THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1885. VOL. XLV--NO. 157.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, an American, daughter of that one old sport, Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, famous as a patron of the turf and the original proprietor of Jerome Park, has taken the political field for her husband, whose candidacy for Woodstock a borough hitherto controlled by the Marlborough family, is contested by Mr. Corrie Grant, a Liberal, with the connivance and consent, it is presumed, of the Duke of Marlborough, the dissolute and brutal brother of Lord Randolph. "Lady" the father-in-law of my lord, who is Secretary of State for India in the Salisbury Cabinet, has arrived on the ground, and will give his daughter the benefit of his experience in New York political methods, those of Tammany, for instance. And thus it may turn out that the high-toned son of a peer, and a Churchill at that, may owe his seat in the House of Commons to ways that are dark and which are no longer in use even in the American metropolis. Of a verity the world is moving.

OF all the triumphs won by Mr. Parnell, that which has culminated in the declared policy of the Salisbury Ministry to govern Ireland by the existing general laws, and not have recourse to coercion, is the greatest. It is an achievement of which he can justly be proud, and is a hopeful sign that the most extremely English of Englishmen have at last realized that Ireland has some rights that an English Ministry is bound to respect. Let us hope that this is but the first step toward the accomplishment of the ultimate in Ireland's destiny—legislative freedom, home rule, a native Parliament, the realization of O'Connell's dream, the young Ireland'er's hope and purpose in 1848, and the longing desire of the Fenians and the Nationalists since 1860. Day is dawning for the much-oppressed island; her deliverance is near at hand. To Parnell be all honor. He has worked like a statesman, and was a little at every step.

A CIRCULAR from Mr. Edward Goldsmith, former cashier of the Manhattan Bank of Memphis, notifies the customers of that institution that it has gone into voluntary liquidation and its business has been combined with that of the German Bank of Memphis, the capital of which is thus increased to $250,300 and its surplus to $150,000, making it one of the strongest banks in the city. Mr. Goldsmith has been elected cashier of the German Bank, a guarantee that the depositors as well as stockholders of the Manhattan will follow him and swell the business of one of the best-conducted and most reliable banking concerns in the State. Mr. Thomas Milburn continues president of the German Bank, and there are no changes in the Board of Directors. We congratulate all concerned in this movement, and feel safe in predicting the best results from it. Mr. Goldsmith has the confidence and esteem of the community, and in financial circles is held to be one of the most capable and efficient of bank officers—safe, reliable and discreet.

WE call the especially particular attention of our readers in the Delta to an extract from an editorial of the Greenville *Times* touching the duty of the planters of that section to maintain their levees as an essential to the safety of their property. There is not a word of those we print from the *Times* that is not pregnant with importance to the people of the lowlands. By the levees the planters are saved from annual overflow and probable total loss of crops, certainly from a delay in putting in their crops that was always attended with loss and anxiety. The tax thus formerly imposed by nature in one year exceeded all that the planter would have to pay in four to build and maintain levees. Experience is all in favor of levees and no man can oppose them from other than a selfish basis or for a selfish motive. The levees are essential to the growth of settlement in the Delta, and every citizen of that region, black as well as white, should oppose any and every candidate for the Legislature who does not pledge himself openly and above board to maintain them and maintain the pledged word of the Commissioners to ask the next Legislature of Mississippi to levy a small tax on cotton to maintain them intact.

MR. JAMES D. FISH, ex-president of the Marine Bank of New York, and silent partner in the firm of Grant & Ward, is dead to the world. He is an inmate of Auburn Penitentiary, New York, and is there only known by a number. The transformation from ease and comfort and high social position to that of a convict was a painful one, and Mr. Fish from his intimate friends did not conceal it. To Jerome B. Fellows he unburdened his mind and spoke bitterly of the position to which he found himself reduced. "To think," said Mr. Fish, "that after years of prosperity and social position of finding myself a convict. It is too much; it is too much." It was suggested by Mr. Fellows that a ten years sentence really meant less than seven years. "Well," responded Mr. Fish, "six years or six months make very little difference. It is really a life sentence. I can see no other way out of it. I am an old man and this experience has aged me more than people think. I shall never survive the agony and disgrace of having spent one minute of my life in a State prison. I am dead to the world already, and I care not how soon I am called upon to leave it in reality." What a lesson is here contained for the close of a long and once honored life should be found in a prison in the garb of a felon and under sentence of a Federal court.

