THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1885. VOL. XLV--NO. 171.

State Library

Not since the swindler Sadlier, member of Parliament and rascal, robbed the people of Ireland of millions of dollars, has there been so precarious a state of things financially in that country as has followed upon the failure of the Munster Bank, in which also another member of Parliament—Shaw—is concerned. Unless the government goes to its aid and enables it to resume business there will necessarily be a great deal of suffering and destitution on the part of thrifty, honest people who had risked all they had of fortune to the care of the Munster Bank directors. And this untoward condition is likely to be aggravated by the threatened failure of the Hibernian Bank, which, next to the Bank of Ireland, is the most extensive institution of that sort in Ireland. Timely aid by the Salisbury government may prevent a panic, the consequences of which would necessarily be seriously felt throughout Great Britain also.

THERE can no longer be any doubt of Gov. Lowry's nomination by the Democratic State Convention of Mississippi. So far thirty-three counties have been heard from, that will cast a total of 112 votes in the convention, and of this number eighty-three and one-half have been instructed for Lowry, and there is every reason to believe that the remaining forty-one counties will instruct for him in the same proportion, thus assuring him an overwhelming majority. Thus it is that the Democratic party always and everywhere throughout the country sustains its faithful, honest and honorable public servants when they are wantonly assailed and brutally traduced. On the naked question of the policy of continuing a man in office for eight years it is more than likely Gov. Lowry would have been defeated, but the moment his opponents assumed to be enemies and began to abuse and denounce him, to rob him of his character and make it appear that he had committed every crime in the calendar, the people, thousands of them opposed to a second term, determined that he should be vindicated, and that the party and the people who had served so faithfully should put their seal of attestation to that work by committing their interests to him for a second term. And this is just and right. It is in accordance with the precedents of the party and the principles that have always, and we hope always will, guide it.

THE water question continues to be a great bother with trouble and anxiety. The people are prejudiced against Wolf river, the assurance of chemical experts to the contrary notwithstanding, and will not be satisfied until there is a change. The question is, how is that change to be accomplished? The Water Company cannot make it—that is, in the face of almost every-day clamor for years it has not done it, nor has it attempted to do it. It still draws its supply through the crib on Wolf river, as it has done ever since it was first established, and by the same sort of machinery pumps it into the same reservoir for distribution. To change it base of supply would necessitate a new plant, perhaps more costly than its present one, and that it could not afford without increasing the water tax, which is now as heavy as the people can stand. The company cannot effect the needed reform. What, then, is to be done? Evidently the Taxing District will have to take the matter itself in hand, and by whatever expenditure may be necessary supply the people with water free of charge. Water is as essential to life as air, and, like air, it ought to be free. The Taxing District thanks to the prudence and skill of Mr. Hadden, is now done with the old debt trouble. That will, when Brown makes settlement, as no doubt he will, be out of the way, and the interest on the bonds being paid promptly, with a sinking fund steadily absorbing the bonds, our credit will soon be equal to that of the most famed cities of the country, so that we can shortly venture upon a great public work that is a public necessity, and own a waterworks and go as far as may be necessary to get clear, pure water and plenty of it, enough to supply a city of ten times our population, in anticipation of our rapid growth. This is the next great work we would have Mr. Hadden and his co-workers take hold of. They have solved, and are solving, the problem of public cleanliness, public health, well-paved and well-lighted streets, of careful police supervision and of adequate protection in cases of fire. Now let them begin to consider measures for good, pure, clear water, and they can justly justify their claim to public confidence as faithful public servants, moved by a provident care for the best interests of the people. Pure water we must have before we can lay claim to that degree of approximate sanitary efficiency that it should be the aim of every citizen of Memphis aspire to.

SOME weeks ago the APPEAL suggested that the people of Memphis, as those of Nashville and Atlanta had done, should subscribe for the erection of a suitable building for the Young Men's Christian Association. No direct responses were made to that suggestion, but we have pleasure in knowing that it has, like good seed, fallen upon good ground, and is likely to bear fruit a thousand fold in the near future. The association is in good hands. It is under the guidance and management of thorough business men, and good, public-spirited Christians, making for itself a sure foundation, from which it may shortly venture forth into the larger and wider field of endeavor, where it is to find grain ripe for the harvest. Just now it provides free concerts, the music for which is supplied by reputable amateurs, and it provides a free reading-room, in which is to be found twenty-five of the best daily papers of the country, together with the best monthlies and quarterlies. Here young men who are strangers will find writing materials and every facility for study, accompanied by the most polite and considerate attention, the purpose of the officers and directors being to do all that within the association lies to help young men to maintain their self-respect and not become drunkards, gamblers or habitues of houses of prostitution. The association's purpose is to invade the practical field of every-day life that is not reached by the churches, to strengthen the weak and make the strong stronger, not in good resolutions, but in good life and living. There is a luxury in goodness that is like that of clean linen on a sultry day. Those who have felt its influence once will not willingly part with it, and if they do for a time, are pretty sure to return to it. The association conserves that luxury for its members, and it is anxious that everyone in the city shall be a member, especially the poor and needy, who are without home or friends. There is no cant about it or about its officers. Mr. Craig and Mr. S. C. Toof, the president and vice-president, are practical men, and have a practical purpose—to save young men from the downward tendencies that beset them in large cities, to assure merchants of more efficient service and better the community by making better men. Such an association is worthy of all support and commendation, and the APPEAL, mindful of the best interests of Memphis, makes an appeal for such support, and urges that whatever Messrs. Craig and Toof ask for be freely given. Money cannot be better expended nor encouragement be more safely given than for the sustenance of the Young Men's Christian Association.

