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GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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EMPHIS APPEAL.

THUR DAY : : : : : JULY 9, 1885

STRIKES NO REMEDY FOR GRIEVANCES.

A disposition has developed itself in various parts of the country to bring once more into requisition that old weapon, the strike, to secure for workingmen adequate pay for their labor. And strikes seem to be contagious, for one follows another in rapid succession. The street-car drivers of Chicago have been on a strike for ten days, and on Tuesday 1200 workingmen employed in the iron mills at Cleveland inaugurated a general strike. It is a notorious fact that strikes utterly fail, and frequent experiments ought to satisfy the workingmen that strikes are no remedy for curing grievous evils. The sympathy of the public is always with the workingmen in their war with monopolies and corporations, ever ready to profit by starving their employed labor. But the mob spirit and communism manifested by the strikers is repugnant to the genius of our institutions and will meet the condemnation of every good citizen. Workingmen have a right to discontinue work on account of the starvation wages paid them. But the strikers can never consecrate their cause in the affections of the people by becoming a mob of outlaws seeking to destroy the property of those who refuse to increase their wages. Like everything else, labor and employment is regulated by the supply and demand. Some plan, some law, ought to be devised for the purpose of arbitrating the difficulties between capital and labor. Corporations are not only soulless, but heartless, and generally they enrich the stockholders by grinding the labor they employ. But it frequently occurs that the advance in prices demanded by labor would not only deprive the corporations of any profit, but ultimately bankrupt them. Indeed, strikes may be regarded as one of the greatest evils that besets the country. Even if the laborers secure the advance of wages demanded, this gain is more than counterbalanced by losses in living expenses through the period of inactivity when the forces are pitted against each other and by habits of idleness acquired and in the alienation of the good will of employers on whom future promotion depends. Almost invariably the pecuniary results of a strike are disadvantageous to the participants. Strikes are not intelligently conducted, for in their desperation they become a mob of outlaws destroying property which if done by individuals would send them to the penitentiary, and as a rule the leaders are men to whom the economic principles which decide the issue are as incomprehensible as the law of gravitation to the draybarse. Such leaders feel the effect, but cannot grasp the cause or the laws of its action. Unsually the strikers are incited by some loud-mouthed leader, whose personal importance depends upon the amount of bitter feeling he can engender. Strikes are based on the principles of compulsion, and force provokes resistance. All are forced into the vortex, and by forcing the unwilling who know that a week's idleness will cause want and hunger in their families to join in the strike, they interfere with personal liberty and violate the principles which they profess most to esteem. They never stop to inquire if the increase of wages claimed would not bankrupt their employers. During the recent strike at Chicago it is said that there were 10,000 applications for employment at the same wages which the strikers refused to work for, which shows that the compensation of labor is fixed by the same laws which fix other prices, the free play of demand and supply. As a rule strikes will fail, because they are a declaration of war upon capital, which is nothing but communism. A combination of labor opposes a combination of capital. But while capital can afford to wait, can calculate to a certainty the strength of the opposition, and take advantage of the demand for employment, labor must daily be fed and clothed, and must sooner or later succumb to an opponent of inexhaustible resources. Laborers should have ample compensation for their toil, but the outlawry of the mob is not the means for securing it.

THE SHAME OF ENGLAND.

The statements made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as to the lechery of men in high places in England is the crowning shame of the aristocratic classes, pampered and self-indulgent as they are. The facts must be of the most incontestible sort when such a man as Spurgeon is urged by them to confess their atrocious and horrible salacity as exceeding anything that history has any record of. That men in high places, men of public character, celebrities everywhere in Europe, men of university education and cultivated to as high an extent as the nineteenth century is capable of, should descend to depths of infamy as debasing as those of the second empire and only equalled by the effiminate Greeks in the reign of Constantine, is something well calculated to paralyze Mr. Spurgeon and fill the civilized world with amazement. No wonder the superserviceable news-dealer who occupies the place in Salisbury's Cabinet of First Lord of the Admiralty made haste to prevent where he could the sale of the *Gazette*. Some, perhaps many, of his personal friends are involved in this scandalous history which shames all England as it has not been shamed since the fourth George went in moral and physical rottenness to his final account. Not even the slums of London, into which neither the light of the sun nor of religion ever enters, can match in excess these lustful crimes of the aristocracy that derides the decent middle classes as unequal to the duties of government and of life. It is well that they are now coming to light, just when Great Britain is agitated by the great problems of self-government that are to grow out of the recent enfranchisement of the people. It will fix the moral status of this pampered class and strip the glamour from them behind which its members have rioted in security, reaching to excesses that even the most erotic of dumb brutes cannot match. We applaud our London contemporary for its great, good work, and trust that, supported as it is by so much of the worth of the three kingdoms, it will unmask all the wretches even though it palsies the throne and brings disgrace to some of its heirs.

