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MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY : : : JULY 29, 1885

THE RIVER MAIL SERVICE.

The earnest attention of Postmaster-General Vilas is called to the memorials of the Cotton and the Merchants' Exchanges of this city protesting against the changes in the mail service in the White, the Arkansas and the Mississippi river. Nothing could be more mischievous in its effects to the trade of Memphis than this change. It is a well-directed blow at our best interests, and could not have been better aimed or better delivered by any of our rivals. To curtail the mail service is to cripple the one great means of communication with the planters of the bottoms that has secured to Memphis an increasing trade of the greatest possible value. We feel sure that it is only necessary for the Postmaster-General's attention to be called to this fact to insure an immediate restoration of the old service. To deliver mails along the river by horseback is for three-fourths of each year an almost impossibility. The roads are during that time almost impassable. But even though they were the best roads in the world, the distribution of mails by horse could not be made satisfactory to a people who have been served by packets that make almost as rapid trips as the average railroad. To substitute a horse for a steamboat is to go back forty years, and is to say to the planters of the bottom lands, "You cannot have any better facilities than the pony express, that everywhere else has given way to steam." This is not fair. Citizens having rights under the same constitution as guarantees to all citizens equal privileges. It would be unjust to take from them a service that is their greatest incentive to growth and thus cripple them in their most important interests. This was attempted once before, when Mr. James was Postmaster-General, but proper representations by our merchants corrected the then tendency to injustice, and the service was not interfered with. Such, we believe, will be the case in the present instance. Col. Vilas has only to know the facts to do justice to the interior communities, to whom a quick delivery of the mails is a blessing beyond price.

THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Daily Reporter* of the 21st instant publishes a very full report of the "Horrors of Chinatown," accompanied by a map of the district that, in its details and special features, surpasses in degradation and iniquity anything that has been presented to the public in some time, including the *Pall Mall Gazette* scandals. From this report it appears that the Chinese are an utterly abandoned and brutal race. Their vices are beyond anything horrible and their condition wretched in the extreme. A Chinaman, we are told, thrives on food which he can buy in this market at a nominal sum. Fifteen cents a week will pay his board bill, if he denies himself luxuries, and for $1 a month he can procure what he considers reasonably good lodgings. People whose living expenses are so light are a curse to the country. Their economy is a constant menace to the masses. Their work may be of temporary benefit to a class of our own people. But at what a frightful cost! They learn a trade only to rule and ultimately ruin it. They survive because they can and do live so meanly. "Is this a case of the survival of the fittest?" asks the *Reporter*. It is of the fittest in the Chinese sense and according to his standards, which are low because his civilization is of a low type, and he has no standard of morality that will at all compare with that of the Anglo-Saxon race. The condition of Chinatown, the *Reporter* tells us—twelve solid blocks in the heart of the city—is described at length, and the point is made that "it is to-day the filthiest spot inhabited by men, women and children on the American continent. The women and children of Chinatown are nearly all concubines and their illegitimate offspring. Most of the women are prostitutes. Figures are given to show how the prostitutes and children are herded together. The subject of Chinese prostitution is treated fully and freely, and the committee has not been restrained by any false delicacy from giving the most disgusting details as they should be given in a case of this kind. It is shown that the Chinese prostitutes are slaves; that they train children to follow their vile calling, and that, through the spread of the opium habit, white prostitutes have drifted into Chinatown and become a feature of its prostitution! Another startling discovery is the numerous instances of white women cohabiting with Chinamen. After showing by medical testimony that the prostitutes of Chinatown are spreading dreadful diseases, even among the mere boys of the city, the committee says:

> There is a mountain of testimony of a similar nature, all of which might properly be quoted here, but it would be simply cumulative, and your committee do not consider it necessary to go into it further. We believe that the Chinese prostitution exists among us as the basis of the most abject and satanic conception of human slavery; that it is conducted upon the most inhuman principles; that our own laws are successfully invoked to shield, protect and foster it; that it is the source of the most terrible pollution of the blood of the young manhood and rising generation among us, and that it is destined to be the source of such contamination and hereditary diseases among those who are to come after us too frightful to contemplate, and, possibly, already too deeply intrenched as an evil to be successfully modified, much less eradicated.

