State Library du

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885. VOL. XLV--NO. 158.

THE question now agitating the people of New Orleans is "Who stole that $1,950,000 from the mint?"

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY believes in beer as "an antidote to Socialism and a friend to property," which is as much as to say that drunkenness is necessary to law and order.

THE last remaining tollhouse on the old Pennsylvania turnpike was torn down last week, and for the first time in fifty years the great thoroughfare between Philadelphia and Pittsburg was open its entire length without charge to the public.

HARVARD COLLEGE is busy discussing a Miss Brown, of Concord, Mass., who has just graduated from the Annex with a higher average than that reached by any of her male competitors. Her grade in the classics was phenomenally high.

THE Chattanooga *Times* says it is whispered around that some politicians who want to be United States Senators, Governors and "things," are engaged in an effort to set up things a long way before hand; but it warns them that the ermine must be kept clean, whatever else is smirched.

LATEST reports from Virginia represent Mahone as secretly scheming for the Gubernatorial nomination, but as meeting with scant encouragement. His strength now is confined almost exclusively to the old Readjuster element, which he tolled off from the regular Democracy. The Republicans are turning against him.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, formerly of the New York *World*, succeeds George William Curtis as editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and Mr. A. B. Stanley succeeds Miss Mary Vandyne as editor of *Harper's Young People*. Mr. Curtis retires on a pension, but will still continue to write for the 'Editor's Drawer" in *Harper's Monthly*.

WE are glad to be assured by the Greenville *Times* that the relations of the two Levee Boards of the Delta are most cordial, that the people have confidence in them, and that it is confidently expected that, in due time, the two boards will enter into the proper alliances for the proper location and care of the junction of their respective levees.

THE London *World* states that Mr. Gladstone so far from retiring from public life will throw himself with more eagerne s than ever into the struggles of politics. He will take a few weeks rest after the close of the session and then start on a campaign designed to be as famous as, and perhaps more successful, than even that of Midlothian.

WHILE the Russians are murdering the Jews, and the Prussians, Austrians and Hungarians are persecuting them, England raises one of the most illustrious of the tribe of Juda to the peerage and thus wipes out the last of the Jewish disabilities. Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, head of the English branch of the great banking house, is "a peer of the realm."

THE treaty between England and Russia, made in 1825, for the purpose of defining the boundary between Alaska and the Northwest Territory, is reported by an officer of the Coast Survey to be so faulty in scientific precision that there are grave doubts whether a considerable extent of border territory belongs to England or the United States.

THE faith cure has worked the recovery of a young woman in Indiana, who fell in a roller-skating rink and twisted her neck all out of shape. In this way, the Boston *Record* thinks, there is again illustrated the old proposition that no new disease appears without bringing in its train its remedy. The faith cure sect may thus be found an antidote to the skating rink.

AT the National Cotton Convention to be held on the 15th instant at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., it is more than likely the question of inspecting and branding cotton will come up for discussion. It has lead to endless dispute in New York and has there threatened the integrity of the trade. It is important, therefore, that it should be settled by the impartial national organization.

IN regard to special and general providences, Henry Ward Beecher in a recent sermon said that the only thing that made life endurable was the thought that men were intelligent creatures under God's care. If the world was a vast machine left to natural law he should not feel quiet. He admitted the uniformity of great laws or forces, but it was impudent to say that God did not work otherwise.

THE people of New York are greatly concerned about the filthy condition of Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark. The New York *Times* says that there are at these places "causes of disease that may now, in the absence of an epidemic, be more dangerous and deadly than a water supply that is polluted," and yet nothing is being done to abate the nuisance. Jersey is evidently preparing for the cholera.

PROF. TYNDAL has set an example to other English lecturers that we hope to see followed. He has sent to three American colleges—Harvard, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania—$10,800 each, the whole, $32,400, being the profits of his lectures in this country. This action, as unexpected as it was generous, is in shining contrast to that of other Englishmen who, like Matthew Arnold, have come to this country to recruit their "depleted purses."

CHRISTIANITY is stronger in this country, no doubt as a result of the voluntary system, than it is in Europe, where churches are part of the machinery of the State. The figures from the census reports are all that way. In 1800 there were in the United States 3030 evangelical churches; in 1850, 43,073; in 1870, 70,148, and in 1880, 97,090—a gain of 27,000 in ten years, ending in 1880. The number of communicants in evangelical churches in the United States in 1800 was 364,000; in 1850, 2,529,000; in 1870, 6,673,000, and in 1880, 10,065,000. Taking the whole country through, there was in 1800 one evangelical communicant in every fourteen and a half inhabitants; in 1850, one to every six and a half; in 1870, one to every five and three-quarters, and in 1880 one to every five.

