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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY : : : : : : JULY 7, 1885

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The Clearinghouse returns for the week ending June 27th, as given in the New York *Chronicle*, that journal declares, making all allowances, to be "unfavorable." It gives figures showing the decrease in the clearings of New York, and they are striking. The average weekly clearings in that city for the year 1881 amounted to $1,002,900,000; 1882, $766,000,000; 1883, $719,000,000; 1884, $686,500,000; 1885, $457,000,000. The steadiness with which the country has borne so great a decline as is here exhibited is remarkable. The figures are also a standing refutal of the notion that plenty of money will insure good trade. The total exchanges of the week named above show a decline of 19.1 per cent. on the total, against 1884, and of 12.3 against the previous week. Outside of New York there was a total gain of 0.1 per cent. as against the same week in 1884, and of 1.0 per cent. as against the previous week. For the same week Chicago had a gain of 1.2 per cent., Cincinnati of 1.9 per cent., St. Louis of 2.8 per cent., Louisville of 5.4 per cent., Kansas City of 68.3 per cent. and Memphis of [illegible] per cent.; New Orleans had a loss of 3.4 per cent. Comparing the same cities with the week previous, we find gains at Chicago of 2.9 per cent., Cincinnati 8.1 per cent.; Louisville, 0.1 per cent.; Kansas City, 45.2 per cent., and Memphis 27.8 per cent.; St. Louis lost 3.8 and New Orleans 6.5 per cent. New York last week showed some financial improvement, for bankers' balances, which had been put out at 1 and even 4 per cent., were taken at 1, 1½, and in instances at up to 2 per cent. The payment of semi-annual interest and dividends made a call for loans, causing the temporary advance in the rate. There are indications of a beginning of a call for money to move the crops in a partial cessation of the movement of currency from the West to New York. The policy of the present administration is to add to the gold balance, any decline in which produces a feeling approaching panic, owing to the anomalous condition of our silver currency. This it accomplishes by neglecting to reduce its interest-bearing obligations. "It follows," says the *Chronicle*, "that only through a continuance of this policy of keeping the accumulating surplus in the Treasury, and refraining from paying it out, can the government avoid depletion of its stock of gold." Even by this means of continuing to pay interest that should cease, the process of increasing the stock of gold is slow and difficult. With an excess of revenue of $9,000,000 a month, the Treasury during the last month would add only $4,500,000 to its stock of gold. "In brief," sums up the *Chronicle*, the tendency is still for the surplus to run into silver, and during June alone over $6,500,000 was added to the silver balance." It is well that the country should be aware that this way of keeping the silver demon down, that we have so mischievously raised, is a temporary expedient that cannot be made perpetual. Congress at its next session must grapple with this question and settle it, or the financial and commercial interests of the country must suffer. That interests so important to every class of people in the country should be jeopardized for the sake of the $40,000,000 a year that silver produces, while no one would think of damaging the country's interests in the same way for the $300,000,000 a year that cotton produces, is a mystery worth reflecting upon. The New York *Indicator* gives some facts as to government finances at the end of the first six months of the year, which should arrest the attention of the public, especially of the business portion of it. It says: "Our receipts have fallen off nearly $26,000,000, of which about $14,000,000 were from a decrease in customs, $9,000,000 in internal revenue, and $3,000,000 in miscellaneous. On the other hand, our expenditures have increased over $18,500,000. There was an increase in ordinary expenditures of nearly $19,000,000, and in pensions of nearly $3,000,000, while interest disbursements were $3,000,000 less than last year. The net receipts over disbursements this year were $59,700,000, while last year they were nearly $91,000,000, so that we are about $44,700,000 worse off this year than last." The stock of gold has been increased over $42,000,000, but the outstanding gold certificates have increased over $55,500,000, a decrease in the net holdings of gold of $13,500,000. At the same time the stock of silver has increased nearly $30,000,000, while silver certificates have increased only a little over $5,000,000; the net stock of silver has therefore increased $24,750,000. During the year the holdings of United States notes has largely decreased, the government has lost $13,500,000 of gold and $12,000,000 of notes, a total of $25,500,000, while it has gained $24,750,000 of silver. While the net cash reserve has been kept at about the same figure as it was a year ago, silver has been substituted for gold and Treasury notes, by which the quality of the reserve has been impaired. The country is still subjected to the evils and dangers of continued trade depression; by wise management and prudence, such as the people at large are exhibiting, as the reduction of our imports, among other things, shows, that depression will pass away. If expedients adopted by the government to meet immediate contingencies are continued too long, when other causes of depression are removed, these will prove new causes of disaster, and prolong the period of depression. It is for Congress to substitute sound system for temporary expedients, which, if prolonged, will become mischievous.

