances that in the banks of that city the deposits increased over $4,000,000, and were over $371,225,000, the largest amount they ever held, $90,000,000 more than the lowest point, which was on June 21st, of last year. The reserve increased nearly $500,000, specie decreased over $500,000, legal tenders increased over $2,000,000. The surplus reserve increased $460,575, and is now beyond any ever before held. Loans increased over $2,000,000, and are now nearly $299,000,000, or nearly $60,000 more than at this time last year, but during the preceding three months loans had been reduced $58,000,000. The reserve is $75,000,000 more than a year ago. Circulation continues to decrease, and for the first time in many years it falls below $40,000,000. Since the close of last year circulation has decreased over $1,600,000, and since June 21, 1884, $4,400,000.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

The idea of the possession of great power is usually associated with the monarchical position, but in the case of the English monarch this idea is an incorrect one. There is great influence, but the amount of direct power the English monarch can exert in national affairs is small. Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth and other sovereigns of the olden time had great power, but the abuse of it by the institution of star chambers, and other ways, was so unsuitable to English independence that Charles I had his head cut off as a warning to later monarchs. James II, the last of the Stuart kings, was deposed, and in the end the sovereign was declared not to be responsible for his acts; that responsibility was laid upon the Ministry having charge of the administration of public affairs. This gave safety to the monarch's head, but it deprived him of power. However the British sovereign may desire to do a certain thing, the desired object can be done, or proposed to be done, only by means of a Ministry willing to undertake the task. If, however, in doing so they transcend their powers, they are liable to impeachment, trial and punishment. The sovereign can choose his Ministers, it is true, but if they be not supported by a majority in Parliament, they cannot carry on the government and must resign to make room for those who can. The sovereign, therefore, may be compelled to appoint a Ministry whose policy and sometimes whose personality is very distasteful to him. The Ministry consequently are the real sovereign, and the consequence is that when the monarch is incapable of performing the duties of his station the government of the country in no way suffers. So it was when George III became a lunatic. True, his son was made regent to act for him, but before that was done there was no difficulty in carrying on the government. When George IV, was in a condition for some time before his death incapacitating him from business, Parliament enacted that a *fac simile* of his signature should be made, and it appointed a commission to apply it to all public acts and documents requiring the King's signature, such *fac simile* signature to have the same force as if it were the sign manual of the King. At the death of George IV, had the country so willed and elected a Parliament to carry out its will, that stamp might have been made, practically, perpetual sovereign, and the government would have proceeded as before, and probably better than before. The present condition of things in England is an instance of the peculiar manner in which the English limit, if not utterly take away, the power of the monarch. Queen Victoria was rejoiced at the overthrow of the Gladstone Ministry, the duration of which she has had unwillingly to submit to. She rejoiced at the opportunity to put the Tories into power. Notwithstanding that, had Gladstone refused to forbear a certain amount of opposition to the new Ministry, it would not have taken office, and he would have resumed his former functions. Paine, in his celebrated *Rights of Man*, showed that under the forms of monarchy, and with the incubus of a feudal aristocracy, England has a really republican government, and that is the acting and directive power of the kingdom. Whenever monarch and aristocracy is on one side, and the republican portion of the system, which is the popular or democratic rule, on the other, monarchy and aristocracy have to give way and democracy wields the power. Year by year the democratic element of the English government stands out more prominently, and the monarchical and aristocratic features lose power and influence. The end will be, that when some person hateful to the people occupies the throne he will be dethroned and the republic that now exists in fact will exist in name also. In all this lie the principles that shaped our republican government.

THE GREAT COTTON PROBLEM.