THE London correspondent of the New York *Times*, who is a keen and close observer of current events in England, makes a pen picture of the new premier that in view of possible events is of very great interest. He says that up to a certain point there can be but little question that the Marquis of Salisbury is the ablest man in British politics. No one else can compare with him, for example, in temperament, vigor, politeness, and power of political statement, especially if it be of the critical kind. His mind is essentially acute, clear, courageous, and consecutive in habit of action. In a word, he would be the ideal Minister of a sovereign who was supreme in authority, and had no need to consider either ways and means or the security of the throne—such a sovereign, for example, as his great ancestor, Lord Burleigh, served. But the other side of Lord Salisbury's character renders him just the kind of Minister impossible in a country where the sovereign is a figurehead, and Demos is angrily suspicious of attempts to thwart popular rule. He is intensely aristocratic by temperament and conviction; intolerant of all things even remotely resembling radicalism, and a profound disbeliever in the ability of the people to govern themselves. He regards Democracy as a synonym for infidelity; he loathes dissenters, abominates demagogues, and reveres the authority of the Crown and the peers, temporal and spiritual. In other words, he is a mediæval noble, of the best sort, studious, grave, honorable, bigoted, princely, a magnificent patron, an ugly antagonist with equals, a cruel and contemptuous tyrant over conceited inferiors who dispute his rightful authority." In other words, he is a typical Tory of the old school, a reactionist who will, nevertheless, serve the good purpose of emphasizing the difference between the present and the past, and of thus hastening the day when all that he holds dear under the British constitution of caste and privilege must disappear, including the lords, spiritual and temporal.

APPEAL SPECIALS.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Prohibitionists of Mississippi, at Jackson.

Fifty-Three Counties Represented by 300 Delegates—Election of Officers—Declaration of Principles.

Preparations for a Grand Time at Helena, Ark., on the Fourth—The Bicycle Races.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, July 1.—Our city is in a fever of excitement over the many sources of amusement that the Helena Fair Association has made arrangements to give them on July 4th. The managers of the association in deference to the fly-laws of the Memphis Cycle Club, which prevents them from entering a race when the purse was money, have changed the original offering of money to a magnificent gold medal to the first winner, and an elaborately engraved silver one to the second winner. All of the railroads and steamboats running to Helena are going to run excursions on that day, and all in the world that can prevent twice the largest crowd that ever assembled in Helena will be rainy weather.

JACKSON, MISS.

Meeting of the State Prohibition Convention—Declaration of Principles.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, July 1.—The fourth annual Prohibition Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock a.m. and was called to order by the Rev. Dr. O. B. Galloway, on whose motion Judge J. B. Chrisman was chosen temporary chairman and J. H. Anderson temporary secretary. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, upon whose recommendation the following permanent officers were elected: President, J. B. Chrisman, of Lincoln county; vice-presidents, O. J. Moore, of Montgomery, and Isaac Crawford, of Hinds; secretaries, J. H. Anderson, of Attala; R. B. Fulton, of Lafayette, and the Rev. J. J. Harris, of Copiah.

Fifty-three counties were represented by 300 delegates. The *personnel* of the body is marked for the intelligence, high character and fine appearance of the delegates.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, and, after careful consideration, reported a declaration of principles, which, after affirming the steady growth of prohibition and its bright future, and that prohibition does prohibit, declare it to be the duty of all, regardless of party, creed or race, to promote the prosperity of the people; that the importation, supply and sale of alcoholic beverages sanctioned by law are promoting causes of intemperance and other resulting evils. It is the purpose of this organization to restrict the sale of liquor by all moral and legal means, and therefore urges a strong temperance sentiment, by refusing to sign whisky petitions; that the cause of prohibition should not be entangled with party politics; that intemperance should not be countenanced in public officials and that no party is worthy of our support; that it is the true policy and duty of the friends of temperance to support only those for the next Legislature who favor a general local option law; that we consider it unwise and unpatriotic to raise revenue for schools or any other purposes out of the license sale of whisky, and that no people have the moral right to license sin to obtain the element of an education. Thanks were given to the National and State Woman's Christian Unions, and their actions indorsed.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Crop Reports for June—The New Settlement Bonds.

Nashville *Union*: The following is the percentage and condition of the various crops of Tennessee for the month of June, the condition being compared with the average crop and the acreage compared with that of June, 1884:

EAST TENNESSEE.

Corn, condition, 107; oats, 106; cotton, 95; sorghum, 97; Irish potatoes, 103; sweet potatoes 99, acreage 96; tobacco, condition 96, acreage 106; millet, condition 98, acreage 104; apples, condition, 107; peaches, 128; berries, 101; grapes, 106; melons, 92; garden products, 104; peanuts, 99; stock, 97; peas, acreage, 106.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Corn, condition, 104; oats, 107; cotton, 93; sorghum, 99; Irish potatoes, 102; sweet potatoes, 99, acreage 97; tobacco, 95, acreage 101; millet, 100, acreage 112; apples, 107; peaches, 130; grapes, 103; berries, 100; melons, 94; garden products, 104; peanuts, 95; stock, 97; peas, acreage 103.