THE SAME OLD SONG.

The Chinese keep on hand a vile compound, the secret for its making known only to themselves, and when a Chinaman is worsted in an encounter he revenges himself by hurling into the face of his adversary this unsavory compound. The stench is overwhelming; the whole neighborhood is sickened; the victim's eyes are destroyed, and he is left alone to wrestle with the foul odors, for everybody is forced to flee from the suffocating atmosphere. Imitating this example, the Republicans have concocted a vile compound, and when everything else fails in their fight with the Democratic party, they hurl this offensive stuff in the face of the American people. This compound consists of a vilification of the South. The canvass in Ohio was inaugurated last Thursday at Columbus, and Mr. Foraker sounded the key-note of the campaign and the stench has filled the whole country with its sickening odors. He waved the bloody shirt, and all the speeches made were of the bloody-shirt order. Local issues, and great national questions concerning the material interests of the people, were ignored, and the stale, exhausted issues of the war were prominently discussed. In alluding to the stink-pots which the Republicans of Ohio have emptied into the canvass, the Philadelphia *Times* says:

> The necessity of retrenchment in government expenses, a proper reduction of the revenues and a better and more effective civil service were entirely ignored and the old, worn-out war issues only were discussed. The vest of the colored voters and the wickedness of the Southern Democracy were pictured in lurid colors and the faithful were urged to rally and fight the war over again. Ohio is naturally a Republican State, and it is just possible that the Republicans could carry it the fall with an Egyptian mummy for a candidate running on a platform declaring that the earth had ceased to revolve. But if the Democrats do not devote each other in their fun relic about who shall hold the offices, they ought to be able to whip their Republican opponents on such a worn-out issue as the late war. It is twenty years since the war ended, and the party that insists that it is still raging, and can get no nearer the vital issues of the present day than the speakers at Columbus were able to get, soundly deserves defeat, and will certainly get what it deserves, unless its opponents prove too selfish and stupid to seize their opportunity.

Good men of all parties will indorse the comments of the *Times*. The war ended twenty years ago. The bloody drama has closed, the curtain has been rung down, the lights turned off, and the people engaged in the busy pursuits of life, and they will laugh at the farce which the Republicans of Ohio are enacting before empty benches. There was a time when thousands of people at the North feared that a restoration of national power to the Democracy would result in some serious disaster to the country. The administration of President Cleveland has shown how idle were these fears. The Union is to-day stronger, the people are more harmonious, nearer cemented together in a loving brotherhood than they have been since the days when Abolitionists were pelted with rotten eggs in the streets of Boston. Peace and tranquillity pervade every section of the Union. No treasonable sentiments are avowed in any section of the republic. The South is as loyal to the flag and the nationality it represents as the North, and the country is as safe under the Democratic party as it was when in the hands of Abraham Lincoln or Grant. In the face of these facts the Republicans of Ohio raise the bloody shirt and scream at the rebels, the traitors and the disloyalty of the South. The American people can no longer be frightened by such demagogy. The Union has been subjected to almost every conceivable test, and it has emerged brighter and stronger and more glorious than it had been before. It is an experiment no longer. Its principles are so firmly rooted in the hearts of the people that no conceivable political tempest can dislodge them. Cleveland's administration will demonstrate the patriotism and wisdom of the Democratic party, and the contest that has been inaugurated in Ohio will disgust the whole country. Ohio is a Republican State, and the Democrats may be defeated in the approaching election, but this result will not be achieved by any fear of the disloyal South.

STRUCK BY A WATER-SPOUT.

A Freight Train Lifted Bodily from the Rails.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 6.—Yesterday morning near Weldon, 150 miles west of here, an east-bound freight train was struck by a water-spout. The engineer saw the water-spout approaching, bounding along like a rubber ball, tearing up the earth and uprooting all in its way. The engineer reversed the train to avoid the water-spout, whose course was tortuous, with column inclined and rotary motion. Just before the water-spout reached the line of the road it plunged into a deep ravine running parallel to the track with frightful velocity. When opposite the train the water-spout burst, deluging the engineer, fireman and brakeman, who abandoned the train and climbed some trees to avoid a wave of water fully eight feet high and about ten feet wide. The locomotive and fourteen cars were raised bodily and carried nearly twenty feet from the track, while the road bed was completely obliterated. No one was hurt. The extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained. Through trains west of here on the Sunset road have been abandoned. Road beds and a number of bridges have been washed away by recent heavy rains.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Ex-Minister Young at San Francisco—Effect of the Restriction Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—John Russell Young, ex-United States Minister to China, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Oceanica from Yokohama. In an interview he said, regarding the Chinese restriction act: "It merely offends China, provides a government opposed to the emigration of their subjects. In diplomacy the fact that Americans had discriminated against China often has been used as a fool when America seeks any advantage in China, or when a treaty of revision has been suggested. The Chinese emigrate from Hong Kong, an English port, not from a Chinese city. The British Governor of Hong Kong could enforce the United States restriction treaty if he were required to do so by his government. The Chinese government have done all in their power to prevent the immigration of Chinese to the United States, but there are no restrictions to their going from Hong Kong. To completely carry out the restrictions act, the United States should negotiate a treaty with England by which cities from Hong Kong would be prohibited from sailing to this country." Ex-Minister Young conveys to Gen. Grant expressions of sorrow and sympathy, with wishes for his recovery, from Li Hung Chang and the Emperor of Japan.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Prospects in Every State and Territory in the Union.

