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To Contributors and Correspondents.

We solicit letters and communications upon subjects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and, with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: To the EDITOR OF THE APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY : : : : JULY 30, 1885


### A RAILROAD TO BIRMINGHAM.

Attention is called to a meeting to be held this evening at 3 o'clock at the Memphis Cotton Exchange, to consider the practicability of extending the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick railroad from Holly Springs to Birmingham. It will be seen that the presidents of the Taxing District, of the Cotton Exchange and of the Merchants' Exchange, join in the call. Every class of citizens is interested in this enterprise and all are invited to attend. It needs no argument to convince any one that cheap coal and iron are absolutely imperative to the growth of Memphis. A trunk line of railroad running directly from the Chickasaw Bluffs to the immense coal and iron fields of Alabama would inaugurate a new era in our industrial progress. It would give an immense impetus to our commercial progress, and Memphis would at once become a manufacturing center. It is a mistake to suppose that it is necessary to construct a railroad to Brunswick or Savannah in order to reach the Atlantic seaboard by the shortest route. Conditions have changed within the last few years. Birmingham has, within a decade, sprung up into a great railroad center. Once there and the connection with Savannah and Brunswick will be complete. At Birmingham the new road would strike a system of roads already or about completed that would open up Alabama and Georgia to the commerce of Memphis, and give us the shortest possible route to the ocean. We understand it is more than probable that Messrs. Dunnavant, Kelly & Piper will become the owners of the road just completed to Holly Springs. These enterprising citizens are thoroughly identified with Memphis, and are ready to promote, as far as they can, the extension of the road. Capt. John A. Grant, formerly superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, afterward the chief engineer and vice-president of the Mississippi Valley road, and who has recently constructed a railroad in Central America, has returned to Memphis, and will become identified with this new enterprise. No man in the country sustains a more enviable reputation for skill, judgment and reliability as a railroad engineer. He confidently believes that the immediate extension of the Selma road is entirely practicable.

### THE COTTON MILLS OF THE SOUTH.

The meeting of Southern cotton mill owners held at Augusta, Ga., on Monday was a failure, as it deserves to be. Any movement that has for its object the restriction of growth, of increased capacity, of production, ought to be a failure. The enormous growth that has characterized the United States since 1865 is the result of absolute freedom in trade and commerce, barter and sale, production and consumption. Free trade has made us made one country all that it is, and with so great, and comprehensive a lesson before us it seems to be a plain duty to frown upon any movement that would restrict and hamper individual enterprise. All manufacturers as all merchants must take the chances of success. They know that it is up to-day and down to-morrow with most of them, and that no combinations, however carefully made, can stay the progress of that law of averages that is the guide to human effort and success. But the cotton manufacturers of the South have an especial reason for opposition to all such combinations. They have the raw material in abundance at their doors, and that fact alone weighs like an encouraging percentage in their favor. It enables them to compete successfully with the manufacturers of the North, and if they persevere and are enterprising enough will, in time, give them the control of the trade. Instead of curtailing they should increase their production and push for customers, especially in the Northern and English manufacturing towns. Instead of sitting down satisfied to play second fiddle to the cotton manufacturers of the North they should push for all they are worth, and compete, as they can successfully, for the trade of the people of Europe as well as of the United States. Freedom means growth, restriction in any form means stagnation and death.

### FANATICISM.

We learn from the Augusta *Chronicle* that the Methodist Conference held recently at Harlem, Ga., which condemned the game of baseball, entertained a resolution prohibiting the use of tobacco, to which an amendment was offered prohibiting the use of coffee. This resolution and the amendment was seriously debated, and more than one speech was made favoring both. This is on a par with the denunciations by the Rev. Mr. Rankin of Chattanooga, who has been indulging himself in the loosest possible style, inveighing especially against clubs and societies, denouncing the Odd-Fellows in particular. Mr. Rankin, like his Methodist brethren of Harlem, is anxious not so much for the advancement of religion as for his own peculiar views. He took it into his head one day to give up Odd-Fellowship, and forthwith concluded that every other Odd-Fellow should go and do likewise. He could not see any desirable good or benefit in such an organization, and was too little-minded, too small of brain to entertain the wonderful statistics of that magnificent organization, the growth of which is without parallel in the history of the world. As with Brother Rankin, so with the brothers of Harlem. Some of them think tobacco injurious to their bodily welfare, and forthwith they denounce it as a wickedness and a sin, regardless of the fact that hundreds of millions of people use it without any appreciably deleterious effects. And so of coffee, a beverage that, taken in moderation, is, like egg, an absolute necessity to healthy living. This is fanaticism pure and simple, and is mischievous and to be frowned down. It has no part or lot in or with true religion. It is of the baleful intemperance that lighted the fires at Smithfield and upheld the inquisition, and ought to be nipped in the bud. It bears no likeness to the simple teachings of Christ, and has neither lot nor part with His purpose of right doing and equality between men. If the religionists are to invade the privacy of every man's house and dictate to him what he is to eat and drink, this year, there will be an end to the reward.