To put a stop to this vice the committee recommends that

> The Chinamen be compelled by municipal laws which are not only enacted but enforced, to live like our own race; prevent them from burrowing and crowding together like vermin; enforce cleanliness in mode of life; break up opium dens and gambling hells; restrict the number of inhabitants in any given block in the city; enforce upon this people, so far as may be possible by every legitimate method that can be devised, a cost of living that shall approach as nearly as possible that of the ordinary white laborer. Take away from the Chinese, by such methods as these the largest possible part of the profit of his earnings as they accrue now from his present mode of life, and thus exhaust every effort to drag him to the level of the present fearfully handicapped American laborer, and California, or San Francisco at least, will soon cease to be adversely a place of abode, and a less profitable field of labor for the Chinaman than it is at present. Scatter them by such a policy as this to other States, and let other States take home to themselves the full measure of the extent of the curse of Chinese immigration, when they shall have felt the evil as we feel it here. Well disciplined, well conserved, and well enforced municipal laws that will bring about such results as these will accomplish more in one year than declamations from the "Sand-Lot" and bursts of public indignation can accomplish in a century.

These are sensible suggestions, but can they be carried out? Can a people so filthy, morally and physically, be compelled by anything like even personal supervision to change their habits in a month or a year? The answer to that comes to us in the fact stated by the committee, that the number of Chinamen converted to Christianity is ridiculously small, while the awful vices of Chinatown—gambling, opium-smoking and prostitution—have increased at a frightful rate. The local missionaries have been unable to alter the habits of the Chinese, and the only changes in the customs of the Chinamen of Chinatown relate to saloons and houses of ill-repute. The American cocktail, the American pool game and American prostitution of the lowest grade have been accepted by the Chinese within the past eighteen months, and degradation in Chinatown has reached a lower plane than ever. The committee gives facts and figures and locates dens of infamy and it is therefore impossible for any person to successfully challenge the truth of its statements. It is this absolute accuracy of statement that makes the report so valuable. It must be accepted as the standard authority on Chinese social life in America.

THE well-known statistician, publicist and specialist, Mr. Elward Atkinson of Boston, states in a New York paper that there is much more silver in the Treasury and in circulation than has been coined by the United States government, and consequently that some private enterprise must be engaged in making standard silver dollars and fractional currency of good silver of the proper weight and fineness, which cannot be distinguished from those issued by the government. This has been for some time a subject of investigation by the Treasury Department on the theory that such a thing is quite possible.

A LOCOMOTIVE and train can be run from the shores of the Pacific across the continent to the distant Nova Scotia coast on terra firma or a stable roadway—that is, if the locomotive and train keep to the southward of Lake Erie. There need be no delays in the running, except for water and fuel. The great rivers are bridged—tidal streams and all—the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Susquehanna, the Hudson, the Niagara and the St. Lawrence.

A LEADING Prohibitionist of Nashville says that if he saw his child dying and knew that one teaspoonful of whisky would save its life, and nothing else would, he would let it die. Such a man ought not to have children. He is a fanatical brute.

THE Petersburg *Index-Appeal* advises its readers to "keep cool, be careful of your diet; don't be sparing of your soap and water, keep a plentiful supply of underwear, and, with a clear conscience, you may live to go through another hot spell."

LITERARY NOTES.

IT is reported that the manuscript of Gordon's diary cost Kegan Paul, the London publisher, $26,250.

"HOW THE BOCHUS WENT DOWN THE RAPIDS," by Ten of the Bochums, is the singular title of a story of adventure in the superb midsummer *Wide Awake*.

M. NAVILLE is now writing his *Geography of the Land of Goshen*—the results of twenty years' researches—to be published by the Egypt Exploration Fund.

"A COMMONPLACE DAY" is the latest of the bright and breezy books which no author so well as Pansy knows how to prepare. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers.

THE future of the Indian Territory and the probable result of the efforts made to secure its lands for white settlers, are discussed by Henry King in the forthcoming number of *The Century*.

CONTINUING his papers on "Italian Cities," Mr. Howells has written for the August *Century* of the city of Genoa. In the same issue of the magazine his "Rise of Silas Lapham" will end.

TICKNOR & Co. is the name of the firm of Boston publishers that succeeds J. R. Osgood & Co. The new firm is made up of Benjamin H. Ticknor, Thomas B. Ticknor and George F. Godfrey.

"TENT V., CHAUTAUQUA," is the taking title of a fresh, bright story of Chautauqua by a new author, which gives an agreeable impression of life at that resort and is sure to interest a wide range of readers.

SUSAN COOLIDGE contributes to the very beautiful midsummer *Wide Awake* a long ballad on the traditions of the famous "Luck of Edenhall." The ballad has four full-page illustrations by E. H. Garrett.

"THE Last of the Seven Days' Battles, Malvern Hill," will be described by Gen. Fitz John Porter in the August *Century*. Among the illustrations are portraits of the late Gen. McQuade, Gens. Sykes, Morell and Mahone.