NEW YORK, July 6.—From a careful analysis of over 3500 special crop reports from its subscribers, practical farmers in in every State and Territory in the Union, the *Rural New Yorker* concludes that the winter wheat crop will aggregate 410,000,000 bushels and the spring wheat crop 155,000,000 bushels, making an aggregate crop of 365,000,000 bushels, a falling off of 147,000,000 bushels from last year's crops. Oats will be the largest crop ever harvested. Rye and barley, fair crops. Corn, area larger than ever before, and outlook good for an average yield per acre. There will be an average crop of potatoes and a considerable increase in the acreage of tobacco. The cotton prospects are highly promising, despite the injury from insects in Texas and other places. In apples there will be a fair crop for an "off year." Many trees are dying, especially in the West. Peaches are a failure in northern latitudes, and there is but a poor outlook for pears. There will be fair crops in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN.

The Remains of Louisiana's War Governor Laid to Rest at Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, LA., July 6.—The remains of Henry Watkins Allen, war Governor of Louisiana, arrived from New Orleans Saturday afternoon, attended by the officers of the Allen Monumental Association, members of the Allen Regiment (Fourth Louisiana), detachments from the military of New Orleans, Continental Guards, Louisiana Rifles and Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery. A large procession of military, municipal and civic formed and escorted the remains to the statehouse grounds, where they were deposited under the monument. Addresses were made by Col J. M. Sandige, who presented the monument and remains to the State, and also a sword of Gov. Allen's by Gov. S. D. McEnery, who received the monument on behalf of the State, and by Col. T. G. Sparks and H. M Favrot on the life and services of the late Governor.

LYONS Tasteless Syrup of Quinine produces exactly the same effect as the bitter quinine. Children love to take it.

FOUL TREACHERY.

The French Forces at Hue Attacked by the Entire Anamite Garrison, Numbering 30,000 Men.

The Enemy Repulsed With Great Loss and the Citadel Captured by the French—Quarters Burned.

Decrease in Crime in Ireland—Increase in the Traffic of Young Girls for Immoral Purposes.

PARIS, July 6.—Gen. Courcey, commander of the French forces, telegraphs from Hue in regard to the attack made upon him by the Anamite garrison the night after his arrival at the capital. He gives the losses in killed and wounded of both sides as follows: French, sixty; Anamite, 1500. After the engagement Gen. Courcey occupied the citadel, which he found to contain 1000 guns. He has also ordered that reinforcements be sent to him from Haiphong. The press of Paris, speaking of the attack, insist that a severe and striking punishment should be administered to the Anamites. They also express the belief that the attack was the result of a conspiracy formented by China.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. COURCY.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. de Freycinet read the following dispatches from Gen. Courcy:

HUE, July 5, 3 a.m.—The French legation and Hongea were suddenly attacked at 1 o'clock this morning by the whole Anamite garrison of the citadel. The entire quarters of the marines and infantry, consisting of straw huts posted around the legation, were set on fire, some by incendiary missiles and others by hand, but the embassy itself was untouched. No serious losses occurred. It is impossible to know what happened at Hongea, where the Third Zouaves are quartered. The citadel is on fire at several points. A hot artillery and infantry fire is being kept up. I am certain, from the direction of the firing, that the enemy have been repulsed. I have been able to save the telegraph but, and have sent orders to Haiphong to have the troops encamped there sent here. I feel no uneasiness.

HUE, July 5, 11 a.m.—The citadel is in our possession, with 1000 cannon. The troops behaved splendidly and I have full confidence in them. Our losses were considerable. The Anamite attack commenced at 1 o'clock this morning simultaneously against the part of the citadel occupied by us and the legation. The assailants numbered 30,000. They burned the straw barracks with rockets. The soldiers' effects were burned, but the ammunition and provisions are safe. The legation was riddled with shot. I am making all the necessary dispositions for repulsing another attack, which may be expected to-night, at any rate, against the legation. You need have no uneasiness.