GUARANTEE issued with 1 to refund the money if not cured by BENKERT & CO., Druggists, Memphis, Tenn.

all personal freedom. Men would become again what they were in the dark ages—moral cowards, living like children, frightened puppets in the hands of ecclesiastical zealots who, ignorant themselves, would retard the advancement of the world and stay its growth and progress. For the sake of religion itself the line must be drawn on these fanatical preachers somewhere, and it must be drawn at tobacco and coffee. Since these things have come into general use the average of human life has largely increased, and the sum of morality is greater and of a more stable and enduring order. To some they may be injurious, but in such cases their restraint may safely be left to the family physician, who knows more about their chemical affinities in the human stomach than the average preacher. The beautiful philosophy of Christ can never be repeated too often. Men who die restrained by it are sure to be good men. We suggest, therefore, to these fanatical preachers, that they restrain their zeal and confine themselves to that philosophy, always keeping its chief lesson uppermost, that the man who does to others as he would have them do to him is not likely to become a dictator to others of what they shall eat and wear, or what prayers they shall say or how.

### UNDERGROUND WIRES.

Mr. Jacques, the electrician of the Bell Telephone Company, reports, after careful investigation and comparison, that there is no obstacle in the way of underground wires, and no hardship imposed in requiring the removal of unsightly wires from our streets. The first cost to the companies may be larger, but the subsequent lessening of expense in the way of repairs will more than make amends for the additional outlay. In his calculations he takes for his basis a city where there is a telegraph office near its center and it is desired to carry a hundred wires three miles from that point to the city limits. Of an overhead line the outlay would be about $13,000. Of an underground line about $24,000, or nearly double. But if the first cost of an underground line is large, the saving in repairs, according to Mr. Jacques, would more than compensate for the difference. "The yearly cost of repairing an overhead system," he says, "is not less than 30 per cent. of the cost of construction, and the line would have to be renewed once in twelve years. The cost of repairing an underground system is practically nil."

### RICH GRAVEL BEDS

Prof. Safford, the State Geologist, is astounded at the extent of the gravel beds of Gibson county, at Frank's Mill, near Troy. He says "the beds at many points rise from the creek up to the top of the hills. Practically, the beds appear to be inexhaustible, and are available for ballasting railroad tracks and for making turnpikes. It is strange that it has not been used on the streets of Troy. This massive formation owes its present position to a great up-lift, the effect, perhaps, of some powerful earthquake years before the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812. There was a great fissure formed, and the gravel was thrust up by enormous volcanic energy on one side of the fissure. It came from beds of gravel which deeply underlie this whole country, and which may be so well seen at the base of the bluffs along Reelfoot Lake."

### A REPULSIVE TRAFFIC.

**The Trade in Diseased Sheep at the Chicago Stockyards.**

CHICAGO, ILL., July 29.—Hundreds of diseased sheep, the *News* of to-day asserts, are overlooked daily at the stockyards here and slaughtered as mutton for the city. The article says: "The health inspectors are apparently in ignorance of the fact that diseased sheep are almost daily sold at the stockyards. Sales are made openly, despite the presence of inspectors, and no bar has thus far been imposed to stop the repulsive traffic. The animals are shocking spectacles, and the idea that such stuff is sold daily as food for thousands, is horrifying. One thousand diseased sheep are bought at the stockyards daily by mercenary scalpers and sold to the unsuspecting public as good mutton. A syndicate is interested in the traffic. A reporter paid a visit to the pens at the stockyard yesterday for the purpose of investigating. No inspectors were about. Out of forty pens twenty-eight contained diseased sheep, and on an average there were thirty diseased sheep in each pen. Scab, foot, and glanders, or snuffles, were the ailments of the entire lot. The sheep, it was definitely ascertained, were slaughtered and are now in the local butcher shops or at the Jackson street market."

### RAILROAD DISASTER.

**A Passenger Train Thrown Down an Embankment.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 29.—The *Daily News* special from Delphi, Ind., says: "The south-bound passenger train on the Chicago and Indianapolis Air Line division of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, due there at 1 o'clock this morning, when rounding the curve one mile north of this city, ran into a drove of fifteen cattle. The engine and the baggage car were thrown down the embankment, and the four other cars derailed. Baggagemaster Robinson was badly hurt. Eight head of cattle were killed. The engine is a total wreck. There were fifty passengers aboard, but none of them were hurt. The engineer and fireman went down with the engine, but escaped injury. The track will be cleared to-day. The loss to the company is estimated at $40,000.

### BURIED IN THE RUINS.

**A Number of Men Killed by a Falling Building.**

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 29.—A telephonic message has received reports the fall of a portion of the old Ferry rolling-mill, at South Wilmington, operated by the Diamond State Iron Company, and says that several men are buried in the ruins.

Later.—Geo. Ely Carpenter and Wilbur Jones, draughtsman, were killed instantly, and the following were wounded: Ferris Giles, hip badly fractured, may die; Wm. Goodwin, leg broken; Al. Downard, leg crushed; Chas. White, negro laborer, wrist and ankle broken, and a man named Wilkert, leg crushed. It is feared that there are others under the ruins.


Summer Resorts.

Rates reduced to $10 and $12 per week, at the most beautiful, healthful and best kept summer resort in the Northwest. We refer to the Tonyawatha Springs Hotel, of Madison, Wis., which is now under the management of Oglesby & Lee. For beautiful lakes, splendid fishing, fine mineral water, are attractions.

**The Barbed Wire Manufacturers**

CHICAGO, ILL., July 29.—Fifty representatives from as many barbed wire manufactories, being three-fourths of all such institutions in the United States, held a secret meeting here yesterday, at which they virtually decided to form a pool and advance the price 15 per cent. The different members contended that the present selling price, $3.35 per 100 pounds, was 10 cents below the actual cost of production. They asserted also that the combination between Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania Central systems of railroads would result in raising freight rates, and the only way to meet such increased rates was to advance the price of barbed wire and form a manufacturers' association to maintain the advanced price.

DELICATE diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**A Boston Wool Dealer Missing.**

ADRIAN, MICH., July 29.—Frank Simmonds, a Boston wool buyer who has operated here during the season for six years past, left July 9th for Detroit, taking with him $7000 in drafts. He cashed a draft for $4000 in Detroit that day, and since then nothing has been seen or heard of him. He expected to visit Eaton Rapids, Chicago and Milwaukee, but inquiries fail to yield any light as to his whereabouts. His brother and business partner have come here to look into the matter, and are much mortified.


## QUEEN VICTORIA

**In Earnest Sympathy with the Work of Rescuing Young Girls in London from Vice.**

**One Good Result of the "Pall Mall Gazette's" Exposures—Amendment to the Criminal Law.**

**The French in Madagascar—Cholera in Spain—The Munster Bank—Bernhardt's "Theodora."**

LONDON, July 29.—The outcome of the meeting of members of Parliament, which was presided over by Mr. Samuel Morley, and the attendants of which pledged themselves to remain in London to support the criminal amendment bill, is that Sir Richard Asheton Cross, Home Secretary, has intimated that he approves of raising the age of "consent" to sixteen years.

THE QUEEN AND THE SALVATIONISTS.

At a meeting of the Salvation Army in London last night Gen. Booth read a letter from the Queen to Mrs. Booth concerning the proposed work of the army in saving young girls from vice. Her majesty, referring to the proposed criminal amendment bill raising the age of consent from thirteen to sixteen years, says that she feels deeply on the subject, but, acting under advice, must refrain from expressing an opinion on the measure because it is a matter before Parliament.

**The Cholera in Spain.**

MADRID, July 29.—Cholera has broken out on the French frontier. One-fourth of the inhabitants of Montenguado, in Soria, died of cholera during the past ten days. The survivors fled, with the exception of one gendarme, who remained to bury the bodies of the victims.

The credits voted for the work of combatting cholera throughout Spain are exhausted and the government will at once convoke a state council and demand further cholera credits.

Scattered reports gathered for Monday last show that during the day there were 216 new cases of cholera and 72 deaths from cholera in the city of Saragossa, and 731 new cases and 273 deaths in the province of Saragossa outside of the city; in the city of Grenada 62 new cases and 27 deaths; in the province of of Grenada 90 new cases and 47 deaths; in the city of Salamanca 9 new cases and 14 deaths; in Ciudad Real 1 death; in the province of Toledo 205 new cases and 119 deaths; in the province of Alicante 219 new cases and 105 deaths; in the province of Torria 13 new cases and 12 deaths; in the province of Jaen 95 new cases and 51 deaths, and in the city of Madrid the number of cases is increasing.

**The French in Madagascar.**

PARIS, July 29.—The Madagascar debate was continued in the Chamber of Deputies last night. Ex-Premier Ferry spoke in defense of his colonial policy. His speech aroused a great uproar, and met with violent interruptions. In the excitement many members were called to order. M. Ferry said that France went to Tonquin and Madagascar because honor and the fulfillment of treaties called her. He doubted whether negotiations with the Hovas would lead to a favorable issue. It was impossible to abandon the Sakalavas to the vengeance of the Hovas. Such an act would compromise the interests of civilization in the far East. The colonial policy was justified because it was the right and duty of superior races to civilize inferior races. Since all nations were now entering upon colonial movements France must do likewise or forfeit her position. The debate was adjourned until Thursday. M. Clemenceau will probably reply to M. Ferry on Friday.

**The Afghan Frontier Negotiations.**

LONDON, July 29.—The Marquis of Salisbury has agreed to the request of the Marquis De Staal, the Russian Ambassador, to suspend the negotiations in relation to the Afghan boundary question until M. De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, obtains a report of the topographical survey which has been ordered of Zulficar Pass. Lord Salisbury will take a holiday at the Villa Cecil from the 10th to the end of August.

**Senor Castelar's Tour.**

MADRID, July 29.—Senor Castelar, the Republican leader, is making a tour of Galicia. His reception by the people is enthusiastic. The government has prohibited the holding of banquets or serenades in his honor.

**Fire at London.**

LONDON, July 29.—There was a large fire in the eastern district to-day, resulting in the gutting of three cabinet warehouses and much damage to five others, including the warehouse of the Boston Chair Company of New York.

**Emperor William's Health.**

GASTEIN, July 29.—The health of the Emperor William has greatly improved here. He walks well, saluting or talking with the friends he meets. Reports of some fears, however, that the Emperor is exercising himself too much.

**Hard on the Ministry.**

LONDON, July 29.—In a speech to his constituents at Tiverton, last evening, Viscount Ebrington, member of Parliament, denounced the Ministers for "truckling to those Parnellite blackguards."

**Michael Davitt's Lecture**

DUBLIN, July 29.—Michael Davitt, last evening, delivered a lecture in this city for the benefit of the relief fund being raised for James Stephens, the aged Fenian leader, who was forcibly compelled by the French government recently to abandon his home in Paris. The subject of the lecture was "James Stephens's Connection with Irish History."

**Sardou's American Tour.**

PARIS, July 29.—Sardou, the dramatist, sails for New York on August 10th. His trip to America will be made for the benefit of his health. Mme. Judic has postponed her departure for America until August 15. She changed the time of her departure in order to get time to spend a week in Brussels before crossing the Atlantic.

**Italy Raising Money for the Spanish Cholera Sufferers.**

ROME, July 29.—The provincial Italian liberal associations are organizing volunteer corps to go to Spain and assist the people in the cholera stricken regions. The movement is spreading and becoming important, and donations are flowing in from all parts of Spain.

**England and Afghanistan.**

SIMLA, July 29.—In a recent durbar Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, spoke of the relations between him and England, and said that he was convinced that England desired nothing but good to the Afghans. The Ameer advised his people to cultivate the friendship of England, and said it would be a bad day for them if they ever come under "the tyrannical rule of Russia."

**Sir Moses Montefiore's Funeral.**

LONDON, July 29.—The remains of Sir Moses Montefiore will be buried on Friday. Many distinguished persons will attend the funeral.

**Condition of Irish Industries.**

LONDON, July 29.—The chairman of the committee appointed some time ago to inquire into and report upon the condition of the Irish industries yesterday presented an informal report to Parliament. In this it is stated that all Irish industries, with the single exception of linen manufacture, are at present in a deplorable condition. The report recommends the improvement of the railway facilities of Ireland the introduction of a course of teaching of the sciences relating to industrial work in all the national schools; a comprehensive system of arterial drainage, without which, the report declares, proper cultivation of the soil in Ireland on a sufficiently extensive plan is impossible.

**Carlotta Patti's Reminiscences**

LONDON, July 29.—Mlle. Carlotta Patti will soon publish a volume of personal reminiscences under the title, *An Artist's Tour Round the World.*

**Irish Educational Estimates.**

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Justin McCarthy asked in the House of Commons last evening, during the votes on the Irish educational estimates, that an extra credit be given the Catholic students in Dublin University.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said the government were unable to give the extra credit at the present time, "but," he added, "if we are in office at the next session of Parliament we will submit a scheme aimed at securing in Ireland greater equality between the Catholics and Protestants in the educational estimates.