APPEAL SPECIALS.

Report of the Special Counsel to Investigate the Alleged Crookedness in the Knoxville Courts.

The Negro Murderer, Dave Ackles, Hung at Helena, Ark., in the Presence of 7000 People.

The Terrible Crime for Which He Suffered the Death Penalty—Pine Bluff, Ark.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 17.—Z. W. Ewing, special counsel appointed to investigate charges of crookedness in the Knoxville courts, to-day reported to Comptroller Pickard. He found the revenue accounts of the clerks correct. He found that the State lost by the custom had in the Criminal and Circuit Courts of twice binding them to appear by claiming attendance more than once. He found in the Criminal Court bills of costs not examined properly by the judge and attorney-general. Speaking of the recklessness of magistrates, he said that in one case a justice has in a number of instances summoned himself as a witness before himself, claimed his attendance as a witness and bound himself over to court to appear as a witness, but does not appear to have attended. In cases, with few exceptions, whether examination is waived or the case is tried, witnesses are bound over to court, regardless of whether they are material or not, thus violating the statute. The jay is fifty cents for each bond taken. In quite a number of cases for larceny the arresting officers, who earn a pittance by summon another officer to act as guard, although the jail is but a little distance away. For this valuable service the guard is paid $1. As many as four cases for larceny have been tried by one magistrate in one day, and all of them acquitted. Separate warrants are frequently issued for offenses that might be included in one and the same. Witnesses are summoned in each case, their claim thus quadrupling the cases. When a case is continued from one day to another a mittimus is charged for each continuance. The city police do not cut the figure before the magistrates that the constables do, one of the latter having made ninety-three arrests since January last. The three magistrates above mentioned have paid into the State Treasury since their incumbency, going back to 1878, in one case $295, and have drawn out of it thousands of dollars. From the report it will be seen that while there has been a violation of law in only a few instances, still the officials have in the exercise of their duties paid but little attention to the demands on the treasury. If did not make an investigation of the country magistrates, because there is ground for complaint against only two of them, and the Attorney-General has had one of these indicted.

HELENA, ARK.

Dave Ackles Hung in the Presence of 7000 People.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, July 17.—At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon Dave Ackles expiated his crime of killing Frank Burrell and Felicia Flanagan by being strangled in the jail yard in Helena. He was attended to the scaffold by the Rev. Whitman, colored, and did not at any time evince the least uneasiness at his approaching fate. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and after his limbs had been tied turned to the thousands of upturned faces and said: "I want to say to the congregation that I am going to suffer for my crime. I want to meet you all in heaven. Farewell." Just as the words fell from his mouth sheriff Pillow touched the trigger and Ackles shot through the trap, falling seven feet. His neck being broken, he did not move a muscle or make a motion after the fall, and in six minutes the attending physician pronounced him dead. Fully 7000 people witnessed the execution, negroes commencing to arrive at the scene last night and continuing up to the execution.