The APPEAL has stated from time to time what is doing with respect to the construction of a ship canal in England, from Liverpool to Manchester, so as to allow American cotton, instead of being landed and warehoused at Liverpool, to be delivered to the manufacturers at Manchester and Oldham direct from the ship's side. It is natural that Liverpool and the railroad interest concerned should oppose the application made to Parliament to sanction the proposed canal, but so palpably invalid are the reasons urged against it, and so manifestly the result of mere rivalry opposition, that there is little doubt Manchester will carry the day. If so, the cotton business in this country will, in some respects, feel the influence of the change. It is considered probable that less of the cotton would go to New York and more of it be shipped from New Orleans, Norfolk, Savannah, Mobile, Brunswick, Charleston and other Southern ports. This appears probable from the fact that there is an increasing tendency among the English manufacturers to buy their cotton direct from the Southern markets, rather than at second hand from the Liverpool dealers. To buy in our markets and send the bales directly to the spot where the mills are situated, and to convey them directly to the mills from the ship's decks, would certainly save much in handling, and in warehouse, agents' and other incidental expenses. A decreased dependence upon New York, and its gambling, manipulating way of doing business, would hardly fail of being of advantage to our cotton dealers, and of course to the planters themselves; the less going out for incidental expenses, the more likelihood of better profits to the grower. But there is another view of all this subject that ought to strike every reader at all conversant with cotton affairs. If it will pay Manchester to go to the very vast expense of building a ship canal of about forty-five miles in length, spacious enough and deep enough to permit the large steamers that cross the ocean from America to Europe to pass up and down, will it not pay those who can manufacture cotton in the very midst of the fields where it grows to do so? It costs no more to send the finished products to Europe than the raw material, but the difference in value is so immense that surely what has built up gorgeous cities in England, and has made the "Manchester cotton lord" a power in even that powerful land, could be made to pay among the Southern cotton fields. There is something that looks like outrage upon our people that we should have such a gigantic source of wealth in our possession, take only the lowest share of the immensity of its value, and then without remorse, without shame, apathetically and indifferently, hand over the wealth-producing prize to aliens and strangers. If there are obstructive laws in our way, they can be swept from the statute book. If we are not up to English skill in building the necessary machinery and constructing the required bleaching yards, dye-houses, and so on, that skill can be acquired as other kinds of skill have been acquired, and we know that the skill and art once attained our American workmen will, by their inventive faculty, improve upon whatever English capacity has accomplished. To think what millions are lying idle in New York banks, and here is a commodity that enriches as no gold mine ever enriched a country in the world, and yet with all our millions, all our enterprise, all our ingenuity, all our capacity in manufactures, and all our aptitude in commerce, we must allow a material of value so vast to slip into the hands of the English to enrich them. Have we no genius, no patient, persevering, sagacious man among us who can take up this grand problem and solve it, so that we, and not aliens, shall reap the treasure that lie in the cotton bales we now send apathetically away?

OLEOMARGARINE.

New York Dairymen Dissatisfied with the Decision of the Courts.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The dairymen of the State are not satisfied with the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the test oleomargarine case. They state that the case (the people vs. Marx) was not a test case at all, but a bogus suit gotten up by the oleomargarine manufacturers against one of their own number and pushed on the Court of Appeals upon a pretended statement of facts which did not exist in the case at all, and with no evidence offered on the part of the people to counteract it. It was an unfair, distorted statement, giving only one side of the case, and was brought on by the New York assistant district attorney at a time when the dairy commissioner was not able to be present. It was a travesty upon justice and should never have been allowed to go to the Court of Appeals as in any way a test of the validity of the provisions of the law. The decision of the Court of Appeals, however honestly arrived at, has done immense injury to the dairy interests of our State, and even in the one-sided case presented for their consideration, their decision is in conflict with that of the Circuit Court of the United States and also of the highest courts of other States. They propose to immediately bring other suits, and in case they are decided against them they will appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

JOHN McCULLOUGH

To be Placed in an Insane Asylum Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—John McCullough's friends in this city hear with deep sorrow the reports of his condition. His wife was in New York Monday. Should the actor be arrested on account of his dangerous mental condition his custody will be demanded by Mrs. McCullough's counsel, and he will be placed in some asylum in this city. Mr. McCullough is believed to be worth about $34,000 and his wife is well provided for.

A Duel Stopped by the Police.

RICHMOND, VA., June 24.—Ex-District-Attorney Waddell was arrested in this city yesterday, charged with being about to engage in a duel with C. A. Swanson, editor of the Hanover *News*, and was bailed to appear before the court to-morrow. An order for the arrest of Swanson is also out. The abuse of Waddell by Swanson in his paper was the cause of the trouble.

The Wire-Worm in Illinois.

