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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY : : SEPTEMBER 1, 1885

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The Clearing-House tables for the week ending August 22d, as given in the New York *Chronicle* of the 29th, are again of an encouraging character. There is a great improvement in the New York returns, and a tendency the same way in those of most of the other business centers, bringing the aggregate exchanges of the whole country up to a total exceeded but once since January last. The total exchanges show an increase of 18.0 per cent. over those of 1884, and a decrease of 10.9 per cent. as compared with those of 1883, and 20.1 per cent. as against 1882. These comparisons show that there is still much to be desired. Excluding New York, the exchanges show a gain of 6.9 per cent. over 1884, 2.1 per cent. over 1883, and 1.3 per cent. over 1882. Speculation was active in New York during the week reported upon. Taking the cities in which Memphis is most interested, we find an increase in New York clearings over 1884 of 23.5 per cent., in Chicago 9.7, in Cincinnati 0.1, in St. Louis 4.0, Louisville 24.0, Memphis 29.4 per cent., Memphis showing a larger gain over the same time last year than any other city. New Orleans exhibits a loss of 3.1 per cent., and Kansas City of 0.6 per cent., the first week this year it has been behind the returns of the previous year. Seven principal cities report for the week ending August 28th a decline from those of the preceding week, their total being only 0.1 per cent. over those of the same cities the year before. The condition of the New York money market showed no marked improvement over that of the week before. The banks each week are increasing their loans, the Southern cities and Chicago increasing their calls for money. London has had some advance in discount rates, sixty to ninety-day bills 1¼ to 1½ per cent., but our own foreign exchange market has been lower, and dull and weak at the decline. More bills are offering than there is a demand for; drafts have been principally against cotton, with an expectation of increase, and the low prices of breadstuffs will have the same tendency. "Altogether therefore," the *Chronicle* remarks, "a further decline in rates seems inevitable, and if something unforseen does not occur a close approximation to the gold importing point must soon be reached. Still, as that point will influence money in London, and as our silver policy is a discrimination against gold, it is by no means certain that we shall receive large amounts of that metal during the fall months." The fears felt for the wheat crop from the late cold appear not to be justified, and fears for cotton on account of drouth the *Chronicle* regards as coming too late in the season to be of very much importance, unless greatly prolonged. Speculators are holding wheat above European views, but it is folly to believe we can, at will, engineer a corner in grain spite of the stocks in sight. This makes the *Chronicle* point out that "this is the third occasion within four years that we have kept our crop when we might have got a good price for it, only to sell it for a lower figure later on." Southern buyers are taking dry goods liberally; other lines of business report improvement, and it is to be hoped the better state of things will not lead to overloading the markets. The New York *Tribune* has an article, "Business Improvement Tested," which is a prudent caution against indulging in groundless expectations about all the trouble being over and the lowest point passed. "The truth does not seem to be with either class of prophets. There has been some improvement, but not enough as yet, to warrant great confidence or unlimited expansion in business." The bank exchanges during the past four weeks, outside of New York, have amounted to $876,492,910, against $868,731,216 last year, a gain of less than 1 per cent., although, at the same time last year, political excitement was depressing operations. As prices are lower than a year ago, a larger amount of produce has been exchanged, but on a lower scale of profit. There is some improvement, but not sufficient to indicate a general or permanent change in tone or tendency. The persistency of low prices shows that the demand is relatively small, and, say the *Tribune*, "production has in many branches been curtailed, and the only signs of recovery in trade are directly traceable to stoppage of production for the declared purpose of affecting prices." This is a bold statement, but it is well worth reflecting upon, especially a prominent trade organs are certainly making rosewater comments that the real facts of the case will not justify. The thinking business man cannot but see that the time for care and continual caution has not yet passed. There is a feeling of uncertainty as to whether the next Congress will pay the attention to financial and commercial affairs the pressing needs of the time require, that represses enterprise and postpones expansion.

THE RETURN TO THE CITY.