HUE, July 6, midnight.—We remain in possession of the Citadel. After the shameful attack by all the Anamite troops, our troops awoke and found their quarters afire and themselves being bombarded. They held their ground until daybreak, when they advanced and routed the enemy. From 1200 to 1600 Anamite corpses cover the ground. Our losses are sixty killed and wounded. I will send you the details of the occurrence to-morrow, together with a list of the rewards for this feat of arms, which redounds to the credit and honor of our brave officers and soldiers. I am warned of an attack upon the legation to-night, and am myself looking out. All goes well.

Gen. Campenon, Minister of War, said that the French forces in Tonquin numbered 35,000. Of these 2000 were available to be dispatched to any point. He begged the House to be reassured.

Mgr. Freppel said that the events at Hue had modified the situation in relation to China, and he therefore moved an adjournment of the debate on the Chinese peace treaty.

M. de Freycinet opposed the motion, and the Chamber sustained his objection by defeating the motion.

AN INFAMOUS TRAFFIC.

Alarming Increase in the Trade of Girls for Immoral Purposes.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* devotes five pages of its space to showing that the trade in young girls for immoral purpose has increased alarmingly of late years. It claims that the growth in this traffic is due to the utter worthlessness of the law in relation to the matter. The names of several wealthy men holding prominent positions in society are mentioned in connection with the business. The *Gazette* states that it still has the details of a large number of other cases which were omitted to-day owing to the lack of space but that they will be given to the public in the course of a few days.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

Remarkable Decrease in the Number of Cases to be Tried.

DUBLIN, July 6.—The Summer Assizes in Ireland opened to-day with a remarkable decrease in the number of cases to be tried. The only trial in which the death penalty is likely to be meted out is the case of Wm. Sheehan and his brothers-in-law, David Brown, which comes up at the Cork Assizes on July 23d. The prisoners are charged with the triple murder of Sheehan's mother, sister and brother, at Castletown-Roche, October 29, 1877. The crime is alleged to have been committed because Sheehan's mother refused to give her consent to the marriage of her son William to a daughter of a farmer named Brown until Mrs. Sheehan had received a marriage portion of £300. The farmer was only willing to pay £170, Mrs. Sheehan, her daughter and son Thomas disappeared a few days afterward and their bodies were found in a well near Mrs. Sheehan's farm the latter part of August, 1884. Sheehan was arrested at Auckland, New Zealand, in December, 1884, and on his arrival at Cork in May last his brother-in-law was arrested. The evidence against the prisoners is very strong, as is also the feeling of the people of Cork, the prisoners being hooted several times when being taken to and from the magistrate's court during the preliminary examination. There are no agrarian crimes on the calendars and very little ordinary cases of crime to be tried.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

Alfonso's Visit to be Made the Subject of Inquiry.

MADRID, July 6.—The visit of King Alfonso to Aranjuez, whither he went a few days ago to see for himself the condition of the cholera-stricken people of that town, will be made the subject of a motion in the Chamber of Deputies. As a personal government no longer exists in Spain, the King, it is asserted, cannot resolve upon any course without consulting the responsible Ministers. In the Senate Senor Novalices Mariano has already protested that the visit was against any constitutional right enjoyed by the King. The cholera has decreased in Murcia, but shows an increase elsewhere. The government proposes to grants to relieve the distressed districts. Sixteen sisters of charity have fallen victims to the scourge.

FIRES IN JAPAN.

Over Five Thousand Houses Destroyed in One Conflagration.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—According to advices by the steamer Oceania, the conflagration which occurred May 20th at Toyania, Japan, was of exceptional magnitude, destroying 5917 houses. No estimate of the loss is given. The fire at Hakodate May 13th destroyed the sawmill of the Grassi brothers and other property estimated at $200,000. Also a number of lives were lost. Nine bodies have been recovered. More are believed to be buried in the debris. The Mikado of Japan has bestowed the ribbon of the third class on D. W. Stevens, who for many years was first secretary of the United States legation to Japan. Later he was secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington. Orders higher than the fourth class are seldom conferred on foreigners by the Mikado.

THE WOODSTOCK ELECTION.

Scenes During the Contest—Lady Churhill's Effective Work.

WOODSTOCK, NEAR OXFORD, July 3.—Your correspondent, on arriving at this historic town, famous as the birthplace of the Black Prince, the home of Chaucer, the scene of the hard captivity of Queen Elizabeth and the sweet captivity of Fair Rosamond, found it, as it had been all week, *en fete*.

