# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1885. VOL. XLV--NO. 220


THE news that our London letter brings is not reassuring so far as English politics are concerned. They are in a deplorably mixed state and it will take a who'e session of the next Parliament to bring order out of chaos. The cholera is still doing its work in France, Italy and Spain, and the Nihilists still continue to make the life of the Emperor of Russia miserable. Contrasting well with this intelligence is the statement that the German press is protesting against the expulsion of the peaceable and industrious Poles from Germany. This, and the persecution of the Jews, is the crowning disgrace of Bismarck's brutal despotism.

THE death of Emory A. Storrs robs Chicago of one of the ablest of her public men, the bar of one of its noblest members and the Republican party of one of its best defenders and friends. He was a man of the first order of merit, was esteemed as such in Illinois by men of all parties, and in Chicago was regarded and held to be one of the most useful, because one of the most intelligent and cultivated, of its citizens. His death will be a great loss to that community, rich though it be in men of brains and resource. He was a thoroughly representative man, such as Chicago could at any time send as her ambassador without fear that he would fail to reflect honor upon her and do credit to himself. He was a big-brained man, and was worthy of the progressive community that mourns his loss.

THE English press is greatly disturbed over the recently delivered speech of Vice-President Hendricks, indorsing the parliamentary programme of Mr. Parnell, and especially his proposed demand for the legislative independence of Ireland. They forget that from the nature of the government of which he is so high an officer Mr. Hendricks could not do otherwise. He could not stultify himself by opposing the desires and efforts of the Irish for self-government for the same liberties that his own State of Indiana enjoys in common with all others in the Union. Mr. Hendricks is not that kind of a man. Invited by his fellow-citizens of Indianapolis of Irish birth to speak to them on the subject, he said only what he could say in justice and fairness. The Irish people ought of right to be free and independent. The autonomy of Ireland is recognized. It is one of the three United Kingdoms, united under one crown, and as subjects of that kingdom separate and distinct having special and peculiar interests the Irish people ought to be free to legislate for all their domestic concerns, leaving imperial affairs to an imperial Parliament.

THE dispute between Germany and Spain over the sovereignty of the Caroline Islands promises to be long and protracted. All that has been said by the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck has been the merest diplomatic fustian. They do not intend to relax their hold upon territory which they claim they found without an owner. The colonizing and trading fit is upon Germany, and she has just now what Gen. Cass would call a "capacious maw for territory." She wants land for the settlement of her surplus population under her own flag, and for coaling stations and snug harbors for her merchant marine, and she is roaming around the world as the pirates and buccaneers of the sixteenth century did, and is taking possession of all the land she can grab and under any pretense. She is doing this under the guidance of the "man of blood and iron," who, in "his own proper person," is a fine type of the bold rover without heart or conscience, and who justified his deeds of robbery and violence by his own standards. With such a power and such a man Spain has but little chance. It is only a question of time when she must go to the wall.

JOHN SHERMAN's attempt to hoist the bloody shirt has proven "a dead darned failure," and by none has it been more sincerely and earnestly condemned than by the best of the Republican newspapers. They say that if he and the Republican party at his back, with all the power and patronage of the Federal government, failed to suppress the political sins for which he arraigns the South, he has, therefore, ground of complaint only against himself and his party. They held and worked the screws of reconstruction, and worked them for all they were worth, and if they failed to screw light enough in their own lookout. But the truth is John Sherman has no just cause of complaint against the South, and when he talks as he does he simply draws upon his imagination, and repeats part of the story he told when he was the vehicle of Eliza Pinkston's romances; when he, a United States Senator, was the mouth-piece of a negro wench of notoriously bad character, and who could not discriminate between truth and a lie. Bad as that spectacle was in 1876, when, as Gen. Grant admitted, the Presidency was stolen from Tilden for Hayes by John Sherman and others of the visiting statesmen, it is worse now when there is nothing to justify it, when the States are in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity in blessing unanimous people everywhere in the Union. This is not statesmanship; it is not even pettifogging politics. It is a criminal attempt to foster and encourage fratricidal strife, to retard the industrial progress of the country and prevent its growth.