September is the most deliciously benign and woodingly beautiful month in the year. It is at this season Nature, having finished her productive task, arrays herself in crimson and gold and "sits with folded hands" under crystalline skies. It is the month when, arrayed in all the matchless pomp of our early autumn, every phase of outdoors is a picture or a poem; when the atmosphere itself is drunken with the subtle sadness of over-ripe life, and Nature swoons in a dream of contentment. In a word, September is the month of all others for enjoyment, either in town or country, for the sun no longer smites and the elements no longer persecute. But, curiously enough, this is the month fixed for the return of the runaways to the city to commence the new business season and to settle down to the serious duties of life. The return wave set in a week ago, and has been breaking tumultuously on trunks and traps at all the railway stations. Business men have eagerly run away from the rest and delights they were enjoying, and are at their posts this morning and announce through the columns of the APPEAL that they are still in the ring doing business at the old stand. And never did the business men of Memphis commence the new business year under such favorable auspices. The city is improving with a rapidity unprecedented. In every direction, on every street, the eye and heart is gladdened by the unmistakable evidences of unbounded prosperity. The APPEAL this morning is an infallible trade barometer. Its columns accurately mark the volume of trade that may be expected for the next twelve months. It certainly reflects a gratifying future for Memphis. And the radius of country contributing to Memphis is to be congratulated on the abundance of its crop and its general thrift and prosperity, which means the prosperity of Memphis. In every direction

Wide, billowy fields of corn uplift
Their banners broad and green.

And notwithstanding the long and injurious drouth the cotton crop, the basis of the commercial prosperity of Memphis and the Southern people, will be the largest ever produced. It is shown by concurrent information that this immense crop of cotton has been made at a lower cost than any preceding year, and that the liens on crops for money advanced to farmers is much less than heretofore, which is an unerring indication of the dawn of a brighter day to the great farming interests of the South. Never in the memory of living man have the gifts of Providence been so lavishly bestowed upon the South as now. The Southern people have passed through dark and dreary hours, and the firmament is all aglow with the signs of an unprecedented prosperity. The outlook is most promising. Cities competing for the trade of which Memphis is the natural mart, are reaching out to grasp all the fruits and trade flowing from this tide of Southern prosperity. But it is to be hoped they will be disappointed, for the people of the rich radius of country of which Memphis is the natural trade center are proud of their great emporium, and since our merchants and business men offer such extraordinary inducements, why should country merchants, planters and farmers pass our city by when our merchants offer to duplicate bills purchased in other and larger cities? This is no idle boast, but a deliberate, well-considered statement. In dry goods, notions, hardware, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and all the usual wholesale line of trade, Memphis is prepared to duplicate any bill made in the cities competing for Southern trade which legitimately belongs to Memphis; then why should our immediate friends and neighbors of West Tennessee, North Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi extend their trade to different cities when the same goods can be bought for the same prices here in their home city, which has naturally all their sympathy and affection? Our merchants are prosperous; the city is gloriously onward, and the surrounding country blessed with abundant crops. Never did the business season open with brighter prospects, and all are to be congratulated.

HOW LABOR IS REASONING.

Spite of our high tariff wages tend downward in this country just as they do where there is no high tariff. We pay an immense tax to keep wages high, but they tend to fall here as readily as where nothing is paid for such a purpose. The decline of wages, when such millions are paid in taxes to keep them up, is naturally viewed with suspicion by those who have been assured that high tariff would sustain high wages, and they strike and refuse to accept of reductions under such circumstances. The workingmen can see that of two things they must have one—if high tariff is sustained they are justified by what its advocates have told them in demanding and insisting upon the receipt of the wages it was pledged they should receive. If they cannot have those wages, then the tariff must be reformed so as to give the product of their labor full access to the world's markets. Unable to reply to this just reasoning, the high-tariff capitalists try all their art and their usual crooked logic, with the addition of threats from Gatling guns, to induce them to refrain from strikes. They assure them that they have lost millions of dollars by the time lost in work during strikes. The working people know better. They know they have paid heavily to secure the object of their strikes, and have obtained the worth of their money. They know that they have made strikes a terror to employers, because of the losses incurred by their works being stopped, their capital lying idle, and their business being brought to a stand. They know that the dread of this loss prevents reductions of wages that, without that dread, would be made. They know that what they gain by escaping these reductions apply repays them for the expense of an occasional strike. The working people have learned to foresee results and to apply means to ends.

WHAT SHUTS US OUT.