THE march of events has brought about no more singular and astonishing reform than that indicated by the removal of 10,000 of the 30,000 sacred monkeys of Benares at the request of the Brahmins themselves. Among the gods worshipped by the Hindoos is Hanuman, whose image, that of a monkey, is among the most sacred of the idols of India. Hence the respect in which the monkeys have been held. A great tax upon the poor idolaters, they were allowed to increase and multiply, and such a thing as their removal would have been deemed a sacrilege and was not to be thought of. But the railroad and the telegraph have been too much for the monkey, and the order has issued from the Brahmins themselves that they must go. The next thing to follow will doubtless be the degrading form of worship which has for so many centuries consecrated the monkey tribe.

APPEAL SPECIALS.

Typhoid Fever Raging in Hancock County, Tenn.—Whole Families Stricken with the Disease

And Many Deaths Reported—The State Board of Health to Make an Investigation.

Lawlessness in the Mountains in Grundy County—Fine Crop Prospects in the Vicinity of Helena.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, July 2.—Typhoid fever is reported raging in Hancock county with fatal effect. Whole families have been stricken with the disease, and many persons have died. The State Board of Health will investigate the cause of the malady, which is at present unknown.

T. F. Carrick, of Tracy City, recently appointed deputy marshal, has sent Marshal Hillsman his resignation, saying that it was impossible for him to execute the Federal law in Grundy county. Mr. Carrick was appointed upon the recommendation of many influential citizens of Tracy City and Nashville, and is known as a man of great nerve and determination. Mr. Carrick was unable to command the service of a *posse* to aid him, because there is no provision for the pay of such assistance. The marshal is perplexed to know what to do with the mountain wild cattle and desperadoes. He says that violations of the Federal laws have more than doubled, and that it is difficult to apprehend the violators without force. What will be done is not yet determined by the marshal, and the good people of Tracy City are left at the mercy of the lawless of that vicinity.

The Farmers, and Fruit and Vegetable Growers.

Commissioner McWhirter instructs me to gather up specimens of field, orchard and garden products for exhibition at fairs in Iowa and Illinois during the month of September. I will accompany the exhibit in person, and with descriptive pamphlets and lectures endeavor to deepen the impression we hope to make with samples of the State's products. In the collection of these samples I shall have to depend on individual enterprise and liberality. I therefore request farmers, vegetable and fruit growers, to prepare for me the best specimens of their products, deliver the same to some reliable person in their respective county towns not later than August 12, 1885, and notify me promptly and I will give directions for packing and shipping. Wheat, oats, and the grasses in the sheaf, peaches, apples, pears, plums, berries, cherries, and tomatoes, preserved so as to show color as well as size, and potatoes, cabbage, beets, etc., mammoth size and prepared so as to resist decay for two months, are the most desirable. But all other specimens of field, orchard and garden products will be acceptable.

ROBT. GATES, Ass't Commissioner.

HELENA, ARK.

Farmers Jubilant Over the Splendid Crop Prospects.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, July 2.—A visit to the surrounding country by your correspondent found planters and farmers very jubilant over their present magnificent crop prospects, especially of cotton. One of the best evidences of the Southern farmers intentions to quit the credit system and live at home is shown by the statements of all the furnishing merchants through out this section to the fact that their credit business is from fifty to sixty per cent. less than upon any former year. A new era indeed is about to unfold itself to the Southern planter, and that is a magnificent crop for which they care less than ever before at the same time of the year.

The Rev. Richard Totten, formerly of Bolivar, Tenn., has accepted the rectorship of St. John's Episcopal church at this place, and already the result of his zealous work has demonstrated itself by a revival of interest in the cause of Christianity.

Mr. J. P. Pillow and family departed to-day for Columbia, Tenn., where they will spend the summer with relatives.

Col. Simon Zelig has returned from an extended visit to Hot Springs for his health.

CANTON, MISS.

Death of Mrs. Fanny Peyton Davis, Aged Seventy Years.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CANTON, July 2.—Mrs. Fanny Peyton Davis, divorced wife of Gen. Joseph R. Davis, nephew of Jefferson Davis, died here to-day, aged seventy years. She was a native of London county, Va. She was a lady of rare intellect and accomplishments, and was universally beloved for her many Christian virtues.

WEST POINT, MISS.

