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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY : : : : : JULY 16, 1885

WHO ARE THE FIENDS?

There has been much horror expressed at the crimes of Cheyenne and Apache Indians, who invade peaceful households and murder fair women and inoffensive babes. There appears to be every ground for just indignation against the "red fiends." But suppose it should turn out that the real criminals are white speculators and trading scoundrels! The San Francisco *Argonaut* has been investigating "the war" in New Mexico and Arizona, and it has come upon the trail of some remarkable facts. There proves to be a close connection between an "Indian war" and the price of supplies, and the profits of holders of supplies, that appears to be a prime feature in Indian agitations. The *Argonaut* says: "If there were no Indians there would be no Solomon Wickersham & Co. at Bowie; no Zechendorf & Co. at Tucson; no Hooker at Wilcox. When the Indian war comes on trade recovers; supplies are demanded from all the village stores; every cultivated acre looks forward to a sale of hay, grain, vegetables and farm produce; every town and cross-road idler to employment; every village brave and squaw-hunter to enlistment. The price of beef goes up, and every broken mustang is in demand. Florida lived for thirty years upon Billy Bowlegs, and Arizona looks forward to an indefinite prosperity in the persons of Geronimo, Natchez, Chatto and the other brave and painted Indian desperadoes whom the wrongs done them by white men so often drive upon the war-path. Here is a feature in the proceedings against the red devils" that reflects infamy of the deepest dye upon the white emissaries of shoal. Investigation shows that the amount of Indian massacre has been intentionally exaggerated in order to produce panic and bring down attacks upon the Indians for the profit of traders and speculators. This matter should have close attention in authoritative quarters.

A MEXICAN "FLYER."

With the building of railroads into Mexico comes the schemer, to see if sensation and profit cannot be got out of the new state of things. This class of outside hangers on to penitentiary principles have not had opportunity for full swing yet, but they have put out a "flyer," a pilot balloon to test public feeling and see what rascality can make a profit of. This "flyer" was the notice that Mexico wants to sell its northern States to the United States. As the government is strictly withheld by the constitution from so transferring national territory, we plainly see that the story was got up to see if the same sort of feeling could be aroused that led formerly to the seizure of Texas. Who the interested parties are who have got up the annexation proposition it would be satisfactory to know. The New York *Bulletin* says: "It would be interesting to know how far the railroad corporations, whom the Mexican government can no longer subsidize, are instrumental in working up a movement of this kind. We are inclined to think that there is a pretty big mouse in the meal, and when the 'special ambassador,' which Diaz is said to have already dispatched to Washington to confer with the President and Mr. Bayard about it, begins to show his hand, the animal will stand forth in colossal proportions. Depend upon it, there are those who are back of it mean business." Whoever these men may be, we may be sure we have not heard the last of them. The "flyer" will be followed by "feelers," and so, if those buzzards seeking prey can work out their designs, new troubles will be initiated that scoundrels may grow rich. The American people have outgrown the ideas that, in the past, led to furious excitement for annexation. They know that if the people of the northern States of Mexico are kindly disposed toward us, and a trade advantageous to them and to ourselves can be established and maintained, such a condition of things is better than forced annexation. If the Mexicans, or any portion of them, should ever wish to be annexed to us, they can apply for the privilege. To drive them into annexation would do us no good. The Mexican government is suffering a severe financial squeeze; there are those who will try, under cover of that misfortune, to arouse ill-feeling for ulterior purposes, but the American people will not readily be caught by their vile devices.

THE POLE AND WIRE NUISANCE.

Memphis, even at this dull time, is making great progress, its railroads extending, the building of houses increasing, and the number of its business enterprises multiplying. If this be the case now, what may we not look for when business resumes its full sway, and the rush and roar and hurry of commerce fills the city with prosperity. As prosperity comes and the city extends, Memphis will find, as other cities are doing, that the crowding of alleys and streets with telegraph poles and thousands of wires is an injury to a flourishing city that is too serious longer to be borne. Washington is at present doing more to do away with the pole and wire nuisance than any other city in the Union, and Capt. Greene, who is conducting the work there, says that putting the wires underground is expensive and requires time. The proper policy proves to be refusal of permits for reconstructing pole lines within the central part of the city, and to permit extensions in the suburbs only on condition of putting a certain amount of wire underground in the business streets. In proportion as poles rot and new companies apply for privileges, the underground system should be introduced. With this policy settled, the pole and wire nuisance is extinguished. This policy, or preparation for it, should at once be initiated in Memphis, so that we may escape annoyances and hinderances to business that are giving serious trouble in many cities.