WEST TENNESSEE.

Corn, condition, 103; oats, 89; cotton, 98; sorghum, 98; Irish potatoes, 92; sweet potatoes, 97, acreage 95; tobacco, 95, acreage 102; millet, 94; acreage 97; apples, 90; peaches, 101; grapes, 102; berries, 102; melons, 96; garden products, 99; peanuts, 97; stock, 102; peas, acreage 105.

AVERAGE FOR THE STATE.

Corn, condition, 105; oats, 98; cotton, 95; sorgum, 98; Irish potatoes, 99; sweet potatoes, 97, acreage 96; tobacco, 95, acreage 103; millet, 97, acreage 104; apples, 101; peaches, 119; grapes, 104; berries, 101; melons, 94; garden products, 103; peanuts, 97; stock, 100; peas, acreage, 105.

Tennessee Bonds.

The following shows the number and amount of the new settlement bonds issued to date:

				Semi-annual
600	$1000	2 per cent	$6,000,000	$ 90,000 00
1	50	3 per cent	50,000	2,250 00
579	1000	6 per cent	579,000	17,370 00
32	100	6 per cent	32,300	1,093 00
337	1000	5 per cent	337,000	8,425 00
90	100	5 per cent	9,000	225 00
		Total amount issued	$7,118,000	$119,459 50

Apportionment of School Funds.

P. P. Pickard, Comptroller, yesterday made the semi-annual apportionment of school funds due the various counties of the State and mailed warrants to the trustees for amounts due their respective counties.

HENNING, TENN.

A Very Encouraging Crop Report—Order Enforced by a Citizen.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

HENNING, June 29.—We have had a great deal of rain recently, which has caused a great many farmers to have grassy crops. However, the sun has come forth again with all its strength and vigor, and the indications are that the weather will be fair again for a short time at least. Corn and cotton are doing very well. Where cotton has been worked the plant is strong and vigorous. Some few blossoms can be seen in a few fields. Already corn is in fine condition; a few more showers at the proper time will make fine crops. Wheat will not turn out half a crop in this section, but the grain is large and plump. The fruit crop will be good, if it is not damaged by the locusts depositing their eggs on the limbs of the fruit trees.

Our town not being incorporated, a great deal of slang was used upon our streets Saturday evening by some of the roughs, but our townsman, Mr. Dick Lipscomb, attacked a squad of them in front of his store and put them to flight with their weapons in hand. This is the way to keep order and protect the town from such a thoughtless set of people.

W. C. M.

HATTESBURG, MISS.

The Democrats of Green County Instruct for Attorney-General and Secretary of State.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

HATTESBURG, June 30.—A mass-meeting of the Democrats of Green county was held at Leadsville last week to appoint delegates to the State Convention, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we indorse the present State administration.

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to cast their votes for Capt. Fred Beall, of Clay county, for Attorney-General, and M. M. Evans, of Jackson county, for Secretary of State; and that they go uninstructed as to other State officers.

Resolved, That we instruct the delegates to the Senatorial Convention to vote for the Hon. John P. Seabrook, of Wayne county, for State Senator from the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District.

Dr. Sam Pool and John Kittrell were selected as delegates to the State Convention, and Mr. Jesse Byrd as delegate to the Senatorial Convention.

A BIG STRIKE

Among the Iron-Workers at Cleveland—The Mill Men Reinstated.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—Last night notices of a general reduction were posted in the iron-mills of Newberg, signed by General Manager Chisholm, of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company. The notices stated that the reduction would go into effect to-day. It is understood that ten per cent is the amount of the reduction. During the night the men expressed much indignation, and, after consulting the Booth Mill employes, gave notice at 4 o'clock that unless the reduction was declared void they would strike. No arrangements could be made at that early hour, and after working the last "charges" all the men left the mill. Their course proved an incentive to the employes of the nail, new rod, hoop, puddle, bar, guide, blooming and the butt-mills, and the Siemens-Martin Steel Works were shut down, and the workmen departed to their homes in a body. The only departments which continued operations were the Bessemer Steel Works, the wire and brick rod-mill. Later the boilermakers and yard brakemen struck.