The Rifles Ready to Drill Any Company in the State.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WEST POINT, July 2.—At a regular meeting held this day it was unanimously resolved that the West Point Rifles challenge all companies in the State of Mississippi to drill for the championship of the State on or about August 1st, place of drill to be mutually determined upon by the companies competing. This challenge includes all companies regularly commissioned by the State, and is more especially addressed to the successful company of the Greenville drill.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Daring Robbery of the Postoffice at Retro, Tenn.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CHATTANOOGA, July 2.—A daring robbery was perpetrated last night on the postoffice at Retro, Tenn., a town in this county. W. S. Goodson is postmaster. The burglars first entered his house and chloroformed the whole family. Every room was rifled, it being thought that he had a large sum concealed. All the money in the postoffice was stolen and the mail indiscriminately scattered. The entire family is quite ill from the drug.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Negro Family Murdered and Their Bodies Burned.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 2.—A special to the *Times-Union* from Citra, this State, says that a horrible murder and house-burning occurred yesterday near that place. The only particulars obtainable are that about 3 o'clock p.m. a dense smoke was seen from Citra in the direction of J. G. Mathews's dwelling. A party of citizens went out and found that the house was nearly burned down. Three bodies were seen in the flames, and a colored girl ten years old was lying near with her skull crushed, but able to speak a little. She said a party came to the house and killed Martha Lewis, Gracie Lewis and the baby, and tried to kill her, and then set the house on fire. The names of the party are withheld until later, as they are not yet under arrest. Mr. Mathews went North a few days ago, leaving his house in charge of the Lewis family. The community is greatly excited over the terrible crime. The victims are all colored, and were honest, reliable people.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Only 2500 Persons Witness the Competitive Drills at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—There was an admission fee charged to the National Encampment to-day and only 2500 people paid to see two companies of artillery and four companies of infantry contest for the prizes. In the morning the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, Capt. Mays, and the Richmond Howitzers, Capt. Lorraine, gave an exhibition which proved particularly interesting. The men showed great proficiency.

At 2 o'clock the infantry companies began their contests. The Lomax Rifles, of Mobile, Capt. Davis, was the first organization to occupy the field. They made a highly-creditable display. The Houston Light Guards, of Texas, Capt. Scurry, with forty-two men, came next, and carried off plenty of honors, as did also the Busch Guards, of St. Louis, and the Wooster City Guards, Capt. James A. Ordon, attached to the Eighth Ohio Regiment. Many prominent local militiamen were present, and they all declared that they had never before witnessed such excellent drilling. Each company was allowed forty-five minutes. The Busch Zouaves gave an exhibition drill. To-morrow there will be artillery contests between Battery A, of Danville, Ill., and the Second Battery, O. N. G., of Cincinnati. The infantry drill will conclude with Company A, First Kentucky, Indianapolis Light Infantry, Montgomery Greys, of Alabama, and the Alexandria, Va., Light Infantry. A display drill will also be made by the infantry battalion, the Girard College Cadets, under Maj. Ryan, and by the United States Light Battery C, Third Regiment, under Col. Warner. The latter will drill with horses. Last night some of the soldiers were enjoying themselves with the sport of tossing in a blanket. A woman came along and took part in the sport, and was tossed in her turn, in a rough-and-tumble fashion. This morning she came to camp, with a constable, and after going about awhile picked out Capt. Curtis, of the Indianapolis Artillery, as one of the men who assisted to toss her. It was evidently a case of mistaken identity, and Capt. Curtis drew his sword and refused to be arrested. Trouble seemed imminent for a time, but it finally blew over and Capt. Curtis submitted to arrest, and was held for assault with intent to kill. The affair has created a sensation.

A CHILI RECEPTION.

The Experience of the South American Commission at Valparaiso.

A Country Where the United States is Below Par.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The South American Commission, under date of Santiago, May 14th, have made their report to the Secretary of State of the result of their visit to Chili. The report says:

Valparaso is almost an English colony. The English language is used almost exclusively in trade, and the leading merchants are subjects of Great Britain, there being but three distinctively American houses in the place. The amount of goods imported from the United States is very small beyond what are brought by these firms, the great obstacle to an extension of this trade being the disposition of Englishmen to trade at home and their ability to do so on account of the high freights between New York and Valparaiso, which are nearly double the cost of transportation between Valparaiso and London, Havre or Hamburg. Hence but few goods are imported from the United States except when they cannot be obtained elsewhere, and then it is found much cheaper to ship them to Chili from New York via Hamburg or Liverpool.

The report describes the meeting of the President of Chili by the commission, and says a series of propositions were submitted to him. It continues: The first was a suggestion that the old treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and Chili, which long since was terminated, might be renewed with advantage to both countries. In reply to this the President said he could not see any advantage to Chili, and was not disposed to enter into any further conventions with foreign countries.