HILLSBORO, June 24.—The wire-worm is doing great damage to the growing corn in this section. Farmers report that entire fields of corn are being mined by this pest. The work of devastation is very rapid, in some cases a whole field of fine corn being ravaged in a day or night. The worm is doing the greatest damage in the bottoms and on the low lands.

Nervous, Debilitated Men.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt, with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Belt Company, Marshall, Mich.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Explosion of a Powder-Mill at Lucca, Italy, and a Number of Persons Killed and Wounded.

Marriage of Barrister Adams and Miss Mildred Coleridge—Progress of the Cholera in Spain.

Archbishop McCabe's Probable Successor—Fortifications at Herat—Persia and the Vatican.

ROME, June 24.—A fearful explosion occurred to-day in a powder-mill at Lucca. A number of people were at work at the time, and very few escaped death or serious injuries. Already the bodies of twelve of the killed have been recovered.

Bismarck's Recovery from His Neuralgia.

BERLIN, June 24.—Prince Bismarck has recovered from his recent attack of neuralgia. He is expected to be here at the end of the week to attend his son's wedding, after which he will visit Fredericksruhe and later Varzin. The Emperor William is reported to be in better health.

Muzzling the Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—The government has issued an order forbidding the newspapers making any reference whatever to the action of Russia in the Afghan affairs.

Kassala Has Not Fallen.

CAIRO, June 24.—A rumor has reached here that Kassala has not fallen. The garrison, it is asserted, still refuses to surrender to the forces of the Mahdi.

The A. M. Sullivan Fund.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The subscriptions to the fund of the late A. M. Sullivan have been closed. The total amount subscribed in England was £1570 and in Ireland £7430, making a grand total of £9000.

New British Minister at Cairo.

LONDON, June 24.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, at present member of Parliament for Portsmouth, will go to Cairo forthwith as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, with the rank of Privy Counsellor.

The Arrest of the British Consul by the Russians.

BOMBAY, June 24.—Rumors are in circulation here that the arrest by the Russians of the clerk of the British consul at Reshd, Persia, while bearer of a note from the consul to the Russian commander at Durakh was a deliberate, designed and carefully planned affair on the part of the Russians. The arrest excites a good deal of indignation in certain quarters.

Archbishop McCabe's Successor.

DUBLIN, June 24.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Freeman's Journal* states that the Rev. Dr. Walsh, president of Maynooth College, has been appointed by the Pope Archbishop of Dublin, to succeed the late Cardinal, Archbishop McCabe.

The Fortifications at Herat.

BOMBAY, June 24.—The fortifications around Herat, designed primarily to protect that city against assault by the Russians, are being rapidly pushed to completion. The Afghan Boundary Commission will move in a short time nearer the line of delimitation. Ten lacs of rupees are to be sent immediately to the Ameer of Afghanistan. This sum is intended to aid the Ameer in placing the country in a better state of defense.

Object to Pauper Immigration.

MONTREAL, June 24.—The Trade and Labor Council passed a resolution objecting to the constant and growing transportation of paupers from the mother country.

Earl Spencer in London.

LONDON, June 24.—Earl Spencer returned to Dublin this afternoon, and a farewell reception will be given him in that city on Saturday next.

Prussia and the Vatican.

ROME, June 24.—The Russian government seems unable to agree with the Vatican in regard to the filling of the See of Posen, and Dr. Von Schlozer, the representative of Russia at the Vatican, has been summoned to Berlin to discuss the proposals of the Pope on the subject.

The Last Act in the Adams-Coleridge Scandal.

LONDON, June 24.—Charles Warren Adams and Miss Mildred Coleridge, daughter of the Lord Chief-Justice of England, were married to-day. A maternal uncle was the officiating clergyman. The marriage was private. Lord Coleridge was asked by his daughter to attend her wedding. He refused, and in consequence of this refusal no other members of the family of Lord Coleridge were invited. Invitations were, however, issued and accepted by all the members of the family of the late Lady Coleridge, and all were present at the wedding.

Preparing to Welcome Dr. O'Doherty.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The Nationalists are making preparations for the return of Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, M.L.C., who sailed from Sydney, May 28th, for Ireland, his native land, which he left the last time twenty-five years ago, a warm reception. Dr. O'Doherty was a prominent participant in the troubles of 1848, and presided at the most important assemblage of Irish-Australian Nationalists ever held in the Southern Hemisphere, namely, the meeting of the Federal Council of the Irish-Australian League. Mr. Michael Davitt urges the corporation of Dublin to vote Dr. O'Doherty the freedom of the city on his arrival here.