In the United States we can manufacture with our present shops and foundries and factories more than we can sell. If we had customers we could double the number of our shops and foundries and factories. The want of buyers for our manufactures is not only leaving what we can manufacture unsold, but it is preventing us from having as great a number of them as we are capable of producing. What the country loses from want of ability to sell all we can produce, and from having a mere moiety of the manufactures we are capable of operating, is immense. That loss is a part of what we pay in support of the high tariff system. It is said that high tariff keeps up high wages, but as the manufactories we have cannot be fully employed, and as other manufactories we are capable of operating cannot be built because other nations can undersell us on account of our high tariff, a vast number of men that want employment are deprived of the work they otherwise might have. There are therefore large numbers of men deprived of work by the high tariff. Deduct what these men lose by the high tariff from what some other, it is claimed, gain extra by that tariff, and where, on the average, are the high wages? To get good pay when working, but to be deprived of steady work, does not give an average of high wages. There is another thing—the high-tariff advocates plead that because wages are high the tariff must be high. This is high tariff logic. First, there must be a high tariff to keep up wages; then, because wages are kept up, there must be a high tariff. Logicians call this "reasoning in a circle"—first the snake must eat his tail because he has teeth, then he must have teeth because he has to eat his tail. The high tariff makes raw material high; the consequence is the article made of the taxed raw material is high-priced. As high tariff is claimed to support high wages, how does making the raw material dear compensate, when the product comes to the market, for the increase of price caused by high wages? If the butter in one scale is heavier than the weight in the other, putting in a loaf of bread with the butter will not make the two scales balance. How, then, can putting a heavy tax on raw material counteract the effects of high wages when a manufactured article is put on the world's markets? We want to extend our trade, especially in South America. To do so we must compete with European manufacturers, but if our high wages prevent our manufacturers competing with Europe, does the addition of a tax on the raw material we manufacture into merchandise enable us to compete? Another question is: If we can nearly compete in the foreign market in many instances, with a tax on the raw material, could we not compete altogether in those instances if the tax were removed? If so, then high tariff in such cases does not raise wages in the cases concerned; it stops wages altogether. The truth is, most of the talk about high wages is deceptive. When the quality and the quantity of the work an American workman does in a given time is compared with what a European workman does in the same time, the American has been paid no higher than the European. It is not, as a rule, high wages, but high tariff, that shuts us out from the South American and other markets.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Galveston *News* revives an old method of killing the cotton and the boll-worm by the use of London purple or Paris green. He advises as follows: "Provide a tank or box, to hold about 125 gallons of water, a two-and-a-half-inch force pump; bolt the pump securely on top of the tank, and attach a piece of one-and-a-quarter inch pipe to reach within one-half inch of the bottom of the tank, and to the side of the pump a piece of one-inch rubber hose, four feet long, with spray nozzle, on the end of the hose. A perforated tin strainer, made in the shape of a funnel, is slipped over the lower end of the pipe. Set the machine in a two-horse wagon or cart, fill with water, and put in four pounds of Paris green or two pounds of London purple to the tank of water. A dasher should be put in the tank so as to keep the poison churned. A tank of water will sprinkle from two to four acres, according to the size of the cotton. This machine can be rigged at a cost of $25, and if taken care of will last for years.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* suggests that all who are interested in the problem of restraining corporations within their proper limits, will find themselves a little staggered by the immense debts some of the big railroads of the country are carrying. The addition to the obligations of the New York Central by the West Shore trade makes the total $227,000,000. The Erie's burden of capitalization is $160,000,000, the Pennsylvania $:59,000,000, and the Baltimore and Ohio $591,000,000. Of the amount carried by the New York Central $50,000,000 is for buying out the competing West Shore. The Pennsylvania will, if permitted to violate the law, act in a similar manner in order to secure the South Pennsylvania road, and thus add another colossal pile to its indebtedness, for which the people will be taxed higher freight and passenger rates.

IN a recent conversation Mr. Robeson quoted a singular remark of the actor Jefferson to the effect that Ellen Terry possessed the genius of insanity. He also repeated a story of the same actor's anent W. S. Gilbert, the dramatic author. Talking to Gilbert, one day, Jefferson said: "I have been reading your exquisite *Wicked World*, Mr. Gilbert, and felt that you could write the most beautiful comedy of our generation if you would only portray a heroine with a heart. Why don't you?" "Because I have never met a woman with a heart from whom I could draw such a heroine," was the cynical remark. This is both tough and rough on the women of Mr. Gilbert's acquaintance, which must indeed be limited.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, late Minister to China, says that most of the Chinamen who emigrate to this country come from Hong Kong, and that an appeal to the British authorities will certainly result in putting a stop to their coming. He says: "There is nothing in the record to show that China has ever endeavored to evade the treaty. On the contrary, she has enforced it even more stringently than any request of ours called for. The Chinese do not care for the emigration. They would stop the whole thing to-morrow. They do not, of course, like the idea of other nationalities being excluded in America and they being excluded, a question of pride on their part that is quite pardonable."