Ackles's Crime.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

Last winter Frank Burrell and Felicia Flanagan, colored, living together as man and wife, on a plantation twelve miles southwest of Helena, took to board with them a young negro who had just come to to the State from Mississippi, and hired to pick cotton. Burrell and the woman were very kind to him and did everything they could to help him. All of them slept in the same room. Dave Ackles, the murderer, in a bed by the fire and the man and woman in a bed in corner. On the night of January 28th Ackles did not retire with the others as usual. About 1 o'clock in the morning he went to the wood-pile, procured an ax and stealthily approached the bed that contained his unconscious victims. The ax was raised, and with a powerful swing descended upon the head of the sleeping woman, crushing through like an egg-shell; again the message of death was raised, this time descending with equal violence upon the head of the man, breaking his skull. The wounded and dying man sprang from the bed, rushed to the door and started out, pursued by the fiend who, at the bottom of the steps, dealt him another blow, the effects of which paralyzed him, and he fell in a lump at the bottom of the steps. Ackles then picked the body up and carried it to the bed where the woman was, and then proceeded to search the house for plunder. He got $2 75 in cash, put on a suit of clothes that Burrell had on that day, went to the stable and caught a horse, returned to the room, rolled both of his victims in one quilt, set fire to the building and fled. The burning building attracted the attention of neighbors in time to prevent the entire cremation of the bodies. That morning about 4 o'clock a negro rode into town and put a horse up at a colored man's livery stable. His movements attracted the attention of the police, who spotted him, until about 8 o'clock, when he started to go across the river on the first trip of the boat without his horse, when they arrested him and placed him in jail. Very soon afterward kinspeople of his victims arrived in search of him, and on being confronted with them he broke down and made a confession, implicating a negro named Jackson. Jackson was arrested and without any trouble proved an alibi, when he was released, Ackles afterward confessing that no one was with him, and that he thought he could shoulder the crime on Jackson. His trial was held at the spring term of the Phillips County Circuit Court, the Court appointing counsel to defend him, who conscientiously did everything in their power to save him, but to no avail. The murderer was attended by colored ministers, and made the usual profession of religion, claiming that he wanted the day to come when he could be wafted to glory. He was about twenty-two years old, and had an ordinarily intelligent face, with nothing to indicate that he was the brute that he proved to be.

JEANNIE VAUGHAN'S

Purpose and Intention Touching Endowments for the Industrial Institute for White Girls.

The following letter, taken from the Columbus (Miss.) *Index*, of Thursday, will interest all the readers of the APPEAL who take an interest in woman's work:

Editor Columbus Index:

The article in your columns of last week, relative to my purpose to labor for the endowment of the "Industrial Institute for White Girls," which you say is noticed extensively by the press of the State, makes me ask you for space in your paper to say what my hopes and purposes are.

My hopes are that the trustees will so construe section 6 of the act of the Legislature creating the "Industrial Institute," that they will provide for the education of the girls' hands as well as their heads and hearts, fitting and preparing them for the practical industries of the age, such industries as now largely engage the attention of both Europe and the States—and in whose field thousands of women are not only making time, but "bank accounts."

My purpose is to labor to endow such departments or chairs of the institute as will instruct our white girls in the breadwinning "industrial arts."

When the trustees decide to give the girls of the State the opportunity at the "Institute" to acquire such "Industrial Arts," so that they may be skilled, then will I take up the work of endowing such "*Chairs or Department*," feeling every confidence in finding the women of the State and country responsive in hearts and hands, and that the whole press of the State will be our efficient allies. Very respectfully, JEANNIE VAUGHAN.

COLUMBUS, MISS., July 13, 1885.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Death of a Prominent Lawyer and Leading Citizen.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

PINE BLUFF, July 17.—Capt. G. S. Vanvalkenburg, a prominent lawyer and leading citizen, died this morning. His death is generally deplored.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MISS.

"Dakota Joe" En Route for Memphis to Engage in a Walking Match.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

MOUNT PLEASANT, July 17.—Joe Marshall, the Petroleum boy, has arrived in town. He is on a walk to Memphis, and is known through the West as "Dakota Joe." His friends wish him to remain here. He speaks well of your paper. He challenges any one to walk him for $500 or $1000 a side. He has been in every State and Territory in the Union, this one being his last. He is here as the guest of Dr. Shaw. He will reach Memphis next week.

THE PALL MALL EXPOSURES.

The Investigations Instigated by the Salvation Army.

What Gen. Booth Says About the Matter—His Address.

LONDON, July 17.—Gen. Booth's address at the Exeter Hall meeting yesterday showed that the Salvation Army originated the *Pall Mall Gazette's* agitation. Gen. Booth's son saw Mr. Stead and told him that something must be done. Mr. Stead replied: "If you help me in an inquiry I am game for anything in the matter." The outcome of this was subsequent communications and the commission was appointed. Gen. Booth expressed admiration for the manner in which the members of the Salvation Army sacrificed themselves in order to bring about a reform. He had applied to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, but neither was willing to assist in the work. Mrs. Booth's letter to the Queen dated June 3d. It has no reference to the *Gazette's* inquiry. Mrs. Booth appeals to her majesty on the ground of the rejection of the criminal bill by Parliament, to use her influence for the adoption of measures for the protection of young girls and the raising of the age limit to sixteen years. The meeting adopted a resolution demanding that Parliament pass the bill, with a clause empowering magistrates to grant warrants to search houses on the application of a parent or guardian for missing daughters.