Mistaken in Their Man.

KINGSTON, ONT., June 24.—F. L. Thorpe, of Chicago, arrived at Rideau Lake recently to enjoy some fishing. He noticed two men watching him closely. He subsequently got acquainted with them, and they went fishing together. Landing on an island to partake of refreshments, Thorpe was drugged and spirited away. When he came to his senses he was told that he was Scott, the Manhattan Bank embezzler, who decamped with $60,000. The strangers were detectives who were after the $5000 reward offered for Scott. Thorpe soon proved his identity and was released, the detectives bearing all his expenses.

The Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, June 24.—The official report for Monday from the cholera infected districts of Spain are as follows: Valencia, city, new cases, 57; deaths, 15. Valencia, province, new cases, 431; deaths, 128. Castellon de la Plana, province, new cases, 109; deaths, 26. Murcia, city, new cases, 82; deaths, [illegible]. Murcia, province, new cases, 207; deaths, 73. Cartagena, new cases, none; deaths, 1. Cien Pazuelos, new cases, 18; deaths, 4. In the city of Madrid on Tuesday there was one new case of cholera and there were three deaths from the same disease.

In the Cortes yesterday Senor Romero y Robeldo, Minister of the Interior, stated that in consequence of the favorable report made by the commission appointed to inquire into the subject of inoculation with cholera microbes, the discovery of Dr. Ferrian, as a preventive against the spread of cholera, the practice of inoculation would be allowed to be continued, but only, however, as an experiment.

King Alfonso received a deputation from the Mercantile Club, who presented a protest against the official declaration by the government of the existence of cholera in Madrid. The King in his address to the deputation deprecated demonstrations like that of Saturday, more particularly when they are attended with such deplorable results.

DePretis Will Form a Ministry.

ROME, June 24.—Signor DePretis announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that he had been charged by King Humbert to form a Cabinet. He stated that Count Cardona would be the Foreign Minister.

The Irish Artisan Exhibition.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The Irish Artisan Exhibition, which embraces every branch of Irish industry and of manufactures, was opened here to-day.

Another African Expedition.

LONDON, June 24.—The Geographical Society is "mapping out" another African expedition, to be under the direction of Mr. Last. It is intended that this new expedition will start in August next from Zanzibar, and proceed thence to Lindy. From this point a southeasterly direction will be taken, and the expedition will endeavor to reach Lake Shirina, whence it will proceed either to Quitimane or Angosha, on the east coast, about 700 miles from the starting point.

The New Regime on the Isthmus.

PANAMA, June 16.—The new *regime* in Panama does not seem to share a happier fate than many of its predecessors. Local opinion, both native and foreign, condemns it as arbitrary and oppressive, and as nothing less than a dictatorship, intensely illiterate and absolutely irresponsible. A forced loan was the first matter, the sum being fixed at $100,000. The assessment was made in such a manner that the poor were called on to pay as much as the rich. Only about one-half was collected of the intended amount. Now the rulers propose a new scheme—a war contribution of $300,000. This amount is to be levied on those who favored or assisted the rebellion and those who have been obdurate in refusing payment of the previous loan. This measure means the confiscation of all properties of revolutionary sympathizers or participants.

GOV. LOWRY

Interviewed as to the Expenditure of the Parsimonious Allowances

For the Repair and Furnishing of the Executive Mansion.

Jackson (Miss.) *State Ledger*: A reporter of the *State Ledger* called at Gov. Lowry's office Wednesday evening, after the issuance of the *Clarion*, and said to the Governor: "If you have no objections I would like to ask you a few questions?" That official replied:

"I have none whatever.

"I see that the *Clarion* has made a proposition touching the accounting for the expenditure of the contingent fund in the years 1882 and 1883, and invited several journalists to call at your office and examine the vouchers."

"Yes, sir; I will be pleased to show them, or any of them, the statement," the Governor replied.

The reporter continued: "I see it is stated that there was a law passed appropriating $250 each year, for 1884 and 1885, for incidentals in the mansion. Was this at your instance by any message or otherwise, and how much of said amounts have been expended?"