The second proposition involved the idea of a reciprocal commercial treaty between the two countries, under which the special products of each should be admitted free of duty into the other, when carried under the flag of either nation. This did not meet with any greater favor from President Santa Maria, who was not disposed to make reciprocity treaties. His people were at liberty to sell where they could get the best prices and buy where goods were the cheapest. In his opinion commerce was not aided by commercial treaties, and Chili neither asked from nor gave to other nations especial favors. Trade would regulate itself and there was no advantage in trying to direct it in one direction or the other. So far as the United States was concerned, there could be very little trade with Chili, owing to the fact that the products of the two countries were almost identical. Chili produced very little that we wanted, and although there were many industrial products of the United States that were used in Chili, the merchants of the latter country must be allowed to buy where they sold, and where they could trade to the greatest advantage. With reference to the provision that reduced duties should be allowed only upon goods carried in Chilian or American vessels, he said that Chili did not want any such means to encourage her commerce; her ports were open to all vessels of the world upon equal terms.

It was suggested that there might be a large commerce between the two countries if the low-grade guano, which is adapted to the cultivation of cotton in the Southern States and is now sought in Europe, could be exchanged for the manufactured products of the United States. The President very frankly and somewhat bluntly responded that the government of Chili owned all the guano and had given the monopoly of its exportation to a company of which the people of the United States could purchase as much as they liked.

The next topic seemed to be received with decided favor, and not only the President but the ministers present also joined in expressing their acquiescence. It was touching the establishment of a common silver coin of the value of the United States gold dollar, to be coined by each of the American republics, of an equal degree of fineness and to an amount which should be agreed, to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of this hemisphere. This proposition, which had already been assented to by Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru, was accepted by President Santa Maria as a long step toward the monetization of silver, and, if adopted by the American republics, might, in his opinion, compel the Latin Union to accept a double standard, and increase the value of one of the chief products of Chili. His government, he said, was ready to enter into a convention with the United States and the other American republics at any time to secure such a desirable result.

The fourth proposition, which invited the views of the government of Chili to the practicability of holding a congress of delegates from all the American republics, to adopt measures to secure peace and promote prosperity among the nations of this hemisphere, met with disfavor. Its excellency could not see the advantage of such a gathering. Chili had learned by experience that nothing could be gained, and that the general welfare was not promoted by international conventions. He could not think of any measure a congress of this sort would agree upon, and while his government was anxious to avoid war and secure a peaceful settlement of international disputes, the proposition did not find any favor in his eyes. If the United States desired to call such a congress, Chili would consider the invitation, but reserved the right to decline in case the government so desired.

The fifth and last proposition was a general one, and invited the suggestions of Chili as to the best modes of increasing trade between that country and the United States. The President repeated what he had said previously about the impossibility of securing a large trade, but thought if there could be direct communication by steam from the ports of one country in those of another commerce would be greatly aided. If any steamship company in the United States would establish such communication he believed the Congress of Chili would give it a subsidy such as was given to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. That line receives an annual subsidy of $50,000 in silver, and the Chilian Company, which employed vessels along the coast between Valparaiso and Callao, was given $150,000 a year, under the condition that its vessels were always subject to charter by the government, and might be used as transports and cruisers in time of war. Similar aid would be afforded to any such company desirous of trading along the coast of Chili, as it was the policy of the republic to encourage commerce and legitimate competition.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Closest Game of the Season at Macon Won by Memphis by a Score of 2 to 1.

The Birminghams Again Defeated by the Chattanoogas—Ramsey Too Much for the Boys.

Fine Sport at Chicago—Corrigan Puts Four Races to His Credit—Wheelman's League.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

MACON, July 2.—The game this afternoon was the closest played during the season, lasting an hour and twenty minutes. Palmer, the Kansas City catcher, and Colgin were the Memphis battery, Veach and Cavanaugh for Macon. The bad throws of Veach and Murray lost the game to the Maconites. Palmer gave five base hits, Veach four. Two errors for Macon, and one for Memphis. The Macons and Augustas are arranging for an exhibition game here Saturday. Score by innings:

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

Double plays, 1 each; wild pitches, Memphis 2; two-base hits, Memphis 1, Macon 2; struck out, Palmer 5, Veach 4; base on balls, Veach 1; left on bases, 4 each; passed balls, Memphis 2.

Chattanoogas vs. Birminghams.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 2.—Ramsey was altogether too much for the Birminghams to-day, and the Chattanoogas made two runs to their none. Errors helped to make both runs. Struck out—by Ramsey, 17; Kelly, 3. Base hits—Chattanoogas, 5; Birminghams, 2. Errors—Chattanoogas, 3; Birminghams, 5.

Games Yesterday.