LONGED FOR GREEN FIELDS.

Sad Fate of an Irish Immigrant Girl Who Wanted to Go Home.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Hannah Picott, a young Irish immigrant, called upon Superintendent Jackson, at Castle Garden, on Tuesday afternoon, and handing him a $10 bill begged him to send her back to her family, who lived near Cork, Ireland. "Can't you get along here?" asked Mr. Jackson. "Yes, sir, I can, but the weather is so hot and you have no green fields here, and I want to live here." Mr. Jackson added $3 to the girl's $10 and purchased a ticket on the City of Chester for her Saturday. [illegible] which sailed next forenoon. As she had no money Mr. Jackson asked Dr. Schultz, who has charge of the hospital, to keep her there until the ship sailed. In the night the watchman was startled at hearing a woman's shriek. He awoke Dr. Schultz, who, going to the little ward in which the immigrant girl had been placed, found that she had become a raving maniac. It took the united efforts of three men to force her into the padded cell. Mr. Wiglusch, one of the register clerk's sargeons, asked this morning to be allowed to enter the girl's cell. He was permitted so to do, but insisted. He found her tied down in her cot. He led her to speak of green fields and flowers, and then sang some Irish melodies. The girl wept and became quiet. She took a saucer of milk in which was a powerful opiate. When she fell asleep she was quickly transferred to the Ward Island Insane Asylum. When she recovers Superintendent Jackson will send her back to Ireland.

FEARFUL CALAMITY.

Six Children Perish in the Flames of Their Burning Dwelling.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, the residence of Josiah M. Evans, a small two-story log but, three miles from Greensburg, Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire, and six of the children, ranging in age from six to fifteen years, were cremated. Evans was awakened by strange noises and under the impression that burglars were about, took his gun and went outside to investigate. To his horror he discovered his humble dwelling in flames. He quickly gave the alarm, but before he could reach his six children, who were sleeping on the second floor, the roof fell in, and in a few minutes the building was ablaze. His wife and three younger children, sleeping on the lower floor, were taken out safely, but the parents were forced to see the others perish in the flames. This morning intelligence of the fearful calamity spread rapidly throughout the county, and hundreds of people were soon drawn to the scene. The mangled remains of four of the children, charred and unrecognizable, were gathered up and buried in one coffin. The other two were apparently reduced to ashes, as no trace of their remains could be found. The parents are crazed with grief and the whole community is excited over a horror which has no precedent in Clearfield county. The father insists that the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and in this opinion others share.

Condition of Crops in the Yazoo Delta.

VICKSBURG, July 15.—David Meyer, of this city, is in receipt of several letters from friends in the Yazoo Delta, which bring the intelligence that the army-worm (first crop) has appeared at Hall's Landing, Mayersville and Duckport. These worms have been closely examined and pronounced the genuine cotton army-worm by the most experienced planters in the valley.

A gentleman at Mayersville is experimenting with several specimens and will give the result of his observations soon. So far, no harm has been done, but there is considerable excitement in the valley, occasioned by their appearance. The crops, from local reports, are in all directions, are of a more promising character. The weather is favorable, and the worms alone can destroy the large crop now promised.

A letter from Mayersville dated the 13th instant, says the blight has appeared in the cotton in that vicinity. To what extent it will effect the crop is not stated, but it will be an item to be considered in estimating the cotton crop of this year in the Tallahatchie country. The latest reports bring cheering news of the continued seasonable weather and bright prospects for a remarkable yield of cotton. The corn crop is also fine and the acreage much larger than usual in that section of the State. No worms are anywhere reported on the Upper Yazoo or Tallahatchie rivers.

New York's Public Debt.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Bank for Savings, of the city of New York, and Robert Goelet, holders of city bonds, have obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the sinking fund from issuing bonds. The city's present debt is $126,000,000, or about $14,000,000 in excess of constitutional limitation of ten per cent. of the assessable valuation of city property, unless the city shall be allowed to deduct about $34,000,000 city bonds held by the sinking fund. The court, in this suit, is called upon to decide the latter point.

SPORTING NEWS.

Match Game of Baseball Between the Nashville and Louisville Clubs Won by the Latter.

Mr. Bonner at Cleveland Looking After Maud S. Personally, and Confident that She Will

Lower Her Record Within a Few Weeks—Brighton Beach Races—A Good Day's Sport.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, July 17.—The Louisvilles defeated the Nashvilles in presence of 4000 people by a score of 10 to 1. Conners was with the visiting club as box man and Crowell for the home team.

Games Yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 17.—New York, 3; Boston, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Providence, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The attendance at Brighton Beach was about 6000 today. The track was in a number one condition, and the time made was good. The fourth race was the great event of the day, and it is said that in point of time made, distance run and racing of the two horses, it was one of the most exciting ever seen on an American track. The race was a dead heat between Barnum and Fosteral, and after an interval of only twenty minutes the run-off was ran in only two seconds more time than the race.

First Race.—For maidens, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; three-quarters of a mile. Starters: Lizzie Walton, Poet, Peekskill, Commander, May W., Dangerfield and Fortuna. May W. won by three lengths; Commander second, Poet third. Time—1:16¾.

Second Race.—Selling race, seven-eighths of a mile. Starters, Harolin, Uberto, Plunger, Wandering, Broughton, Clarence, Radha, Florentine, Eva K., Embargo, Shelby Barnes and Delilah. Delilah won by three and a half lengths; Shelby Barnes second, Eva K. third. Time—1:28.

Third Race.—Selling race, one and one-eighth miles. Starters: Bonero, Harry Monroe, Frankie Mullens, Speculator, Harry Morris, Lucy Lewis, Frank B., Ligan, Una B. and Three Cheers. Won by Ligan by half a length; Frankie B. second, Lucy Lewis third. Time—1:57¾.

Fourth Race.—The July cup for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; one and three-quarters miles. Starters: Nettie, Blue Peter, Barnum and Fosteral. From start to finish Fosteral and Barnum ran neck and neck, finishing in a dead heat. Nettie third. Time—3:07¾. After twenty minutes the horses started again, and ran neck and neck till the last quarter, when Barnum drew away and beat his opponent by four lengths. Time—3:09¼.

Fifth Race.—For all ages, handicap, one and one-quarter miles. Starters: Americus, John Sullivan, Cardinal McCloskey, Bonnie Australian and Miss Daly. Won by Americus, who beat the Cardinal by half a length; Bonnie Australian third. Time—2:11¾.

Sixth Race.—Welter weights; hurdle selling race, one and one-quarter miles, over five hurdles. Starters: Ingomar, Windfall, Will Davis, Shortcake, Tom and Mortrace. Will Davis won by two lengths, Ingomar second, Shortcake third. Time—2:21¼.

Mr. Bonner Thinks Maud S. Will Lower the Record.

CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—Robt. Bonner, owner of Maud S., arrived in the city this morning and was the guest of Col. Wm. Edwards, president of the Cleveland Driving Park Association. This afternoon he visited the track at Glenville and saw Bair drive the mile two miles. The first was trotted in 2:21½ and the second in 2:12½ without any urging or a word from Bair. Mr. Bonner remained at the track until 6 o'clock. To a reporter he said: "Maud S. is in fine condition, but she is a little heavy. This will be remedied, however, with a few days' work, and we have no doubt that she can easily beat her record. I am sure that had she been prepared to-day she could have easily reduced her fastest time." Mr. Bonner left for New York to-night, but expected to return for the summer meeting of the Driving Park Association, when Maud S. will be put over the course for a fast mile.

FOUND GUILTY.

Mary Kleeman, the Poisoner, Given One Year in the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Mary Kleeman, the girl under indictment on the charge of poisoning with intent to kill the family of her sister, Mrs. Michael Freres, at Rose Hill, and who is also under a shadow for the death of, and is said to have confessed poisoning her father and sister a year ago, was placed on trial in Judge Anthony's court to-day. But little time was spent in securing a jury. Miss Kleeman was dressed in deep mourning for her parents, and by the side of her counsel and watched the proceedings closely, but with a calmness one would think impossible in the woman who shrank so from a mention of her case while she was confined in the county jail. At times she exhibited nervousness to a slight degree, but she quickly controlled herself. Mrs. Freres, the sister of the prisoner, is a small woman with reddish hair and dark eyes and looks a great deal like the prisoner. When she struck the stand she showed no sympathy for the prisoner and appeared decidedly on the aggressive. She said that on the Tuesday night prior to the poisoning the defendant proposed that they have soup. Witness accepted, and the soup was served. Miss Kleeman refused to eat any herself, saying she did not care for it. Shortly after eating it they were all taken sick, and continued so until Thursday, when they were much better. On that day Mary proposed that they have more soup, and again she refused to eat it. They were all taken sick, and she grew suspicious. She saw a gray substance in the soup, and a paper found in the yard also contained a similar powder.

After the introduction of expert testimony, proving that the white powder was arsenic, the case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty, the penalty named being one year in the penitentiary.

American Wine Production.

Philadelphia *Record:* "Recent official reports show how enormous has been the increase of wine production in this country in recent years. The average annual production from 1867 to 1884 was 18,364,459 gallons or more than 78 per cent. of the whole wine consumption. From 1870 to 1876 the country's consumption was almost equally divided between the imported and the domestic wines, but the latter are rapidly driving the foreign wines out of the American market. In 1840 the total import of foreign wines was 4,748,362 gallons, or 97.4 per cent. of the whole consumption of the country. In 1880 the total import of foreign wines amounted to 5,030,691 gallons, or less than 18 per cent. of the whole consumption. While the country's consumption of wine has increased 400 per cent. since 1840, the foreign import of wine has increased only 17½ per cent. in that period. In 1880 the total area devoted to wine culture was 191,583 acres, and the total wine production of that year amounted to 23,453,837 gallons, valued at $13,426,175. One reason of the rapid growth of the wine production in this country is the liberal policy of the government. While spirits are taxed ninety cents a gallon and malt liquors $1 a barrel, the production of domestic wines is not subject to taxation.

Directory Statistics.

Springfield *Republican:* This method of "computing" population is utterly delusive, being compounded chiefly of imagination and ambition. There is no standard as to how many inhabitants shall be reckoned for one directory name, and each city uses anyone of at least three multiples that it chooses. New York multiplies the names in its directory by five, and claims a population of 1,500,000 in that way, though the estimate is undoubtedly too large. Chicago multiplies by four, and claims 700,000, while Omaha, with 20,000 directory names, claims only 60,000 people. Kansas City, on the other hand, claims 140,000 inhabitants and conceals the basis of reckoning, which Omaha jealously charges to be five inhabitants for every directory name. Cleveland, O., and Buffalo, N. Y., are disputing about their respective bigness. Buffalo has a police census, which gives the city 262,000, while Cleveland had a census of some sort, a year and a half since, which gave the city 291,000, and now reckons on 218,000 inhabitants.

AN IOWA HORROR.

A Married Man Murders His Sister-in-Law and Takes His Own Life.

ELDORA, IA., July 17.—Buckeye township, in this county, is all agog with excitement in consequence of a unique and horrible tragedy enacted last night at a farm house four miles from that place. Miss Grace Rand, a beautiful girl of nineteen years, was a member of the family of George Johnson, a farmer, whose wife was her sister. The ladies customarily occupied one bed in the second story of the house, while Johnson and a hired man slept together downstairs. Last night the family retired as usual, Mrs. Johnson with her sister and the two men in a room on the first floor. Miss Rand fell asleep quickly, and just as Mrs. Johnson had nearly lost consciousness she was aroused by some one approaching the bed. It was her husband. He leaned over the bed, kissed her affectionately, bade her good night and left the room. Immediately after her husband had gone Mrs. Johnson's attention was attracted by the strange movements made by her sister. Putting her hand on the girl's face she was terror-stricken to feel blood gushing from her sister's throat. A moment later the girl, writhing in the agony of death, rolled from the bed to the floor. Mrs. Johnson struck a light, and discovered the girl lying dead, her throat cut from ear to ear. The hired man came, in answer to her screams, and instantly started to alarm the neighbors. When the nearest arrived, Johnson, too, was found dying near the door, with a broad gash in his throat and a bloody razor lying beside him. The coroner's investigations have only just begun, the money has been brought to light in opposition to the one generally held—namely, that Johnson, who had evidently opposed her approaching marriage to a young man of the neighborhood, loved his sister-in-law, and in a fit of insane jealousy killed her and took his own life.

BLAZING HOT.

The Mercury Near the Top at New York—Deaths in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, July 17.—To-day was the hottest of the season thus far. At 3:30 o'clock the thermometer marked 99°, and there was no relief in the breeze, making the atmosphere stifling and close. Outgoing boats were crowded, and only those who were compelled to do so appeared on the streets. Persons were prostrated by the heat, and several street-cars horses died. At 6 o'clock the mercury marked 94° and at 10 o'clock 85°, with a refreshing breeze from the sea.

Deaths From Heat in New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, July 17.—Three weak elderly deaths from the heat in Hudson county to-day: Eve of the victims were children.

Rates Too High to Ship Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The *Globe-Democrat* will to-morrow publish a circular issued by J. W. Midgely, stating that the farmers of Colorado and Utah, not being able to market their wheat in consequence of the high rates of transportation, and being greatly cramped for money, but having plenty of grain, which they cannot sell, rates from all points in Colorado and Utah to the Mississippi river will, after to-morrow, be reduced about fifty per cent.

The Baltimore Plenary Council.

ROME, July 17.—The decisions of the Baltimore Council will be given to the congregation of the Propaganda Fide on the 23d instant, for consideration. The Sacred College of Cardinals will meet August 17th to revise the decisions, and the final approval will be given in September. Archbishop Moran, at the Pope's desire, will consecrate the Rev. Dr. Walsh as Archbishop of Dublin on August 24. Archbishop Moran will then return to Sydney.