"It was not at my suggestion. The amount expended for the two years, for the purpose mentioned, can be found at the office of the State Treasurer. It is very much less than the appropriation.

"It has been stated that everybody knows that you had $1500 allowed you from the State's money, for repairs on the mansion in 1882, said sum being for your convenience and pleasure, and for which there has been no legal account made?"

"The appropriation referred to was made, not for my convenience, but for the preservation of the 'mansion property.' An amount greater was made the year previous for the same purpose, but owing to sickness in the family of my worthy predecessor, the repairs were not made. (See Gov. Stone's message.) The money was expended under the direction of the State Treasurer, but if I was called upon to give an opinion about it, I would say that that officer had more work done for the amount expended than I have done for my salary since my induction into office."

"Governor, it is stated there were appropriations of $2000 or $3000 for furnishing the mansion in 1882, and the question asked what was bought with this money and who had the expending of it?"

"My distinguished predecessor in his last message to the Legislature used the following language: 'If it is the purpose of the State to provide a residence for the Governor and furnish the same, it is due to my successor that something should be done in the way of refurnishing the mansion. The house was furnished eleven or twelve years ago, and so far as I am informed nothing has been added to it in that time. The furniture is old and damaged, the carpets and bedclothing worn out, the china and crockery nearly all broken, and in short almost everything in and about the furniture is needed.' (See Gov. Stone's message, 1882.) I never saw a dollar of the money, nor did I have anything whatever to do with suggesting the appropriation or the expenditure; other gentlemen were charged with that duty and performed it no doubt faithfully."

"I also see it stated, Governor, that you paid Judge Chas. Harris, out of the contingent fund, $500 for his services as attorney?"

"I never paid him a dollar of the contingent fund for any purpose whatever. Gen. Harris handed me a check for United States Court for the Attorney-General a case against the Louisville and Nashville railroad and gained it in that court. The railroad appealed it to the Supreme Court of the United States and Gen. Harris was, at the instance of the Attorney-General, retained to attend to the case in that court. He gained it, and received a fee of $500 for his services."

"How much of the contingent fund was drawn in 1882 and 1883, and how much appropriated for those years?"

"There was appropriated by the Governor said, "$8500. Of this amount, $3921 70 was drawn, and $4577 30 was covered back into the Treasury."

"Have you been called to the disbursement of the $3921 70, in the shape of receipts or vouchers?"

"I have," the Governor responded, "and should be glad at any time to show them to you or any other gentleman who would like to examine them."

A MAD ELEPHANT

Cleans Out a Circus in Mich gan—Many Persons Injured.

LA PREE, June 24.—During the performance of the circus here yesterday, the elephant became badly frightened and turned upon the 8000 persons assembled under the canvas. He tore up the seats, smashed the furniture and machinery with great vigor. Women fainted, children screamed, boys climbed trees, and a general stampede followed. The enraged elephant, after clearing out the canvas, made a break for the woods near by and mired himself in an adjacent swamp. After much difficulty he was extricated, but five bullets were shot into his hide to tame him. Amid the panic in the subsequent rout, many were hurt, numbers of limbs were broken, and property lost and damaged. No fatalities occurred.

Eating is a Torture,

And sleep often a mere travesty of repose, to the dyspeptic. Appetite is correspondingly impaired by this most prevalent of maladies, and headaches, biliousness, constipation, poverty of the blood, loss of flesh and vitality, and a thousand another and indescribable sensations are its concomitants. It is, moreover, the progenitor of numerous and formidable bodily disorders. Obstinate as it is, however, its complete eradication may be effected by the persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which communicates both vigor and regularity to the organs of digestion and secretion, relaxes the bowels gently but thoroughly, enriches and purifies the blood, promotes appetite, and gives tranquillity to the nervous system. Persons of weakly constitution and physique, who use this superb tonic, invariably derive from it the stamina of which they stand in need, and be enabled to withstand successful in remedying and preventing malarial disease.