It is pleasant to learn that Gen. Sheridan called on Mr. Atkins, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the other day, to congratulate him on the selection of Gen. Henry Heth, of Virginia, and Gen. Frank Armstrong, of Texas, for positions in the Indian service. Both Heth and Armstrong were in the regular army before the war, and resigned to enter the Confederate service, the latter after the first battle of Bull Run. But Gen. Sheridan has a keener memory of his old-time comradeship than he has of the civil war, and he knows that these two old Indian fighters are just the men for service with the Indians.

DR. GIHON, of the navy, one of the highest sanitary authorities, in a lecture on "Sanitary Ignorance Among High and Low," declares with emphasis that "the public health should be the paramount question of social policy. Individuals should be educated from childhood to the knowledge of the importance and dignity of their bodies, and the necessity of keeping them sound, as well for their own greater personal benefit and pleasure as that the descendants they leave may be worthy of them."

A BEAUTIFUL fountain for man and beast has just been erected by Mr. Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*, in front of his newspaper block, in memory of his late wife, the deeply lamented former secretary and earnest friend of the Washington Humane Society. On it is inscribed "Given to the S. P. C. A. by Sarira M. Hutchins." No face in Washington is more firmly impressed upon the memory of residents of that city as identified with the early history of the society than that of its enthusiastic young lady secretary.

LITTLE ROCK is just now greatly agitated over the question of levying a tax on occupations in order to raise a paving fund. Many are for and some against it. The just thing to do would be to defeat the ordinance providing for such a tax. Nothing so much tends to retard the growth of a city as merchants' licenses and taxes on occupations, and only the direst necessity would justify such a plan for raising a paving fund. The people of Little Rock must do as we have done in Memphis—go down deep into their pockets and bravely meet the demand for pavements by a direct tax additional to what they now pay for other purposes.

THE lynching of two negro convict murderers at Grenada on Tuesday night makes just 101 unfortunates who have met death at the hands of mobs since January last, 98 of whom were males and 3 females, 58 white and 43 colored. Of the whole number 46 were lynched for murder, 31 for horse and cattle stealing, 14 for rape, 3 for incendiarism, 2 for train wrecking, 2 for murderous assault, 2 for unknown reasons, and 1 for burglary. Alabama lynched 3, Arkansas 8, Florida 2, Georgia 2, Iowa 5, Kansas 3, Kentucky 3, Maryland 1, Mississippi 8, Missouri 6, North Carolina 2, Nebraska 2, Ohio 3, Oregon 2, Tennessee 7, Texas 31, Virginia 2, West Virginia 2, New Mexico 2, Indian Territory 7, Dakota 1, Montana 3 and Washington 1.

OKOLONA, MISS.

Frank Burkitt, of the "Messenger," Answers C. L. Bates, of the "Register."

To the Editors of the Appeal:

OKOLONA, July 8.—My attention has been called to a "special" in your paper of the instant, sent from Holly Springs, and purporting to be the language of an eight-by-ten sheet know as the *Marshall Register*, which is evidently designed by the party or parties instituting it to divert my attention as editor of the *Messenger* from the bigoted and intolerant political combination now running Mississippi and to draw me into a personal difficulty with an impudent scribe who has neither brains to be shot out nor reputation to lose. It is an old saying that "should a dog bark at you and you get on all-fours and bark back at him you would be a dog also." From this adage I deduce a moral, and upon its teachings I have long since adopted as a rule in life: "Never to fight down hill," but instead to walk around slimy objects which by accident or design may get in my pathway. I have no fears that my character for truth, honor and courage, for fealty to pure Democratic principles and for bold, fearless independence in journalism will be seriously impaired in this State where I am generally known, by this unmerited assault made by a newspaper Hessian, who is a disgrace to the profession, and I should pay no attention to the insolent braggart whose name suggests, and whose conduct in this Gubernatorial canvass indicates, that he is a hybrid, unworthy to be classed with either the bird or animal kingdom, were it not for the fact that the APPEAL, with a spirit that was hasty, if not unfriendly, gave publicity to his filthy vituperations.