WE publish in another page of this issue of the APPEAL a communication from the Rev. Dr. Martin of the Alabama street Presbyterian Church, in which he has something to say by way of commendation of the article in the *Southern Presbyterian Review*, by Rev. Dr. Daniel of the First Church, on the law and equity of Prof. Woodrow's case. Dr. Martin is quite as outspoken as his friend Dr. Daniel, and feels quite as secure of a hearing, and well he may, sustained as he is by an array of talent that, taken from the church, would leave it weak indeed. In this array we find the following named gentlemen, all of whom will be recognized by the Presbyterian readers of the APPEAL especially as among the leading minds of the church: Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, Baltimore; Dr. J. B. Adger, South Carolina; Dr. C. A. Stillman, Alabama; Dr. A. W. Clisby, Macon, Ga.; Dr. Wm. Flinn, Alabama; Dr. J. R. Burgett, Mobile; Dr. J. Woodbridge, Mississippi; Dr. I. Wm. Flinn, New Orleans, La.; Dr. E. M. Green, Danville, Ky.; Dr. A. R. Kennedy, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. C. R. Hemphill, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. G. R. Brackett, Charleston, S. C.; the Rev. W. J. McKay, South Carolina; the Rev. T. H. Law, South Carolina; the Rev. T. R. English, Georgia; the Rev. A. B. Curry, Florida; the Rev. N. W. Edmunds, South Carolina; the Rev. G. T. Goetchius, Augusta, Ga.; the Rev. J. S. Coxby, South Carolina; the Rev. W. S. P. Bryan, Virginia; the Rev. W. R. Atkinson, North Carolina; the Rev. D. C. Rankin, Holly Springs, Miss.; the Rev. S. M. Neel, Shelbyville, Ky., and a host of others. Among the ruling elders are Messrs. Hemphill, Clark, Perrin, Fraser, Walsh, Smyth, etc., of South Carolina; Messrs. Lapsley, Anderson, etc., of Alabama; Messrs. T. G. Richardson, J. T. and W. T. Hardie and T. J. McMillan of New Orleans. With so distinguished a company as this to help them, not only Prof. Woodrow, but his friends Drs. Boggs, Daniel and Martin, can feel satisfied that when the time comes for the trial they demand, as come it must, they are sure of friendly support and of a fair and impartial hearing of Woodrow's case.

## THE CABLE LETTER.

**The Liberal Party in England Still Without Any Definite Political Programme.**

**The Leaders Appealing to Mr. Gladstone to Formulate a Policy at Once—The Electoral**

**Contest in France—The Czar and the Nihilists—Expulsion of Poles from Germany.**

LONDON, September 12.—The Liberal party in England is much confused. It is still without any definite political programme, and yet some of its principal leaders have felt compelled to make party utterances. These so far have been extremely contradictory. One result is, that the party's Parliamentary candidates are making all sorts of pledges, and the Liberal campaign just now looks very much like a go-as-you-please race. In Great Britain alone there are more than 500 Liberal candidates in the field. They comprise Liberals, Whigs, Moderates and Radicals, and the men forming each class are gradually getting into record, pledging themselves to all manner of political crudities. Unless the party as a whole be soon placed under some intelligible programme and bound down to some sensible management, it will be rent to pieces beyond the possibility of reorganization. The Gladstone members of the House of Commons, who are candidates for re-election, are appealing to him to end the anarchy by formulating a policy which will freeze the cranks out of the canvass, and thus save the party's strength from being frittered away. It has accordingly been decided to hold a conference of the recognized leaders of all the factions in the Liberal party early in October for the purpose of obtaining some general understanding. All efforts thus far made to induce Mr. Gladstone to make a pronouncement have failed. He will not even promise to address the coming conference. He has, it is true, promised to write a political address this fall to