THE SOUTHERN BIVOUAC is now one of the handsomest publications of its class, and every month has a most entertaining list of contents, one that the old soldiers of either of the armies of the civil war must especially prize. The August number is particularly attractive. Address B. F. Avery & Sons, Louisville.

"SUCCESS" is the captivating title of a book intended to furnish useful hints to young people as to the best ways of getting on in the world. Its author, who is once congratulated on having made a book at once entertaining and instructive, is O. A. Kingsbury, and the publishers, D. Lothrop & Co. (12mo. 1.25.)

JUDSON ("Ned Buntline") says he has written between 300 and 400 novels, and that for ten years he earned $20,000 a year, and sometimes three or four times that. He writes not only as "Ned Buntline," but also as "Edward Minturn," "Clew Garnet," "Reckless Ralph," "Sherwood Stanley" and "Julia Edwards."

MRS. ELIZABETH A. THURSTON, who will be pleasantly remembered as the editor of that delightful book of selections, *Mosaics of Life*, has edited a new and even more valuable and pleasing book of similar character, entitled, *Echoes of Many Voices*, which will shortly appear in D. Lothrop & Co.'s popular "Spare Minute Series."

THE Cincinnati *Graphic*, illustrated, of July 25th, contains on the front page a magnificent large portrait of the late Gen. Grant, taken from a photograph which the dead hero himself claimed to be the best picture he ever had taken. Among the other handsome illustrations are portraits of several prominent Southern editors, Northern railroad men and the Cincinnati baseball team. The reproductions are superb and are master works of art.

WE have received a copy of the *Sermons and Sayings of Sam Jones*, from D. Lafty, of Richmond, Va., who has put in type the racy and pointed discourses of the famous Georgia evangelist. These short and reports give all the "applause," "laughter" and "side remarks," adding vividness to the discourses. It is safe to say there is nothing like them in all pulpit literature. Price, fifty cents. Address the Rev. J. J. Lafferty, Richmond, Va.

R. A. OAKES, in an article in the *Independent* entitled "The Editor's Regrets," gives the following examples of the grief of authorship: A year or two since the publishers of *The Youth's Companion* offered a prize of $1000 for the best story, for which more than 1800 writers competed. In a single month, during the past summer, Funk & Wagnalls refused the offer of 150 manuscript volumes. The English publishers, on an average, reject ten for every novel they print.

THE report of the State Board of Health for 1883-84 is an exceedingly valuable volume from the sanitarian standpoint. The quarterly meetings of the board are reported at length, and there are several papers and reports that will be found especially valuable for reference, especially those by Dr. Thornton of the city, Dr. Plunkett of Nashville and Dr. Wright of Clarksville. The report of the latter on the hygienic condition of the free schools of the State is a model of clearness, conciseness and just conclusion. Dr. Lindsley, whose labors as a sanitarian the State has profited by for years, has in this report, as in all the rest, proven his capacity for his position. The most useful man in Tennessee to-day from a public standpoint, he is as full of enthusiasm and energy in the work committed to him as he was thirty years ago, when he led in the educational work of the State. He has done well in his day and generation, and deserves the affectionate acknowledgements of the people who have profited by his labor.

THE essays of Miss Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the President, have passed into the fifth edition, and still the book finds ready sale. The contents are: "George Eliot's Poetry," "Reciprocity," "Altruistic Faith," "History," "Studies in the Middle Ages," "A Series of Historical Essays," "Old Rome and New France," "Charlemagne," "The Monastery," "Chivalry," "Joan of Arc." Of these essays it is fair to say they are characterized by varying merits. Evidently some of the subjects are nearer to the understanding and the heart of the fair author than others. They were consequently closer to her hand and bear the traces of a more loving touch. But they all have the merit of freshness and are pervaded by the strength of a conviction that in some passages comes to us with almost masculine vigor and virility. The book, which is well worth reading, is made still more attractive by a handsome dress. Funk & Wagnalls, New York, are the publishers. Mansford, on Main street, has it for sale.

A LIFE OF LOVE,

Devoted to the Service of His Fellow Men, Brought to a Peaceful Close.

Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, the Hebrew Philanthropist and Humanitarian, in the

One Hundredth and First Year of His Age—What He Accomplished—Biographical Sketch.

LONDON, July 28.—Sir Moses Montefiore, the well-known Hebrew philanthropist, who in October last celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birthday, died at Ramsgate at 4:30 o'clock this evening.

Biographical Sketch of Sir Moses Montefiore.

In Leghorn, on the 24th of October, 1784, Rachel, the daughter of Abraham Mocatta, gave to her husband, the merchant, Joseph Elias Montefiore, his first-born son, and they named the child Moses.