DETROIT, July 2.—Detroit, 4; New York, 0.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

American Wheelmen's League.

BUFFALO, July 2.—The sixth annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen began in this city to-day. Several hundred bicyclists are present. To-morrow morning the annual parade will take place on the asphalt streets of the city, and in the afternoon the annual tournament will be held at the Buffalo Driving Park. On Saturday the members of the League will go to Niagara Falls. At the session this morning the following officers were elected: President, Dr. N. Malon Beckwith, of New York City; vice-president, Stephen Terry, Hartford, Conn.; treasurer, F. P. Kendall, Worcester, Mass., and secretary, Eugene Aaron, Philadelphia.

Another Good Day's Sport at Chicago

CHICAGO, July 2.—Ten thousand people witnessed the races at Washington Park to-day. The weather was warm and pleasant and the track smooth, but a trifle hard.

First Race.—Five furlongs, two year olds, penalties and allowances. Starters: Juliette, Ingleside, Monica, Hunt, Minnie St. John, Ida Burke, Jim Grey, Missel, Tartar, Winona, Orgrette, Cuban Queen, Hazel Kirke, Estella, Willie Martin, Cowslip, Bastarde, Tartar took the lead the first few strides, and won easily by a length and a half; Estella second, Jim Grey third. Time—1:03. Paris mutuals paid $18 20.

Second Race.—One mile, all ages. Starters: Red Girl, Jim Douglass, Katie Fletcher, Ten Booker and Modesty. Pools: Modesty $300, Jim Douglass $200, field $41. Modesty jumped to the lead when the drum tapped, followed by Katie Fletcher and Jim Douglass. Jim Douglass ran into second place on the backstretch and at the half Modesty led by a length only. Modesty came away again in the straight and won handsomely by a length; Jim Douglass second, a head in front of Katie Fletcher third. Time—1:41½. Paris mutuals paid $8 60. The Californians all backed Jim Douglass and lost heavily.

Third Race.—Boulevard Stakes, all ages; miles and a quarter. Starters: Freeland, Volante, John Davis, Loffir, Valet, Bootblack and Troubadour. Pools: Freeland, $200; Volante, $140; Loffir, $40; Troubadour, $30; field, $25. Volante and Bootblack alternated in the lead to the half, where Freeland was fifth, when the latter ran into second place on the stable turn and coming into the home stretch Volante led by half a length only. Freeland drew away easily in the straight and won handily by two lengths from Volante, the same distance from Troubadour. Time—2:09. Mutuals paid $10.

Fourth Race.—Selling, one mile and a furlong. Starters: Quidu, Roger Eastman, Martindale, Nat Kramer, Bengle, Hazarus, Doubt, Ultimatum and Handy Andy. Hazarus won in a gallop by five lengths; Handy Andy second, Ultimatum third. No time taken. Paris mutuals paid $10 20. This was the fourth consecutive race of the day that Corrigan placed his money on.

Fifth Race.—Hurdle purse, mile heats. Starters: Ragdad, Athelstone, Judge Jackson, Elexor, Talleyrand and Wimbledon. The first heat Talleyrand won, with Wimbledon second, Elexor third. Time, 1:50½. In the second heat Talleyrand raced right to front and won easily by twenty lengths, Wimbledon second, Elexor third. Time, 1:50½. Paris mutuals paid $14 50 and $3 50.

AN EXTRA DAY.

To-morrow is an extra day at Washington Park, there being five races on the card. Corrigan is night offers to match his chestnut mare, Modesty, against Jim Douglas on the same terms as the race run to-day, or at any weights they may desire, for a purse of $5000 a side or more, and there is every prospect of a match being arranged to be run here during the meeting. The entries and pools for to-morrow are as follows:

First Race.—One mile, for all ages. Archbishop, 98 pounds, $10; Brilliant, 93 pounds, $10; Termagant, 88 pounds, $12; Onida, 88 pounds, $24; Polly Sales, 88 pounds, $22; Hot Box, 90 pounds, $18; Capt. Wood, 105 pounds, $6; Tennessee, 93 pounds, $54; Roger Eastman, 90 pounds, $10; Gazette, 106 pounds, $10; Hillsboro, 103 pounds, $8; Bough, 98 pounds, $20; David Renny, 98 pounds, $8; Katula, 88 pounds, $12; Slipstone, 103 pounds, $60; True Boro, 118 pounds, $8; Hertegas, 100 pounds, $12.