HIS MIDLOTHIAN CONSTITUENCY,

but he has fixed the date for the issue of this letter so that it will be some time after the October meeting. In this letter the ex-Premier will state and explain at length the platform of principles he deems best for the party. In the meantime strong efforts are being made to bring about a compromise between the hostile views entertained by the followers of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and those of the Marquis of Hartington—the former representing the straight-out Radicals of the Liberal party and the latter its Whigs. If the Radicals and Whigs can reach a common understanding for the campaign Mr. Gladstone, it is presumed, will formally indorse it and add to it the necessary elements to attract the majorities of the other factions and thus start his party with a united front in the coming contest. It is even intimated that Mr. Gladstone has his programme ready now; that he is engaged in the task of training Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington up to it, and that the October conference will simply be a perfunctory affair for the purpose of allowing the hostile leaders an occasion to submit gracefully.

THE ELECTORAL CONTEST IN FRANCE.

In France the electoral contest has become tame. The ardor with which the campaign was opened has disappeared. The country is singularly quiet, and the political committees are inactive. The various candidates appear to have already tired of the struggle, and their speeches are delivered listlessly and are received without enthusiasm. The surprising dullness following the opening of what was calculated to be one of the most exciting political campaigns ever had in France, is attributed to enervation produced by the prolonged preparations for the contest. It is understood that M. Grevy has changed his mind about the presidency, and that he has now professed a willingness to continue in office. Among the eminent men as his probable successor are Leon Say, M. DeFreycinet, present Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Flouquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Ferry, ex-Premier, and M. Brisson, present President of the Cabinet. It is generally thought that if M. Grevy be not his own successor M. Brisson will have the best chance of securing the office.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

has decided to transfer the administration of its Black sea fleet from Nicolaieff to Sebastopol. The harbor at the latter place is being much enlarged, and immense forts and other works of defense are being constructed around its approaches. The Czar is also organizing a new fleet, to be stationed at Batoum, on the east coast of the Black sea. This little town is being rapidly enlarged, because of its strategic importance as the central point of the Russian defense of the east coast of the Black sea. This action of the Czar, in now resorting to Sebastopol the military and naval prestige which it possessed before the Crimean war, is regarded with misgivings in certain British Indian quarters. Besides making the above military changes in the Black sea, the Russian government is erecting barracks for the accommodation of 30,000 troops at Rostoff, on the river Don, twenty-two miles above its outlet into the sea of Azov, and on the line of railway from Moscow to the Caucasus. These barracks and their accompanying defenses will connect the military works in the Caucasus with those in central Russia. The Crimea is also being strengthened by the erection of a number of new modern batteries at Kerich and Toganrog. The latter place is situated opposite the mouth of the Don and on the north shore of the Sea of Azov, and the former stands on the Strait of Yenikale, which connects the Sea of Azov with the Black sea. A Russian naval commission will soon be dispatched to examine and report upon the condition of all the harbors along the Greek and Turkish coasts.

MANY STIRRING INCIDENTS

attend the expulsion of the Russian Poles from Prussia, now being ruthlessly enforced under the orders of Prince Bismarck. The police who are engaged in this work of expulsion recently came across a well-to-do Polish gentleman named Zamesjeki. He owned much desirable land in Posen, but lived with his family in a beautiful chateau in France much of his time. He was ordered to settle up his affairs and quit Posen. He demurred, and then set up a claim to being a French subject, and succeeded in having his appeal placed before M. DeFreycinet, French Minister for Foreign Affairs. In his appeal Zamesjeki established the fact that he was born in Paris and was a French subject. He had, however, become so identified with the place of his estate in Posen that the French government declined to formally interfere in the case, and M. DeFreycinet contented himself with informally referring the case to the German government as one worthy of consideration. The result has been that the Prussian authorities have notified Zamesjeki that he may retain his interest in Germany upon condition of naturalizing himself as a Prussian subject and residing on his estates in Posen. So many terrible injustices have been perpetrated upon worthy Poles by the indiscriminate expulsion which has been carried on against the whole race of Russian Poles resident in Prussia, that portions of the German press have at last been stirred up to protest against the whole business. The *Berliner Tageblatt* denounces the expulsions as utterly opposed to modern rights and hospitality, and says that if they are persisted in they must result in prejudicing Germany's relations with other nations.