If an angel had appeared to this Joseph in a dream, or had there been at hand a prophet to reveal to these parents what their child would become, not only to the race of Israel but to the cause of human need in any creed or clime, their delight in their first-born must have deepened into a most solemn joy of the most solemn thanksgiving, even without the knowledge that his life should cover with the unbroken luster of good deeds the span of a century.

The Montefiores were of Italian descent, and made their first appearance in England, it is stated, not long after Manasseh-ben-Israel's eloquent intercession with Cromwell procured the readmission of the Jews. From this period, also, the Jews date England's commercial prosperity, on the ground that being then shut out arbitrarily from arts, agriculture and all professions, they concentrated upon and became prosperous proficients in trade. Later, when the debarred professions were thrown open, they won success in law, learning, art and statesmanship, and members of the Montefiore family distinguished themselves in science and literature as well as in commerce.

Moses Montefiore received commercial training and was admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange. In 1812 he married Judith, daughter of Mr. L. B. Cohen, and the sister of Adolph, united the Montefiore and Rothschild families by becoming the wife of Nathan Meyer Rothschild. In 1814 he was elected gaoler, or treasurer, of the Portuguese synagogue, and in 1824 assisted in founding the Alliance Insurance Office, of which he was elected the first president, which position he has held to the present time, a period of sixty years. His integrity and courtesy had intrenched him in the esteem and friendship of all with whom he had dealings to an extraordinary degree.

His wife, Judith, was a lady of fine mental endowments and great charm of character, and though it grieved them that they were childless, their union was an ideal happy one. They devoted themselves to philanthropy, their benefactions to all good causes and their gifts spreading over and beyond Europe. Judith shared his interests in the condition of the Jews in the Holy Land, and entered into all his plans, hopes and labors, and even into his dreams of the things not accomplishable in his own time. Of their first trip together to the Holy Land (in 1827) she wrote an interesting diary, which, though printed, was not published.

In 1837, when Syria—racked the preceding year by earthquakes—was being ravaged by the plague, Moses and Judith set out for the scene of misery. The towns of Tiberias and Safed had vanished in the maw of the earthquake, the few survivors and surrounding villages were now a prey to fever, and disorder and terror prevailing made approach difficult. But the pair pressed forward, and encamping on the Mount of Olives, began at once, with money and tender ministrations, to work for relief.

"At Safed," says Mr. Joseph Guedalla, "he presented every one who applied to him with a Spanish dollar, and children under thirteen (except orphans, who received the full amount) with half a dollar. A whole day was consumed in dealing out this munificent charity, which was repeated in several towns."

On his return to London he was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex and in this cadacity was knighted by the Queen on the occasion of her first visit to the city. The Board of Deputies, a body mediating between the government and the Hebrew community (of which Sir Moses had become a member in 1828 and president in 1835), found its service called into urgent requisition in 1840. At Damascus, Friar Thomas, a Roman Catholic priest, and his servant, had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. The anti-Jewish seized on this to start a persecution. They asserted that the Jews had killed Friar Thomas and his servant in order to use their blood in mixing the Passover cake, and though neither proofs nor reasonable grounds for this charge were produced, the Jews were attacked and put to torture. False confessions, extorted from the victims in *extremis*, led to larger arrests and more atrocious modes of torment, even infants being subjected to it in the presence of their parents. The buildings in the Jewish quarter were pulled down and pillaged on pretense of searching for the bodies of the missing men, who had in all probability been made away with by robbers roving in that part of the country. The news of this persecution spread through Europe, arousing great sympathy for the Jews. A meeting was held in the Mansion House, in London, and Sir Moses offered to go to the East and straighten matters in person. The subscription fund for the mission promptly reached £700. Christians contributed liberally, and $2400 of the sum was paid by Sir Moses, who was accompanied in his journey by Lady Judith, and the celebrated lawyer, M. Cremieux, representing the Jews in France. In a personal interview with the Pasha of Egypt, Sir Moses made such an impression upon him that Mehemet Ali at once released the imprisoned Jews, and assured all fugitives that they might safely return. The Pasha conceived a warm friendship for Sir Moses, and his successors have been like minded, for when Said Pasha sent the Young Prince Toussoun, his son, to England to be educated, he placed him under the care of Sir Moses. "A Pharaoh trusting his son to Moses!"

Not satisfied with the success of his appeal to Mehemet Ali, Sir Moses went on to Constantinople and induced the Sultan to grant the Hatti-Homayon, thus establishing, under the seal of the chief of the faithful, not only the innocence of the Jews, but their rights to equal privileges with other people on Turkish soil.

On his home coming from this journey Jews and Christians of Great Britain were united in their appreciation of his labors, and the Queen showed her pleasure by granting to him the "high distinction of bearing supporters to his family arms—a privilege which is only conceded to peers of the realm and to knights of the various orders."