Words, Messrs. Editors, are cheap things that any contemptible underling, at the bidding of his master, may use to decry his superiors and thereby gain temporary notoriety, but it does not follow that a gentleman is any the less a gentleman after being abused by a paid sentinel, unless he should put off his dignity and lower himself to the standard of his assailant. The Mississippi Circle of Consanguinity would doubtless be immensely pleased to have the *Messenger's* attention diverted from its "head center" and directed toward a bootlick, who, while pretending to support his townsman for Governor, seizes his grip-sack, rushes to Jackson, receives his instructions and then hastens back to Holly Springs to certify to the character of his employers, but its editor thinks it his duty to perform for the people of Mississippi, and has not the leisure or inclination to waste ammunition on small game.

In conclusion, permit me to say that when your it is demonstrated by proper testimony from a reputable source that any distinct statement of mine made concerning Gov. Lowry's management or mismanagement of State affairs shall appear to have been incorrect, I recognize the fact that I should either apologize promptly and publicly to his excellency, or deal with this super-serviceable tool of his just as if he were a gentleman, and I shall assume the task without fear or trembling.

Trusting you will do me the justice to give this letter a place in your columns, and pardoning me for troubling you with any more of my compliments to C. L. Bates, of the *Marshall Register*, who, I am informed by gentlemen familiar with his past history, was expelled from the Methodist Conference for dishonorable conduct, afterwards became a shystering lawyer and is now a drunken loafer and vagabond. I am very respectfully, etc.,

FRANK BURKITT.

WESTERN NAIL-MAKERS.

Secret Meeting of the Association at Cincinnati—Resolutions Adopted.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The Western Nail Association held a secret meeting here to-day, with Mr. J. W. Vance, of Wheeling, in the chair, and George Wise, of Wheeling, as secretary. The attendance was large, including representatives from Pittsburg, Chicago, Wheeling, Sharon, Pa., Steubenville, Brilliant, Niles, Ironton, O., Ashland, Ky., Clifton, W. Va., Belleville, Ill., and other points. The principal action was the adoption of a resolution, which the secretary promulgates as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of this association be and is hereby directed to give notice to the United Nailers of America that if the scale nailing adopted by the Western Nail Association and communicated to the United Nailers of America on the 28th of May, 1885, is not accepted on or before Saturday, the 11th instant, at noon, the mills connected with the Western Nail Association will be opened and the machines given to naileeders or any competent person or persons who will agree to cut nails at the prices named in said scale, and that each notify its own factory committee.

GEORGE WISE, Secretary.

The association will hold its next meeting here.

The National Saengerfest.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The societies represented in the National Saengerfest now in session in Williamsburg, paraded through the principal streets of Brooklyn this forenoon, and were reviewed by Mayor Low, the Board of Aldermen and other city officials. They then proceeded to Ridgewood Park where they feasted and danced during the afternoon and evening.

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

AGRICULTURISTS.

Representatives of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in Convention at Washington.

Between Fifty and Sixty Delegates Present—Commissioner Colman Made Permanent Chairman.

The Necessity of Experimental Work by Farmers—What Might be Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The convention of representatives of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, which began here to-day, was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by the Hon. W. F. Switzler, of Missouri.

Commissioner Colman was chosen temporary chairman and Prof. George Fairchild, temporary secretary.

A committee on credentials was named.