**The Egyptian Loan.**

LONDON, July 29.—It is now estimated that the Egyptian loan will not meet the deficiencies of the government. It will certainly leave no balance.

The Khedive has issued a decree explaining the charges to be paid out of the new Egyptian loan of $45,000,000. He says the claims for indemnity arising out of the bombardment and pillage of Alexandria, and the losses resulting from the British occupation, will constitute the first charge on the loan. Five million dollars of the loan, it is intended, the decree states, shall be expended in irrigation works for the benefit of the fellaheen engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is rumored that the Egyptian deputies have resolved to investigate the whole list of indemnity awards with a view to ascertaining the exact truth about the reiterated charges that a large proportion of the awards are of a fraudulent nature, and it is also reported that the deputies mean to take steps to repudiate the policy of saddling upon Egypt the cost of the army of occupation.

**The Munster Bank.**

LONDON, July 29.—The deputation of persons interested in the Munster Bank, who have been seeking assistance for the bank from London firms, have not met with any success. Unless the process of advances on the debentures which the directors of the bank propose to issue.

The postponement in the action on the petition for the compulsory liquidation of the Munster bank has taken place, and the present vice-regal, coadjutor Bishop of Pitsburg, Pa.

**Education of the Blind in England.**

LONDON, July 29.—The government has appointed a commission to inquire into and report upon the condition and education of the blind in England. Mr. Campbell, one of the members of the commission, will go to the United States for the purpose of examining the methods used there to enable sightless persons to acquire the information necessary to knowledge. The idea upon which the appointment of the commission is based was first suggested by the late Mr. Fawcett, the blind postmaster-general of Great Britain.

**Break in the Mackey Cable.**

LONDON, July 29.—The southern cable of the Commercial Company, between Waterville, Ireland, and Coney Island, N. Y., is broken. The intact cable is being worked duplex.

*Later.*—Both ends of the second American cable have been picked up, and the connection will be soon made.

**Riots in Spain.**

MADRID, July 29.—The people of Huesca, capital of the province of Huesca, have risen in revolt against the execution of the excise laws. Yesterday's rioting was serious, and the enraged people attacked the office of the excise collector and burned it to the ground.

**Bernhardt's "Theodora."**

London *Truth*: Frankly stated, *Theodora* was a disappointment. One of the very worst plays Sardou ever wrote bored a suffocated audience almost to death. It is tedious, dull and tiresome. It begins at 8 o'clock, and is not over until mid-night. The exits are outrageously long. The conversations between uninteresting people are wearisome in the extreme, and the horrors, instead of being appalling, are hideous. The ridiculous from beginning to end, having been knocked on the head by one of the Emperor Justinian's attendants, and because he is likely to betray Sarah's lover while he is having his eyes gouged out or his finger nails torn, or hot pinchers applied to his neck, Sarah charitably gives him his quietus with a "bare bodkin" taken out of her meager tresses. Sarah's lover eventually consults her in the arena, so he is dragged in, and a "tug of war" takes place over his hapless body. One detachment pulls at one arm, another at the other. Sarah sags the prostrate creature, who would be promptly pulled in half if it were not for the opportune descent of the curtain. Then comes Sarah's turn. She has tortured so many people, or seen so many tortured, that it is only fair that she should herself suffer. So when this delightful "Theodora" has poisoned her lover with a philter, which she believes to be innocuous, she sprawls over his body, and then offers her own thin neck to the executioner, who is loyal and courteous enough to strangle the empress with a red silk cord. Sarah is not the actress that she was. Hard work and adulation have ruined her. She is as careless in her "make-up" as she is in acting. Some kind friend should really tell her what a strange effect is produced by dabbing black about the eyes anyhow, and smearing the back of the neck with whitening in order to fascinate. What a difference between the Sarah Bernhardt of the Francais and Sarah Bernhardt of the frowsy Porte Saint-Martin? That untidy and dirty theater has taken every vestige of earnestness out of the gifted woman. She seems to care for nothing, so long as she can get through with the play. Her love making, once so charming, is now affected and unnatural, and all the tragic scenes are spoiled by a worn, weak voice.


**Every Meal is a Trial**

To the dyspeptic. Flatulence, heartburn, oppressive fullness of the stomach, are the inevitable sequences of his use of the knife and fork. To say of him that he gratifies the cravings of appetite would be genuine satire. He only appeases them. Is relief attainable? Certainly, and by the use of a pleasant as well as thorough remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Will it cure immediately? Certainly not—it does not effect miracles. But it does give prompt and unquestionable relief, and will, if persisted in, produce an ultimate cure. Not only does it impart relish to the food, but promotes its conversion by the stomach into rich health and strength-sustaining blood. Superemptiveness of the nerves, mental depression and anxious slumber, produced by intemperate use of the digestive force, are also remedied by it. It is the finest preventive and curative of malarial disorders, and relieves constipation, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments and liver complaint.