The First Colored Episcopal Bishop.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel David Ferguson was consecrated a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church this morning at Grace church, by Presiding Bishop Lee, of Delaware, was the consecrator. His assistants were Bishops Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and, Littlejohn, of Long Island. Bishop Ferguson is the first colored member of the American House of Bishops. He was born in Charleston, S. C., forty-three years ago, and emigrated to Africa with his parents when six years old. He was educated altogether in the mission schools of that country, and was ordained in 1865. He will go to Cape Palmas in about two weeks. His official title will be "Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas and Adjacent Ports."

What Do the Druggists Say?

They know what the people call for, and they hear what their patrons say as to whether the medicines they buy work well or not. Martell & Johnson, Rush City, Minn., say, "Brown's Iron Bitters gives entire satisfaction to our customers." Klinkhammer & Co., Jordan, Minn., say, "We sell more Brown's Iron Bitters than all other bitters combined." L. E. Hackley & Son, Winona, Minn., say, "All our customers speak highly of Brown's Iron Bitters." A. C. Wattman, Jackson, Minn., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters is giving good satisfaction to purchasers." These are only a few. We have hundreds more just as good.

The Diphtheria Epidemic at La Porte, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—The State Board of Health has received a report of an epidemic at La Porte. Some twenty or thirty cases have resulted in one locality, brought about by a quantity of refuse matter which was removed from a sewer to remain for several days in the street exposed to the sun and air.

VILAS ON REFORM.

The Postoffice Department to be Run on Strictly Business Principles and for the Convenience

Of the Whole People, and Not as a Political Machine—Some Significant Utterances.

Burchard, of the Mints, to Try Conclusions with the President—Southern Commercial Statistics.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—After an examination of the ratings of the candidates for appointment as postoffice inspectors examined last week, the Postmaster-General appointed the following named persons for a probationary period of six months, beginning July 1st: McGhee Williamson, of Arkansas; G. W. Waterbury, of Colorado; Reuben Spangler, of Illinois; B. T. Gallie, of Illinois; L. A. Kirkwood, of Indiana; J. F. Thomas, of Maryland; F. M. Harris, of Missouri; E. B. Tretton, of South Carolina; T. J. Boynton, of Vermont; W. H. Barclay, of Virginia; T. M. Arrington, of North Carolina; M. V. Moore, of North Carolina; A. R. Holmes, of Ohio; J. F. Salmon, of Ohio; W. P. Ryan, of Pennsylvania; D. L. Multon, of Pennsylvania; P. E. Dosser, of Tennessee; W. W. Simpson, of Tennessee; L. J. Randall, of Texas; J. E. Hollingsworth, of Texas; J. A. Murphy, of Wisconsin, and J. E. Darbelley, of Wisconsin.

George L. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C., has been appointed a special agent of the Bureau of Labor, *vice* Wm. L. Trenholm, who declined his appointment; Andrew S. Caldwell, of Boise City, Idaho, has been appointed a special agent of the General Land Office to examine fraudulent entries, and Joshua K. Speer, of Indianapolis, has been appointed a special timber agent of the same office.

Mr. Burchard Will Try Conclusions With the President.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A Washington special to the *Evening Post* says: Mr. Burchard, director of the mint, according to present information, has decided to test the power of the President to remove him from office. There are two offices in the Treasury which were created by special statute, the incumbents of which it is assumed makes it impossible for the President to suspend the incumbents unless the Senate shall consent. The offices are those of director of the mint and the Comptroller of the Currency. The law under which the director of the mint receives his appointment is as follows:

"He shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate."

The claim is that the phraseology of this act differs from all general statutes as to appointments, and that, though the director may be suspended during the recess, his office will revert to him should the Senate fail to confirm his successor. Those who take the contrary view maintain that if this construction creating the office, if it means what the friends of the incumbent claim, is a violation of the constitutional right of the President to appoint to office.