Manager Chisholm had a consultation with the brakemen at 8 o'clock a.m., and promised to restore the drop in their wages. They then returned to work. At 9:30 o'clock the Bessemer Steel Works men decided to follow out, and the works were shut down. Fully 500 men were idle at this time. The rail-mill men were told, about 10 o'clock, that if they would return to work their wages would not be reduced. Their success was received by cheers from the men still out. The boiler-makers, who also received notice of a reduction, struck about 9 o'clock. With the exception of the rail and blooming-mills no concessions have been made, and all the other departments of the mills are closed.

THE DEATH PENALTY

Awarded the Italian Tenth Murderers at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Filippo Carusso's murderers have been awarded the death penalty. The jury to-night decided that Azari, Gelardi and Silvestri were the perpetrators of the crime, while Bove and Mercurio, their alleged co-conspirators, were pronounced not guilty. The jury retired shortly after 5 o'clock and found no difficulty in arriving at a verdict, which they returned shortly after 8 o'clock. Bove and Mercurio, having been informed of their probable acquittal, awaited the return of the jurors with smiling faces. The others seemed stolid and indifferent to the fate in store for them. About 150 persons, mostly Italians, had remained in court to hear the verdict. Immediately it had been rendered Bove and Mercurio, at signals from their counsel, took seats to one side. The interpreter gave the verdict to the condemned men. They heard the words of the sentence in their own tongue without a movement of a muscle, and accompanied the deputies to their cells with stolid faces, apparently unmoved. The indictment against Bove and Mercurio was *nolle prossed*, and the judge ordered them discharged.

GEN. GRANT.

The Entire Day Passed Quietly by the General Working on His Book.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 1.—The entire day was passed quietly indoors by Gen. Grant. During the afternoon Dr. Newman asked him if he felt a steadily increasing weakness. In answer to this the patient wrote as follows: "I do not know as there is any special weakness. I worked a good four hours to-day, and wrote a short chapter for my book. I scarcely use my cane in going about my room. Often when I go out I have to look about for it to find it."

Gen. Grant retired between 8 and 9 o'clock. Aside from restlessness, the result of his brainwork today, Dr. Douglas anticipates a good night for his patient.

Telephone War at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—The telephone war here is growing hot. The last legislature passed a law placing the rental of instruments at $3 per month. The telephone company recently sent out circulars to subscribers proposing to increase its rates for instruments and $2 additional for wires, exchange services, etc., making the rate the same as heretofore paid, $5 a month. A meeting of subscribers was held to-day, which decided to appoint a committee to manage their interests and insist on the legal rate of $3 a month. The representative of the telephone company made a proposition to continue service at the old rate for three months and organize a pool for the extra $2 a month in case the courts should so order. The meeting took no action on the proposition, and at present there is little prospects of a compromise.

When on the High Seas.

On the rail, on a steamboat, aboard a fishing smack, or yachting in the open sea, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will be found a reliable means of averting and relieving ailments to which travelers, mariners and emigrants are peculiarly subject. Sea captains, ship doctors, voyagers or sojourners in the tropics, and all those who encounter unacclimated an unaccustomed or dangerous climate should not neglect to avail themselves of this safeguard of well-ascertained and long-tried merit. Constipation, biliousness, malarial fevers, indigestion, rheumatism and affections of the bladder and kidneys are among the ailments which it eradicates, and it may be resorted to not only with confidence in its remedial efficacy, but also in its perfect freedom from every objectionable ingredient, since it is derived from the purest and most salutary sources. It counteracts the effects of unwholesome food and water.

The Bowan County (Ky.) War.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—A *Times* special from Morehead says of the matter in Rowan county: Gov. Knott and the Adjutant-General arrived here this morning, and the presence and active work of the Chief Executive of the State is having a most desirable influence. Gov. Knott has finally secured the presence of Judge Stewart, the county judge, and has given him such instructions as will aid the intimidated officials. The Governor also called on Attorney-General Hardin to represent the State, and he arrived this afternoon. The troops here are well and in good spirits.

LUNDBORG'S perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's perfume, Marchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Ohio Prohibitionists.

SPRINGFIELD, July 1.—The Prohibition State Convention met at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the wigwam. The attendance was large and many ladies were present. Jay Odell, chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the body to order, and in a short address introduced the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, temporary chairman, who spoke at length. Mrs. Mary Woodbridge was appointed temporary secretary, and Mrs. E. B. Lewis assistant secretary. Committees were appointed, and after hearing a number of addresses the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Louisville Cement.

PREPARE FOR FLOOD.

Foundations, cellar walls and buildings subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is the standard.

Cold Weather in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., July 1.—Very cold weather is reported from the southwest portion of Virginia. Yesterday snow fell in Tazewell county, and last night ice formed in Wythe county.