WOMAN IN THE OLDEN TIME.

"The Woman Question" appears to be making, as a general thing, more solid, practical way in England than with us, although in some States, as Colorado and elsewhere, advances have been made beyond anything England has yet attained. Three weeks ago the English House of Lords had a debate upon woman suffrage, and the London *Spectator* says the subject "is undoubtedly assuming considerable dimensions in a quiet way, and the list of political associations, both Liberal and Conservative, which have passed resolutions affirming the right of women to vote would astonish many who at present decline even to treat the matter seriously." The recent change in England, by which a vast increase is made in the number of persons admitted to vote, has given the subject an unexpected prominence. About a seventh part of the holders of land in England are women, and 30,000 more are in business as farmers and cattle-breeders. The law requires such persons to give, under penalty, returns of all persons over twenty-one years of age on their farms who are entitled to vote, yet when the person making the returns is a woman, she cannot vote herself. The person on the farm, in this case, who pays most taxes is the person to whom a vote is denied. There is an absurdity about this—and it is stronger in English eyes than in ours—that has its effect on the woman question. It is strengthened by the fact that women having the necessary property qualification can vote in local elections, though not for members of Parliament. The ordinary Briton, the head of the household, shudders at the thought of women sharing in a privilege they themselves have so long monopolized, but the progress public opinion is making will require that objections must be founded upon something more substantial than mere prejudice. The *Spectator*, with much good sense, says: "The exact number of women who would receive the vote is probably rather under than over half a million, and includes a great proportion of the most self-supporting classes in the community. Not only all those women to whom reference has been made, or women living on their own personal property, but teachers of all sorts, those engaged in literary and artistic pursuits, female manufacturers and shopkeepers, with others employed in industrial occupations, would make up the total. It is difficult to see how the inclusion of such promising elements in the electorate of the country could be supposed to affect it injuriously." However common sense may point out to the English the propriety of any measure, they must always find a precedent for it, and this necessity has caused the hunting up of some old facts in English history that are of considerable interest, and that the lady readers of the APPEAL will be gratified to know. From an article in the London *St. James's Gazette* we learn that "there is ground for thinking that in the more ancient gatherings of the barons of the realm women had both their place and privilege. An ancient tract on the antiquity of Parliament is thus cited by Camden: 'The English Saxons, as soon as they had settled them selves, had their assemblies, which they called *Geredayasis* or a counsel, sometimes *Wittena Mota*, or a meeting of wise men; at which time (A.D. 961) it seemeth by the subsigning that abbesses had there their voices and consents, as well as the prelates and nobles of the land." Coming down 400 years later it is found that among the earls and barons summoned to the Parliament of 1335 (Edward III) the attendance is commanded of Mary, countess of Norfolk; Eleanor, countess of Ormond; Phillippa, countess of March; Agnes, countess of Pembroke; Katherine, countess of Athol, and others of less note. This is British precedent of no small note. Abbesses and ladies of rank constantly sat as judges in what Blackstone calls "the great Seats of Saxon Justice," the old county courts. Later on the instances of ladies serving as justices of the peace are numerous and authentic. The Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., sat frequently on the bench; and the attorney-general of the day spoke of "the many arbitraments" made by her. There is little doubt that a Countess of Derby was once in the commission of the peace for Lancashire. Henry VIII. appointed Lady Anne Berkeley "one of the commissioners, and of the quorum, to inquire as to certain riots; whereupon she came to Gloucester and there sat on the bench in the public sessions hall, impaneled a jury, received evidence, and found Sir Nicholas Poynz and Maurice Berkeley and their fellowes guilty." A Lady Bartlett was also appointed to this office by Queen Mary, on the ground that "as she herself was Chief Justice in all England, so this lady might be in her own county, which accordingly the Queen granted." This is a statement of the case that is as forcible in the reign of Queen Victoria as in that of Queen Mary. Women in the good old times were often sheriffs, especially in Scotland, where the office was inheritable. The Countess of Pembroke was once sheriff of Westmoreland and sat on the bench with the judges at the Appleby assizes; Lady Rowse also sat in the same way on the judges' bench in Suffolk. The London *St. James's* says: "A popular impression prevails that the disabilities of women in connection with many offices of less dignity are only being gradually removed; but, as a matter of fact, the municipal and parochial employment of women has from time immemorial been both legal and frequent. Instances of female parish clerks and sextons are far too numerous to mention. The election of Mrs. Sarah Bly to the post of sexton of the parish of St. Botolph in the reign of George I. led to a mandamus and other legal proceedings, by which the legality of such appointments was definitely decided. Female church-wardens, if not so numerous as their sisters of the lower grade, have often proved themselves excellent and valuable officials. In the archives of the borough of Maidstone for 1593 it is recorded that Rose Cloke, a single woman, was admitted and sworn in to be "one of the Corporation and Body Politique of that town, to enjoy the liberties and franchises of the same in every respect as others, the freemen of the said town and parish." As overseers and guardians of the poor, women have had many opportunities of exhibiting their capacity for business; and in these offices they have been almost invariably successful." As matters stand at present in England a woman cannot practice as a barrister or a solicitor, but she can as a conveyancer. A widow has recently been appointed in England to the office of register of births, deaths and marriages, and an unmarried lady has been appointed vaccination officer at Fordingbridge, Hampshire. The *St. James's* concludes its article with the remark: "It appears, then, that our ancestors have shown little objection to women engaging in a due share of administrative labor." It appears, also, that the woman question is not the innovation it is commonly believed to be, and that our ancestors understood and valued the excellent qualities of women better than most of their posterity has done.

Graveyard Insurance Swindler Captured.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., July 15.—Chief of Police Stone arrived this morning from Paducah, Ky., with Henry C. Williams, a merchant, and one of the alleged Metropolis (Ill.) graveyard insurance swindlers indicted here for attempting to rob the Bloomington Mutual. Williams' father-in-law, it is claimed, was insured after he was dead, for $10,000, and Williams signed an affidavit of death dated forward one year. Stone had a lively race with carriages and boats to escape *habeas corpus* proceedings in Kentucky. Ten of the alleged swindlers are now arrested.

WASHINGTON

Made a Beautiful City by "Boss" Shepherd—Its Growth Over to Georgetown.

The Department Clerks, Robbed of Their Thirty Days Leave of Absence, Are Howling Like Dervishes.

The Old Home of the Father of His Country and the Mount Vernon Association Despotism.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The heated term is fairly upon us now, and many of our wealthy citizens have shut up their elegant and luxurious homes to find recreation in the mountains or at the seashore. Washington is not an uncomfortable place, even in summer, although the asphalt and concrete pavements give a heat and glare that is very trying; yet there is nearly always a refreshing breeze, and the trees and parking on every street, except those devoted exclusively to business purposes, such as F and Pennsylvania avenue, greatly relieve the eye. Though Alex. Shepherd has been so roundly abused, he has certainly made Washington a city of beautiful residences, and property has increased rapidly in value, especially the northwestern portion of the city. The tendency toward improvement and acquisition seems to roll "westward" in cities as well as "empires."

Some of the most beautiful residences here are on the northwestern part of Massachusetts avenue toward "Kalorama heights," a beautiful wooded green slope lying at the end of this avenue, divided from "ye ancient and aristocratic burg" of Georgetown by Rock Creek. The Georgetonians indignantly refuse to be called "West Washington," preferring their old name, derived, some say from George III. The beautiful cemetery of Oak Hill, forms part of Kalorama too, and its well-kept walks, its forest trees, handsome monuments and the loveliest flowers and rarest shrubs and plants growing everywhere, make it really one of the most attractive places to pedestrians and visitors. Unless one has plenty of time there it is a very fatiguing walk, being so much up and down hill, though beautifully terraced, and flights of smooth stone steps to make the ascent and descent easy. There is a greater variety of architectural building here in Washington than in most cities, the Queen Anne style being generally the favorite, mingled considerably with our modern ideas of comfort. Senator Edmunds' new house, now in course of construction, presents a curious front to passers-by. Two large arches, one for the private alley, the other as an entrance on the ground floor, a bay window from the second floor up to the third story, overlaid with varicated copper and studded with large and small brass bosses, present a decided novel aspect. The lower floor or basement is very roomy—a large kitchen in the rear, laundry, etc. The front room, with high windows with iron bars, is intended for an office room, and has a very jail-like look. An American artist who has settled here after several years residence in Europe, has built (he being his own architect) a very commodious and attractive house, and apparently not expensive as a model for private houses, excepting the studio, of course, which might be converted into something else. Mr. Blaine has to give a sketch of it in my next letter.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The clerks in the departments are having a rough time of it now, as they always do with every new administration. They are the scapegoats for every Congressman or secretary of a department who wishes to pose before the country as a great political reformer or economist; they are the hapless victims that are dragged after the conqueror's car. The "Ides of July," 1st of July, that generally lays so many heads low, has passed by so far without the usual slaughter, and the Republicans seem mystified at this administration's clemency, and the Democrats are jubilant, and say it is a high state of indignation, not only that so many Republican "brethren and sisteren" are being promoted, while they still remain, like "poor boys (and girls), at the frolic."

But the greatest murmur of indignation prevails at the cutting-off of the precious "thirty days leave" they have had hitherto, especially among the women, most of them, of course, being only $900 or $900 clerks (you are estimated by figures). A holiday is utilized by them, not in pleasure or needful rest, but in straightening up their housekeeping—their wardrobes for the whole year. The fragments and margins of days before nine and after four o'clock are too scant to accomplish much; they are too much hurried in the morning to "catch the car at the exact time," and too tired, mentally and physically, to do anything in the evening. The work of the departments is not hard, but it is the constant, monotonous wear on the eyes and and the nervous system that makes a thorough relaxation once a year imperative. With a man it is not so bad. He gets a larger salary; he can afford to have his clothes mended by some one; he can indulge in manly sports and exercises; he can go to the theater for amusement, which things afford a healthy reaction to mind and body; but you know the old saying, "Man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." I much fear that there is a secret determination to get rid of women in the departments. Some of them are very troublesome, it is true, but they are generally favored by strong influence—get good salaries, do little work or do it at home, and are usually "go as you please" young women. I trust, however, that the Democratic party will not initiate this custom and not regard the women as the Irishman did the steam machine, "Ah yis; yees may pull and yees may blow, but for all that yees can's vote." It is easy enough for some selfish politician to say, "We don't want women to be bread-winners," and if they don't like the situation and all it involves let them give it up—plenty more will be thankful to get it; some women don't get $75 a year," etc., which means that he would rather have a man anyway, unless it is a woman who has kinsmen or friends who can be potential factors or votes in his district at home. *Cela va sans dire* that very few women would be here in the departments if they could help it. Many of them are the orphans or widows of men who have perished in the late civil war, brought up in the sunshine and shelter of once happy and prosperous homes. It is hard for them, in the later years of life, to commence the habit of self dependence the next generation will have learned by experience. But this administration, then, not be too severe and exacting upon women. They should form a part of the prosperity and happiness of this "blessed land of freedom," too. We would say to its law-makers:

"Ye friends of truth,
Ye statesmen who survey
The rich man's joys increase
The poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge
How wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and
A happy land.

MOUNT VERNON.

I am sorry to say that, though women, as subordinates, do well in most things, very few are fit to govern. The ladies of the Regency of Mount Vernon have carried its affairs on in a very high-handed and despotic manner. Mount Vernon was purchased by the country at large. A company of aristocratic and fashionable women have usurped too much power, and have now the management entirely in their own hands, unless the people of the country will arouse themselves to action at once on this subject. The high price of admission, $1, keeps many humble people away who still hold sacred the memory of the high-minded and incorruptible George Washington. His name should never be forgotten. Like other truly great souls in the history of our country, and a bright and glorious galaxy they were), they were not "self-seeking" or bent upon schemes of self-aggrandizement. Mount Vernon is a beautiful old place—its green lawns, its spreading trees, its quaint, old-fashioned garden, with stiff, trim hedges of box, and its time-worn, venerable house afford a most delightful place to visit; but it is inconvenient for many persons, because one boat alone has the monopoly of landing you there, and the boat gets the profit, and not "Mount Vernon." These aristocratic and haughty women wish to keep it so. If our countrymen feel interested in knowing all about this matter (and this property is theirs), let them send to the editor of the *Guide*, D. Turner, Esq., No. 1407 F street, Washington, D. C.

FEARS OF A RIOT.

No Abatement of the Excitement Over the Failure of the Munster Bank at Cork.

The Streets in the Vicinity of the Bank Blocked with People Demanding Their Money.

Canon Farrar and the New Testament—Sketch of Editor Stead, of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

CORK, July 15.—The excitement over the failure of the Munster Bank (limited) continues unabated. At an early hour this morning depositors began assembling at the doors of the bank here and at Dublin, Limerick and other cities and towns in Ireland where the bank has branches. At noon the streets in the vicinity of the bank in this city were blocked with the crowd of people clamoring for their money. A large force of police is stationed at the bank to preserve order. The crowd is hourly growing larger and more disorderly, and fears of a riot are entertained. Dispatches from Dublin, Limerick and other points where the bank has branches state that the same scenes are being enacted at each of those places.

CANON FARRAR

Makes Some Unaccountable Blunders in Quoting from the New Testament.

St. James's Gazette: In his last paper on "Drink," in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Archdeacon Farrar makes a mistake one would hardly have expected from so gold a Biblical scholar. Was Jonadab, the son of Rechab," he asks, "guilty of a grave error, who enjoined upon his descendants a total abstinence which received the glowing eulogy of Jeremiah?" Now, anyone who looks at the thirty-fifth chapter of Jeremiah will see that what the prophet commends in the Rechabites is not their abstinence from wine as such, but their loyal observance of an ancestral tradition. And the blessing pronounced on them is distinctly stated to be the reward of obedience: "Because ye have obeyed the commandment of Jonadab, your father, and kept all his precepts, and done according unto all that he commanded you; therefore * * * Jonadab, the son of Rechab, shall not want a man to stand before me forever." Dr. Farrar is not much happier in reference to another "glowing eulogy"—this time of "the life-long total abstainer, St. John the Baptist." The fact is, that Christ contrasted His own practice with that of the Baptist, by way of enforcing the lesson of Christian liberty. John the Baptist came neither eating bread nor drinking wine; and ye say, he hath a devil. The Son of Man is come eating and drinking; and ye say, behold a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners! But wisdom is justified of all her children."

MR. STEAD,

The Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette"—His Career in a Nutshell.

The Toronto *World* thus sketches this now famous journalist: William T. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is a central figure in English journalism to-day. He has dictated foreign policy of late more than any other man. He is of the "slasher" type, full of earnest, fiery, and, withal, Christian zeal. Dover, talked over the then situation in Egypt, returned to London, and wrote the article which compelled the government to send Gordon to the Soudan, and once there he telegraphed back that the government had to send Wolseley to Gordon's rescue. He got up a great scare recently as to the condition of the English navy. He is strongly for Russia, and is supposed to be powerful factor in that section of the Liberals opposed to war with Russia. Mr. Stead is about forty years of age, a slim, wiry, nervous man, with pronounced energy stamped upon his brow. The son of a Congregationalist minister, he was born at Howden-on-Tyne, and at first floated on the world as junior clerk in a shipping office. As a boy he was passionately fond of reading, especially of works having reference to the history of his country, and after quitting work for the day it was his custom to retire to his room and study up the great events in the history of his country. The young Stead in this respect that he won the prize offered by a local paper for the best essay on Oliver Cromwell, against a large number of competitors. As he ripened from youth to manhood his literary talents developed and were admired and appreciated outside of his local circle, so much so that he was offered and accepted a position on the *Northern Echo*, a daily published at Newcastle. From junior reporter he rose to the position of editor, and during the last general election he rendered valuable assistance to Mr. Gladstone's cause by his vigorous and pointed articles against the Disraelian administration. His articles in the *Echo* stirred up all the border burghs in favor of the grand old man, and after the vigorous campaign Mr. Gladstone expressed his appreciation of Mr. Stead's assistance in a kindly worded note. This was the turning-point of Stead's career. When John Morley accepted the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette* he chose Mr. Stead as his first lieutenant, and so faithfully did Mr. Stead fulfill his duties that when Mr. Morley resigned the editorial chair the proprietor of the *Gazette* made Mr. Stead Mr. Morley's successor. This position Mr. Stead has ever since occupied.

A SIMPLE BATTERY.

Jablochkoff's Latest Invention—It Creates a Revolution in Electric Science.

London *Times*, June 30th: M. Jablochkoff, who was the first to introduce electric lighting in our midst on a practical scale, has for some time past directed his attention to the production of electricity by means of a primary battery. He at length produced a sodium battery which developed a very high electro-motive force. It had, however, one radical defect in the mean time it was found that when the rapid oxidation of the sodium in contact with the air. M. Jablochkoff, however, has succeeded in developing from his original idea a battery which is at once novel and unique. Having recently been present at a private demonstration by M. Jablochkoff of the battery, we are enabled to give some particulars of this latest as well as most interesting outcome of electrical science. The accumulator, as it is termed, is composed of a series of cells, each of which has three electrodes, and the battery is distinguished by its lightness, its small cost, its power relative to size, its freedom from smell, and the absence of liquids otherwise than in an absorbed condition. The battery is composed of a number of cells or shallow trays four inches square and one-half inch deep, of impermeable carbon, in each of which is placed a small quantity of iron turnings or zinc clippings. Over these is placed a covering of thick, coarse canvas, saturated with a solution of chloride of calcium, upon which is laid a row of very porous carbon tubes about three inches long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter outside, which are similarly saturated. In this way a cell is formed with three electrodes, one of which oxidizes, a second becomes polarized, and the third forms a positive pole with the second, the first two forming a couple with a constantly closed circuit. For service a number of these cells—nine or ten—are placed within a metallic framing, after the fashion of a voltaic pile, the bottom cell resting on a metal plate forming one of the poles. The top cell is covered with a plate of carbon to which a terminal is fixed, and also forms the other pole. The auto-accumulator produces alternately a primary and a secondary current, the latter only being employed in the external circuit, while the former serves to produce the hydrogen necessary to polarize the electrodes. This action stops as soon as polarization is complete, and is resumed when depolarization takes place, so that short and frequent intervals of rest are necessary for the battery to reform itself for the production of the useful current. In practice, when this current is employed for continuous work, the batteries are coupled in groups, with commutators, so that no interruption in the current takes place. In the recent demonstration, at which several prominent electricians were present, M. Jablochkoff explained the principles of the invention, and demonstrated satisfactorily its power by driving in turn some Swan slow-lamps and an electric motor, thus illustrating its practical application. We understand that a company is working M. Jablochkoff's invention in Paris, where the batteries are being manufactured and are coming largely into use. It would appear to meet the objections present in most primary batteries without having any of its own, so far as present experience has shown.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Fight Between Regulars and Insurgents—The Santos Case.

PANAMA, July 6.—The following dispatch is published: "The combat between the forces of the revolution and those of Quintero and Calderon took place in Talamapeque. The result, as communicated is as follows: A loss of more than 300 killed and wounded and prisoners on the side of the rebels. Among the former is Ex-Gen. Fortunato Bernal. The steamer Medollin, belonging to the rebels, was afterward burned. In the explosion which followed Ex-Gent. Pedro Guarmiento and Daniel Hernandez and Ex-Col. Capitoliori Obondo were killed."

News and Herald says: The Santos excitement over the case has occasioned great excitement in Ecuador. The government has caused the publication of an immense number of documents (fly-sheets, etc., setting forth its side of the story, but not in the serious way of a candid review of the matter. They are rather appeals of a more or less impassioned character to the temperament peculiar to the people, and intended to stir up wrath and excitement on the part of the populace in the settlement of the affair, although a way out of the difficulty has been clearly shown which will be honorable to both parties. The Ecuadorean rulers appear to be disposed to make active resistance to American demands. Some of the people have circulated the rumor that the famous Guayaquil gun will be used to speak and blow the Iroquois and the whole American fleet, if necessary, out of the water.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, July 15.—There were 1555 new cases of cholera reported in Spain yesterday, and 653 deaths from the disease.

Earthquake in Smyrna.

LONDON, July 15.—Earthquake shocks of great force occurred at midnight last night at Smyrna, and at Chesme, in Asia Minor.

Failing Off in Cable Traffic.

LONDON, July 15.—The semi-annual report of the Direct Cable Company, made public to-day, shows that the receipts for the first six months of the present year have been £32,000 less than they were during the corresponding period in 1884. The falling off is owing to a reduction in traffic.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS

All Broke Up Over the Division of the Spoils by the Senators.

Raising Obligenerals Vance and Rags Mole of the Federal Swag.

RALEIGH, July 12.—Now that the appointments by President Cleveland for this State have nearly all been made, the growling and grumbling is beginning to assume majestic proportions. It has been understood that the Senators from this State had divided the patronage of the State between themselves, Vance, in general terms, taking the western and Ransom the eastern half. It has also been understood that each promised the other not to interfere in any way with the appointments to be made in the territory appropriated by the other. Four months after the completion of this agreement it appears that this alliance, offensive and defensive, has not been observed by either party to the contract, and that there is a serious breach between the two on this account. Vance is reported to have said that Ransom "played him false" by covert attempts to get Col. John N. Staples, of Greenborough, appointed attorney for the western district over Col. Ham Jones, who was Vance's candidate, while Ransom's friends assert that Vance broke faith by an attempted flank movement to obtain for his son Charles, a young man of somewhat will-o'-the-wisp character, the executive appointment within the limits of Ransom's territory. It is also understood that the Hon. William R. Cox, Representative from this district in Congress, was very anxious to secure the appointment of James S. Battle, his kinsman, as collector, who, with W. S. Battle, had recently failed in the manufacture of cotton goods at Rocky Mount for $20,000. This scheme did not suit Ransom, and he proposed that Cox should control the postoffice at Raleigh and that Cox should assist Ransom in getting his man made collector, and further, that Cox's kinsman, Battle, should receive Ransom's support for the place sought by Vance's son Charles. Carrying out this agreement, Ransom and Cox had Capt. Samuel A. Ashe appointed postmaster at Raleigh, and then Cox assisted Ransom to have William H. Yarborough, a broken-down cotton broker, a machine politician and an "offensive partisan," appointed collector of this district. For these reasons there are many Democrats who are denouncing Yarborough's appointment as one not fit to be made. It is also openly stated here by the friends of Capt. Ashe that he was an applicant for the position, that the President would not have appointed Yarborough if he could have done otherwise and not produced a breach between himself and Senator Ransom. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Manning are both reported to have said that they did not favor the policy of appointing men to manage the business of the government who have shown in private life their utter inability to successfully conduct their own affairs. The appointment of Mr. W. F. Howland as collector of customs at Beaufort comes in for severe denunciation, because Mr. Howland, as chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Carteret county, has been the head and front of the most outrageous piece of repudiation ever practiced by a county upon people who had furnished that county with money to build a railroad. It is not inculcating principles of honesty to reward such men as Mr. Howland for this perfidy by appointing them to office.