DR. MCCASH, President of the Princeton College, and one of the most practical and experienced of the educators of the age, and a man of the most generous leanings toward young men, declares that athletics and brains are hard to harmonize. He believes in athletics, but he finds that those students whose biceps are as hard and as high as the Alleghenies, are not apt to pass a good examination in Greek and Latin. Boys cannot train for a boat race and study Horace at the same time. If they become ambitious to put up a two hundred pound dumbbell they do it at the expense of mathematics and the modern languages. The Doctor ought to know if anybody does, and what he says is entitled to the most serious consideration.

A DECIDED SENSATION.

A Preacher Assaulted by an Irate Parishioner in His Pulpit.

YORK, PA., August 31.—A decided sensation was created in Whitestown, this county, yesterday, by J. H. P. Fulton, a well-known resident of the village. The Rev. J. W. Shultz of Shrewsbury, pastor of the circuit embracing Whitestown Evangelical church, some time ago announced that yesterday he would preach a Grant memorial sermon. Fulton gave notice that such sermon should not be preached in that church. But little attention was paid to this threat, and on Sunday the Rev. Mr. Shultz announced his text and proceeded with his sermon, enumerating great men of ancient and modern times. Fulton sat quietly until Gen. Grant's name was mentioned, when he sprang to his feet, brandished his fist, and cried to the minister: "Stop that." The preacher continued his discourse and Fulton advanced up the aisle. Great confusion prevailed, which reached a crisis when the angry member sprang into the pulpit and violently assaulted the pastor, knocking him down. A rush was made by the congregation to defend the pastor. Order was finally restored and the sermon finished. Fulton will probably be prosecuted. It is said he has left the place. His action has aroused great indignation.

STAGE ROBBERY IN MONTANA.

Twelve Thousand Dollars in Bullion Captured by Highwaymen.

HELENA, MONT., August 31.—The Marysville coach was stopped by two highwaymen about eight miles out of Helena, Saturday, and the treasure box, containing about $12,000 in bullion from the Drum Lummon mine taken. The passengers were relieved of all their valuables. One of the robbers then climbed up the drive, w officers, and when the treasure-box was being broken open, the sheriff and a posse captured the robbers and recovered the booty. Passengers were made to stand in line at the muzzle of a gun held by one of the highwaymen, while the other went through them in the old-fashioned manner. The prisoners are named Jackson and Gordon. Gordon will be released and get the reward of $500. Jackson has served seven years in the California penitentiary for stage robbing. He claims that Gordon has worked the same scheme before—giving away plots for robbery and getting rewards.

Terrific Hailstorm in Belmont County, Ohio.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 31.—A terrific hailstorm passed over Belmont county, Ohio, last evening. The path of the storm was two miles wide and traveled from northwest to southeast. At Henrysburg every window pane facing the northwest was shattered. The storm lasted only five minutes, but raged with great fury. A flouring mill was blown down, one third of the corn crop destroyed and fruit much injured. The tobacco crop suffered severely, many fields being completely ruined. The hailstones were of unusual size, a number of them being over six inches in circumference, and a few measuring ten inches.

Moody and Sankey at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 31.—Several thousand persons were present at the skating-rink yesterday afternoon and evening, on the occasion of the religious services conducted by Moody and Sankey. The ministers of the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches were present and participated in the services. A mixed choir of fifty voices sang several popular hymns, in the last of which the congregation joined. This afternoon and evening Mr. Sankey sang several hymns and Mr. Moody preached. Three thousand persons were present.

An Elephant on the Rampage.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 31.—Early this morning a large elephant connected with a circus here broke loose, and, pulling down part of the tent, rushed around the inclosure wildly. Great excitement ensued, being increased by the cries of the other animals. The employes ran out, calling for the police, but the latter declined to assist in the effort at a recapture. A young man named Kimberlim, a resident of Altoona, was picked up by the elephant and hurled a long distance, receiving serious injuries. Eventually a force of workmen secured the fractious beast.