THE CZECHS AND POLES.

While Prussia continues in this work of exiling the thousands of Russian-Poles, who have made their homes in her territory, Austria is also encouraging the work, which has been organized throughout the Austro-Hungarian Empire, of raising subscriptions for the Polish refugees from the Prussian edict. The rapprochement between the Czech and Polish populations of Hungary against German ascendancy in Austria-Hungary, is perceptibly increasing. A Polish delegation of 400 members from Lemberg and Cracow, which recently visited Pesth, was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm by the people of the Hungarian capital. The members of the delegation were entertained by the Polish Magyar Exchange with banquets and speeches brimming over with fraternal sentiments. The Pesth journals, commenting on the incident, argue that the Hungarian and Slav elements are becoming reconciled and welded, and predict that these elements united will soon dominate Austria.

AT THE ROYAL FAMILY REUNION

to be held by King Christian of Denmark at the Castle of Fredensborg next week, there will be present the Czar and Czarina, the Prince and Princess of Wales, King George of Greece and the Duc and Duchess de Chartres. The occasion will be the formal betrothal of Marie, daughter of the Duc de Chartres, and Prince Waldemar, youngest son of King Christian. During the visit of the Czar the greatest precautions will be maintained to keep him safe from any evil designs which may be entertained against him by the Nihilists.

THE CZAR AND THE NIHILISTS.

It is stated that the Czar's morbidness concerning Nihilism is increasing daily, and that as a result his mind is almost unhinged with dread. He gives no credence at all to the persistent assertions of the police that Nihilism is crushed out. It is related now that during the recent imperial conference at Kremsier, the Czar and Czarina had different sleeping apartments prepared for their use, and that they never occupied any of the rooms thus set apart for them, but used others in order to avoid all possibility of being located by the enemies, whom the Czar believes perpetually follow him. His imperial majesty, it is declared, continues to follow this precaution, and allows no one to know beforehand where he will pass any particular night, and never permits any of his attendants but his necessary body servants to know where he is sleeping.

WALES'S FIRST FORMAL VISIT TO WALES.

A tour through Wales has been arranged for the Prince of Wales upon his return from Germany. He will first make a general visit through the northern part of the country, and will then have special receptions at Cardiff, Swansea, Melfordhaven and elsewhere. This tour will be the first formal visit which the Prince ever made to Wales.

SOMEWHAT OF A SENSATION

has been caused by the development of certain scandals in the management of the inventors' exhibition. It appears that a number of speculators have been allowed by the managers to take large spaces in the halls and to then retail these valuable spaces out to the highest bidders. It is also alleged that blackmail has been collected from certain exhibitors who desired to secure prizes. A private inquiry into these charges is now going on.

NOTES.

Lord St. Leonards, who figured so prominently in a recent scandal, has gone to Antwal on a pleasure trip in his steam yacht. Advices from Shanghai state that the steamers of the China Steam Navigation Company, which were transferred to the house of Russell & Co. at the breaking out of hostilities between France and China, have been retransferred. The American flag has been hauled down and the Chinese flag rehoisted on board of them.

**Customs Expenses.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular to customs officers in regard to the annual estimate of customs expenses, with a view to presenting to Congress, in accordance with the provisions of the act, approved August 5, 1882, the annual estimate, specifying in detail the number and class of officers and employes that may, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, be necessary to properly conduct the business of collecting the customs revenue from customs during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1887: It is directed that the blanks transmitted herewith be filed in harmony with the headings printed thereon, showing the force actually employed on the 1st day of October, 1885, and at the same time must be forwarded an itemized estimate to cover the contingent expenses which may be incurred during the same period.