A Good Day's Work.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Commissioner Black approved over 1200 pension cases. This is the largest number of pension cases granted any one day in the history of the Pension Office.

An Epidemic of Suicides in Austria.

VIENNA, July 1.—There were twelve suicides in Austria yesterday. This country has long been noted for the large number of suicides during dog days, but the epidemic seems worse than usual this summer.

THE VISIT TO PERU.

The Report of the South American Commercial Convention on the Result of Its

Observations at Lima Submitted to the Secretary of State—Friendly Feeling Toward

The People of the United States and a Desire to Secure Closer International Relations.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The commission appointed by the President to visit the South American countries in the interest of the commerce of the United States has reported, under date of April 25th, to the Department of State, the result of its observations while at Lima, Peru. In a communication to the Secretary of State accompanying the report, the commission says:

"The political situation in Peru is not such as to make a mission like that upon which we have the honor to come either satisfactory or conclusive, but we are gratified to be able to report a cordial reception from the provisional government and from the people, notwithstanding the fact that they feel somewhat aggrieved at the failure of the United States to exercise its good offices for their benefit during the recent war with Chili. This delicate subject was not alluded to officially during our visit, but in private conversation the complications of three and four years ago were spoken of in such a manner as to leave the impression that our government, in their opinion, did more injury than good. However, there is still a most friendly sentiment, which has been stimulated by the attitude of Minister Phelps, and a desire to secure more intimate international and commercial relations between the two countries. The people privately talk of annexation to the United States. The newspapers openly advocate a protectorate over Peru by our government as the best mode of securing internal peace, and there have been many other suggestions advanced in the same spirit. Our commerce with this country has dwindled down to almost nothing in comparison with its former importance. This is accounted for by the enormous decrease in the purchasing power of Peru, and by the fact that the steamship company, which has a monopoly on the west coast of South America, uses its influences and regulates its freight tariffs so as to direct trade to England. It is the opinion of every merchant in Peru with whom the members of the government, that these conditions cannot be changed until there is direct communication by steam between the ports of this country and those of the United States. It is said to be cheaper to ship goods to New York by way of Liverpool and Hamburg, around the Horn to Callao, than by way of the Isthmus, while the passenger pays $375 American gold for transportation from New York to Valparaiso. All were formally presented to the President April 20th. At noon of that day a battalion of infantry, with the National Band of Peru, was sent to our hotel as a guard of honor, and at 2:30 o'clock the official introducer of Ambassadors called with the President's carriage and an escort of cavalry. We were accompanied to the palace by Minister Phelps. A military aid-de-camp of the President, in the uniform of a colonel of cavalry, was at the entrance of the palace to receive us, and after passing between files of soldiers through the long corridors we were met by the Minister of Exterior Relations at the door of the reception-room, which was formally the audience-room of the Spanish Viceroy, and is in the wing of the palace erected by Pizarro. Under a canopy of crimson velvet, dressed in a military uniform and resplendent in gold lace, President Iglesias stood surrounded by his Cabinet and prominent officers of the army and navy, he and each of his Ministers carrying gold-headed canes as an emblem of their authority. The chamber was crowded with people to witness what in Peru is considered a ceremony of great importance. Mr. Commissioner Thatcher presented our letters of the President of the United States, and delivered an address, to which the President replied. At the conclusion of the ceremonies all were invited to the President's private reception-room, where we were presented to the members of the Cabinet and attendants, and had a few moments conversation with the Minister who had an official conference. It showed that while the government of this republic is not in a position, politically or financially, to make any concessions at present to encourage trade, its sentiments are exceedingly friendly and its wish is to give us the benefits now enjoyed by England. The permanency of the present government is probable, but not assured. Caceres has control of the southern provinces of the republic, and is marching toward Lima with an army of 7000 or 8000 men. President Iglesias is prepared to defend the city, but has neither the means nor the men to make an offensive campaign. He dare not move the army from the capital for fear of a revolution there, and is thus compelled to see the interior provinces, one by one, adopt the authority of Caceres. Iglesias has no money, and is resorting to extraordinary measures to secure enough to keep the army in fighting shape. He is regarded as an honest man, but under the influence of Chili, and, therefore, is unpopular. But the people who oppose him do not want Caceres, the mountaineer President, to rule the country. Between the two they prefer Iglesias. There is a third party headed by Gen. Pierola, formerly dictator of Peru, which is said to be composed of the best element of the republic, the business men and those of property, whose purpose is to secure both the abdication of Iglesias and the retirement of Caceres by making concessions to the friends and supporters of each. So far their peace negotiations have not met with success, and now there are indications of a movement to accomplish by a *coup d'etat* what diplomacy has failed to do. Caceres will not retire in favor of Iglesias. It is thought he might be willing to yield to Pierola, and when he and his army of Indians have approached near enough to Lima to make such a movement effective, it is said Pierola party will give Iglesias an opportunity to choose between Pierola and Caceres, and that then terms can be had with both the government party and the revolutionists for peace, with Pierola as dictator until a constitutional President can be elected. Until this peace comes it is useless to talk of commerce with Peru. The country is now stripped of everything that is valuable; the conscripts for the armies have left the farms untilled; the people are producing nothing; trade is practically suspended, and people who a few years ago were in affluent circumstances are now living on what they can borrow of the pawn brokers. The importing merchants say they cannot buy goods without sending the cash with the order and distrust is so general that credit is obsolete. The government has incurred an enormous debt, and its pricipal sources of revenue, the Guano Islands, have been seized by Chili, but with a few years of peace and industry prosperity would return to Peru, for the national resources are abundant. In the interview between the Commission and the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, the last said: "This government is disposed to give all possible facilities for increased trade, but I think another line of steamers would be desirable. The line should be called an American line, but we would like shares in it to be offered to citizens of Peru, so as to allow them and the government an interest, and make it really an American-Peruvian line." The coasting trade is the privilege of each country, but it has been, for different reasons, allowed to be taken up by foreign traders, but this line should, if possible, sail under the flag of the different nations and countries on the entire coast. These countries would give immediately the coasting trade to the steamers, and could finally give an exclusive right.

In regard to the question of a reciprocity treaty, the President of Peru thought it would have to be deliberated before a definite answer could be given.

MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

The Output of Flour the Past Week—Wheat Receipts and Shipments.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—The *Northwestern Miller* says: The mills have been making the best of their opportunity as the date for the inauguration of the repairs to the canal has approached, and for the past two weeks have rolled up old-time outputs. All but three ran through last week, and it was the exception when they did not get out all the flour possible. The aggregate flour production of the week averaging 22,917 barrels daily, against 89,238 barrels the preceding week, and 105,300 barrels for the corresponding period of 1884. This week the mills are being crowded; but will not be able to show their full strength, owing to the warm weather making wheat work tough. Only one was idle Wednesday, and that of 600 barrels capacity. About two-thirds will be shut out of the west side of the canal Saturday morning, and the remainder by the 8th instant, by this arrangement, it is believed, part of the mills will be able to run to the latter date. The flour market remains quiet. Some millers report a slightly better inquiry, but are not much disposed to sell at present prices. Receipts of wheat for the week, 278,250 bushels. Shipments of flour, 121,804 barrels; wheat, 500,880 bushels. In store here, wheat, 3,855,057 bushels; at Duluth, 3,780,400 bushels; at St. Paul, 691,000 bushels.

A VIGOROUS KICK

By an Offensive Republican Against His Rejection by a Democratic Official.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Complaint has been lodged with the Civil Service Commission by Owen Keller, of Caldwell, O., to the effect that having been certified by the Commission for appointment to a $1200 position in the Treasury Department, and having been notified by mail that the position awaited his arrival, he came to Washington and upon reporting in person the appointment was refused him. Mr. Keller says the reason of the refusal was none other than that he was a Republican. Judge Sherman, the Democratic member of the Commission, is absent, but the remaining members have taken the complaint under consideration and it is probable that a letter will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for his statement of the facts in the case. This is the usual course in such cases. Gen. Chenowith, the first auditor of the Treasury, to whom Keller was assigned to duty, said to day that he had refused to accept Keller, on the ground that he was personally offensive to the Democrats in the District where he lived. In fact, he had received a letter from Representative Warner protesting against Keller's appointment. Warner described Mr. Keller as a man who had been active in support of Mr. Taylor, who ran against Mr. Warner for Congress. He also said that Keller has taken every opportunity to insult the Democrats of the District.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Washington, July 1.—The President has determined to reappoint Commander Montgomery Sicard as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Boston, July 1.—Messrs. Bowditek, Skilling & Co., wholesale millinery, of this city, have failed and are negotiating a compromise with their creditors.

Lynchburg, Va., July 1.—The large brick tobacco factory of Matthews & Dwight, in Liberty, and a frame factory adjoining were destroyed, with their contents, by fire last night. Loss, $35,000.

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—Work was commenced to-day on the elevated railway which is to be built between this city and Wyandotte, Kan., about two miles in length, to connect with the new Cable Street Railway Company.