Heavy Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, July 17.—At 10 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the seventh floor of the building Nos. 85 to 89 Thomas street, occupied by the large grocery firm of Thurber, Whyl & Co. The flames were confined to the floor in which they originated, and caused damage to the extent of $100,000; fully insured. The building is surrounded by tenements, and it seemed at one time that the flames would spread to them, and there was a general scampering and removal of household goods.

Assassinated by Mexicans.

GALVESTON, July 17.—A special to the *News* from Eagle Pass says: Senor Hernandez, one of the principal citizens of Durrera, a Mexican town opposite and south of here, was assassinated Wednesday evening, while returning from his ranch to Durrera. He was a lawyer and very wealthy. He had been prosecuting a gang of cattle-thieves in a neighboring district, and it is supposed that some member of the band committed the crime. No arrests have yet been made.

Horrible Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Tom Hanlon, aged thirty-seven, confined in the jail with delirium tremens, broke a window pane, and with a triangular piece of glass stabbed himself in the left lung. Turning the glass around and around, he made a horrible aperature, into which he thrust his hand and pulled out a portion of the lung. He is still living, but will die.

When Tried Always Preferred.

When they once become acquainted with it, ladies invariably prefer Parker's Hair Balsam to any similar preparation. It makes the hair soft and glossy, arrests its falling off, promotes new growth, restores the original color, and has no rival as a dressing. Not a dye, not oily, highly perfumed. Only fifty cents, at druggists.

Southern Railroad Managers.

GALVESTON, July 17.—The conference of Southwestern railroad managers held two sessions to-day with closed doors. Members of the conference state that thus far nothing has been agreed upon toward a consummation of the desired pool. Several propositions and methods for arriving at a basis upon which to declare a pool are under consideration, and to-days' sessions were occupied by a general discussion of these propositions.

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

Uneasiness in the Indian Country.

GALVESTON, July 17.—A special to the *News*, from Denison, says a gentleman who has just returned from Fort Sill reports that a great deal of uneasiness exists in that locality over the threatened Indian trouble, and that the general impression is that an outbreak is likely to occur any day.

Gen. Grant's Condition.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 17.—The thermometer at the cottage has registered more than 80° during the day, but the general has not been appreciably weakened by the heat. Much of the time has been passed on the verandah. The patient retired at 8 o'clock with indications pointing to a good night. The pulse was eighty, full and regular.

A Blow for the Inoculation Theory.

MADRID, July 17.—It is stated that every one of the forty-seven nuns who were inoculated by Dr. Ferran has since died of cholera.

The Rise of the Nile Progressing Favorably.

CAIRO, July 17.—The annual rise of the Nile is progressing favorably.

THE SCARE OVER.

No Farther Information of a Warlike Nature Received from the Afghan Frontier.

No Danger of a Collision Between Russia and England—The Zulficar Pass Question.

The Ameer's Claims on the Army of India, in Case He Needs Help—Defense of Herat.

LONDON, July 17.—A conference of the Empire Defense League was held this morning in the Mansion House. Lord Lennox presided. The mayors of many provincial towns were present. Resolutions were adopted which declared that the defensive resources of the empire were inadequate and urged the government to strengthen the navy, further protect the coasts and fortify colonial posts and coal stations, and appoint a committee to inquire into the relative strength of the British and foreign navies.

THE AMEER AND THE ARMY OF INDIA.

The Ameer of Afghanistan having been invested with the order of the "Star of India," has proclaimed that in virtue of that investure he is entitled to the army of India, if necessary. The members of the British Afghan commission now in Herat report that everything is quiet in that city, and that the people express confidence of being able to repel any attack that can be made by Russians.

AN INDICATION OF PEACE.

The Russian Ambassador at Paris is going to St. Petersburg, and the Russian minister at Berlin is at the seaside. Both are on pleasure trips. This is taken as an indication of peace.

The Zulficar Pass Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* comments on the erroneous views held by the British press on the Zulficar Pass question. It says: "Russia understood that England had pledged to the Ameer the Zulficar valley, between the Heri road and the mountains, and agreed upon principle to leave this position to him. It is supposed that says the *Journal*, "that the England has also promised to cede to the easterly mountain passes which are now the subject of negotiations between that country and Russia."

The *Journal* declares that the movement of Russian troops has no importance; that the government is firmly resolved to do nothing to compromise the result of peaceful negotiations. The *Journal* trusts that the public will not allow itself to be disturbed by groundless reports of newspapers during a dull season.

No Further Information from the Frontier.

LONDON, July 17.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the Commons that the government had no further information from the Afghan frontier than that made public yesterday.