Prominent Merchant Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 31.—This morning a train on the Big Four road ran over and killed Henry Hahn, completely severing his head from the body. Mr. Hahn was seventy years of age and a prominent musician. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the theater orchestras. He fled from Germany in 1848 in company with the revolutionists of that year, and located in this city. He leaves a family, one of his children, Mrs. Barmeier, being a leading soprano.

YOUNG or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Smallpox at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 31.—Three cases of virulent smallpox were discovered in a tenement-house here today in a family recently from Montreal. There are several families and a school of fifty children in the building, and a large number of people, including some who work in the mills, have been exposed, as the physician treated the disease as scarlet fever.

THE DIAMOND.

Macon Defeated by Memphis in the Exhibition Game by a Score of 10 to 1,

And in the Contest Yesterday to the Tune of 8 to 5—The Latter a Regular

Battle of the Balls and Bats—The Closing Game to Be Played This Afternoon.

The exhibition game Sunday started off very loosely as to the playing of the Macons, who made the mistake of trying to play men in odd positions, but after the first two innings all the positions were fairly covered and the game went on smoothly and became somewhat interesting, but still not up to the average. The Memphis team made their three runs in the first inning on bases on balls, two wild throws, two passed balls and a double-bagger by Richmond. The three runs in the second inning were made on passed balls, two safe hits and a fumble. The other four runs were all made on heavy batting.

THE SCORE.

MEMPHIS.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hogan, right field	4	1	2	0	0	0
Black, center field	4	0	1	2	0	1
O'Brien, first base	4	0	2	11	0	1
McSorley, third base	4	0	1	1	1	0
Richmond, short-stop	3	2	1	2	6	0
Phelan, second base	4	1	2	2	5	0
Arundel, catcher	4	1	1	6	0	1
Carroll, left field	3	1	1	0	0	0
Crowell, pitcher	3	1	0	0	9	0
Total	29	8	8	27	22	2

MACONS.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Vesch, first base	4	1	1	5	0	0
Mack, second base	4	1	2	2	6	0
Lavin, center field	4	1	2	3	0	0
Pel s, right field	4	0	1	0	0	and
Miller, pitcher	4	0	1	0	9	0
Murry, third base	4	0	0	1	2	1
Welsh, short-stop	4	0	0	0	2	2
Shellehase, catcher	3	1	1	10	9	0
Zell, left field	3	1	1	0	0	0
Total	35	5	8	24	19	3

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Memphis	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	—8
Macon	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Runs earned—Memphis, 3; Macons, 5.
First base on errors—Memphis, 2; Macons, 2.
First base on called balls—Memphis, 6.
Struck out—By Crowell, 5; by Miller, 7.
Left on bases—Memphis, 3; Macons, 3.
Two-base hits—Memphis, 3; Macons, 3.
Three-base hits—By Hogan.
Double plays—Walsh, Mack and Vesch.
Passed balls—Arundel, 1; Shellehase, 4.
Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes.
Umpire—Carr and De Frane.

The one run made by the Macons in the seventh inning was on a fly muff by Black and a three-bagger by Snellchase.

Yesterday's Game.

The second game yesterday was a regular battle between the two clubs, and the playing on both sides was almost equal, with the exception that the locals were given first base six times on balls and made timely hits when the bases were loaded, while not one of those by a number of visitors were earned on bunching of hits in two innings while the locals in most cases reached first on balls or made a hot grounder to first on balls. The attendance was fair, there being about 500 present. The two clubs play the last game to-day.

FIRST INNING.

Macon.—Veach struck out, Mack hit a bounder to short and Lavin popped up a fly to Richmond.

Memphis.—Hogan hit a hot grounder to left field for two bases and stole third; Black hit to pitcher; O'Brien hit a long fly to Lavin, and Hogan came home; McSorley hit to right field but was thrown out at first.

SECOND INNING.

Macon.—Peltz sawed out; Miller hit to short, was safe on a muff by O'Brien, but in stealing second he retired, and Murry flied out to Black.

Memphis.—Richmond sawed out; Phelan hit a safe one to center; Arundel got seven balls; Phelan was thrown out at third by Davis in attempting to steal home on a fumble, Carroll also got first on balls; Arundel then stole to third and on a fumble scored, Carroll going to third, but got out on a chase stealing home-plate.

THIRD INNING.

Macon.—Walsh struck out; Shellchase hit safe along the foul line; Zell hit to pitcher; Shellchase then stole third and scored on a wild throw by Crowell; Vesch scored on Mack's double-bagger over Carroll's head; Lavin also sent a double-bagger to left, Mack scoring, but Pelts to second.

Memphis.—Crowell got first on balls; Hogan fled out to Lavin, Black hit to short, forcing Crowell out at second and himself at first on a double play.

FOURTH INNING.

Macon.—Miller sawed out, Murry hit to second and Walsh hit to short stop.

Memphis.—O'Brien hit a hot liner to center; McSorley hit to short for a double play, retiring Green and himself, and Richmond hit to second.

FIFTH INNING.

Macon.—Shellchase hit to short, Zell flied out to Black, and Vesch hit to second.

Memphis.—Phelan hit to Arundel, both struck out; Carroll hit to short, but went to second on a wild throw and was thrown out stealing third.

SIXTH INNING.

Macon.—Mack fouled out to McSorley; Lavin hit a bounder to short; Pelts followed with a double-bagger over right, and both scored on Miller's short curve to center; Murry flied out to Black, and Walsh flied out to center.

Memphis.—Crowell got first on balls; Hogan struck out; Black flied out to Pelts; O'Brien hit safe over first, Crowell going to third, and on a fumble by Zell he got his double-bagger to center field; Richmond got first on balls, but Phelan sawed out.

SEVENTH INNING.

Macon.—She lehase hit to short; Zell hit a slow bounder to center, went to second on a passed ball, stole third on a throw and first on a passed ball; on the throw to and return Zell got caught at home-plate, and Mack hit to second.

Memphis.—Arundel got first on balls and to third on two passed balls; Carroll hit to short, who threw to third to catch Arundel, and the Macons claimed he was out, but the umpire said no; Crowell sawed out; Hogan then sent a three-bagger back of left-fielder, Arundel and Carroll scoring; Black popped out to Mack, and O'Brien hit to Lavin, who threw to catch Hogan and got in a bound after falling down.

EIGTH INNING.

Macons.—Lavin sawed out; Peltz hit to short, and Miller flied out to Phelan.

Memphis.—Richmond sawed out; Richmond fled out to Lavin, who made a pretty running catch; Phelan hit safe to center; Arundel hit to short, who threw wild to second, and both scored on Carroll's beautiful liner to center; Carroll got third on a passed ball, but got caught stealing home.

NINTH INNING.

Macon.—Murry and Shellchase sawed out, and Walsh hit to third. Memphis leading, did not bat in the ninth.

THE SCORE

MEMPHIS.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Black, p. and r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Carroll, l. f. and s. s.	4	3	1	1	3	0
McSorley, third base	5	1	1	2	3	1
Masran, left field	5	1	1	2	0	0
Richmond, short-stop	5	0	0	0	4	0
Phelan, second base	5	0	1	2	5	0
Graham, c. f. and ib.	5	1	2	14	0	0
Arundel, ib and c. f.	3	2	1	8	0	0
Brennan, c and p.	3	1	0	1	6	0
Total	41	10	11	27	17	2

MACON.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Veach, first base	3	0	0	9	0	1
Miller, c. f. and 2b.	4	0	1	2	1	1
Mack, 2b and c.	4	0	1	5	3	1
Lavin, c. f. and r. f.	4	0	1	0	0	2
Peltz, c. and p.	4	1	1	1	9	1
Murry, third base	4	0	0	0	2	5
Walsh, short-stop	4	0	0	1	4	5
Shellchase, left field	4	0	2	2	0	0
Zell, pitcher	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	5	27	18	8

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Memphis	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—11
Macon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Runs earned—Memphis, 3.
First base on error—Memphis, 4; Macons, 2.
First base on called balls—Memphis, 3; Macons, 2.
Struck Out—By Brennan, 5; by Zell, 5.
Left on bases—Memphis, 7; Macons, 8.
Two-base hit—Graham, 1.
Three-base hits—Graham, 1; Peltz, 1; Shellcase, 1.
Home run—McSorley.
Double plays—Walsh (single.)
Passed balls—Brennan, 1; Mack, 1.
Wild pitch—Zell, 1.
Time of game—1 hour and 57 minutes.
Umpire—Jas. Carr.