Commissioner Colman, in his opening address of welcome, briefly sketched the discussions in Congress which preceded the magnificent grants of lands for the endowment of agricultural colleges in the several States, and said it would be conceded that the general public professed a decree of disappointment in the outcome of the appropriations. The idea in Congress was that of interesting young men in farming operations and the fundamental principles of plant culture. Facts were submitted to Congress showing that the average of yields was gradually diminishing in quantity, and the soil was being rapidly exhausted of plant food. To arrest this somewhat alarming tendency, it was deemed advisable to encourage institutions where the results of scientific investigations in vegetable physiology would be exemplified and their practicable application in fields and gardens clearly illustrated. The results had not been commensurate with the public expectations. Complaint was made that comparatively few graduates become farmers, and the truth of this must to some extent be admitted. It was nothing strange, especially in cases where the maintenance was noted as a tax upon the funds of the college, that graduates should avoid a calling demonstrated to be unprofitable. After alluding in detail to some of the branches which should be fundamentally taught in all agricultural colleges, he referred at length to some of the operations and plans which might be carried out on college farms by the college faculties, and which would be more particularly under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, and for its special use and advantage, operations and plans involving problems which could only be solved by investigations carried on simultaneously in different localities. The peculiarities consequent upon changing seed from one soil and climate to others were strongly suggestive that good would result from a well-conducted series of experiments made over widely diversified climates and conditions. The wider the system of interchange of seeds, and the greater the number of simultaneous tests, the sooner could the tabulated results be worked out of which to deduce principles for future guidance and action be obtained. As an example of special work for suitable localities, he would mention investigation relating to the cotton plant. The department could collect the seeds of many varieties and assign them to all colleges in the cotton states, with instructions which would secure similar treatment throughout their growth. Semi-weekly inspections might be made, when every detail of progress connected with rainfall, temperature, time of first flowering, continuation of the blooming period, quantity and quality of lint, should be carefully noted. These processes should be continued for a series of years, but when completed could not fail in being of great benefit to all engaged in the culture of the crop. Determinations would be reached as to the adaptability of certain winds to certain climates; better varieties than those now cultivated would be introduced for many localities, and profits would be enhanced. The first fruits to be evolved by such experiments would be the eliciting of the knowledge necessary to the intelligent crossing of varieties for the purpose of combining in one the excellences of many. The principles governing the rotation of crops, the hybridization of plants and the study of the disease of plants, were touched upon as promising a way to conspicuous usefulness by agricultural colleges, if entered upon cordially and intelligently followed to their ends. Upon the general subject, and in conclusion, the commissioner said there was nothing which would so attract and hold the attention of the agricultural public to the colleges as experimental work. Farmers would hope and expect to be directly benefited. On the college farms should be tested every variety of fruit, grain, grapes, timber trees and even domestic animals, and those found in all respects adapted to the locality should be disseminated by the college. Thus one college farm would be trying experiments for hundreds of thousands of farmers, who could enjoy the benefits and not suffer the losses in money, labor and time of making the tests for themselves. He preferred the services of the department in obtaining from abroad seeds and plants of any product we are now importing whenever the facilities of any college wished to test the cultivation of the plant in this country. He could see the necessity for a great national experimental farm, also, which he would have established near the capital, and if he might go further he would establish upon it a permanent national or world's exposition, where the products of this and other nations might be exhibited side by side. He believed that at no distant day all this would be realized, for agriculture, the nursing mother of all industries, was entitled to such recognition.

After the conclusion of the commissioner's opening address the temporary officers were made permanent.

Commissioner Colman then announced that he had received a letter from Miss Cleveland at the Executive Mansion, which he did not think was intended as a private communication. He said Miss Cleveland had manifested a laudable interest in one of the industries in which the country was interested. The letter was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1885.

I venture to ask if the subject of silk culture in the United States is one which will receive attention from the Agricultural Convention. I find myself feeling a deep interest in this industry, not only because it seems right and fitting that we should produce our own silk in successful competition with the Old World, but because this industry when so established, as it may be by encouragement of the government, will afford one more avenue of self support to women, an aim for you desire with me such avenues increased in worthy and legitimate ways. I am hoping to have the pleasure of visiting your Convention before long. Very truly yours, ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND.

The letter was received with applause, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention has listened with pleasure to the sentiments expressed by Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, in her letter addressed to Commissioner Colman on the subject of silk culture in the United States, that we are in sympathy with those sentiments, and that Miss Cleveland is most cordially invited to honor this body with her presence and to take part in its deliberations.

Mr. K. Lanari, Japanese official commissioner of the World's Exposition, was introduced and spoke of the interest of Japan in agriculture.

AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

At the afternoon session an invitation from President Cleveland to visit the White House to-morrow afternoon was accepted.

Messrs. Willetts, of Michigan; Lee, of Mississippi; A. Burton, of Pennsylvania; Fairchild, of Kansas, and Durnell, of California, were made vice-presidents.

A resolution, favoring the passage by Congress of the Cullom bill for an appropriation for agriculture experimentation, was passed.

The recommendations of the Commissioner of Agriculture in his address were approved by resolution.

A discussion followed, in which the distribution of seeds by Congressmen who know nothing of their value, or the reverse, was condemned.

The evening session was devoted to the reading of papers.

Varnish Works Burned.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The Louisville Asphalt Varnish Works, at Jackson and Merriwether streets, owned and managed by a stock company, of which Louis Collins is president, burned at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Loss, $5000. Insured for $1500. John E. Pittman, the foreman, was fatally injured, one of the tanks exploding, the contents scalding him about the body and shoulders. He was removed to the hospital and will die. Pittman was a single man and lives at 513 Fifth street. J. C. Harris, a colored man of all work, was also badly burned and will die. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of the gaseous vapors settling around the works, the hands having failed to draw the fire under one of the tanks.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

Marshall County, If it Cannot Get Featherstone, Will Vote for Lowry.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, July 7.—A mass-meeting of the Democracy of Marshall county will be held at the courthouse in Holly Springs next Saturday, July 11th, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, which convenes at Jackson on the 19th day of August.