A request has been made for the resignation of Mr. Burchard. He will undoubtedly refuse to resign. He is not in sympathy with some of the financial views of Treasurer Jordan, and is in some respects opposed to the Secretary's policy. From the outset of the administration he has interposed legal and other objections very kind letter of sympathy officers. There have been many conflicts of opinions, and Mr. Burchard is regarded by the new Treasury officers as an obstructionist. It has been the intention for some time to secure his removal, and his superiors were not quite certain what effect would be given to the special statute under which he holds his office. It had been hoped that he would resign, charges having been made against him. One is that he permitted a defaulting subordinate to resign. Others are that he is guilty of errors of judgment, inefficiency, lack of executive ability, and has been careless in his management of the silver purchases. Mr. Burchard's friends hold that it would be improper for to resign when such charges are made. Nevertheless, Secretary Manning awaits his resignation. Mr. Burchard, as far as can be learned, does not wish a contest with the administration, but intends to protect his own reputation, and has decided not to retire in the face of charges. He has surrendered all the political functions of his office and claims that he can support the financial policy of the administration.

The Reappraisement of Merchandise

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A committee representing the merchants and importers of New York had a hearing today at the Treasury Department before Secretary Manning, Assistant-Secretary Fairchild and Solicitor McCue, on the general question of the reappraisement of merchandise. They asserted that the department instructions of June 10th on this subject are unjust to the importers, on the ground that under them the importers are not afforded fair and equitable hearing. They also said that the present method of reappraisement was a star chamber proceeding, conducted by overbearing special agents, and was manifestly unfair to the importer. They asked that the importer be allowed to be present at the hearing, and also to cross-examine witnesses if necessary, and that the duties of the special agents at these hearings be more clearly defined. The committee were requested to put their views in writing and the Secretary would carefully consider them.

Death of Ex-Minister Phelps.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A dispatch has been received at the State Department announcing the death this morning of S. L. Phelps, ex-United States Minister to Peru.

Commercial Statistics of the South.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It is made the duty of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department to gather, collate and annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury statistics and facts relating to commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. Previous reports from this bureau have presented much of this information in regard to the States of the Pacific slope and States west of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and north of the Potomac. Therefore, Col. Smitzler, the present chief of the bureau, has determined to devote his first report on internal commerce to the commercial, industrial and transportation interests of the States east of the Ohio river and south of the Potomac, namely, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, and in a short time will set in motion under the act of Congress the machinery for the purpose of collecting the information desired.

To Insure Greater Security Regarding United States Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The work of transferring the machinery for the final authentication of the United States securities from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Treasurer's office is now in progress, and will probably be completed by the 1st proximo. The transfer of the duty of placing the seal on the United States notes, etc., from the chief of the bureau where they are printed to the Treasurer by whom they are issued is in accordance with the recommendation of the commission appointed to consider the question. The object is to insure greater security in the completion and issue of the notes.

Postmaster-General Vilas on Reform in His Department.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Postmaster-General, in a conversation with a friend, made some pertinent remarks in regard to his views upon the true spirit and practice of reform in his vast department. He said:

"The postal service comes nearer to every man, woman and child in the land than any other branch of the executive department of the government. Their convenience and comfort and often their very personal safety and success are dependent upon its efficiency. For this reason I think it a violation of every principle of sound administration and a due sense of official responsibility to treat or even to consider the postal service as a mere political machine and its 40,000 postmasters and 100,000, direct or indirect, employes as an army of politicians to serve as henchmen to some political chief, regardless of the interests of the public service or of the people."

"The service has been so regarded since the foundation of political parties."

"That accounts for about all the scandals which have surrounded the service. I do not speak of the matter in a partisan sense. In this particular there has been no ground for discrimination. I think this a good time to begin to break up this notion that the postmasterships are the peculiar property of the politicians and that everything must be subservient to their convenience and purposes. I believe, of course, that the offices, as a rule, should be given to persons in accord with the views of the administration. But there should be some discrimination exercised, so as to secure the person who is most satisfactory to the majority of the community in which the office is situated. Instances have occurred in which an entire community supported one man and the member of Congress insisted on another and gained his point. This, I think, is wrong and will not occur with my knowledge and consent while I have anything to say."

"You will have difficulty in making politicians think so."

"The President is determined to raise the public service to a higher standard than it has ever reached. I think his course thus far will sustain that high purpose. A few lapses which have occurred were not his fault, and his nobleness of purpose was fully vindicated in the summary manner in which he corrected the matter. I believe it is now very generally understood that the Postoffice Department is now being managed for the benefit of the people."

"It is reported that you intend to ignore the recommendations of members of Congress."

"Well, that is stating the fact too broadly. It is presumable that the Representative of a district is interested in its welfare; therefore he should naturally seek to consult the wishes of his constituents. The co-operation of the Representative of a district, if in accord with the views of the administration, all things being equal, will have weight in the selection of a postmaster, but his support will not be regarded as of necessity paramount to all other influences and considerations. It has too often happened that the department has been imposed upon from the very source from which it had a right to expect the most valuable aid. If the department fails to secure the best man in a community it will not be for want of proper judgment according to the sources of information at command."

The most significant indication that the Postmaster-General means what he says and proposes to treat Representatives and people alike is instanced in the fact that an order has been issued through the office of the Postmaster-General to the clerks in charge of the applications and papers connected with postoffices in the different States, prohibiting their examination by members of Congress or anyone else, under penalty of immediate dismissal. Under the late and former administration a Representative of Congress, without the knowledge of the Postmaster-General or his First Assistant, was privileged, by virtue of his position, to go to the clerk in charge and examine all the papers in the case of any postmastership he might call for. In this manner he became acquainted with the names of candidates other than his own, and their supporters, and with this information was in position to thwart the purposes of the community and the selection probably a better man than his own henchman.

A Representative, if he wishes any information, is now required to go to the First Assistant Postmaster-General and state specifically what he desires to know and that officer then determines whether to comply at all or to what extent he may see the papers which are brought to his office. This is one of the most important and beneficial reforms adopted in the conduct of business in the department. When a member of Congress begins to discover that he is the servant and not the sovereign of the people he begins to strike the level. The Postmaster-General has contributed largely to the bringing about of this result.

The Cheyenne Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians which was threatened Saturday last has been brewing for a year or longer. Among officials here attribute it to a dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians at the leasing of their reservation to cattlemen. The Cheyenne Reservation is one of the largest in the Indian Territory. It comprises about 4,279,000 acres. Of this amount more than 3,000,000 acres are controlled by cattlemen who are grazing vast herks. The Indians are divided on the question of leasing the land, the majority apparently being opposed to it. It is said here by officials that cattlemen have resorted to questionable methods in securing control of ranches. Reports on file at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs indicate that the leasing of lands was the original cause of the trouble among the Indians. These reports are from Agent Dyer, on the Cheyenne Reservation, who ranks as one of the best agents in the Indian service. He was appointed to his present position about one year ago. Immediately on assuming his duties he informed the Interior Department that trouble was threatened, and that unless precautionary measures were taken, an outbreak would be inevitable. He asked that 1000 cavalrymen be sent to the reservation. As a reason for his statement Agent Dyer said that his predecessor had not exercised strict control over the Indians; that they had been allowed to do as they wished. Mr. Dyer on assuming the duties of the agency endeavored to control the Indians. He reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that they laughed at his attempts and boasted that the government could do nothing with them. Agent Dyer was in Washington some weeks since. He urged that 3000 cavalrymen be sent to the reservation as soon as possible "to scare the Indians" and show them that the government had a sufficient force to punish them if necessary. He thought if this method of influencing them was adopted they would be controlled without bloodshed on either side. He said the Cheyennes were as warlike as the Apaches; that they were well armed and could put from 1200 to 1500 warriors on the warpath at any time.

International Law Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Department of State has received notice through the Belgian Legation at Washington that an International Congress of Commercial Law will be held at Antwerp in September. An invitation is extended to this government to send a representative to the congress. As there is no provision of law or appropriation available for sending a delegate to represent the government, the secretary of state has invited the New York Chamber of Commerce to name a delegate to be indorsed by the department. The programme to be considered by the congress comprises two subjects, namely, maritime law and bills of exchange.

Bullion Purchases.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 225,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the Philadelphia mint for coinage into standard dollars. It is believed that no action will be taken on the point recently raised by Treasurer Jordan that there is no authority for these purchases before the meeting of Congress, when it may be made the subject of a special communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee on Appropriations.

A Cure of Pneumonia.

MR. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated in pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended DR. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering a permanent cure was effected.

A True Bill For the Murder of a Notorious Character.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The grand jury yesterday found a true bill against Charles Bridges, of Crystal Springs, Miss., charged with the murder of Charles Anderson, a notorious burglar and desperado of Cincinnati. The killing occurred in this city on March 4th last.

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