A testimonial, designed by Sir G. Hayter, sculptured by E. Baile, and executed in solid silver by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, was presented to him by deputation in his home in Park Lane. It is a miniature monument three and one-half feet in height, and weighs 1310 ounces (some accounts say 2000), of admirable design, nobly executed.

Mr. Guedalla states that in 1842, "there being much sickness and no proper hospital in Jerusalem, Sir Moses purchased a dispensary in that city and sent out a physician, etc., at his own expense. He pledged himself to support this for three years, till a regular hospital should be in operation, and the dispensary was available to all who applied for aid."

About this period Czaristic ukases became especially severe. At last, by one of these decrees, thousands of Jewish families were ordered to remove into the interior of Russia. In 1846 Sir Moses and Lady Judith braved the rigors of the northern winter to set this right. At St. Petersburg Sir Moses had a long interview with the Czar, who could not withstand the charm of his manner and the earnestness of his appeal. Sir Moses spoke in English, the Czar in French.

After reading the philanthropist's petition, Nicholas said, in the most cordial manner, "*A present causons.*" When the Czar answered his prayer by referring to the ancient laws of the empire, Sir Moses replied, "But your majesty might alter those laws."

This mission proved remarkably successful. The distressing ukases were at first suspended, then abandoned. The Czar placed one of his royal carriages and a government official at the service of the illustrious Jew, and when, after a short stay at the capital, Sir Moses entered on a tour among his own people through the chief towns of Russia and Western Poland, his journey was facilitated by the friendship and protection of the Czar, and resembled the triumphal progress of a popular hero.

On his arrival in England Queen Victoria and Sir Robert Peel made him a baronet.

When the famine broke out in the Holy Land, in 1924, Dr. N. M. Adler, chief rabbi of the Jews, and Sir Moses Montefiore realized £20,000 by public appeal. To see this sum rightly administered Sir Moses went again to the Holy Land, relieved its distress and revived and re-established industries.

In 1858 came the celebrated Mortara case, which startled Christendom with a new and somber illustration of Papal potentiality.

In the family of the Jew Mortara, living at Bologna (1852), a Roman Catholic girl, only fourteen years of age, was serving as nurse. The little year-old Edgar Mortara was very sick, and the nurse, who was very fond of him, thinking that if he died he would be eternally lost, confided her concern to a grocer and other neighbors, and between them they had the little fellow secretly baptized. The boy got well, and not till six years later, in 1858, did the real tragedy begin, when the nurse, having unwisely confessed what she had done to a companion, who instantly betrayed her to a priest, was examined before the Inquisition, and the little Edgar Mortara was stolen by the bishop's guard and hidden in a convent at Rome. The anguish of the parents drew the attention of Europe.

Twenty-one Sardinian synagogues addressed a joint request to the London Jewish Board of Deputies soliciting its interference in behalf of the distressed family.

Sir Moses, then in his seventy-fifth year, hurried to Rome, the bearer of an earnest and strenuous memorial to the pontiff. His first effort being blocked with the cold assertion that the Mortara case was "a closed question," he was advised to make a written appeal to the Pope for a personal interview. This proved fruitless, but he obtained a long interview with Cardinal Antonelli, to whom he pleaded the cause of his race with a pathos and force that had brought. It concluded in these words: "Your holiness, in acceding to our solicitations, will be upholding the sanctity of parental rights, maintaining the claims of justice, restoring peace to an afflicted family, and securing the approbation of the good and wise of every creed."

Cardinal Antonelli promised to lay the testimonial before the Pope, but informed Sir Moses that it had been quite determined that Edgar Mortara should be educated in the Roman Catholic faith, but that when he had attained his sixteenth or seventeenth year he would be "set free to follow his own judgment."

Then in spite of the dignity and eloquence of his personal appeal the presence of his success in other humane efforts, and of the support of the French and English governments, he failed, expected by public opinion, aroused and concentrated by his undeniably pressed and protested, and the Pope was made to realize that the Mortara abduction had alienated from him much that he greatly prized.

After this visit to Rome, Lady Montefiore's health, for some time delicate, gave way, and on the 25th of September, 1862, she died. Nothing could more nobly express the love and the bereavement of her husband than his manner of perpetuating her memory by redoubling his benevolence toward the living, and lovingly consecrating to music with every good work in his power to accomplish.

As one instance, he has for several years bestowed, in Lady Montefiore's name, an annual gift of £50 upon the most well-behaved and studious of the girls in the Jews' free school, Bell Lane.

A few months after Lady Judith's death, when the Druses fell upon the Christians in Syria, Sir Moses hastened to their rescue as quickly as hitherto to that of the Jews. He started, and with the aid of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, presided over the Syrian Relief Fund.

Animated by the examples of the confessors of all religions, from all parts of the globe, contributed to the fund, and with such liberality that even now there exists a handsome residue, which it is intended to apply for the benefit of the Syrians.

In the spring of 1863 he made a sixth visit to Constantinople, to get from the new Sultan a confirmation of the firman granted by his predecessor for the purchase of the estate near Jerusalem.

In October of the same year, persecutions of his race, such as had once brought him to Damascus, were repeated in Morocco. Upon false accusations, with flimsy or no pretexts followed torture, murder and pillage. With the help of the British government, in November—midwinter—Sir Moses set out for Spain, presenting himself on the way before the thrones of Louis Napoleon and the second Isabella.

The mere presence of this zealous and earnest defender, then in his eightieth year, rekindled in the breasts of the imprisoned and the recall of the fugitives.

At length, having done all the good he could, he started for the city of Morocco. When he had reached his destination, after a perilous journey, the Sultan met him at the head of his army, gave him a palace to dwell in while he staid, and granted his every wish.

Grateful and congratulatory addresses flowed in to him from all parts of the world, and on his arrival in London the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and members of the Civic Court met at Guildhall to celebrate the safe return of the octogenarian patriot and philanthropist.

Some months later he journeyed to Roumania, and personally entreated Prince Charles to alleviate the condition of the Roumanian Jews, and again visited Russia as a helper of his people. His own report of his sixth visit to the Holy Land, to relieve the great suffering caused by the triple scourge of locusts, cholera and drouth, is concise, methodical, dignified and frank, without self-righteousness, and is a graphic picture of the methods, variety and extent of his loving labors to relieve suffering and remove its causes.

He at once attended to the sufferings from drouth by having the three reservoirs of the Pools of Solomon turned into two, and the fall of the waters from Sartas increased into them. He was continually giving sums of £100 at a time from his own pocket when he felt in any doubt whether he would be warranted in touching the relief fund for the occasion. The Touro almshouses, which he had built on the fund left to him by Judah Touro for benevolent purposes, must evidently be ideal homes for the poor, for they are described as so thrifty, cheerful and neat that people have sought to be admitted to them as paupers.

Investigating carefully the condition of the widows and orphans, made such by the cholera, he was profoundly touched by the large-heartedness of the poor toward each other.

Before departing for Jerusalem Sir Moses had the pleasure of seeing the waters of the Pools of Solomon flowing freely by the ancient aqueduct (repaired under his direction) into the holy city. When all had been done that he felt he had a right to do with the relief fund, he sent private sums to "each of the synagogues, hospitals, schools and various charitable institutions."

On the occasion of his return from his seventh and last beneficent visit to the Holy Land, a very moving prayer was made in the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue of Bevis Marks. Sir Moses still stately and erect, though in the ninety-first year of his age, in the midst of a close-pressed, hushed assembly, heard his name breathed to the throne of the Almighty Father in one of the most ardent invocations ever uttered by man.

When the service was over, the deepest enthusiasm prevailed; all were eager to be allowed to touch the hand of the good old man. A similar impressive scene occurred at the great synagogue in Duke street, Aldgate.

When the flags of the whole world were drooping at half-mast for the simple but grand death at Long Branch, when on the 28th of September, 1881, 3000 Americans were assembled in Exeter Hall, what message spoken to them there stirred the deepest chords of human brotherhood? The tidings that Sir Moses Montefiore, then in his ninety-seventh year, had telegraphed the week before to Palestine, requesting that prayers might be offered up for President Garfield in all the synagogues of the four holy cities, Jerusalem, Hebron, Tiberias and Safed.

On the 24th of October last, the one-hundredth anniversary of Sir Moses Montefiore's birth, was celebrated by Jews in all parts of the civilized world. Since that time Sir Moses has been confined to his place and took no active part in new charities, but devoted himself to carrying out those projected in his younger days.

THE BURIAL PLACE

Of Gen. Grant Changed from Central to the Riverside Park—The Site of

The Old St. Clare Homestead Definitely Settled Upon as the Place of Sepulture.

Arrival of the Body-Guard at the Mountain—Arrangements for the Funeral Procession.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 28.—The day broke bright, and on the mountain passed without event until 10 o'clock, when the train arrived at the summit. Col. Fred Grant was one of the passengers upon it. He proceeded at once and alone upon his arrival to the cottage, his brother Jesse having remained behind. The colonel immediately repaired to his mother's apartment, where the family gathered to hear the result of the colonel's trip to and conference in New York. He detailed his movements and explained that there seemed to be reasons for the choice of a burial spot in some other than Central Park. Riverside Park had, at the time of Gen. Grant's death, been suggested as the spot of interment, and it seemed that the colonel, after seeing and hearing all, to change the place of sepulture to Riverside Park. The matter having been this presented to the family, a conclusion was reached in accord with the colonel's suggestion, and he at once dictated the following dispatches:

"MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 28.