I have said but little so far about the canvass for Governor. I did not wish to engage in a discussion that seemed calculated to destroy the harmony of our party. It is known that we are for Gen. Featherston against the world. Marshall county is always for him. She knows his ability, his integrity and his splendid record, and she remembers his great services for his State and his country both in peace and war. He is the Ajax Telamon of the Democracy of Marshall county whenever they send their forces to the field; but it is not his policy to make war on good Democrats. He does not fire upon his own troops, and his sharp-shooters are not engaged in picking off the leaders of the Democratic host's, because they have not made the fight on his line. Therefore neither he nor his friends have engaged in the senseless and unjust war on Gov. Lowry, who has given us an administration able, impartial and truly Democratic, and so pure and honest that his bitterest enemies have been unable successfully to assail it, but found themselves gnawing a file. Gen. Featherston and Gov. Lowry have long been friends. They respect and admire each other for the many noble qualities possessed by each. If Gen. Featherston was not in the field this county would be almost unanimous for Lowry. No other candidate now before the people would have more than a corporal's guard of a following. But Gov. Lowry knows that Gen. Featherston is Marshall county's choice first, last and all the time; but it is due also to Gen. Featherston and also to Gov. Lowry that their mutual friends should see to it that the delegation from Marshall county to the State Convention shall not be unfriendly to Lowry, but one that will support him if, by any chance, they should find themselves unable to secure the nomination of the peerless Featherston. Any other sort of a delegation would do great injustice to Gov. Lowry, and also to Gen. Featherston, because, in the event of the former's withdrawal, it would drive from the latter the support of Lowry's friends in other parts of the State. KEITH.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the State Convention at Harrisburg—Differences Adjusted.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 8.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer was called to order this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the hall of the House of Representatives.

The list of delegates having been called, Reeder, of Northampton, nominated Wm. B. Rodgers, of Allegheny, for temporary chairman, and he was elected without opposition. After returning his thanks, he congratulated the delegates on the harmony which prevailed in the party to-day. All differences had been wiped out and there were no Stalwarts or Independents, and the voice of the convention was that of the Republican party of the State. If there were any differences whatever they would, as they should, be settled in the early lines. Loud applause followed Mr. Rodgers's remarks.

The usual committees and committees were then appointed and the committees at once retired for consultation.

A resolution was offered and referred that the Republican party of Pennsylvania demand the enforcement of railroad anti-discrimination.

A resolution to change the rules, doing away with senatorial delegates in the futures, and making one representative for each 200 votes, and one for every additional 1000, to be estimated on the last Presidential vote, was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The convention then proceeded to name the members of the State Committee.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of James S. Biery, of Lehigh, for chairman, and a vice-president from each congressional district as well as four secretaries. The report was adopted. Col. W. M. Quay was then nominated for State Treasurer, after which the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and the convention adjourned.

LACROSSE, ARK.

Good and Very Productive Lands, and to be Had Very Cheap.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

LACROSSE, ARK, July 6.—Izard county lies well, and land will produce from twenty to forty bushels of corn per acre, five to fifteen bushels of wheat, or rye, and fine for oats. Red clover, blue grass, red top grass, timothy and orchard grass all grow well here. All crops look well now. The prospects for corn was never better, but there has been too much rain for cotton. With plenty of very fine springs, the health of the county is splendid. LaCrosse has a fine school. There is a prospect for a railroad through this county soon. Improved land can be bought from $5 to $15 per acre. The finest of fat hogs and cattle cannot be beat, and they are fat on the range now. We need immigration, and there is plenty of land for sale here. There is not a saloon in the county. We ship a great many cattle, hogs and mules and some cotton. We have three weekly papers in the county, but seldom see a Memphis drummer, but St. Louis and Louisville drummers are well represented here, and they all sell a great many goods in this county. We need more people, more mares, jacks and mules. Must close. W. R. S.

HOTEL BURNED.

One Person Instantly Killed and a Number Injured.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 8.—The Globe Hotel, in Louisiana, Mo., caught fire yesterday morning from the explosion of a lamp and burned to the ground. The building was three stories high. There were thirty-five guests asleep at the time of the fire, all of whom were awakened. Many of them leaped from the second and third-story windows to the ground, clad in their night-clothes. Dr. Lonergan, who jumped from the third floor struck the brick sidewalk and was killed almost instantly. Other guests, besides losing their trunks, jewelry and all their clothing, received serious injuries, breaking of legs and arms in jumping. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6000.

The Old, Old Story.

Why do we hear so much about dyspepsia? Simply because so many people have it. Why are so many people talking about their ever-ready cure this dreadful disease? Simply because they have been taking Brown's Iron Bitters. Thus it is with Mrs. Taylor, of Lynchburg, Sumter county, S. C., who says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia with most favorable results. I believe this medicine is all that is represented." Dyspeptics and sufferers from neuralgia, weakness, etc., should try it.

Lost Faith in This World and in the World to Come.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 8.—Last night the Rev. M. D. Turner, a Methodist minister who lives at Lawrenceville, Ga., committed suicide at Stone Mountain by taking strychnine. He wrote a letter to his wife in which he said she was not to blame, but that he had lost faith and hope for this world and that which was to come.

CHILDREN will eat Lyons Tasteless Chill Tonic and Lyons Tasteless Syrup of Quinine, and never know they are medicines. They are as pleasant to the taste as lemon sugar, and never fail to cure. G. W. Jones & Co. and S. Mansfield & Co., wholesale agents. Sold in every town.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 8.—A special to the *Every Evening*, from Felton, Kent county Del., says that the boiler of a threshing engine on the farm of J. W. Downham, near that town, exploded this morning, killing Benj. Anderson and severely wounding five or six others. It is thought some of the injured will die.

THE FRENCH IN ANAM

The Forces Under Gen. De Courcy Absolute Masters of the Situation at Hue.

Progress of the Cholera in Spain—New Cases and Deaths Reported for One Day.

Remarkable Address Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Victoria Institute at London.

MADRID, July 8.—The number of new cases of cholera reported in Spain yesterday, inclusive of those in Murcia and Castellon de la Plana, was 1169 and the number of deaths, 628. In the town of Aranjuez the number of cases reported during the same period, was sixty and the deaths eighty.

Posts of observation to prevent the introduction of cholera have been ordered at roads leading from Spain into France.

Not Favorably Impressed with Dr Ferran's Operations.

PARIS, July 8.—Dr. Gibier has returned from Spain. He reports that Dr. Ferran keeps the nature of his vaccine a secret, though he treated him (Gibier) courteously and allowed him to witness the operation. The Spanish hospitals are in a filthy condition. Dr. Gibier is skeptical of the efficiency of Dr. Ferran's operations.

THE FRENCH IN ANAM.

Latest Advices from Gen. De Courcy—Absolute Masters of the Situation.

PARIS, July 8.—Gen. de Courcy telegraphs from Hue under date of Tuesday night, as follows: "We are absolute masters here now. The enemy's troops are dispersing. A few isolated fires are still burning near the legation building, and the citadel is also on fire. The royal palace is intact, owing to the exemplary discipline of the native battalion who captured and now guard it. The palace contains great wealth, comprising 5,000,000 francs in bar silver, which sum will be largely increased if gold bars be found. The artistic riches are incestimable. I wait instructions."

Admiral Miot telegraphs from Madagascar urgently demanding a prompt dispatch of reinforcements. Admiral Galiber, Minister of Marine, will ask an immediate grant of 2,400,000 francs for equipping and sending to Madagascar 4000 reinforcements.

Gen. Courcy telegraphs from Hue that the French flying columns are patroling the environs of Hue seeking Thuket, the Prime Minister of Anam, who was the instigator of the recent attack on the French.

MODERN DISCOVERY.

The Wonders Revealed by the Spectroscope—Address by Prof. Porter on Egypt.

The present occupant of Sir Isaac Newton's professorial chair at Cambridge University, Prof. G. G. Stokes, F.R.S., who is also secretary of the Royal Society of England, delivered a remarkable address at the annual meeting of the Victoria Institute, in London, toward the end of June. Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., F.R.S., occupied the chair, and the audience, which included many members of both houses of Parliament, filled every part of the large hall.