**Let Off with a Light Fine.**

CHICAGO, ILL., July 29.—Wm. Monaghan, the fellow who tore up a lithograph of Gen. Grant belonging to Sophia Schultz of No. 20 North Desplaines street, was let off with a fine of $25 by Justice White. Monaghan appeared very repentant and said he had the highest respect for the general, and was drunkenness as the excuse for his conduct. "If you had not been drunk your fine would be $100," said the Court.

**Instantly Relieved.**

Mrs. Ann Jacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: "I have a sweet child that was sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of complaining, was greatly prostrated in consequence, that death seemed imminent. We had in the house a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement. We administered it, and he was instantly relieved."

**Jumped from a Two-Story Window to Save Her Life.**

CHICAGO, July 29.—When Michael Murphy, a butcher, arrived at his home, No. 433 Twenty fourth street, last night, in an intoxicated condition, he informed his wife that he intended to kill her and thereupon viciously assaulted her. She made use of the only avenue of escape, a second-story window, and jumped to the ground, a distance of eighteen feet. In falling she sustained a compound fracture of her right leg. She was conveyed to the Mercy Hospital and refused to prosecute her husband, who is still at large.

**Nervous, Debilitated Men.**

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

**The Indianapolis Postoffice Investigation.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 29.—Civil Service Commissioner Thoman and Chief Examiner Lyman to-day continued the investigation of the charges against Postmaster Jones. The statement of Mr. Jones in response to the charges was presented, but it will not be made public at present. It is understood, however, that he enters a general denial.


## SECRETARY LAMAR

**And His Relations with the Civil Service Commission—Letter to Chairman Eaton.**

**The Improvement of the Upper Mississippi—The Reservoirs at the Headwaters.**

**Three of the Dams Already Completed and Fully Up to Expectations.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The payments made on account of pensions so far during the present month amount to $7,290,000.

**Cholera at Denia, Spain.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The United States consul at Denia, Spain, reports to the State Department by cable, that cholera has been officially declared at that port.

**Foreign Postal Rates.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The rate of postage on letters sent from the United States to Australia and New Zealand via England, Brindisi and the Suez Canal will be reduced from fifteen to twelve cents, making it uniform with the rate via San Francisco.

**An Attorney Disbarred by the Court of Alabama Claims.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day Chief Justice Judge Harlan announced the decision of the Court in the case of Jerome F. Manning, an attorney of Boston, New York and Washington, who had been required to show cause why he should not be disbarred from practicing as an attorney before the court, for flagrant and unprofessional conduct, in forcing his way, after being refused admission into the judges' consultation-room while they were sitting in chambers, and uttering unseemly threats against one of the judges, because of an opinion rendered by him from the bench as the organ of the court. Mr. Manning was heard in answer to the charge in person and by counsel. He filed an affidavit stating that he entered the room by invitation of one of the judges, that his manner was courteous, and denying any intention of intimidation. The court prefaced its judgment by a statement of facts signed under the solemnity of their official oaths, by all three judges, adding that Mr. Manning's affidavit and his whole client, so far as it purported to corroborate him, were in nearly all essential averments untrue, and that the original offense was aggravated by the line of defense taken. The court, therefore, ordered that Jerome F. Manning be prohibited from appearing in this court in relation to any matter of business or from exercising in any way the functions of an attorney of this court, this decree to stand until further orders.

**Improvement of the Upper Mississippi.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In his annual reports from Maj. Charles J. Allen, United States engineer, upon the various works in the upper Mississippi region in his charge, have been received by the chief of engineers. In that relating to St. Anthony's Falls he calls attention to the fact that the flank of the works in progress by the government rest upon private mill dams, some of which are now leaky and are liable to give way. He says: "A radical change of the plan of the exterior works of protection (understanding by the term exterior the outside rolling dams), and such as would best serve to preserve the falls would call for the removal of most, if not all, the mill dams from the bed of the stream, the substitution of continuous dams from bank to bank and a large extension of apron work to consist either of timber or concrete. If the government adheres to the present plan of exterior works for protecting the falls the sum of $150,000 will be needed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885."