Second Race.—Five furlongs. Listened, 85 pounds, $52; Sparland, 87 pounds, $54; Taxpayer, 90 pounds, $22; Blackfellow, 88 pounds, $16; Sovereign Pat, 109 pounds, $160; Wash Talbot, 84 pounds, $108; Thady, 101 pounds, $40; Explorer, 82 pounds, $108; Roanoke, 107 pounds, $32; Santa Claus, 101 pounds, $52; Wellington, 84 pounds, $26; R. Monee, 93 pounds, $50; Glenrock, 90 pounds, $18; Trollope, 97 pounds, $44; Chantilly, 93 pounds, $44; Actor, 82 pounds, $22; Whispering, 80 pounds, $40.

Third Race.—For two year olds; six furlongs. Endeavor, 100 pounds, $8; Endurer, 110 pounds, $70; Linda, 105 pounds, $30; Ascoli, 106 pounds, $28; Lucas, 107 pounds, $21.

Fourth Race.—One and one-quarter miles. George Angus, 96 pounds, $16; Vanguard, 103 pounds, $95; Pat Dennis, 96 pounds, $16; Idle Pat, 96 pounds, $13; Gromet, 96 pounds, $42; Burr Oak, 97 pounds, $54; Exile, 79 pounds, $92; Verona, [illegible] pounds, $310; Valet, 96 pounds, $270; Father John, [illegible] pounds, $16; John Davis, 103 pounds, $102; Constellation, 79 pounds, $16; Slocum, 96 pounds, $62.

Fifth Race.—A dash of two miles over eight hurdles. Stonington, 119 pounds, $32; Wimbledon, 138 pounds, $30; Ascoli, 153 pounds, $80.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A splendid day, a large attendance and a good track were the features of to-day at Brighton Beach, the racing being indifferent.

First Race.—For all ages, selling allowances; three-quarters of a mile. Starters: Lucy Lewis, Bonanza, Broughton, Artiban, Paul Kernan, Eva K., Sister Josie, Ben Wooley, Bart and Warren. Won by Broughton by two lengths; Eva K. second, Lucy Lewis third. Time, 1:17½.

Second Race.—Selling allowances; three-quarters of a mile. Starters: Inconstant, Buccaneer, Wandering, Change, Mac, Theodorus, Billy Mac, Joe S., Terry, Barton, Nimrod and Gilt. The race from start to finish was closely contested by Wandering and Inconstant, and resulted in a dead heat; Joe S. third. Time—1:17. In the run-off Inconstant won easily by three lengths. Time—1:19.

Third Race.—For all ages, selling allowances; three-quarters of a mile. Starters: Unknown, Bounie Lee, Hespero, Bessie B., Uberto, Quixotte, Lottie B., Mike's Pride, Nat Trimble, Uncle B., Joe Sawyer and John K. Joe Sawyer won by a length and a half; Uberto second, Bessie B. third. Time—1:18.

Fourth Race.—Kings County Cup, for three year olds and upward, selling allowances; two miles. Starters: Fosteral, General Monroe, Royal Arch. In the first round Royal Arch made all the running, but another two rounds found Fosteral ahead, on the back stretch Fosteral was ahead, and won by a neck; General Monroe second, Royal Arch third. Time—3:36¼.

Fifth Race.—For three year olds, one mile. Starters: Florence M., Three Cheers, Cooperstown, Jim Nave, Frank Mullins, Hopedale, Byron Cross, Ganley, King George. Florence M. won by a length; Byron Cross second, Three Cheers third. Time—1:46¼.

Sixth Race.—Welter weights, selling allowances, one mile and a half, over six hurdles. Starters: King Tom, Pope Leo, Raven, Belle Raphon, Correl, Pawnee, Analosta, Jersey Maid. Jersey Maid won by two lengths, King Tom second, Pope Leo third. Time—2:54.

Trinket Got Trotted.

BOSTON, July 2.—The last event in the Boston summer trotting meeting today was a special race between Harry Wilkes and Trinket for $1000. Wilkes easily out trotted the mare. Harry Wilkes, 1, 1, 1; Trinket, 2, 2, 2. Time, 2:14¼, 2:16¾, 2:24¼. In Tuesday's race Van Ness, the driver of Sister Wilkes, was charged with pulling that mare and losing a heat. After questioning by the judges it was ascertained that the animal was not in prime condition, but Van Ness admitted that he could have won if he had tried. He was thereupon fined $100.

GEN. GRANT.