As I write (7 o'clock p.m.) Bodlam seems let loose. The Conservatives are cheering wildly for Lord Randolph Churchill's victory over Mr. Corrie Grant, the liberal candidate, by 127 majority. Before the picturesque Bear Hotel there is an immense gathering of people, all decked out with pink flowers and favors, the Churchill colors, and screaming cheers for Lady Churchill and her husband's sister, Lady Curzon, who are bowing their thanks from the balcony. Beside them stand Mr. Drummond Wolfe, whose injurious lode is chastened with delight, and a dozen other Conservative chiefs, all more or less hoarse from the number of speeches they have delivered.

LADY CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Lady Churchill simply said: "Men of Woodstock, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for returning my husband for the third time."

Exactly opposite them was the headquarters of Mr. Corrie Grant, the badly defeated Liberal, where stood lugubrious knots, at last conscious of their political folly in aiding to build up Churchill's fame by a needless contest.

ELECTION SCENES.

I have visited each of the six polling booths during the day. Everywhere the hedges and houses, the oxen and horses, the dogs and cats, were adorned with some pink emblem. There was not a person working, and yet a large majority were outdoors, though not possessing votes. Everywhere I met Lady Churchill and her sisters, each dressed in pink silk, driving a tandem cart, with two diminutive grooms seated behind waving pink flags, the whole affair realizing the old English phrase of the "pink of perfection."

LADY CANVASSERS AT WORK.

The two ladies have been canvassing for two days. They were furnished with a registration list, with the letters "C" or "L," or the word "Doubtful" marked against each name. A star against a name meant certain either for one side or the other, and a cross meant "amenable." Here smiles, sweet tones and appeals to local pride were the only means permitted them under the corrupt practices at election act. The canvass recalled the description of buff and blue electioneering in Pitt and Fox's times, when duchesses bartered kisses for votes.

THE LADIES OF THE LIBERALS.

To counteract the work of Lady Churchill, the Liberals had imported two maidens from Newham College, the opposition college to Girton. I saw them at the Liberal hustings, dressed in the most democratic style—a sort of bleating costume, lacking fringe and ornaments, even dress improvers, and wearing white stiff straw hats and white ribbons. They had addressed the meetings and invaded the public houses, pleading for the prestige of overturning the Chief Secretary for the Indian Empire.

LADY CHURCHILL'S WINNING WAYS.

During the afternoon Lady Churchill flitted in and out of the Conservative agency with the air and judgment of a practiced Tilden politican. Said one local committeeman to me a few minutes ago: "It is not too much to say that the unexpected majority is due entirely to Lady Churchill's taste and winning ways. Her management of her husband's absence. I believe she almost influenced the duke, her brother-in-law, a Liberal, to quit the scene and to lend his carriage to convey voters to the polls."

During the whole day showers of telegraphic leaves fell, as it were, on her from all parts of the kingdom. In the early morning she decorated the almshouses just outside the Blenheim gate, erected in 1707 by the Duchess of Marlborough, with pink flags. This was a hint readily understood by the voting tenantry.

METHODS OF LIBERAL WARFARE.

The Liberals freely used libelious skits in their warfare, referring to the pensions and arrogance of the Marlborough family. One was, "Churchill's family like pensions, but not Grants," the adversary being Corrie Grant. A Conservative said, "Such a pun presages defeat."

Lady Churchill, as being the daughter of a former New York political leader during the war, was congratulated in the name of the *Herald*, but smilingly declined to be interviewed. A friend said that her Lord and master must be her only spokesman, but she would see her candidate sworn in Monday.

MR. LEONARD JEROME ON HAND.

Mr. Leonard Jerome visited the canvassing yesterday. He was much amused at the scenes, but he remained in London to-day.

As this dispatch closes bonfires are being prepared by the Conservatives, bands of music are playing the famous old air, "Hallowed ground is the ground."

The Liberals are exceedingly disheartened at the big majority on top of the Wakefield defeat. One of them was just heard to say: "But you remember the poem of the battle of Blenheim:

> "'It was a great victory,' said he,
> Quoth little Peterkin;
> 'Why, that I cannot tell,' said he,
> But 'twas a famous victory.'"

"Thus delightfully ends the drama of the 'Ladies' Battle,'" said Lord Curzon, who will soon have his own canvassing as Conservative candidate for Bucks to attend to.

Lady Randolph Churchill.