Washington, July 1.—Indian Commissioner Atkins will not go on his contemplated tour of inspection of the different Indian agencies this summer, as he finds the public business will not permit of his absence from this city.

McKeesport, Pa., July 1.—Black Brothers, who have been drilling for gas, struck oil to-day at a depth of 1600 feet The hole now has 1400 feet of the fluid in it. The well is believed to be on an extension of the Baldridge belt.

Pittsburg, July 1.—Two tramps, named Patrick Lynch and James Butler, were struck by the Western express of the Pennsylvania railroad near here this morning about 9 o'clock. Miller was instantly killed and his companion fatally injured.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Henry Gratenkemper, commission merchant and wholesale dealer in liquor, grain, etc., at No. 24 Public Landing, assigned to-day to Robert Andrews, without preferences. Liabilities are estimated at $50,000 and the assets at $35,000 to $40,000.

Washington, July 1.—The Postmaster-General to-day received a copy of the postal convention, providing for the exchange of money orders between the United States and Japan, ratified by the Japanese postal authorities. The new treaty will go into effect October 1st.

San Francisco, Cal., July 1.—The case of Adolph B. Spreckels, charged with the assault and murder of M. H. de Young, editor of the *Chronicle*, came on trial for several weeks past, was given to the jury at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Late this afternoon the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 1.—The strike at the Millville Rubber Works continues. About fifty men worked Monday, but only twelve went in Tuesday. The manager says that over half of the 1200 men are willing to work, and after taking stock they will be protected, if he has to call on the State for the militia.

Washington, July 1.—James L. Liddell, appointed United States marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi, is forty-seven years of age, and a prominent lawyer and planter of Carrollton. He has been prominent in Democratic politics in Mississippi for a number of years, is a warm friend of Senator George, and was strongly indorsed by him and Senator Walthall and nearly all the Mississippi delegation in Congress. He served in the Confederate army during the war.

McVicker's Return to the Stock-Company System.

CHICAGO, July 1.—To-night, after elaborate alterations and improvements had been made in the house, McVicker inaugurated the twenty-ninth season of McVicker's with the production of Mr. John C. Freund's drama, *True Nobility*. McVicker will try the experiment of returning to the stock company system and has engaged a very strong company, including Robert Mantell, John Howser and Viola Allen, for the production of Freund's drama. It is a strong play and was well received by an audience which completely filled the theater. Mr. Freund made his *debut* as an actor as well as an author, and acquitted himself well in both capacities.

Engagement With Hostiles.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., July 1.—A. J. Huneke, a miner, brought in news yesterday from Fronteras of an engagement between the Indians and the whites last Thursday, thirty miles southeast of Fronteras, in which he reported thirty-six Indians and sixteen Americans killed and several wounded. To-day further information was received through Thomas Crocker, from San Bernina ranch, situated on the trail from Fort Bowie to Sonora. He reports an engagement between the entire force under Lieut. Davis and the Apaches. Sixteen Indians were killed and fifteen to twenty taken prisoners. The loss of the whites is not stated.

Fork-Packing in the West.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* will say to-morrow: The total number of hogs packed in the West last week was 195,000, compared with 125,000 for the corresponding time last year. The total packed to date from March 1st was 2,475,000, distributed as follows: Chicago, 1,330,000; Kansas City, 410,000; St. Louis, 102,000; Cincinnati, 83,000; Indianapolis, 80,000; Milwaukee, 117,000; Cedar Rapids, 101,000; Cleveland, 56,000; St. Joseph, 120,000; Ottumwa, Ia., 36,000.;

HEAVY HITTERS.

The Macons Shut Out by the Memphis Club, the Score Standing 3 to 0—All the

New Men of the Bluff City Club Strong Batters, Who Pounded Heinzeman Unmercifully.

Third Day of the Chicago Races—The Largest Field That Ever Faced the Flag.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

MACON, GA., July 1.—Nash and Corrigan were the battery for Memphis and Heinzeman and Gilliam for Macon. The game was close and the playing good, but Heinzeman muffed T. O'Brien's fly and allowed Corrigan to score. The Macons lost interest, while Memphis played better. The new men of the Memphis club are strong, heavy batters, and pounded Heinzeman, but were held in check by superior fielding. The Memphis game was errorless. Macon made four errors. Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Macon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Memphis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3

Base hits—off Nash 3, off Heinzeman 8; wild pitches—Macon, 1; two-base hits—Macon 1, Memphis 1; struck out—by Nash 7; base on balls—Heinzeman 3; left on bases—Macon 3; Memphis 6. Umpire, McCue.