Maj. Allen, in his report upon the reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi river, says: "Three completed dams had impounded by the close of the fiscal year over and above what was allowed to flow during the fall and winter (Temperate and frigid) of 1883-4, May and June, 24,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, a quantity which equaled expectations for that time. This result having been achieved once can be achieved again. The lower Mississippi and its channel are concerned from the discharge of the impounded water, it can only be said that the public must not expect from three reservoirs of the same result as from the entire number contemplated. The system, as originally reported on, provided for forty-one reservoir dams in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Five hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars have so far been appropriated for these works and $50,377 expended, the balance being now available. In addition, Maj. Allen estimates that $150,000 can be profitably expended next fiscal year. He also submits an estimate of $50,000 for surveys for reservoirs at the sources of the Mississippi, St. Croix, Chippewa and Wisconsin river. Maj. Allen submits a table of the estimates of amounts which can be profitably expended during the year ending June 30, 1887: For the Mississippi river above St. Anthony's Falls, $150,000; for the Chippewa River at Yellow Banks, Wis., $30,000; for the St. Croix river below Taylor's Falls, Minnesota and Wisconsin, $20,000; for the Red River of the North, Minnesota, Dakota, $45,000; for Superior Bay, $50,000; for the harbor at Grand Marais, $40,000; for the construction of a dam at Goose Rapids, Red River of the North, $100,000.

A series of reports have also been received from Major A. McKenzie on the improvement of the Upper Mississippi, in which he says, in that portion relating to the operations of the board: "The work carried on under this appropriation is of very great importance to the interests of navigation, and if it is the desire of the government to foster the carrying trade of the Upper Mississippi at the present time of low freights and railway competition may almost be called indispensable. If such trade is to be successfully continued, the expense incident to delays, damage, etc., resulting from snags, wrecks, overhanging trees, etc., must be reduced to the lowest possible limit. That the preservation of successful navigation on the Upper Mississippi is a necessity must be admitted, and so long as this work must be provided for by an item in the river and harbor bill, it is liable to be interrupted by the failure of the bill. I believe that permanent provision should be made for this work of snagging, wrecking, tree-cutting and pulling, clearing banks, finding and marking new channels, making surveys, soundings and examinations, assisting boats in distress, watching and repairing existing improvements, investigating and supervising work on bridges, collecting physical data and statistics of commerce and navigation, and general and special duties relating to improvements of navigation. To carry on this work properly would cost approximately $70,000 a year." An appropriation, say of $30,000, is recommended for the next fiscal year.

**Secretary Lamar and the Civil Service Commission.**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Lamar, wishing to correct rumors to the effect that there had been something offensive to him in his correspondence or intercourse with Civil Service Commissioner Eaton, sent the latter the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1885.

Dorman B. Eaton, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission:

MY DEAR SIR—Yours of the 11th instant has been received. I had observed with deep regret some of the articles to which you refer, feeling their injustice in common with yourself. The letter of the Land Office was in no way reflect upon my action or that of this department. It is just and proper that I should go further and state that your communications to me have been in entire unison with my own views, never in any single instance lacking that kindness and good will which have characterized our official as well as personal relations. While I regard no part of my entire country in any one section, yet I do not regret that the Civil Service Commission has imposed upon me the grateful duty of remedying to some extent the injustice which in this branch of the departmental service has been manifested against the locality of my birth and home. Under preceding administrations, and before the Civil Service Commission was established, the appointing power, owing to peculiar causes, was not directed, as a rule, to selections from the most intelligent and best population of the South. The Civil Service Commission has opened the channels of public employment to the most intelligent masses of all sections of the country alike. But the boundless wealth and business activity of the North divert most of its best literary, business and legal talent from these channels, while the South, with less call for her men of ability and intelligence in the walks of business life, offers to the public service her best literary, business and legal talent. Your commission has shown, and will necessarily show, in the competition of applicants, a larger proportion from which to select among those States which have not had their due proportion. Thus, by means of the action of the commission, the great work of reform in the department service will be steadily and beneficially equalized and promoted. Hoping that each in our general spheres, may in the highest degree in our power, contribute to the general good, I have the honor to remain, with great respect, very truly yours,