A Favorable Circumstances Attending His Case the Past Two Days.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 2.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon the general appeared on the piazza for the first time since last Friday, and remained out in the open air nearly an hour. This evening Dr. Douglas stated that the general had expressed himself as feeling much better to-day. The physician added that the patient had indeed been in a better condition for the past two days. He had little troubled with coughing or accretions. The general to-day received a letter dated at Rockbridge Baths, Va., from an ex-Confederate officer who surrendered at Appomattox. It is couched in terms of the warmest admiration, regard and sympathy, and refers to having received back his horse and sword, with the injunction to "go home and assist in making a crop," and assures the general that the writer is not the only ex-Confederate who daily prays for his restoration. Electric lamps were lighted for the first time in the cottage to-night. The patient's family feel encouraged by the circumstances surrounding his case during the past two days.

Gen. Grant retired at 9 o'clock and dozed at intervals until 11 o'clock, when Dr. Douglas treated the patient's throat. The physician could see no reason why this night should not be as quiet as last night.

MEXICANS BUTCHERED

By the Yaqui Indians—Gen. Garcia's Death Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The *Chronicle's* Tucson (Ariz.) special says: The *Star's* correspondent, just returned from Sonora, confirms the death of Gen. Garcia, commander of the Mexican forces in the recent battle with the Yaqui Indians, and the killing of 400 Mexicans. No details. The Yaquis repeatedly defeated the soldiers, but Mexican officials suppress the fact. The Sonora hospitals are full of wounded soldiers.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Philadelphia, July 2.—Chas. M. Hall, postmaster of this city under President Johnson, and well known as a journalist, died here to-day.

Binghampton, N. Y., July 2.—Wm. Meinecke was hanged at 10:45 o'clock today in the jail yard here for the murder of Iatie Brodhobb.

Dallas, Tex., July 2.—S. P. Samuel, of Mesquite, to-day sold to Samuel S. Brother, of Silver City, N. M., his Plata Hermoso Silver Mine for $5,000,000.

Chicago, July 2.—The Hon. Reuben Ellwood, member of Congress from the Fifth Illinois District, died of cancer yesterday, at his residence in Sycamore, Ill.

Cleveland, July 2.—All the departments in the Cleveland Rolling-Mills are idle now except the plate mill, the employes of which are not affected by the strike.

Toledo, O., July 2.—The *Commercial Telegram* this morning announces the retirement of A. W. Comstock from that paper. Gen. James M. Comly having purchased his partner's interest.

Boston, July 2.—The *Journal* says it is fully authorized to state that Gov. George D. Robinson will be the standard-bearer of the Republicans in the next Gubernatorial campaign.

New Orleans, July 2.—Surveyor of the Port Pinchback recently asked for leave of absence, which was refused. It is now stated that he to-day tendered his resignation and left for the Northwest.

New York, July 2.—At the second day's session of the Music Teachers' National Union, the Hon. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, Washington, read a paper on "Education in Music at Home and Abroad."

New Orleans, July 2.—The *Picayune's* Santa Rosa (Mex.) special tells of a cyclone which passed over that section. Col. Pedro Valdiz estimates his loss by the breaking and uprooting of sugar-cane at seventy-five thousand dollars.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 2.—The convention of the American Flint-Glass Workers' Union, which meets in Philadelphia July 11th, will probably adopt a universal system of work and wages for the United States and Canada.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 2.—The river coal operators have ordered a reduction of a half cent per bushel in the price of mining, to go into effect at once. The reduction was a surprise to the miners and will be stubbornly resisted.

Cincinnati, July 2.—A banquet in honor of Judge J. B. Stallo, recently appointed Minister to Italy, will be given next Tuesday night under the auspices of the Ohio Club, the same organization which honored Minister Pendleton in a similar way.

Kansas City, July 2.—Samuel C. Shaffer, a land speculator of this city, has been indicted on a charge of embezzlement of $25,000 from John J. Blair, a New Jersey capitalist. Shaffer gave bond, and the case was continued until next November.

Cleveland, July 2.—The men employed in the wire departments of the Cleveland Rolling Mills joined the other strikers this morning and there are now 1800 idle men in Newburg. The officers of the mills have telegraphed for police protection, but no violence is feared.

The New Orleans Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—S. H. Buck, Gen. C. H. Barney and J. C. Truman, prominently connected with the New Orleans Exposition, held a conference here this evening to block out the work necessary to promote the success of the North, South and Central American Exposition, to be held at New Orleans. Branch offices will be opened in Washington, New York and Chicago at once.

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

TENNESSEE BAR.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Association at Nashville—Election of Officers for the Year.

W. C. Folkes, of Memphis, Elected President, and Judge Jas. O. Pierce One of the Vice-Presidents.

A Number of Interesting Papers Read Before the Meeting—New Members Admitted.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 2.—The Tennessee Bar Association met at 10:30 o'clock this morning and were called to order by President White.

The following new members were admitted: Ernest Pillow, Lawrenceburg; J. W. E. Moore, Brownsville, and Judge W. C. Caldwell, Trenton.