Prof. Stokes gave an important account of the progress of physical science during the past quarter of a century, and, reviewing the results, specially noted that as scientific truth developed, so had men to give up the idea that there was any opposition between the book of nature and the book of revelation. He said that for the last twenty years or so one of the further and most striking advances in science had been made in the application of the spectroscope, and in the information obtained with regard to the constitution of the heavenly bodies. The discovery that there were in these particular chemical elements which were also present in our earth, exalted our idea of the universality of the laws of nature, and there was nothing in that contrary to the idea of a single revelation, unless we were to say, as the heathen did, that the God of the Hebrews was the God of the hills and not of the valleys. Entering with some particularity into the composition of the sun, the professor said this gave an idea of an enormous temperature, since iron existed there in a state of vapor. This was utterly inconsistent with the possibility of the existence there of living beings at all approaching in character to those we have there. Are we then to regard this as a waste of materials? Might we not rather argue that as in animals we ascend by greater specialization, so we should consider the differentiation of office in different members of the solar system as marks of superiority, and could regard the sun as performing most important functions for that system? The light on our earth was ultimately derived from the radiation of solar heat. Referring to the doctrines of conservation of energy and of dissipation of energy, he pointed out at length how far the people would have could see, was not calculated for an eternal duration in the same state and performing the same functions as now. We must conceive the universe on a grand scale, and then there was progress. If we contemplated nothing but periodicity, perhaps we might rest content and think things would go on forever as at present; but, looking on the state of the universe on a grand scale as one of progress, this idea obliged us to refer to a First Cause.

Prof. Stokes concluded with recommending that the annual report of the society, read by Capt. Frank Petrie, the honorary secretary, be adopted. It showed that the number of home, American and colonial members had increased to upward of 1100, and that the institute's object, in which scientific men, whether in its ranks or not, aided, was to promote scientific inquiry, and especially in cases where questions of science were held by those who advanced them to be subversive of religion. All its members and one-guinea associates receive the transactions free, and twelve of its papers were now published in a people's edition, which was to be had in many of the colonies and America.

An address was delivered by Dr. J. Leslie Porter, president of Queen's College, Belfast, the subject being "Egypt; Historical and Geographical," a country with which he had been thirty years intimately acquainted. Having referred to the antiquity of Egyptian records, which in so many instances bore on the history of other ancient countries, he proceeded to describe the various changes through which that country had passed since its first colonization; and, touching on its physical geography, concluded by giving the main results of recent exploration. One or two physical statements may be here recorded. Dr. Porter said: "Were the Nile, by some convulsion of nature, or by some gigantic work of engineering skill—neither of which is impossible—turned out of its present channel away to the Barbary coast, or at any other point above Wady Halfa, Egypt would speedily become a desert. No tributary enters the Nile below Berber, that is to say, for the last thousand miles of its course. The habitable land of Egypt is about equal in extent to Yorkshire." The White Nile, issuing from Lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza, is broad and deep, never rises above a few feet, and supplies the permanent source of the river of Egypt. "The other tributaries produce the inundation." Of these the Atbara from the mountains of Abyssinia is the most fertilizing, as it brings down with it a quantity of soil. The deposit of this soil is slowly raising the bed of the river as well as extending on each side; for example, on the plain of Thebes the soil formed by deposits has in 3500 years encroached upon the desert a third of a mile, "while the ruins of Hierapolis in the Delta, which once stood above reach of the inundation, are now buried in a mud deposit to a depth of nearly seven feet." In conclusion, he referred to Egypt and its present condition, saying: "The commerce from the upper tributaries of the Nile, and from the wide region of the Soudan, forms an essential factor in the prosperity and progress of Egypt."

The Earl of Belmore and the Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton moved and seconded a vote of thanks, after which the company present assembled in the museum, where refreshments were served.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A Great Financier Dead.

VIENNA, July 8.—Herr Wodianor, the great Austrian financier, is dead.

The New Prussian Roads.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Berlin bankers condemn the issue of Prussian bonds bearing only three and one-half per cent. interest. They say that no loan at less than four per cent. can succeed in the present state of the money market.

The Egyptian Financial Convention.

PARIS, July 8.—The *Matin* is authority for the statement that the Marquis of Salisbury has issued a circular to the powers interested urging them to ratify the Egyptian Financial Convention.

CRUELTY TO CONVICTS.