The Herat Defenses.

SIMLA, July 17.—The Ameer has arrived to let English officers supervise the defenses of Herat. The Boundary Commission are now employed some ten miles from the city, engineers pay flying visits as required.

The Russians in Persia.

TEHERAN, July 17.—The Russians have occupied positions in Persia fully within ten miles of the Heri-Rad. There is great mortality from an epidemic at Penjdeh. There is a wholesale strike of shop-keepers at Meshed on account of a tax grievance.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

The Measure Introduced in the House of Lords.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Ashbourne presented the Irish land purchase bill. He explained that owing to the limited time at its disposal the government directed its energies to producing a short, workable, non-contentious measure. The bill provides for the advance of three-fourths of the purchase money at four per cent. interest for forty-nine years. Where need be, the whole money will be advanced on conditions which, while just and generous, will not expose the government to the risk of loss. It is therefore proposed in such cases to retain a deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money at a moderate interest until the tenant has been repaid by installments in equal sums; also to utilize the Irish Church surplus to guarantee the State from ultimate loss, but only after the forfeiture of the one-fifth retained. The act is to be administered by the existing Land Commission, which will be reinforced by two commissioners for three years at a salary of £2000 a year. The government thought it too late in the session to appoint an entirely new commission. It also proposes to create a cheap and simple form for the conveyance of land. Earl Spencer approved the measure. Replying to questions, Lord Ashbourne said the government proposed to limit the amount of money to be advanced to £5,000,000. The Church surplus is estimated at £750,000. The bill passed its first reading.

CATTLE TRAIL TROUBLE.

A Protest by Cattlemen Against the Employment of Troops.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 17.—The following was telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior to-night:

KANSAS CITY, JULY 17, 1885.

To the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Washington:

We are informed that Inspector Armstrong recommends the employment of the military powers of the United States to cut a passage for infectious cattle. There has been no judicial ascertainment of the rights of the parties to this controversy. Citizens of the United States, resident in the States of Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and Missouri, who are the owners of cattle whose health would be affected by such an invasion, through the undersigned, their committee, ask the government before it uses the army to enforce rights claimed on one side and denied on the other, to dispatch a competent veterinarian to the spot to examine the situation and report to you the condition and character of the herds which the troops are expected to lead, and the probable effect upon other cattle which the passage of such herds through the country will produce. They respectfully ask that such veterinarian be sent at once.

W. A. TOWERS,
THOMAS A. LEE,
Committee.

THE REV. JARDINE.

He Will Not Resign His Pastorate, but Stand an Ecclesiastical Trial.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Father Jardine, of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, refused to resign his rectorship as requested by the Episcopalian clergy of the city. He repeats his denial of the published charges and proposes to stand an ecclesiastical trial. Public sentiment, as expressed in newspaper interviews, is strongly against him.

Death Before Disgrace

SNOW HILL, MD., July 15.—Near Piney Grove, eight miles from this place, on the Salisbury road, lives Miss Alice Jones, a very pretty girl, seventeen years of age. She is the daughter of Thomas Jones, deceased, who was one of the most prominent farmers of the neighborhood, and lives with her mother and elder brother on one of the best farms in that section. Since she entered society two years ago, Miss Alice has been a belle. Among the coterie of her admirers was a certain well-to-do young farmer, who paid her especial attention, and succeeded in winning her affections. The date of the marriage had not been settled upon, but last night when the young man called to see Miss Alice she told him he must marry her at once. This he would not consent to do and left the house at 11 o'clock. The girl, in a frenzy of grief over her prospective disgrace and the action of her faithless lover, went immediately to her bed-chamber, and taking from her bureau an arsenic powder dropped it in a glass of water and deliberately drank it. Mrs. Jones, upon discovering her daughter's illness, sent for a doctor who administered antidotes. The girl lingered until to day when death ended her sufferings. She expressed much regret and wept bitterly because her efforts to take her life were not immediately successful. She afterward stated that she wished to recover, and would not attempt her life again. Much indignation and bitterness exist against the lover, who has left the town.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. Lowry so Far Ahead of All His Competitors as

To Cause No Doubt of His Nomination by the Convention.

The following are the counties in Mississippi so far heard from, wherein the Democrats have held conventions and instructed or failed to instruct their delegates. It will be seen that of a total of 112 votes Lowry has 83½, Darden 10, Walker 6½ and Featherston 6, there being 6 doubtful:

	Lowry.	Darden.	Walker.	Featherston	Doubtful.
Jackson	2	...	...	...	...
Harrison	2	...	...	...	...
Hancock	2	...	...	...	...
Sharkoe	2	...	...	...	...
Clay	2	...