W. R. Grace, New York:

Mother takes Riverside. The temporary tomb had better be at the same place.

F. D. GRANT."

"MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 28.

Gen. R. McFeely, Washington, D. C.:

Mother to-day accepted Riverside Park. She wishes me to thank you for the tender of the Soldiers' Home.

F. D. GRANT."

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY-GUARD.

Upon the same train that brought Col. Grant up the mountain came the company of regulars that had been expected since yesterday morning. They brought their tents and all camp accoutrements and wore the uniform of the regular army. The company numbered thirty-eight men in all, and they were fine manly fellows, every one. The commandant is Major Brown, with Lieutenants Wood and Barr. The detail is made up from Company "D" of the Twelfth regiment, located at Fort Parker, on the Niagara river. The men were formed in line under arms at the little mountain depot and marched up the path General Grant attempted to climb to the cottage just six weeks ago to-day, through the grove in front of the cottage and up the slope to a ridge covered with pine trees and birches. When the General's little grandchildren have been wont to play in swings and at croquet since their coming to the mountain. The spot where a halt was made is about forty rods south of the cottage, on a level place where the tents were pitched, and about the cottage where the dead commander lies is a scene of bivouac and camp life with veterans and regulars mingled, the General being one to whom all the military here are ordered to report, came with the regulars, and and has assumed control and direction under orders from Gen. Hancock. He has assumed there the company of regulars referred to are to act as a body-guard and guard of honor to the remains, but if this is true, the 7 S. Grant post detail that has been serving in that capacity since Sunday night will be displaced and relegated to a minor post of duty. This matter, however, is within the discretion of Col. Fred Grant, who will determine whether or not the post of honor shall remain with the post that bears the name of the dead whom the men are watching.

MILITARY HONORS AT SARATOGA.

It is learned this morning that 600 or 700 troops will be or have been ordered to Saratoga to participate in the funeral of Gen. Grant on their arrival there from the mountain on Tuesday next. It was the original intention of Gen. Hancock to have sent the men to the mountain, but it was learned that there is insufficient facilities for moving troops on the mountain he changed his purpose, and will send them, as stated, to Saratoga to receive the remains there and to do duty during the transfer. It is not unlikely that the Seventh Regiment of New York will be chosen and detailed to do this duty. Instead, too, of ordering the battery of artillery on the mountain, the ordnance will be stationed at Saratoga, where proper salutes will be fired during the transfer of the body from the mountain train to the funeral train, on the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company's road.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The intention of carrying the remains in the private car of Mr. Vanderbilt has been changed, and the funeral car Wyndcliffe has been substituted for Mr. Vanderbilt's car. This car, beside carrying the remains, will furnish accommodations for forty persons. Otherwise the train will be made up as previously outlined. The government ordered General Passenger Agent Kendrick of the New York Central to drape the cars of the funeral train, and it is the purpose to drape them entirely in black, relying for an imposing effect upon the massing of color. No white will be used, and the company promise a spectacle that shall be more imposing and impressive than has ever before been known on such an occasion. Gen. Hancock and staff now purpose to be present here on Monday before the funeral services. On the day of the removal of the body to Albany the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will send ahead of the funeral train, at short intervals, four passenger trains of fourteen cars each, to take up the Grand Army men and others who may that day be desirous of going into Albany to view the remains as they lie in state.

DR. NEWMAN STILL BUSY WITH HIS DISCOURSE.

Dr. Newman is still busied with his discourse, and at 1 o'clock to-day emerged for the first time from his room at the hotel, where, from 5 o'clock this morning, he was engaged with his manuscript. Dr. Newman makes the suggestion that above or about the tomb of Gen. Grant shall be erected a temple structure, on which shall be placed, for the eyes of the nation and the world, all the mementoes and relics of the old hero.

AT NEW YORK.

Riverside Park Formally Set Aside as the Place of Sepulture.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Board of Aldermen met to-day, and President Sanger announced that a dispatch had been received from Col. Grant this morning announcing that the family had agreed to the general burial place in Riverside Park. The following resolution was then adopted by the board:

WHEREAS, The family of Gen. Grant have accepted the offer of a corporation of the city of New York for a sepulture in one of the public parks of this city, and have selected a site in Riverside Park for that purpose, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Riverside Park adjunct in said Riverside Park is hereby given to Gen. U. S. Grant, and his wife upon her demise; and be it further

Resolved, That a proper deed of cession for the purpose designated be prepared by the counsel to the corporation when the exact location and dimensions of the ground are fixed, and the said deed be therefor duly executed by the city authorities.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Gen. Perry said that the arrangements for the Grant procession would not be completed for two or three days. Military and civic organizations, as well as Grand Army posts from nearly every State in the Union, had applied for positions in line. The Grand Army men will be arranged in a solid body, divided into four or five divisions. There will be two divisions from this city, and the other divisions will be made up of delegates from visiting posts. Each division will be headed by a band of music, and the men will march in double ranks, company front of sixteen files. The First and Second Divisions National Guards State of New York will form a prominent feature in the parade, and it is probable that many militia organizations from this and other States will take part. Three militia organizations from Illinois have already given notice that they will be present. It is requested that all civic and military organizations desiring to take part in the parade will report at once to Gen. Hancock at Governors Island. The parade will probably be headed by the full force of the mounted police. Outside of the Grand Army headquarters in the basement of the City Hall are mourning emblems in which the badges of the army corps constituting the Army of the Potomac are a conspicuous feature. It was said that from 25,000 to 30,000 veterans would take part in the parade on Saturday, August 8th. Each division will carry the post-colors and old battle flags, massed in the centre of the division. Mayor Grace said to-day that it was more than probable that the Board of Aldermen would very shortly change the name of Riverside Park to Grant Park. The selected site is on very high ground close to the North river. Just above the spot chosen for the tomb the river bends to the west, and a fine view as far north as the Tappan Sea is afforded. Across the Manhattan Valley and the lowlands bordering on the Harlem river the visitors can see both shores of the sound, while to the south the church towers and tall buildings in the lower part of the city do not obstruct the view of the lighthouse in the Jersey highlands.

THE BURIAL SITE.

The telegraphic dispatch from Col. Fred Grant announcing that his mother had decided in favor of the site in Riverside Park was received at the mayor's office in the City Hall at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The burial place will be on the site of the old St. Clare homestead, now known as the Claremont House. This building stands on a high plateau at the upper end of Riverside Park. The building was the homestead of the St. Clare family, and when the grounds about it were acquired by the city the old building, which has stood for more than 120 years on the present site, was remodeled and transformed into a house for refreshments under the control of the Park Department. The tomb and monument to Gen. Grant will be directly on the site of this building, which must be demolished or removed. Mayor Grace said to-day: "I have been confident from the first that when Col. Grant was shown the advantages of the site in Riverside Park he would agree that it was a much more available spot than any that could be found in Central Park. Riverside Park extends along the river front for two and a half miles, from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, and is of varying width. The total area is about 177 acres. I am very glad that the members of Gen. Grant's family have accepted this site, for the grounds about the monument can be laid out with a view to display the testimonial that will mark the resting place of the country's hero."

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Mayor Grace, President Sanger, of the Board of Aldermen, Gen. Perry, Park Commissioner Voorhees and Police Commissioner Murray, at a conference today laid out the following order for the funeral procession of Gen. Grant: City Hall to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to One Hundred and Tenth street, thence through the boulevard to One Hundred and Twenty-second street and the Riverside drive, entering the Park at One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

AT WASHINGTON.

The Committee of the House to Attend the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Gen. John B. Clark, chairman of the House of Representatives, has designated and requested the following named committee to represent that body at the funeral of Gen. Grant: The Hons. John G. Carlile, of Kentucky; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois; J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi; Frank Hiscock, of New York; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Thomas M. Brown, of Indiana, and Benj. Butterworth, of Ohio. These gentlemen will be requested by mail to meet in New York City on August 7th, at some hotel not yet determined upon.

Gen. Grant's Old Ohio Home at Point Pleasant.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Michael Hersh, jr., the present owner of the house at Point Pleasant, O., in which Gen. Grant was born, says he would naturally prefer to have the house remain where it is, but he is not able to keep it if offers come to make it an inducement to let the house go elsewhere. He has had one offer of $1000 from a gentleman from Cincinnati, but would not consider it. He says he could sell the house piecemeal for relics, and in fact has sold a window-catch for $5, and a good many splinters from the weather-boarding, which had to be renewed. He was careful in repairing to leave the interior intact.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Female Operators on a Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—One hundred female employes in the weaving department of the cotton mills at Evansville struck yesterday on account of a reduction of fifteen per cent. in their wages. A meeting was held by the strikers last night, and it was decided that the girls should confer with their fathers, brothers or guardians and procure assistance and advice.

Unexpected Outbreak at Cleveland.

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