The Worst Stories from the Railroad Camp in South Carolina

Confirmed by the Official Investigation—Barbarous Beatings.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—About the middle of June Gov. Thomason was informed that the convicts employed in grading the Savannah Valley railway in Abbeville county were cruelly treated; that one convict had died in consequence of brutal whipping by the guards; that they were overworked, and that excessive mortality prevailed among them. The Governor immediately instructed the superintendent of the penitentiary to investigate the charges. The official report which has just been made shows that sixteen deaths have occurred since January 1st, out of a total force of about 120 convicts; that seven are unable to work; that the convicts are required to march nearly three miles to their work with shackles on their legs; that on account of the bad quality of their food, scurvy has made its appearance, and that there has been excessive cruelty in punishing the convicts. In describing the effect of the beating of Henry Porter by A. W. Jackson, who had temporary charge of the convicts during the absence of the regular overseer, Dr. D. S. Pope, penitentiary physician, says: "As evidence of the severity of the whipping inflicted, I would state that the tissues have sloughed, leaving an open sore eighteen inches long by ten inches wide. The punishment must have been very cruel. I doubt his complete recovery." Other convicts were also cruelly beaten, although the condition of those now at work is said to be "very fair." Jackson, the inhuman guard, has fled to Georgia, but efforts are being made to secure his arrest. There is great indignation at these outrages, and steps will probably be taken at the next session of the Legislature to discontinue the practice of farming out the convicts to railroad companies and phosphate miners.

TEXAS CROPS.

Reports from the Entire Cotton and Grain Belts of the State.

GALVESTON, July 8.—The *News* has crop advices from seventy counties, embracing near the entire cotton and grain belt of the State. It summarizes the situation in an editorial, which predicts, with no untoward disaster, the State is on the eve of the grandest period of agricultural prosperity which it has ever known, and general business will sympathize with it. It says the yield of small grain will surpass anything yet known; that the corn crop also bids fair to be the largest ever known, and that while it is too early to predict with certainty, the promise is for a great cotton crop, variously estimated at 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 bales.

MYRIADS OF FROGS.

The Earth Literally Covered with Them at Eagle Pass, Tex.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., July 8.—Myriads of frogs infest Eagle Pass and vicinity. They made their appearance three days ago and have multiplied so rapidly that the earth is literally covered with them. They are moving in a southwest direction. There are none on the Mexican side. This unusual phenomenon in a country where frogs are a rarity is regarded by the superstitious Mexicans as the forerunner of some dire calamity.

READS LIKE MULHATTON.

A Marvelous Mule and Lightning Story From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 8.—A special to the *Constitution* from Thomasville says that some days ago J. R. Bingham killed two mules by lightning. Hearing that he wished to replace them, John Rowe and Rufus Malcolm rode over with their stock, but failed to trade, and while returning home a single stroke of lightning killed both men and mules.

STREET-CAR TRAVEL RESUMED.

All Differences at Chicago Adjusted, and Cars Running Regularly.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The resumption of street-car traffic is complete this morning. The cars are running on all the West Side lines, manned by the late strikers. The company concedes that the causes leading to the discharge of sixteen men, whose reinstatement was demanded, shall be left to a committee of disinterested persons, and if there were no proper reasons for their discharge they will be reinstated.

Consumption.

Notwithstanding the great number who yearly succumb to this terrible and fatal disease, which is daily winding its fatal coils around thousands who are unconscious of its deadly presence, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will cleanse and purify the blood of scrofulous impurities, and cure tubercular consumption (which is only scrofulous disease of the lungs). Send ten cents in stamps and get Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption and kindred affections, with numerous testimonials of cures. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

No Further Trouble at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—A heavy detail of police was sent into the Eighteenth Ward early this morning to quell the strikers if it became necessary. There was no trouble whatever, and no demonstration until after noon to-day. The strikers then assembled in the Fourteenth Ward, hoisted a red flag and startle I for the mills in Newburgh, which they surrounded. On arriving they made a great deal of noise but did not offer to do any damage to life or property. The police are prepared to move on the mob at once if it becomes turbulent.

When on the High Seas,

On the rail, on a steamboat, aboard a fishing smack, or yachting on the coast, 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 about to 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 Mill Strike at Bay City, Mich.

BAY CITY, July 8.—The mill strikers are stronger than ever to-day. At Rust's mill a conflict took place between the strikers and officers, clubs being freely used. Two men were arrested and jailed, both Polanders. A crowd is now around the stationhouse demanding the release of the prisoners, which is refused. Every mill on the river has shut down. Most of them did so of their own accord. The owners say they will not open at any time for a month, or until the trouble is over, as it is to their interest to do so. The excitement seems greater to-day than at any time since the strike commenced. No serious injury has been done to any person thus far, and most of the strikers seem favorable to law and order.

The Great Southern Remedy.

Rosadalis cures scrofula, rheumatism, white swelling, gout, goitre, consumption, bronchitis, nervous debility, malaria and all diseases of a kindred nature arising from an impure condition of the blood. After physicians have failed to cure, a single bottle of Rosadalis seems to effect such a marked change as to give new hope and