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

## LEE AND GRANT.

**The Closing Scene at Appomattox—Death of Gen. Lee—Grant's Magnanimity.**

**The Clerks in the Departments at Washington to Have their Usual Holiday.**

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Washington is again draped in mourning. Gen. Grant has passed away from his long and tedious months of suffering, which he bore with uncomplaining fortitude. It is a beautiful trait in human nature (observed the great Dr. Johnson) that when death comes, no matter what the offense may have been, nor who may have been our adversary, we remember the virtues only of our late foe. Grant acted to the brave and exhausted South with all the magnanimity and chivalry of the true soldier, and we bow our heads with grave and reverent courtesy as his funeral cortege passes by. We regret that his body cannot be buried here at the national capital among his dead soldiers. It would be a fitting place for him to lie among those who had so often followed him in battle, and who now rest on the beautiful grounds overlooking the city in their last dreamless slumber, or at the "Soldiers' Home," where his living comrades could daily see the tomb of their old commander. It is natural to think of Grant, to speak of his opponent, Lee. I recall to mind his funeral obsequies in 1871, celebrated without pomp or parade in a quiet little mountain village, his remains followed by weeping and devoted friends and interred in the plain little chapel with the imposing yet beautiful and solemn rites of the Episcopal Church. The two—the conqueror and the conquered—perhaps met again on the "Eternal Camping Ground" to stand before the "Great Captain of our Salvation," the lord of hosts, the god of battles, each to render to Him their final account, and be judged according to "the deeds done in the flesh," with unerring justice and mercy.

Their lives afforded great contrasts—one without the heritage of a noble name, from a life of plain and humble surroundings, reached the highest pinnacle of fame, a successful soldier—flattered and caressed, riches showered upon him, even royalty stretching out a gracious hand to welcome him. The other, with all the prestige of aristocratic birth, in whose veins ran the martial blood of revolutionary heroes, allied by marriage to the granddaughter of Martha Washington, and he himself a man of the finest mould, physically and morally, who never did what was merely expedient, but what in his calm and superior judgment he thought was right. He retired after the war with resigned and steady front, to take up the duties of a president of a college in the valley of Virginia. It is greatly to his credit that he refused everything in the way of emoluments or wealth that a generous and affectionate people wished to bestow upon him.

[*Note*—I cannot recall the names, but it is a well known fact that two English gentlemen at the close of the war offered Gen. Lee, each of them, a castle with its retinue of servants and retainers and its income as long as he lived.]

Cheerfully he pursued the even tenor of his way, performing the duties of his lot with the punctualities of the soldier. Temperate and frugal, he lived, while, he was always at his seat in the little chapel where the students assembled for the early morning services, a cup of black tea and cold bread his simple breakfast. Who could guess from that calm and inflexible face that his heart was broken? When Lee surrendered to superior numbers—11,000 worn and hollow eyed soldiers to 60,000 well-fed and well equipped men—it may be said the secret motor or lever of his life was forever stilled, but to the world "he made no sign." Many came from far and near to grasp the old hero's hand before his mortal remains came. Many now come to look at the beautiful work of Virginia's son, the sculptor Valentine, the recumbent statue of Lee "like a warrior taking his rest," in the little chapel at Lexington, Va.

A short extract from an article written by the Hon. Francis Lawler, member of Parliament, who was present at that momentous event, will perhaps not be inappropriate:

"Upon this solemn occasion Maj. Gen. Gibbon represented the United States authorities. Gen. Grant, with the same conspicuous and exalted delicacy which he had exhibited throughout these closing scenes, was not again visible after his final interview with Gen. Lee."

As the great Confederate captain, more gaily dressed than usual and bearing with his sword, rode back from his interview with Gen. Grant, the news of the surrender acquired shape and consistency and could no longer be denied. The effect on the worn and battered troops who had fought since April, 1861, passes mortal description. Whole lines rushed up to their beloved old chief ("Uncle Robert," "Mass Bob"), and, choking with emotion, broke ranks and struggled with each other to wring his hand once more. With tears coursing down his cheeks Gen. Lee at length commanded voice enough to say: "Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done the best I could for you!" Not an eye that looked on the scene was dry. Men who had fought throughout the war, and knew what the agony and humiliation was to him, strove with a firmness of manhood and tenderness which he alone could fully appreciate, to lighten his burden and mitigate his pain.

In my last letter I spoke of the uneasiness among the clerks, resulting from the probable suspension of the thirty days' vacation. The agony is over now, and the clerks have still their leave, with the exception (in some of the departments) of "sick leaves," taken previously, subtracted. So, in all probability, there will be none but healthy clerks in the future. One young lady, who had had several days' "sick leave," could not be comforted. She says now, "Oh, if I had only known in time, I would not have been sick!"

Commissioner Sparks has boldly seized the horns of the dilemma, "willy nilly," civil service, by insisting upon having Democrats in his bureau (Commissioner of Public Lands). He does not intend to adopt the rule, "Love your enemy"—and snub your friends.

He thinks, and justly, too, that to carry on a Democratic administration thoroughly, it must