New York *Mail and Express*: Lady Randolph Churchill is the second of Mr. Leonard Jerome's daughters, all of whom are married to Englishmen. The eldest, Clara, is Mrs. Moreton Frewen. Her husband owns a large cattle ranch in Wyoming. His brother is in charge of it, but the Frewens come over from England, on an average, twice a year. Mr. Frewen going out to the ranch, while Mrs. Frewen remains in New York. The youngest of Mr. Jerome's daughters, Leonie, married Sir John Leslie. Lady Randolph Churchill, who was Miss Jennie Jerome, is generally considered the brightest of the three. She is brilliant, fiery and high-strung, with plenty of dash and pluck—one of the foremost amateur pianists and at the same time one of the most intrepid followers of the hounds of any of the sex. Friends of hers say she is so full of life and magnetism that a touch from her hand makes you tingle with sympathetic magnetism. In conversation she is spirited and original. She met Lord Randolph Churchill for the first time at dinner in Paris. After dinner she said to her sister, referring to Lord Randolph: "That's the brightest man I ever met, and I'm going to marry him." It is reported that Lord Randolph made an almost identical remark concerning her. At all events they became engaged almost immediately after their meeting and were married shortly afterward. From his wife's property Lord Randolph's income is considerably increased. Mr. Jerome having conveyed to her at the time of her marriage the property upon which the University Club now stands. During the late Duke of Marlborough's residence in Ireland Lord and Lady Randolph resided there also, and the latter was immensely popular. Lord Randolph's father considerate views on Irish questions are supposed to be the result of his wife's influence.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Bishop of Salisbury Dead.

LONDON, July 6.—The Rt. Rev. George Moberly, D. C. L., Bishop of Salisbury, is dead.

The Work of Fortifying the Bosphorus Stopped.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—The work of fortifying the Bosphorus has been stopped, owing to the representation that there is no further danger of collision between England and Russia.

Emperor William's Health.

EMS, July 6.—Emperor William attends the theater and takes regular walks daily. He appears to be completely restored to health.

Russia Was Prepared.

LONDON, July 6.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "The convention with Russia was already prepared when Mr. Gladstone resigned. Therefore it only requires and Salisbury's signature. Trophies from the Pul-i-Khisti battle have arrived at Askabad. They include eight guns bearing the English arms dated 1836."

Will Attend Beatrice's Wedding.

BERLIN, July 6.—The Grand Duke and hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Irene and Alice, Prince Alexander, of Hesse, the Princess of Battenberg, and Prince Francis Joseph, of Batenberg, will leave for Darmstadt on the 19th instant with Prince Henry, of Battenberg, to be present at the marriage of the latter to Princess Beatrice. The Crown Prince Frederick William and his family will also attend the ceremony.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR GRAVEL.

DR. T. H. Newland, jr., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used it in diseases of the urinary organs, such as gravel, and particularly spermatorrhœa, with very good results, and think it a very valuable remedy in those diseases."

WASHINGTON.

Jeptha M. Fowlkes Appointed Postmaster at Memphis, Vice Smith, Suspended—Other Appointments.

The Illegal Leasing of Lands in the Indian Territory Brought to the Attention of

The Interior Department by Ex-Gov. McCook, of Colorado—Some Startling Figures and Facts.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President to-day appointed postmasters in eight cities to fill vacancies occurring by expiration of commissions and resignations. Thirty-nine cases for removal were considered. Among those twenty-two suspensions were made and in seventeen cases the alleged cause was not deemed sufficient. The suspension at St. Paul, Neb., was made because the postmaster was found to have used over $800 of the public money in his private business. The suspensions in one or two cases were for personal misconduct and unfitness, and the others for partisanship.

The following is the list of appointments: R. P. Pulliam at Eureka Springs, Ark., *vice* John W. True, resigned; Frank W. Havill at Moline, Carmel, Wabash county, Ill., *vice* R. S. Wilkinson, resigned; Annie Brennock at Dunlap, Ia., *vice* W. G. Thompson, resigned; John W. Pence at Anderson, Ind., *vice* Stephen Metcalf, resigned; Charles H. Reed, at Corinth, Miss., *vice* S. D. Vaughan, commission expired; Alexander M. Dick at West Newton, Pa., *vice* H. D. Smith, resigned; John T. Kilgore at Longview, Tex., *vice* J. W. Flanagan, resigned; Joel H. Shelly at Princeton, Mo., (not Joseph H. Shelly); Leslie Brooks at Mobile, Ala., *vice* J. E. Sleighton, suspended; Samuel S. Thompson at Birmingham, Ala., *vice* Thomas U. Green, suspended; George W. McMillan at Mount Carmel, Brown county, Ill., *vice* Jacob Friendlieb, suspended; Wm. F. Sharp at Brooklyn, Ia., *vice* George Phillips, suspended; Justice L. Major, at Shelbyville, Ind., *vice* A. P. Bone, suspended; J. M. Kaough, at Fort Wayne, Ind., *vice* F. W. Kell, suspended; M. P. Hale, at Peru, Ind., *vice* George T. Reid, suspended; James M. McConnell, at Dodge City, Kas., *vice* N. B. Kleine, suspended; Frank E. Martin, at Larned, Ks., *vice* Timothy McCarthy, suspended; James Russell, at Marquette, Mich., *vice* Samuel L. Billings, suspended; Thomas Reyan, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., *vice* M. W. Scranton, suspended; Timothy Rillion, at Escanaba, Mich., *vice* E. P. Barre, suspended; James H. Gee, at Norway, Mich., *vice* L. T. Kimball, suspended; Joshua S. Palmer, at Portland, Me., *vice* C. H. Barker, suspended; Timothy Ingraham, at Biddeford, Me., *vice* E. H. Barks, suspended; E. Forbes, at St. Paul, Neb., *vice* A. A. Kendall, suspended; Samuel C. Hoag, at Napoleon, O., *vice* L. G. Randall, suspended; Jeptha M. Fowlkes, at Memphis, Tenn., *vice* J. H. Smith, suspended; L. D. Palmer, at Yankton, Dak., *vice* W. S. Bowen, suspended; Charles W. Batton, at Lynchburg, Va., *vice* R. W. P. Morris, suspended; R. H. Herbert, at Alexandria, Va., *vice* D. S. Windsor, suspended.

INDIAN LANDS.

The Lease Outrage Brought to the Attention of the Authorities.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Lamar has received a letter from Gen. McCook, ex-Governor of Colorado, relating to the power of the government to prevent a legal occupation of lands in the Indian Territory. The writer asserts that the Secretary of the Interior has full control of all Indian affairs under the laws, subject to direction by the President; that certain contracts may be made by individuals with Indians relative to surveying or securing the payment of claims, but no authority exists for making contracts of any other nature, and if made they are null and void; that no purchase, grant, lease or other conveyance of lands or of any title or claim thereto from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians shall be of any validity in law or equity unless the same shall be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution; that only the United States can make any contract with any Indian nation or tribe affecting lands, whether by purchase, lease or otherwise, and the United States can do so only by formal agreement, and that the President may employ the military to remove trespassers from the Indian lands. Gen. McCook submits the above points by citations from the Revised Statutes, and declares that the United States can make agreements respecting Indian lands only with the Indians themselves, and not with third parties, and only with the Indians by agreement ratified by Congress. Notwithstanding the positive prohibition of the law against the leasing or conveyance of lands by Indian tribes, nearly half of the lands in the Indian Territory set apart for exclusive Indian occupation, Gen. McCook says, are in possession of white men under the lease of Indians who had no power to lease, and with the tacit recognition of the Department of the Interior (under a former administration), which he believes had no power to recognize or assent to any such lease or possession. The following is given as a partial list of parties in occupation of such lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations in the Indian Territory, and the amount of land controlled by them and embraced in the designated boundaries: Hampton H. Denman, of Washington, formerly member of the Kansas State Senate, 570,000 acres; Edward Fenton, of Greenwich, Ks., and Wm. C. Mallelly, of Caldwell, Ks., each 561,800 acres; Robt. A. Hunter, of St. Louis, 500,000 acres; Albert G. Evans, of St. Louis, 456,000 acres; Lewis M. Briggs, of Muscotoa, Ks., 318,720 acres; Jesse T. Morrison, of Darlington, Ind. Ter., 138,240 acres; unknown lessee, leasing October 15, 1883, 814,000 acres; total to above parties, 3,832,520 acres. Briggs, a member of the Kansas Senate 1881-83, and E. M. Hewitt and others, in trust for the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, a Kansas corporation, have leased, since October 1, 1883, 6,000,000 acres, being all the unoccupied lands conveyed to the Pawnees, Poneas, Nez Perces, Otoes and Missouris, Osages and Kansas Indians. The rental is from one cent to three cents per acre. If the Indians had power to make leases, and if the Interior Department had power to assent to them, what can be said of such an execution of a public trust supposed to be created for the purpose of protecting Indian rights and interests as the acquiescence in a lease of lands for a term of years at a rental which is nothing more than nominal? Is that the way the government of the United States should care for its wards? If such leases were legal, if authority existed to make them, they would still be obtaining from the Indians ratification of the assent of their guardian valuable property rights and privileges for a pittance. If the legality of the leases were doubtful, they should not be permitted the continuance of the possession of lands to set its face against corruption, collusion and wrong. Being, as they unquestionably are, we hold, unauthorized and illegal, as well as improvident, should there be an instant's hesitation in disavowing, and in the summary exercise of all the power and authority of the government in dispossessing the holders under them? Continuing his argument declaring the illegality of the lease, Gen. McCook continues: Both under the common law and the enactments of Congress, all parties, other than Indians, occupying these lands are trespassers. The intention of the law setting apart this domain was that it should be enjoyed by the Indians for the purpose of civilizing them and making homes, encouraging them in habits of industry and elevating and improving their condition. The actual facts now are that, instead of the Indian possessing and enjoying the benefits designed for them, this country is overrun with speculators and adventurers of every degree, who have despoiled them of their property and practically sequestrated their birthrights, destroying their opportunities of self-support and leaving them nothing for the future, while keeping them dependent on the government. These men, who for the last three years have enjoyed every protection and have boldly insisted upon an official recognition of their claims, are in many instances, foreigners who owe no allegiance to this government, and in all cases evade every duty and obligation which the laws impose upon American citizens. This part of the Indian country to which I have called your attention, is a country where force reigns and raping dwells; where unscrupulous men ask the support of the government and of the army of the United States to protect them in violating the laws and in avoiding any responsibility for their acts. These men are apparently the representatives of great official and financial influence, and seem to have behind them an autocratic element, mysterious as it is powerful, which banishes from the country they now hold every American citizen who is not with them of or them as trespassers. Their representations to your Department are not the prayers of the weak, appealing for protection, but the demand of the strong, who, from a ripe experience, evidently believe that the future and the past will be the same.

CAPITAL POINTS.

Assistant-Postmaster-General Stevenson Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. A. E. Stevenson to-day qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of First Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Stevenson was at the Postoffice Department at 9 o'clock, but there was a delay of three hours before his commission was received from the Department of State. The oath of office was administered by the venerable Judge Lawrenson, an octogenarian employee, who has served in nearly every prominent official of the Postoffice Department for fifty years past. Representatives Morrison, Townshend and Lowrey were interested spectators at the ceremony.

EUROPEAN FINANCES.

But Little Doing at Any of the Great Money Centers.

No New Features on Any of the Continental Bourses.

LONDON, July 6.—Throughout the past week money was in little request. The banks charged only 1 per cent., but even at this figure very little business was done. To-morrow the dividends on English funds become due, by which £7,000,000 will be released, increasing the supply to compete with an already overburdened market. Three-month bills are ¼ per cent; day loans ½ per cent. The transactions on the Stock Exchange have been exceedingly light. No business was done sufficient to affect prices to any material extent. There was a tendency toward firmness except in English railways, which were weak, owing to reports of decreased dividends for the year just completed. American railways were well maintained. Buying has increased since the preceding week. Saturday Lake Shore rose 1½ per cent., Ohio and Mississippi ¼, New York Central, Union Pacific and Erie second mortgages ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul ¼, Pennsylvania Reading and Louisville ¼, and Atlantic firsts ¼. The negotiations of the London committee of the Ohio and Mississippi with Mr. Garrett include a guarantee by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy of traffic to be worked at the maximum rate. The Anglo Telegraphs receded ¼ per cent. on a rumor of impending war of rates with the Commercial Company. Mexican bonds, which were largely bought during the week on the strength of telegrams crediting the government with an honest intention to settle the national debt, weakened Saturday under the attacks of the financial press, which alleges that the insolvency of Mexico made a settlement impossible.

No New Features on the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 6.—The past week has differed little from the preceding one; transactions remain as light and speculation continues as reserved. The month's June settlement presented no feature of importance beyond higher rates for carrying over rentes than buyers have been accustomed to for some some months past; two per cent. was the average rate. Many buyers had anticipated delivery of stocks and lightened their engagement sales on a weak market, which caused a general drop in prices for the week. Thus in rentes three closed Saturday at 81f., a decrease of 20c. for the week; Credit Foncier at 1358f. 75c., a decrease of 1f. 25c.; Suez canal at 2535f., a decrease of 30f. and Panamas at 281f. 25c., a decrease of 250f. A government bill has been presented in the Chambers for the construction of twenty-five miles of underground railways in Paris at a cost of 210,000,000 francs. One-third of the capital is to be raised by shares without guaranteed interest and 170,000,000 francs by debentures, the State guaranteeing five per cent.

Business Dull Throughout Germany.

BERLIN, July 6.—Since the June settlement was finished, the amount of business has been exceptionally small, even for a dull season. There was little carrying over on settlement, the majority of accounts being closed, owing to small symptoms of any revival of business in July. The tone of the Bourse was despondent. This was partly due to the anticipated