To-Day's Game.

Memphis and Macon will try conclusions for the last time this afternoon, players and positions as follows:

Memphis.		Macon.
Masran	Pitcher	Veach
Colgan	Catcher	Cavanaugh
Richmond	Short-stop	Welsh
O'Brien	First Base	Mack
Phelan	Second Base	Lavin
McSorley	Third Base	Murry
Carroll	Left Field	Zell
Black	Center Field	Miller
Hogan	Right Field	Peltz
	Batteries.	
Masran	Pitcher	Veach
Colgan	Catcher	Cavanaugh

Departure of Capt. Eads for Brazil.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 31.—Capt. James B. Eads, the distinguished engineer, will leave here in a few days in compliance with an invitation from the Emperor of Brazil to examine and report on the harbor of Rio Grande do Sul, the most southern port of the Empire of Brazil.

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

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 31.—The boiler in the mill of J. B. Williams exploded this afternoon at Bowling Green, Ky. Engineer S. T. Dixon and Hamp Ellis, a mill hand, were fatally injured. Billie J. Jennison was badly hurt by flying timber. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Poisoned by Its Nurse.

PITTSBURG, August 31.—Bernard Deroy, a child eighteen months old, son of Emanuel Deroy of Allegheny City, was taken suddenly ill with symptoms of poisoning this morning shortly after eating his breakfast of oatmeal, and after a day of suffering, died to-night in great agony. Three white servant girls who partook freely of the oatmeal were also taken violently sick, and are now in a serious condition. Physicians who have made a careful examination state that all have been poisoned. A colored nurse named Mary Allen, who had been identified to leave at the expiration of her week, and who had threatened to "show them all before next Wednesday that she was no fool," has been arrested on suspicion of having placed the poison in the meal. She protests her innocence.

SHOT AT HIS DESK.

A Sharper Killed by a Man Whom It Is Supposed

That He Had Defrauded in Alleged Stock Transactions.

NEW YORK, August 31.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon Tom Davis, otherwise known as William Warren, was shot and killed in a room which he called his office, at No. 113 Reade street, by a man who gives his name as James T. Holland, and says he is a Texan, and that he came here from Abilene, Kas. Davis is a well-known sporting character, occupying this room for several years, conducting an alleged brokerage business in mining and other stocks. The room is only about 8x10 feet, lighted by a single window, and is filthy in the extreme. "The" Davis, the brother of the murdered man, was present at the time of the shooting, and tumbled down two flights of stairs in his haste to get away. As Holland was walking rapidly away from the scene, "The" Davis pointed him out to a policeman, who arrested him. Holland was reticent about the matter, merely asserting that the killing was justifiable. It is supposed that the shooting grew out of some transaction in stocks. When searched at the station a heavy revolver, $1500 in money and two gold watches were found on him. In the right hand of the dead man was a $5-bill, and scattered about on the floor were bonds of the face value of $500. In the desk was a large quantity of apparent securities, among them $20,500 in bonds of the city of Mattoon, Ill., signed by Thos. B. Lane, supervisor, and W. O. Ellis, clerk. The desk also contained blank shares of the Santa Rata Silver Company of Nevada and of the Pioneer and Innskeep Mill and Mining Company. Davis was shot twice, once through the breast near the heart and once in the neck. Little or nothing is known of Holland. It is said he has used several names and came from Colorado. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, has a light complexion and is well built; he has straight, light brown hair and a light mustache. He claims to be single.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