Another Life Saved.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, O., writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. At this time a friend, who had been cured by Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, advised me to give it a trial. We then got a bottle, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

Destructive Hail-Storm in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, July 15.—The vicinity of Saybrook, the scene of the waterspout of last Thursday, was yesterday visited by the severest hail-storm that has been known in that section for years. The storm continued about fifteen minutes, covering the ground with hail-stones of unusual size, many of which lay on the ground for an hour after the storm abated. On several farms the corn was torn to pieces and the oats and wheat were beaten down. The crops, where they had escaped the gale of the 9th instant, were in a fine condition, promising an abundant harvest, but hundreds of acres were destroyed yesterday. In many of the dwellings all the panes of glass on the side of the house upon which the storm beat were broken.

Nervous, Debilitated Men.

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

They Knew the Man.

MARION, IND., July 15.—At 10 o'clock this morning an organized mob of 100 men marched into town and halted in front of the jail containing Lewis, the negro who outraged Miss Vincent. Sheriff Holman appeared and stated that he was prepared to defend the prisoner, and warned them against making the attack. This appeared to take the spirit out of the leaders, and in a short time the mob withdrew. At 2 o'clock all was quiet and no trouble was anticipated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

ADVANTAGEOUS IN DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. G. V. Dorsey, Piqua, O., says: "I have used it in dyspepsia with very marked benefit. If there is deficiency of acid in the stomach, nothing affords more relief, while the action on the nervous system is decidedly beneficial."

MONTEAGLE, TENN.

The Summer School, Under the Management of Prof. Wharton, of Nashville.

A Unique Department for the Cultivation of Art—Interest in Elocution and Drawing.

A Class Devoted to the Study of Caricatures—Teachers Who Assist in the Good Work.

A Nashville *American* reporter recently interviewed Prof. Wharton, who is chairman of Monteagle summer schools. Among other things the intelligent editor was asked what subjects were most particularly studied at Monteagle.

"Elocution, drawing, music and English," was the response. The professor went on to speak of the reasons which induced a preference for these things. "It is a fact which has of late notably drawn the attention of educators that the masses are developing an earnest desire to cultivate the proper speaking of their language. What first-class institution of learning is now complete without an instructor in elocution? And yet ten or fifteen years ago what first-class institution had one? This change is significant. Why is it that this desire to speak and read correctly is increasing. Simply this: There is no single accomplishment which contributes more to the pleasure of social occasions which friend meets friend in the restful scene of quiet gatherings than the ability to correctly read or recite some extract from a popular author. The growth of the social feeling demands means of pleasing expression, and elocution has become one of those means. Again, the character of our political institutions, which give to the orator a ready eligibility to preferment, rendering public speaking a thing altogether to be desired by the ambitious young American. Colleges and universities, no less directors of popular thought than, in a certain sense, caterers to popular tastes, perceiving this marked demand for a higher and more scientific knowledge of elocution, have provided skilled instructors. Aside from the mere pleasure bestowed by capable elocutionary exhibitions, they possess a more solid value. The correct speaking of the language is a powerful agent for its preservation; its purity cannot be destroyed and its identity never distinguished so long as pronounced and accurately. This is patent. So that elocution has an important philological influence. Music and drawing, or art, as it should be termed, are likewise so intimately connected with social existence that any attempt at its elevation involves their closer study. Both of these branches have become, during the past few years, so popularized that no woman's education is considered at all complete until she has acquired some knowledge of one or both. I think it is one of the happiest signs of the times that these three studies have become attractive to the popular mind. It unerringly indicates a substantial refinement of the national home life. But speaking of art reminds me that at Monteagle we have a rather unique department of its cultivation. Prof. Wharton, son, who occupies the chair of art in Purdue University, Ind., has formed a class of young men who study nothing save caricatures. They aim to perform for newspapers the kind of work Thomas Nast and others who enliven the pictorial press with cartoons. This is the first class of its kind in the country of which I have any knowledge. It is a wide field, but one in which there are but few aspirants, and it offers substantial and ready employment to men of ability. The increased attention which Nast has received in popular and educational circles is altogether satisfactory to the pride of the English-speaking race. The time is rapidly passing when an American can be expected to know less of his mother tongue than the classics."