Chattanoogas vs. Birminghams.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 1.—The Birminghams to-day, as usual, gave McCauley the poorest sort of support, and the result was a score of 7 to 1 in favor of the Chattanoogas, with only one of the winners' runs earned. The visitors made four runs in one inning. In the ninth inning, after two men were out, Tray, of the Birminghams, hit a two-bagger and got home on a passed ball. Struck out—by Hart, 2; McCauley, 3. Base hits—Chattanoogas, 10; Birminghams, 2. Errors—Chattanoogas, 3; Birminghams, 6.

Games Yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Chicago, 24; Boston, 10.

DETROIT, July 1.—New York, 2; Detroit, 1.

BUFFALO, July 1.—Buffalo, 6; Providence, 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 0.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 4.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Pittsburg, 11; Cincinnati, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Metropolitans, 12; Athletics, 11.

Racing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Eight thousand people witnessed the racing at Washington Park to-day. The track was in first-class condition though somewhat hard. In the first event the largest field that ever faced the flag in the United States was sent to the post, the starting twenty-eight horses, and Starter Sheridan sent them away in excellent shape after a little delay.

First Race.—Six furlongs. Starters: Mary Hamilton, Bay Relief, Exile, Vigilance, Sam Powers, Libie Dale, Handy Andy, Thady, Nora M., Bob Swimur, Judge Duling, Zamos, Termagant, Bob Lockwood, Wizard, Black Mike, The Elle, Florch Tyler, Arthur Sewell, Hermine, Harry Rose, Sixty-Six, Guydette, Red Girl, Test, Spafland, Viper Mc, Bowling and Mr. Dealer. Bay Relief leader half around, when Test came through from fourth place and won by a nose, Sam Powers second, Handy Andy third. Time—1:15¼. Paris mutuals paid $58 70.

Second Race.—The Kenwood Stakes, for two-year colts; five furlongs. Starters: Endurer, Silver Cloud, Primero, Uncle Dan, B. G. Bruce, Tartar, Lancaster, Ban Fox, Felicitor, Sim Gray, Little Charlie, Farrell, Adrian, The Bourbon, Systas, Lake Ontario, Grimalde, King of Norfolk, Pat Sheedy and Enright. Pools: Field, $200; Ban Fox, $75; Enright, $65; Primero, $45. King of Norfolk was second when the flag fell. Ban Fox was second, but King of Norfolk ran into the lead the first few strides, and was never again headed, winning by a head; Ban Fox second, Silver Cloud third. Time—1:02¾. The winner is the property of R. P. Ashe, of California, and is a bright chestnut in color, with powerful shoulders and quarters. This is the third great stake that California has placed to her credit this meeting. Starter Sheridan got the flag.

Third Race.—The Enclewood Stakes, for three-year-old fillies; one mile. Starters: Mission Belle, Banana, Irish Lass, Wanda, Constellation, Valliss, Gold Dust and Lady Wayward, Pools: Gold Ban, $110; Mission Belle, $48; Lady Wayward, $47, and the field, $71. Irish Lass showed the way to the head of the stretch, where Gold Ban and Lady Wayward joined issues with her. Lady Wayward went to the front a furlong from home, and won by a length from Gold Ban second, Miss on Belle third. Time—1:43. Paris mutuals paid $29 20.

Fourth Race.—For three year olds and upwards; one mile. Starters: Jos. E. Phillips, Trollope, Blackfellow, Revoke, Hanap, Charley Lucas, Sovereign Pat, Mystic, Chatilly, Hot Box, Musk, Archbishop and Lantrum. Sovereign Pat, the favorite, won handily by two lengths; Hanap second, Charley Lucas third. Time—1:43¾. Paris mutuals paid $17 50.

Fifth Race.—Penalties and allowances, for all ages; mile and a furlong. Starters: Slipalong, Buchanan, Leman, Polly Yates, Kslate and Irish Pat. Buchanan was a hot favorite but was hardly in hunt at all. Leman led from the start to the finish and won by one and a half lengths; Irish Pat second and Buchanan third. Time—1:56¾. Paris mutuals paid $22 10.

POOLS AND ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

The following are the entries and pools on to-morrow's races:

First Race.—Five furlongs, for two year olds: Julice, 109 pounds, $25; Engleside, 110 pounds, $12; Mamie Hunt, 107 pounds, $16; Minnie St. John, 107 pounds, $5; Ida Burke, 100 pounds, $5; Sim Gray, 110 pounds, $13; Tartar, 100 pounds, $17; McVicker, 107 pounds, $3; Aigrette, 100 pounds, $5; C. Quen, 100 pounds, $5; Hazel Kirke, 100 p