The following additional details of the occurrence are learned from "The" Davis, the brother of the murdered man: Holland came to New York in response to a letter from Thomas Davis, to buy counterfeit money. He visit to Davis was for the purpose of obtaining $10,000 in counter cit money. On his arrival he entered the room occupied by Thomas Davis, whom he found close by a partition. In the adjoining room, unknown to Holland, Theodore Davis was concealed. Davis produced and showed Holland $10,000 in genuine greenbacks. Holland examined the bills and handed them back to Davis, who placed them in a black handbag on the desk close to the partition. He then endeavored to engage the Texan in conversation, and tried to distract his attention. At what he thought was the proper moment he gave a concerted signal, and Theodore Davis opened a trap-door in the partition and removed the bag, intending to replace it with one similar in appearance, but containing only a quantity of paper done up in packages, looking like bank notes. At this moment Holland happened to glance up from counting his money and saw the movement. In a moment he was on his feet and had drawn his revolver. "You —— —— you," he cried, "trying to rob me. Take that," and fired. Holland turned and fired a shot through the partition of the room in which Theodore Davis concealed. Then the Texan walked down the stairs and into the street, when Theodore Davis followed him, crying: "He has shot my brother!" "No I did," retorted Holland. "He tried to rob me, and this is the pistol I shot him with." The brother, with the murderer and officer, went back to the office at Reade street, where Holland pointed to the bag containing the spurious money, saying: "Officer, I want you to take charge of this bag." Holland then went with them to the station, while Theodore Davis put on his hat and coat, and taking the $10,000 in good money which had been unnoticed in the back room, disappeared. When he went to the station to surrender he no longer had the $10,000. In the crowd he saw a man whom he knew as a friend of Holland, and called upon the police to arrest him. The man was arrested and gave his name as John L. Hill.

AN AGED VICTIM.

A Philadelphia Merchant Taken in to the Extent of $9500.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 31.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Atlantic City, N. J., says Charles Fields, who is over eighty-five years of age and who has been in business in Philadelphia for over fifty years, was to-day victimized out of $9500 by a brace of bunko steerers in Atlantic City. Mr. Fields and his son, who is associated with him in business at No. 242 Market street, Philadelphia, as general agents of the Cask spool cotton, have cottages adjoining each other on Illinois avenue, and are stopping at the Traymore House. Mr. Fields, sr., took a stroll after dinner, when he met a young man of good address who, after a courteous bow, addressed him as if he was an old friend of his; that he had been a clerk for the Pennsylvania National Bank, and since his resignation had been abroad. The man told old Mr. Fields that he had brought several fine pictures from Europe, which he would be pleased to have him inspect. The old man accompanied his new friend to a house, where he was introduced to a game played on a board with numbers on it and with a spinning arrow, presumably a wheel of fortune. Other gentlemen were introduced, and they played the game, winning over $100 each. Mr. Fields was invited to join the game, and he lost over $900, continued to play, and after playing some time the bunko men coolly asked the old gentleman for his check for $9500, drawn to himself, as the collateral for a grand prize which he had won on the board. A check was filled out and Mr. Fields signed it. The check was on the Pennsylvania National Bank of Philadelphia. Later in the day Mr. Fields, realizing that he had been swindled, started out to find the house, but was unable to find it. It is thought here that the bunko men have cashed the check in New York and negotiated it at a large discount.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Attempt on the Lives of Two Women—Suicide of the Murderer.

IRONTON, O., August 31.—In Texas Holtzow, three miles from here, on Saturday night, W. E. Booth made an ineffectual attempt to kill two women and then killed himself. He was married a year ago to Alice Monday against the wishes of her parents. He took her to his father's house, where disaffection sprang up between his mother and his wife. After a while he joined his mother in mistreating his wife, and the girl's father took her home. Since then he has made threats against her relatives and has begged her to live with him, but she refused. Saturday night, being intoxicated, Booth went to the house of Mr. Willis, who married his wife's half-sister, and found his wife's mother, Mrs. Montgomery, and Mrs. Willis, eating a night lunch. He immediately fired two shots at Mrs. Montgomery and one at Mrs. Willis. Both screamed and fell, and Booth, thinking he had killed both, ran nearly to his father's house and there shot himself through the head. He was an only son of a respected farmer, and had been well educated. A paper in his pocket outlined his purpose of murder and suicide. Mrs. Montgomery was not hit. Mrs. Willis received a glancing wound in the side.

THE BRAZILIAN COUNTERFEITS.

White Still Insists that They Were Intended for Cigar Labels.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 31.—It having been said and spread abroad that the statement made by Lucius A. White and now in the hands of the United States District Attorney, is of the nature of a confession of his connection with the scheme to counterfeit Brazilian bank notes, the assistant attorney says it is simply a voluntary statement and cannot be put in evidence or in any way used against White, nor can the district attorney testify as to what it contains. The only value it possesses is in giving information of confederates. White, in an interview in which he repeats much that has already been published, says the man who first broached to him the project of having the Brazilian treasury notes imitated for use as labels was his brother Joseph, and not Lane, as heretofore stated. The whole matter of printing was arranged at the house of his brother in Texas, and he then came to St. Louis to carry out the plan. He denies, however, that