THE TEACHERS AT MONTEAGLE.

Prof. Wharton is an Alabamian, educated in the United States Naval Academy. He has taught in Nashville nineteen years, was for five years a member of the Board of Education, and for eleven years the dasher, head principal of the High School of Nashville. This is his third summer at Monteagle. His popularity attests the satisfaction he has given here. With so many burdens on his shoulders he seems never to tire. Every teacher is met at the depot and turned over to Prof. Wharton, who secures for her or him pleasant rooms and sees that they are comfortable. Without Prof. Wharton Monteagle would scarcely be so pleasant. Too much cannot be said of his labors here.

Mrs. Anna H. Smith, principal of the preparatory department at Monteagle, is a native of South Carolina, though living now in Atlanta. Mrs. Smith was educated in South Carolina. She has taught nine years in Atlanta in the public schools.

Miss Julia S. Tutwiler, who is in charge of the German and Spanish, was born in Alabama, educated privately in her father's house until old enough to attend college, then she attended a French boarding school. Afterward she went to Vassar and received there her degree. She afterward spent three years in Germany and six months in Paris. She has taught many years. She is now associate principal of the Alabama Normal College for Girls. Miss Tutwiler was instrumental in securing an appropriation by the Alabama Legislature for the Female Normal School of Livingston. This is her second year at Monteagle. She is a daughter of the Hon. Henry Tutwiler, First A. M. of the University of Virginia.

Miss S. L. Heron, one of the teachers of elocution, was born and educated in Philadelphia; has taught nine years with success, most of the time in Memphis. She leaves Memphis to take charge of the Martin Female College, at Pulaski, Tenn., which, with Miss Ida Hood, she has leased, her duties in Pulaski being new ones, or rather old duties in a new town. She has asked to be excused from her work at Monteagle, but the committee has not agreed to release her as yet, she being engaged at Monteagle.

Miss Lee Ida Gaines, also an elocutionist engaged in teaching at Monteagle, is from Mississippi. She comes to Monteagle a stranger, with testimonials from the best source.

Miss Della K. Mooring, the teacher of French and calisthenics, was born in Florida. This young lady received her education partly under private tutors at her home. She afterward went to Nazareth, near Bardstown, and graduated from that institution. She has spent six years in Europe, her completing her studies, four in Germany and two in France. Miss Mooring speaks these languages with the ease and correctness of the people with whom she associated while abroad. Miss Mooring taught two years in the Nashville College for Young Ladies, also for Miss Conway in Memphis. Through the agency of Dr. Worman she was engaged last season at Monteagle.

Prof. Bailey, a teacher of music, was born in Southampton, Va. At fourteen years of age he was employed as a store boy, and while at this work he undertook and carried on successfully the study of music. He was for some years permanently connected with the choir of the Second Baptist church at Richmond, Va. He began teaching music in 1855, and has never ceased. In 1856 he taught in Randolph Macon College. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted to serve four years, came out sound, and again began his old work of teaching music. He taught in the schools of Lynchburg, Va., where he successfully introduced the study of music as part of the regular course. In 1873 he removed to Clarksville, and has been engaged as principal of music in the State Normal College for nine years, taking that position three months after the opening of the school.

Miss Eliza Caldwell, formerly of Pulaski, Tenn., now of ——, is the teacher of instrumental music. Miss Caldwell was educated at Staunton, Va., and finished her musical course in Cincinnati. She has taught five years in the State Normal College in Alabama for Miss Tutwiler. Miss Caldwell has a good class at Monteagle.

Prof. J. L. D. Hinds was born in North Carolina, received his early education in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1873 he received the degree of Master of Arts and Civil Engineer from Cumberland University. Prof. Hinds spent one year in Europe, most of his time at the University of Berlin. He is now professor of natural sciences and chemistry in Cumberland University since 1873. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This is his third year at Monteagle as the teacher of chemistry and botany.

Dr. W. H. Baskerville, Professor of Anglo-Saxon and English at Vanderbilt, also at Monteagle, is a native Tennessean, born in Fayette county. He was educated at Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and afterward spent two years at Leipsic, where he received his degree. He has now in