The secretary announced that he was in receipt of a communication from the Hon. Jordan Stokes, of Lebanon, saying that he had been unable to prepare the promised memorial on the life and character of Judge Nathan Green.

Letters were read from R. D. Jordan, of Memphis, and J. C. Reed, of Brownsville, expressing regret that they found it inconvenient to attend the meeting of the associat on.

The Hon. H. M. Wilix, of Chatanooga, read a paper on "Should one System of Courts and a Uniform Code of Civil Porcedure be Established for the States of the American Union?"

Judge John L. T. Sneed read a paper on "The Exodus of the Criminal Classes."

The Hon. D. M. Key was received with clapping of hands as he rose to read a paper on the "Civil and Political Status of the Negro."

The life and character of Chief Justice A. O. P. Nicholson was then made the subject of a paper by Robert M. McKay, of Columbia.

A paper was then read by Mr. William P. Fleming, of Columbia.

Judge Sneed here offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "That the president appoint a committee of three to investigate the expediency of adopting a better plan for ascertaining the value of services in behalf of minors and other persons *non in jurris* than is now practiced in the courts of this State." The chair appointed Judge Sneed, Messrs. Frazier and Ingersoll.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, with the following result: President, W. C. Folkes, of Memphis; vice-presidents, George Andrews, of Knoxville; W. L. Fleming, of Columbia; Jas. J. Pierce, of Memphis; secretary and treasurer, the present incumbent, Mr. J. W. Bonner.

First Day's Proceedings.

The Nashville *Banner*, of Wednesday, reports that the Tennessee Bar Association met in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and was called to order by President Wheelin connities. Present were Supreme Judges William F. Cooper and T. J. Freeman, M. T. Bryan, W. H. Washington, of Nashville; Judge H. H. Ingersoll, of Knoxville; Judge Andrew Allison, John J. Vertrees, T. E. Matthews, W. A. Thoma, of Nashville; John H. Savage, of McMinnville; Judge D. M. Key, of Chattanooga; Judge B. B. Reese, A. S. Colyar, John Ruhm, of Nashville; Xenophon Wheeler, of Chattanooga; Tully Brown, W. O. Vertrees, W. K. McAlister, of Nashville; W. S. Fleming, of Knoxville; Robert M. McKay, of Columbia; H. M. Wilisx, of Chattanooga; J. W. Bonner, Col. Baxter Smith, J. M. Dickinson, George B. Guild, Wesley Gains, M. M. Neal, J. S. Fisher, Robert Cooper; Judge Smithson, of Pulaski; John W. Childress, J. C. Bradford, M. R. Priest, Eli T. Morris, W. J. Sykes, H. H. Harrison, Samuel Watson, of Nashville; Judge H. H. Norton, of Clarksville; Judge Jas. Mitchin, Judge Frank T. Reid, T. L. Dodd, Judge Nat Baxter, Judge McLemore, Judge Tinnon and Albert N. Grisham.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Wheeler read his annual address—a paper replete with wit, wisdom and philosophy. He said the tendency of young men of the present day was to forsake the legal profession for a business career; and this was not surprising when it was understood that the profession of the law was not a money-making one. It had been said with some degree of truth that a lawyer worked hard, lived well and died poor. No young man should be admitted to a respectable lawyer's office who did not possess a good English education, at least. Illiterate attorneys were a disgrace to the profession. The system of examination adopted in Tennessee and other States for applicants for law licenses was a mere farce. Mr. Wheeler said the present system of examination should be abandoned and a State board of examiners substituted therefor. He would make a law license mean something. Good judges made good lawyers, while bad and inefficient judges and bad lawyers of necessity went hand in hand. All had seen the shameful waste of public time in the courtrooms presided over by lazy, indolent, inefficient judges, who sit all day with their feet cocked upon the desk and allow things to go pretty much as they might. He was inclined to lay a large share of the barrenness of the courts at the door of our judges. What, he said, could be thought of the courts of several towns in Missouri where a notorious highwayman was acquitted and the scene that followed his several acquittals? Who can wonder that the citizens of Cincinnati should burn down jails and courthouses? Some of the blame for these things are attached to the lawyers themselves. He knew of lawyers in this State who had collected money for their clients and failed to pay it over, and yet he had never known a case of disbarment in Tennessee. There were good lawyers in America who had done things for which they would be debarred in England. He spoke of the acts of the last General Assembly, and said it was to be lamented that every General Assembly felt it to be incumbent upon them to change the revenue laws. Of course, the last Assembly changed the mechanics lien law. If this could not have been done he doubted if any session could have been held. [Laughter.]

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr.