THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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THE report of Special Attorney Z. W. Ewing, printed elsewhere, fully sustains the statements that induced Comptroller Pickard to order an investigation of the financial management of the courts of Knox county and the corrupt practices of certain magistrates. When the Legislature meets the proper presentations should be made, and every negligent or corrupt officer be punished to the extent of the law. "Let no guilty man" escape." There is no politics in robbery.

GEN. SHERIDAN has, upon investigation, found that the Cheyennes have, if not a cause of quarrel, occasion for serious complaint. He is convinced that Indian leases, cattlemen and cowboys have more to do with the present attitude of the Indians on the Kansas border than the "pure cussedness" of the Indian, and he will so report to Washington. This may induce Congressional investigation, with report and recommendations, but it will be utterly barren of effect if the Indians are not turned over to the War Department and the police supervision and surveillance of the army. That way lies the solution of the Indian problem, and that way only.

THE editor of the Jackson (Miss.) *Lantern* should at once seek a hiding place from the public gaze. He should not write another word during the present political canvass, because he cannot expect even his readers to believe any more of his statements. His exposure in the case of the penitentiary lessees is so complete that he has no refuge from the general verdict. He has been covered with confusion, shame and disgrace. His charges have been clearly proven to be false, and he stands convicted of a baseless and infamous attempt to defame the first citizen of the State. What is it that Shakespeare says about stealing a purse?

"F. C. S.," of Ensley, Tenn., in a communication that we published a few days ago, suggested that a meeting of stock-raisers be held at the Peabody Hotel yesterday, for the purpose of considering the disease known as charbon; and he promised to bring here some of the blood of an infected animal that, we suppose, chemical and microscopical tests be made to find out, if possible by those channels, the speediest method of cure of this dreaded disease. Whether he did this does not appear from the proceedings of the meeting elsewhere published. But one very definite result was accomplished, in the adoption of a memorial to the Secretary of the Interior, praying the appointment of a veterinary surgeon to inspect horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, and make a report on the best and speediest method of curing and stamping out the disease.

THE people of Holly Springs, noted for their hospitality, made a very stirring celebration yesterday of the completion of the railroad that bridges the distance between that place and this. They received the visitors from Memphis in the most cordial manner, and testified in every way possible to a large-hearted people the value they put upon their close connection with the people of the Bluff City. The speeches made both by the local and visiting orators were in good taste and within decent limit, and the barbecue and ball afforded young and old, white and black, an opportunity of sharing in the festivities. It was an occasion of genuine enjoyment, and will mark an epoch in the history of Holly Springs that let us hope, will be characterized for her by a renewed prosperity, and for Memphis by a continuance of the good and kindly neighborly feeling that has never been interrupted from the earliest days of both places.

WHEN Congress meets, the States immediately interested in the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries ought to be prepared to bring all their organized power to bear upon both houses to secure appropriations that will make the greatest of waterways of the United States navigable at all seasons, and with a depth of water that may be adequate to any demand of the largest steamboats. As the *Marine Journal* says, the demands that will be made upon the Mississippi as a waterway for transportation in the future will be very great, and there is no urgent necessity for vastly extended works of improvement thereupon to insure uninterrupted navigation to tonnage of greatest draught. The lakes, canals and trunk railroads will not always be able to handle everything offered them for transit across the continent. The fast increasing population and development of the West will, from necessity, command the opening and development of other routes of transit, and the general utilization of the Mississippi river, which is the one highway by which freighters can successfully compete with the railroads and compel, from time to time, such readjustment of freight rates as will enable the producers of this country to compete successfully with those of Europe and Asia.

IN his recent address before the Royal Geographical Society of London, Sir Peter Lumsden acknowledged that since the Penjdeh district has been occupied by the Russians, the hitherto wild and untamable population is settling down and becoming peaceable and industrious, and brigandage is fast disappearing. Such is the result wherever the Russians occupy in Asia. The slave trade disappears, and with it goes the robberies and confiscations of property that made industry impossible. The people, finding security in law for their possessions and the results of their labor, settle down at once to industrious avocations, and become thrifty and honest. This makes the difference between barbarism and civilization, and would seem to justify the steady advance Russia is making in Afghanistan. Is it not the manifest destiny of the Slav to absorb the nomads of the steppes and the foothills of the Himalayas, to arouse Persia from her lethargy, give the Afghans a stable government, and infuse into the people of Beloochistan something of the modern spirit of commercial enterprise that has brought to the countries bordering on the Caspian a push and energy that can only be matched in our own Northwest?

VERIFIED statistics prove that over 100,000,000 people in different parts of the globe speak English as their mother tongue, and that the white race has grown in 200 years from 130,000,000 to be 420,000,000, that is, from being only ten per cent. of the total population of the world to being fully one-third of that population. At this rate of increase, in 100 years, or in 1984, it will be so far the predominating race as to overshadow all others combined. In 1984, the London *Standard*, reviewing the recent findings of the Statistical Society, holds that the world will contain 1,000,000,000 white faces. 600,000,000 of these will be English and German and 300,000,000 will be Slav. There will practically be no other white races, the French not increasing, the Spaniards increasing slowly, if, indeed, as in Mexico, they do not rather suffer absorption into a dark people, the Scandinavian having stopped absolutely. If the Teuton and the Slav can keep friends the world is theirs, and if not there will be the most terrible struggle recorded in history since the white barbarians fought the white Romans and their darker allies. But of course the English and the Germans must triumph in such a contest, because in addition to their weight of numbers and physique they will be able to add an overwhelming and alert intelligence which, as in the Franco-Prussian war, will prove the most crushing weight of all.

APPEAL SPECIALS.

Celebration of the Completion of the Memphis Short Line at Holly Springs, Miss.

Over Five Thousand People in Attendance, Including the Memphis Commercial Delegation.

Speeches by a Number of Prominent Citizens of Both Cities—An Elegant Dinner.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., July 22.—The completion of the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick railroad was celebrated today by a concourse of about 5000 people. At an early hour this morning the people began to throng into our little city, and soon our streets were crowded from all parts of Marshall and adjoining counties. The trains brought quite a number from Oxford and neighboring towns on the Illinois Central road. At 11 o'clock the excursionists from Memphis arrived and were met at the depot by a committee of our citizens, accompanied by the Holly Springs Silver Cornet Band. After arriving at the beautiful grove

MAJ. WM. M. STRICKLAND

delivered the address of welcome, in which he referred to the ancient controversy between this place and Bagrange in regard to the Memphis and Charleston railroad. He referred to the building of the Mississippi Central, now the Illinois Central road, and spoke of its present management in the most complimentary terms, saying that it challenges the admiration of the civilized world. He then gave a brief but comprehensive statement of the struggles of Holly Springs in trying to secure direct rail connection with with Memphis, and said we were here today to celebrate that grand consummation. He alluded to Newman Erb, receiver, as the man of destiny who, as the officer of the court, had carried forward the scheme, aided by Dunnavant, Kelly and Piper, as the contractors, whose energy and sound business judgment had done the work. He then predicted that the road would soon be carried through the rich coal fields and iron beds of Alabama to the Atlantic coast at Brunswick, Ga., that by means of the Kansas City road the two oceans would be connected, and thence by a line of steamers to Liverpool. He said that the management of the new road must give us fair freight rates, and the vast cotton crop of this section would be shipped to Memphis over this route.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Maj. Strickland was followed by Newman Erb, receiver of the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick railroad; Judge R. A. Hill, of Oxford; W. J. Crawford, president of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange; A. B. Treadwell, L. P. Cooper, Josiah Patterson, Frasier Edmondson and J. W. Clapp, of Memphis; Gen. A. M. West, of Holly Springs, and the Hon. C. H. Mitchell, of Pontotoc, all of whom made short but spirited speeches. Mr. Mitchell, of Pontotoc, spoke most eloquently in the extension of the road through his county and on to the sea, and thanked the people of Marshall county for their expressions in favor of the extension.

SENATOR E. C. WALTHALL,

of Grenada, was present by invitation, and would have addressed the crowd at the close of the printed programme but for the fact that a rainfall set in and deprived the people of that pleasure. Music by the Silver Cornet Band, of Holly Springs, was rendered at intervals under the direction of Joe Boone, the leader of the band. The music was excellent.

A BOUNTIFUL DINNER.

The committee of arrangements had prepared one of the most bountiful and elegant dinners that was ever spread, and at 2 o'clock announced that it was ready, and the rush for the tables indicated that the appetites of the crowd were very keen. Ten long tables groaned under the sumptuous repast. The tables were filled and refilled until all were satisfied, and yet there remained plenty. The dinner was a grand success. After the whites had finished dinner a large crowd of colored people were fed, and still not half the dinner was consumed. William Hall and W. J. Withers, of Benton county, contributed food enough for 450 persons.

MORE SPEAKING.

After dinner was over, and the rain had stopped, Harry Hill, President Hadden and Judge Douglass, of Memphis, made short and enthusiastic speeches. The best of order and perfect sobriety prevailed throughout, and everybody is enthusiastic for the Memphis side. Now Memphis may expect a largely increased trade during the coming season. The entrances to Court Square had arches over each with the word "Welcome" thereon. Our stores were handsomely decorated, displaying their goods with beautiful taste. Some were decorated with flags, mottoes of welcome, etc. To-night the Holly Springs Silver Cornet Band serenaded Senator Walthall.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Sensational Disclosures in a Miscegenation Case—Singular Infatuation.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CHATTANOOGA, July 22.—A sensational disclosure was made here to day in a case of miscegenation against Frank Peacock and his wife. The husband is as black as the ace of spades, while his wife is a full-blooded white. She is a beautiful woman of fine form, with dark brown eyes and a lovely head of hair. Her real name is Maggie Donnelly, and she resided until three years since with her father, on the Chattahoochie river, near Atlanta. About the time mentioned Frank Peacock was employed by her father, a well-to-do farmer, as carriage driver. It was noticed after a time that he became very attentive to Miss Donnelly, which her father discovered, and dismissed the negro. In a few days she confessed to her father that she had been seduced by Peacock. Miss Donnelly left home secretly and joined her sweetheart, and they were married. The couple came to this city from the West, and have two children, both of whom are almost white. The woman almost fainted when her identity was revealed. Both are in jail.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Strike at the Warrior Coal Mines Against the Local Manager.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, July 22.—The miners of the Warrior Coal Company, near Warrior, are on a strike against a manager and bank boss by the name of Kelly and Wormack, respectively. There is nobody at the mines superior to Kelly, and nothing can be done until an officer of the company comes. President Sibley, who lives at Augusta, Ga., has been telegraphed for. The strikers, who number 125, are very emphatic in their declarations that they will not work under Kelly and Wormack any more.

P. D. Barker, late collector of internal revenue at Montgomery, is here to make arrangements to build a $75,000 cotton compress.

JACKSON, MISS.

Election of Officers of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, July 22.—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor adjourned to-day after electing grand officers as follows: W. A. Haden, Kosciusko, Grand Dictator; B. C. Sims, Aberdeen, Grand Vice-Dictator; A. W. Lea, Vicksburg, Grand Assistant Dictator; R. M. Standifer, Greenville, Grand Chaplain; George W. Lawson, Hernando, Grand Reporter; C. A. Brought, Jackson, Grand Treasurer; Henry Strauss, Grand Guide; John W. Johnson, Othello, Grand Guardian; L. Hexter, Grand Sentinel; H. S. Van Eaton, Jacob Galtman and John McGill, Grand Trustees; Dr. J. B. Pesse, Supreme Representative; G. D. Shands, Alternate Representative; M. J. McNeil, Grand Orator. Jackson was unanimously chosen for the next place of meeting. The local lodge and citizens tendered a carriage ride this afternoon, which was accepted and much enjoyed by the visitors. A complimentary banquet at Masonic Hall closed one of the most delightful sessions of the Grand Lodge.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

The Marriage of a Well-Known Young Couple—Complaints of Sickness.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BROWNSVILLE, July 22.—The marriage to-day of Mr. Lawrence Morgan, of Gibson county, to Miss Loula Gause, of this city, was an event in our society circles. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. E. Scott, of Gibson, at the residence of Mrs. Nathan Williams, a sister of the bride. A number of friends were present. The happy couple left on the morning train for Trenton, where extensive preparations have been made for their reception.

Much complaint is made of sickness from flux throughout this section. Numbers of cases have been reported. One of our most prominent citizens, Mr. Stacy Lord, has been critically ill with this disease for a week.

Mr. H. B. Falk, jr., of the St. Louis *Republican*, is here visiting his old home.

Crop reports are better than for years.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Cotton Benefited by the Recent Rains in the Arkansas Bottom.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

PINE BLUFF, July 22.—The rains of yesterday evening, last night and to-day in this section were opportune. Cotton was beginning to feel the effects of the intense heat and dryness.

THE HOT SPELL.

The Mercury Still Ranging High in New York and Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, July 22.—At 1 o'clock p.m. the thermometer registered 89°. Six cases of death from heat were reported. At 3 o'clock p.m. two cases of sunstroke were reported, eight of them fatal.

Oppressively Hot at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The weather to-day has been oppressively hot. The thermometer has not shown such high figures as have prevailed for the past day or two, but the moisture in the atmosphere has entailed even more suffering. Cases of prostration have been numerous. Two of them have terminated fatally.

The Heat at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The excessive heat continued here to-day, and there were many prostrations on the streets. In the evening a slight breeze arose and cooled the atmosphere to some extent. Eight deaths from sunstroke were reported.

Camden, Ark., July 22.—Last night Kennedy's restaurant and Wm. Brass's store and residence adjoining, were burned. Loss, $10,000; partly insured.

A TERRIFIC SHOCK.

Two Explosions of Giant Powder at the Mills at York, Pa.

YORK, PA., July 22.—This morning two explosions of giant powder demolished the warehouse and mixinghouse attached to the Hercules Powder-mill, at Spring Grove, resulting in serious damage to the property and the death of two employes. The first explosion occurred in the pressing-house, in which the two victims, Geo. Auchy and Edward Wagner, were working. The men were blown about 400 feet and horribly mangled. Flames from the first building set fire to the mixinghouse, causing a second explosion. The glazehouse, in which was stored 100 kegs of powder, next caught, but the fire was extinguished by Mr. Johnson and his employes. No other property was injured. The shock was terrific, and persons and horses were thrown down at a considerable distance from the scene of the explosion.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The total exports of produce at this port during the past week were valued at $6,123,520.

New York, July 22.—Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, to-day granted an absolute divorce to Annie K. Fox from Richard K. Fox, of the *Police Gazette*.

Minneapolis, July 22.—The Northwestern *Miller's Review* says: About the same conditions mark the milling situation in Minneapolis as prevailed a week ago.

Rock Island, Ill., July 22.—Heavy wind, followed by rain, blew up at 2:30 o'clock, in consequence of which the Moline regatta was postponed till to-morrow.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 22.—Prof. Adams, the newly elected president of Cornell University, has written Andrew D. White, accepting the presidency of the university.

St. Louis, July 22.—The dry goods firm of Archambeault & Cavanaugh filed an assignment this afternoon to Joseph Franklin. Assets, $26,569; liabilities not stated.

Nogales, Ariz., July 22.—A Mexican just arrived from Canoea reports fifty Indians in the mountains near there. They killed one American, two Mexicans, and stole some stock.

Pittsburg, July 22.—A ferocious bulldog attacked a three-months-old child of Mrs. Beining, of Allcutown, yesterday, biting off its right foot and otherwise mutilating its body. The child will die.

Cairo, Ill., July 22.—John Daniels married the daughter of Murkins, of Mound Junction, this afternoon. Murkins opposed the marriage and, meeting Daniels at 7 o'clock this evening, killed him.

New York, July 22.—To-day a fire broke out in the woods at Smithtown, L. I. All the forenoon a large force of men were out fighting the flames, but with poor success, and to-night the fire is still raging.

Ocean Grove, N. J., July 22.—The National Temperance Society convened here this evening. The day and evening were spent in listening to addresses on the subject of temperance in various parts of the country.

Ashville, N. C., July 22.—The first encampment of State troops held in the South since the war commenced at this place to-day. Nineteen companies of the North Carolina State Guard arrived this morning and are in camp.

Salt Lake City, July 22.—Thomas Porcher was held to-day by Commissioner McKay, for unlawful cohabitation with his three wives, in default of $500 bail. They alleged to have had ten children—all dead. There is no law in Utah against incest.

Sedalia, Mo., July 22.—The Savings Bank here, which suffered serious loss by a dishonest book-keeper, has gone into voluntary liquidation and is paying all depositors on demand. It is an old established bank, having the confidence of the community.

The thermometer here at 3:30 o'clock p.m. was 92°; at 6 p.m., 87°; at 9 p.m., 80°, and at midnight, 78°. A cool breeze set in toward evening, which was very refreshing. The number of sunstrokes reported during the day were thirty, of which ten were fatal.

Pittsburg, July 22.—The tube manufacturers of the United States met here to-day for the purpose of forming an organization to maintain prices. The matter was considered at length, but nothing definite was done. Another meeting will be held to-morrow. Every tube-works in the country was represented.

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

A Fiendish Deed.

STAUNTON, VA., July 22.—Charles Jackson, who lives in the mountains of West Augusta, in a frenzy of temper, yesterday, dragged his child from its cradle and struck it violently against the bed, killing it instantly. He then felled his wife with a blow, and thinking her dead, fled. The wife will recover. Jackson has not yet been caught.

THE JETTIES.

The Full Width and Depth of Channel Required by Law Maintained During the Year.

The President and His Trip to the Adirondacks—Indian Leases to Be Set Aside.

Secretary Manning and the Disbursing Officers—An Important Decision —Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President to-day appointed the following-named Presidential postmasters: J. A. Taylor at Oxford, N. C., vice M. B. Jones, suspended; T. B. Doubir at Salem, N. C., vice J. Bleckendorfer, suspended; Samuel Smith at Winston, N. C., vice W. A. Walker, suspended; J. A. Bennett at Reidsville, N. C., vice R. H. Wray, suspended; William J. Fleming at Fort Smith, Ark., vice J. K. Barnes, suspended; David G. Hackney at Fort Plain, N. Y., vice A. Hoffman, suspended; Henry Cook at Michigan City, Ind., vice J. H. Peters, suspended; George J. Love at Huron, Dak., vice John Cain, suspended; R. R. Hurley at Talladega, Ala., vice R. A. Mosely, suspended; J. H. Bewley at Smyrna, Del., vice William H. Beggs, suspended.

The President this afternoon appointed William H. Moffett, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the United States at Athens, and John Devlin, of Michigan, to be Consul at Windsor, Ont.

John C. Rich, to be lieutenant-commander United States navy; O. E. Lander and H. S. Waring to be lieutenants, and C. R. Rogers to be lieutenant, junior grade.

THE APPOINTEES.

Mr. Moffet, who was to-day appointed United States consul to Athens, is an Episcopalian minister. He was recently appointed consul to Beirut, Turkey, but the appointment was withdrawn at the request of the Turkish Minister, who said a consul who was a minister was not wanted.

Mr. Devlin, appointed United States consul to Windsor, has been a member of the Michigan Legislature, and also assistant labor commissioner of the State of Michigan.

THE JETTIES.

Report of the Engineer in Charge at the South Pass.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Major Heur, of the corps of engineers, has submitted his report of the progress of work on the improvements of the South Pass of the Mississippi River for the past fiscal year to Gen. Newton, Chief of Engineers. He says: "One of the interesting facts connected with the improvement is that the full depth and width of channel required by law have been maintained throughout the year by Mr. Eads and that no dredging of any kind has been required on any of this work since February, 1883. No work has been done in the pass or at the head of the passes during the year. The inner east jetty has been extended 605 feet. The main jetties, where covered with concrete blocks, still continue to settle slightly. The subsidence for the year averaging a little less than 2 inches. Near the head of the pass, in September and October of 1884, the channel shoaled to a depth of 25 feet, but in February following the depth increased to 32 feet. This has again shoaled to a depth of 30.6 feet in consequence of a falling river. The 30 foot channel at this locality is now 100 feet wide."

In the pass itself, no change of consequence has occurred during the year. The shoalest areas, those near the Bayou Grande and Goat Island, have deepened slightly. A complete survey of South Pass, made in November, 1884, showed that it had a channel throughout whose least depth was 27 feet, and that, except for about one-half a mile, there was a channel whose least central depth was 30 feet. Between the jetties during the year there has been some shoaling, varying from 2 to 10 feet in hight, but as this shoaling has occurred in the deepest part of the channel no harm has resulted. At present there is a channel through the jetties whose least depth is 31½ feet. There is also a 30 foot channel, in which the least width is 130 feet, and a 26 foot channel having at least a width of 270 feet. In the gulf, about 500 feet beyond the outer end of the jetties, there is a legal channel of 26 feet, having a width of 210 feet and a central depth of 30 feet or more. This channel at first makes such a sharp bend or turn of about 90° that I believe it would be impracticable for a vessel drawing 25 or 26 feet to make the turn without grinding on the shoals on either side. The fan-shaped area, embracing about 14 square miles beyond the ends of the jetties, has been deepened during the year an average depth equal to 1.16 feet, whereas during the previous year it had shoaled or deposited 3.61 feet in a vertical hight. A scour 1.16 feet deep over this area means the removal of about 1,500,000 cubic yards more of material than was deposited there in the same time. There still remains in this area a deposit averaging 7.13 feet in hight and estimated roughly to contain over 9,000,000 cubic yards. This is approximately the excess of deposit over scour that has lodged on this portion of the bar during the past nine years. Considering the channel in the pass jetties, and just beyond the jetties during the year, as a whole, it is in a better condition now than it was at the end of the previous year.

THE INDIAN LEASES.

The President Determined to Have Them Set Aside.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—After mature consideration the President and cabinet have reached the conclusion that the leases of lands in the Indian Territory held by cattlemen are invalid, and it has been determined to take steps to have them set aside. Gen. Sheridan has reported that no permanent settlement of the Indian troubles in the Territory can be effected while the cattlemen are in possession of the best lands, and it is the intention of the President to remove the disturbing element and reserve the Indian Territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indians. The method of procedure has not been determined. A Presidential proclamation may issue, but it is regarded by well informed persons as more probable, action will be begun in the United States courts of the western division of Kansas having jurisdiction over the Territory, leaving to a declaration of the invalidity of the leases.

IMPORTANT DECISION

Relating to the Transfer of United States Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Register of the Treasury has directed that in future all Probate, Surrogate or Orphans' Court certificates, and all decrees or orders of courts which may be sent to his office as authority for the transfer of United States bonds, shall be duly exemplified, in accordance with the spirit of the following provision of section 915 of the revised statutes of the United States: "The records and judicial proceedings of the courts of any State or Territory, or of any such country, shall be proved or admitted in any other court within the United States by the attestation of the clerk, and the seal of the court annexed, if there be a seal, together with a certificate of the judge, chief justice or presiding magistrate, that the said attestation is in due form."

RIGHTS OF VETERANS.

A Delegation of the Grand Army Looking After Their Interests.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic, consisting of S. S. Burdett, John R. Kountz, J. M. Hedges, John Palmer, Edgar Allan, William Gibson, James W. Kay, J. P. S. Goben and E. B. Loving, called on the President to-day by appointment and submitted resolutions passed at the recent National Encampment at Portland in relation to the rights of veterans to be retained and appointed to positions in the government service. Gen. Burdett presented the resolutions, and said that the veterans had implicit confidence in the President's action toward them, but were desirous of securing an expression from him relative to the action of his subordinates. President Cleveland replied that he was in favor of the enforcement of the law. The question of a man's military service entered into the consideration of nearly every applicant for office, and was given much weight. This was especially true in the appointments to postoffices. It must always be understood, the President continued, that the man thus recommended must be competent. Commanders Burdett and Kountz assured the President that unless a man was competent there was no expectation that he would be appointed. President Cleveland said that there were many instances where men had fine military records and were deserving, but they had not received the training that would fit them for positions. These, of course, could not be appointed.

THE TARIFF.

Secretary Manning Looking Into the Feasibility of Simplifying It.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Manning has addressed the following letter to importers, asking their views as to the feasibility of simplifying the tariff:

"Investigations of the methods of entry and appraisement of imported merchandise have shown that the tariff laws are largely evaded by undervaluation wherever the duties are levied ad valorem. A remedy suggested for this evil is the adoption of specific duties. With a view of obtaining information on this subject which may be useful to Congress in fiscal legislation, and serve as an aid in the improvement of the customs revenue system, it is deemed proper to ask the advice of merchants whose business may be affected by tariff legislation, and whose just interests, as well as those of the government, are dependent upon an honest an efficient administration of the tariff law. You are, therefore, requested to give your views as to the feasibility of simplifying the tariff and making the duties specific upon imported merchandise with which you are familiar, now subject to ad valorem rate, or to which the ad valorem principle is applied, together with such suggestions as you may be pleased to make toward the removal of incongruities, so that the administration of the revenue laws may be rendered more effective and uniform. It is suggested that your reply may be accompanied by a schedule showing the rates of specific duty which in your opinion should be levied upon the various kinds and qualities of merchandise named in such schedule, and also the specific rates which, according to your best information, would be equivalent to the present ad valorem rate. Information is also desired as to what extent and with respect to what classes of merchandise your firm has suffered injury on account of evasions of the tariff, and how, in your judgment, such evasions may be prevented—whether by specific duties or otherwise. Your reply will be treated as confidential, if so desired.

THE PRESIDENT

And His Trip to the Adirondacks—What He Has Decided to Do Personally.

Special to the Philadelphia *Times*: The President is not disposed to take an active part in the shaping of the work of the convention. The attempt of his predecessor, Arthur, and his friends to make the Chicago affair Folger out of sight as a consequence, is regarded as a sufficient warning. The active efforts of Secretary Manning will, however, be confined to the minute details of the administration and will draw the lines all the same. Secretary Whitney, who has been in New York a good deal of late, has been doing some quiet work shaping the preliminaries. It is expected by the time the Presidential party get their hooks fairly baited with Adirondack grubs the great and small fry will be ready to bite. Secretary Manning evidently realizes that both the immediate and the results of the campaign are of vital importance, not only to the administration but to his own ascendancy in State politics. Should he fail to swing the machine this summer in accordance with the wishes of the party, and it is probable that he will endeavor to establish a system of this kind. It is possible that he may need the help of Congress to accomplish this. An examination of the manner in which the sinking fund has been managed shows that in some years at least the charges have been made, not only on what the government owed, but also on some parts of its assets, so that the amount to be set apart according to law has been calculated on a basis considerably too large. Thus, aside from the old contention that the sinking fund has been largely overpaid—about which Mr. Manning has not expressed any opinion as yet—it appears that the one per cent. set aside has been upon the gross debt, without deducting the free cash in the Treasury, which has at times amounted to what would have made a large deduction.

CAPITAL POINTS.

Cattle Trail Troubles.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The officials of the War Department are of the opinion that the trouble arising from the passage of cattle from Texas through the Indian Territory is not settled, notwithstanding the recent order from the War and Interior Departments. When the herds reach the borders of Kansas and Colorado renewed trouble is apprehended because of the prospective opposition of cattlemen who may fear that the Texas cattle are diseased.

Kicking Against Long Hours.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The employes in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General have petitioned that officer to have the hours of their labor reduced so as to allow them to leave the office at 4 o'clock p.m. instead of 5:30 o'clock during the continuance of the heated term. These clerks have been working extra hours in addition to their regular work ever since February last. The petition was sent up to the Postmaster-General, who made the order requiring the force in that office to work until 5:30 o'clock p.m.

Civilian Appointments to the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President is daily importuned to appoint from civil life to lieutenancies in the army. Many of these applications are most meritorious but the President has determined that at present he is not justified in making such appointments. He thinks vacancies should be filled from the West Point classes.

DISEASED MEAT.

The Chicago Stock-Yards a Market for Any Kind of Beef.

CHICAGO, July 22.—One of the morning newspapers here, following up the question of diseased meat, sent early yesterday morning a reporter to the stock-yards in order to be on hand when the first batch of diseased cattle arrived. The two meat inspectors were conspicuous by their absence. Though it is said that no infected cattle can escape their vigilance, the most favorable opportunities to run infected cattle into the city were had yesterday morning. Farmers and raisers of stock when they find a diseased animal in their herds do not dispatch it forthwith, but ship it to this city. Some drovers do kill such cattle in order to prevent disease from spreading to the rest of the herd, but the small-hearted breeders do not. They do not want to lose money, no matter who suffers, and it is pretty generally known throughout the West that the Chicago stock-yard is a ready market for any kind of live stock. As long as they can dispose of an infected steer for $10 so long will bad cattle arrive in Chicago. Over the Burlington road the usual number of diseased cattle arrived yesterday. They were driven into the pens, subsequently sold and then slaughtered for Chicago consumption. The first train was a long one, and in twenty cars it is safe to say there were twenty cattle which should have been killed and allowed to rot on the prairie or go into the rendering tank. The reporter describes the sale of a number of these diseased cattle and followed their carcasses to the stalls where they were placed on sale.

A LENGTHY LETTER

From Sir Charles Gavan Duffy on Irish Affairs.

DUBLIN, July 22.—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has written an open letter three columns long to the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Lieutenant. The letter is one of congratulation to the Viceroy for his adoption of an admirable and upright policy toward the Queen's subjects in Ireland. Sir Charles submits to the Lord Lieutenant that if the Marquis of Salisbury's Cabinet undertakes to restore Ireland's control of her own local interests, and to accord her the same kind of independence as that enjoyed by the British colonies, not a single Irish member in the next Parliament will refuse to support the programme of his government. The restoration of the Irish Legislature, Sir Charles declares, is the only measure that will ever succeed in rendering the Irish at home and abroad content.

DECLARED INSANE.

John McCullough, the Tragedian, Formally Adjudged a Lunatic.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The final meeting of the commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of John McCullough, the actor, was held here this afternoon. The following verdict was rendered: "That the said John McCullough is, at the time of the taking of this inquisition, a lunatic, and has been so for the space of six months last past, but enjoys some lucid intervals, yet by reason of his said lunacy is incapable of managing his person and estate." The schedule of the estate, which is attached to the document, places the value of the real estate at $2000 and of the personal property at $44,591. The verdict will be presented to the court, which will probably appoint the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company as a committee of the estate and Wm. F. Johnson as the committee of the person to take charge of the estate and person of the actor.

THE "PALL MALL" EXPOSURES.

An Illustrated Reprint of the Paper on Sale in London.

LONDON, July 22.—Sir Richard Asheton Cross, Home Secretary, was asked in the House of Commons this afternoon how long the government was going to permit the sale of obscene illustrated prints. Mr. Labouchere referred to the hawking of an obscene paper which, with a reprint of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* revelations pictorially illustrated, has for several days past been vended in the streets of London. The Home Secretary replied that persons published obscene matter at their own risk, and that whatever might be said of the motives of those who made the first publications, nothing but evil could be the result of pictorial publications like those referred to. The police, the Secretary concluded, had been especially ordered to watch the management of this illustrated paper, and take suitable action against its proprietors for any violations of the laws against the publication of obscene matter.

OHIO REPUBLICANS

Decline to Meet the Prohibitionists in Joint Debate—Their Position

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The correspondence between R. S. Thompson, chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, and A. S. Bushnell, chairman of the Republican State Committee, will be printed here to-morrow, in which Thompson asks Bushnell to arrange for one or more joint debates between Judge Foraker, Republican candidate for Governor, and the Rev. Dr. Leonard, Prohibition candidate for the same office, upon the question at issue, as Mr. Thompson says, between your party and ours, namely: "The taxation vs. the prohibition of liquor traffic." Capt. Bushnell replies, saying there is no such issue. Many Republicans favor prohibition and many oppose it. The party is neither for nor against, and regards that question as non-political, to be settled by the people irrespective of parties.

Castor Oil.

One of the chief uses to which castor oil is now put is that of dressing and softening leather for boots. It is extensively used for dosing children whose stomachs were ill ordered. And an awful dose it was. Now we give suffering children Brown's Iron Bitters, which tones the stomach, regulates digestion, and imparts strength to the whole body. Brown's Iron Bitters is infinitely better than castor oil, and more pleasant to take.

Double Lynching at Minden, La.

MINDEN, LA., July 22.—Last midnight 100 armed men here forced the deputy sheriff to open the door of the jail. They then entered the building, and proceeding to that portion of the prison where were confined two notorious negro desperadoes, Cicero Green and John Figures, fired at them in their cell until they had filled the bodies of their victims with buckshot. The mob, which acted in a quiet manner, then departed. The negroes were accused of murder and of waylaying with intent to kill. The lynching has caused great excitement in this section.

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

Tobacco Manufacturers Excited.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 22.—Some excitement exists here to-night among the manufacturers of tobacco over a recent ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and of which Collector Cox was notified to-night. The new ruling requires that the record books containing a list of the foreign ingredients used in the manufacture of tobacco be kept open for public inspection. Heretofore the books have been kept secret.

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

PASSING AWAY.

Gen. Grant Rapidly Sinking and His Death Only a Question of a Few Short Hours.

The Sufferer in No Pain but Quietly Awaiting the End—Scenes At His Bedside.

How the Day Was Passed at the Cottage —All Three of His Physicians Present.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 22.—There was no marked change in Gen. Grant's condition from previous reports during the morning, except a slow, but sure, gradual weakness. The development of the general's weakness during the afternoon was not particularly noticeable from hour to hour, but between 3 and 6 o'clock there was a clearly, if not violently marked increase of weakness. At 3 o'clock it was possible to measure the pulse beats, but at 6 o'clock one of the physicians stated that the pulse beats could not be counted, because they were so frequent and so feeble. During the afternoon the blood-tide had so quickened that it more rapidly wore the system and exhausted the frail basis, if any existed, upon which might be placed a hope that the general might rally. The point was reached at 6 o'clock when there was little to be expected from attempts to administer food. Soon after 6 o'clock Harrison came up from the cottage and told Drs. Sands and Cuscadey that Dr. Douglas desired to see them at the cottage. Thither went the doctors, remaining but a short time, and then coming again to the hotel. It is believed that the condition of the patient was found to have been as stated above, and that while the temperature was nearly if not quite normal, the respirations were nearly thirty per minute. The family, beginning at 6 o'clock, came to the hotel to dinner in twos, the others remaining at the cottage in the meantime. The family dined in a private room set apart for their use, in order that at the critical time they might be secluded from the curious observation of the many visitors and guests, with whom the general's condition from hour to hour had been the topic of the day. The family dined at about half all day suggested merely the enactment of the last scene in Gen. Grant's earthly existence, and upon guests and visitors had settled a feeling of the nearness of death, and there seemed a hush upon the mountain, and with all those upon it.

THE LAST NIGHT.

Night.—As the sun went down a cool breeze blew up, died away, and again the laymen in the mountain endeavored to persuade themselves and others that the cool night would bring renewed strength to the patient and help him safely through the night. But such was not the opinion of the doctors, who were prepared to attend the general's death-bed at a moment's notice, or to wait through hours and even the night for the end, more than they were prepared to find the patient alive in the morning. At 7 o'clock, however, as the three physicians were in the cottage, a message came to the hotel and called for Dr. Douglas, who went at once and alone to the cottage. Soon afterward another messenger from the cottage summoned Drs. Shrady and Sands, and they repaired to the cottage, closely followed by Dr. Newman. The exits of the doctors and clergyman from the hotel were, however, so quietly effected that few knew that they had been summoned to the cottage. Arrived there, they found the

GENERAL EVIDENTLY SINKING.

The general seemed restless. "Would you like to lie down, father?" asked Col. Fred Grant, who noticed his father's uneasiness. The general decided, and at the same moment essayed to rise unassisted. But the effort was too great, and he sank back into the chair, and the colonel and nurse aided him to rise, and then supported him to the bed, where he was carefully lowered to a reclining position and partly on