**Values of Exports.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs as follows:

| | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| August | $ 7,700,956 | $16,519,044 |
| Two months ended August 31st | 16,434,261 | 28,890,798 |
| Eight months ended January 31st | 93,268,928 | 97,095,175 |

The exports of cotton were as follows:

| | 1885. | 1884. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for two months ending Aug. 31, | Bales. 3,883,510 | Pounds. 1,862,721,105 | $108,491,130 |
| Total for 12 mos ending Aug. 31, 1885 | 6,886,289 | 1,804,597,676 | 107,749,014 |

The exports of mineral oil were as follows:

| | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| August | $ 4,576,026 | $ 4,084,490 |
| Eight months ended August 31st | 31,701,158 | 30,416,532 |

**The News From Corea.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Rear Admiral Davis, in a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Nagasaki, Japan, August 11th, reports that all the foreign fleets are separated in the several ports of China and Japan. The news from Corea, he says, indicates an unsettled condition of affairs, although no overt act has been committed or anticipated. A complete withdrawal of the Chinese and Japanese troops took place July 22d. The recent treaty made between China and Japan is not satisfactory to the latter, which claims that it was made without proper authority.

**Removed in the Interest of Economy.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Eight more clerks in the Treasury Department were removed to-day in the interest of economy. The majority were employed in the internal revenue bureau.

**Leasing of Buildings for Third Class Postoffices.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—At the last session Congress passed an act authorizing the Postmaster-General to lease buildings for third class postoffices. The amount of the appropriation for leasing postoffice buildings, however, was only $450,000, or just about enough money to defray the expense of leasing buildings for offices of the first and second class. Consequently, the Postmaster-General has been unable to carry out the provisions of the act authorizing the leasing of third class offices. There are 1728 third class offices, and it is estimated that $350,000 will be required annually to defray the expenses of leasing suitable quarters for them. It is probable that when Congress meets a recommendation will be made by the Postmaster-General that an adequate appropriation be made for these leases, or that the act be repealed.

**Titcomb's Successor.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The President to-day appointed Ross A. Fish of the District of Columbia to be Assistant Register of the Treasury, vice W. P. Titcomb, who has been reduced to a fourth-class clerkship. Mr. Fish is at present employed in the office of the assessor of the District of Columbia. He was formerly a clerk in the customs division of the Treasury and is said to have had some experience with the duties of the office to which he has been appointed.

**Postoffices Burned and Robbed.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Within twenty-eight days sixty postoffices have been burned and robbed by burglars. The average loss in each case was less than $100, which fails upon the government.

**The Alleged Silver Compromise.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Secretary Manning to-day declined to make any statement whatever in regard to the alleged silver compromise, on the ground that he did not have any time to read the newspapers and consequently did not know what had been said on the subject.

Have used Tongaline in a case of neuralgia of thirty-five years standing. For the last few years the patient has been unit for work nearly all the time. Has not been free from pain for many years. Was suffering extreme pain when he began taking Tongaline. He has not had a severe attack since beginning its use, eight days since. This is remarkable, from the fact that he has worked in the sun, which he has not been able to do for twenty years. It is a splendid nerve tonic.

H. P. NELSON, M. D., Ashland, O.

**A Queer Disease in West Virginia.**

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept ember 12.—An Associated Press correspondent has just returned from Sycamore creek, Clay county, this State, where a contagious disease has been raging during the past six weeks. Up to date 100 cases have been reported, twenty-five of which proved fatal up to last evening. The sickness is confined to a territory ten miles square.

**A Miraculous Escape.**

DENVER, COL., September 12.—News reached here at an early hour this morning of a wreck on the South Park road, three miles from Como. The train, which was the Leadville express, approaching a slight down grade, the engineer discovered that the air-brakes would not work. With greatly increased speed, the train soon struck a sharp downgrade curve, when two coaches broke from the engine, jumped the track, and were piled up in a ditch a complete wreck. All of the passengers miraculously escaped injury, except a Mrs. Cronkhite of Denver, who sustained a fracture of both arms, and internal injuries.

BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

**The Seventy-First Anniversary Celebrated at Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, MD., September 12.—To-day is the seventy-first anniversary of the battle of North Point, where Gen. Ross, at the head of a British army, was killed and his forces repulsed. The American survivors of that battle have annually for many years attended a banquet in commemoration of it. Their number has been gradually reduced until to-day but one man sat down to an elaborate course dinner at Rennert's. The last man of the old Defenders Society who is able to leave his home is James Morford, aged ninety years. Five of the veterans are still alive. Morford is one of seven who participated one year ago. The remnant of the City Guards, a military organization before the late war, celebrated the day by a dinner at Govanstown Armory. The survivors are those who wore the blue and the grey in the conflict, but long since they reunited, and only the reminiscences anterior to 1861 are spoken of their annual reunion. The day being a municipal holiday all the city offices were closed.

## ON AND OFF 'CHANGE.

JOHN K. SPEED has returned.

THE demand for cotton is stiff.

WEATHER warm, but doubtful.

CORN and wheat sold higher in Chicago.

THE Kansas City grain market was slightly off.

THE autumnal equinox approaches. Look out for storms.

PROVISIONS were dull and not materially changed in St. Louis.

RECEIPTS of cotton at the ports are rapidly increasing daily.

THE clouds and sunshine played hide-and-seek all the morning.

J. M. FALLS of G. Falls & Co. has returned from a business trip East.

The telegraph folks are fixing up their office nicely. How-and it is to move and fix up.

UMBRELLA stands are one of the few needs of the Cotton and Merchants' Exchanges.

THE demand for cotton is fully equal to the supply. Factors' tables are cleared every day.

THE new Cotton Exchange is still the attraction. Wait till the Custom-House is completed.

THE streets are daily thronged with vehicles loaded with merchandise—imports and exports.

THE St. Louis corn market closed unsettled, buyers and sellers apart on corn. Wheat closed higher.

N. M. JONES of the coal firm of Brown & Jones has made application for membership to the Cotton Exchange.

THE happiest people in the world are those who have secured apartments in the new Cotton Exchange building.

THE early bird gets the worm on the cotton market. Buyers often find factors' tables cleared by 9 o'clock in the morning.

ALL but a few rooms in the Cotton Exchange building are occupied. Those still vacant can be had on application to the secretary.

THE nice pavements surrounding the Cotton Exchange building are popular resorts for ladies and children during the early part of the evenings.

MERCHANTS should bear in mind that after September 15th certificates of membership to the Cotton Exchange will cost $500, and that up to that date they cost only $250.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY LE HACHE is the Lord Chamberlain of the Cotton Exchange. Position to be supplied in the Merchants' Exchange, but temporarily filled by members of the press.

THE man on the north basement of the Cotton Exchange building is evidently getting ready for business. His blinds have been down for a fortnight, which string pulled in the past several days.

THE first transaction in cotton-seed meal this season was made on the board yesterday—1 car year delivery sold by W. J. Chase & Co. to Katzenberger Sons, at $17 per ton. The next lowest offer to sell was by R. D. Wade at $17 25.

THE owners of the Kit Williams building, opposite the Madison street entrance of the Cotton Exchange building, would improve the view from the Exchange by either painting or scrubbing the walls. They present an unsightly appearance.

SECRETARY KEELING of the Merchants' Exchange filed yesterday twelve applications for membership certificates, to take effect October 1st. This will make 315 members, leaving only thirty-five more to be supplied to complete the limit of 350. The business man who delays filing his application for membership will have a long waiting and find that he will have to pay $125 or more for one of these certificates.

COTTON EXCHANGE visitors: J. J. Weatherby, Bolivar; R. M. Hill, Clarksville; Shelby Compton, Louisville; T. F. Dunnaway, St. Louis; S. W. Hargis, Indian Bay; Dr. A. B. Ferrell, Love's, Miss; J. M. Dean and Miss Dora Dean, Coldwater, Miss.; Miss Clyde Thornton, city; J. M. Flora, Brinkley, Ark.; L. Openheimer, Trenton; B. S. Callum, La.; Mrs. Tulula Hatton, LaGrange; A. Dreyfus, Skipwith Landing.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE visitors: Misses Jennie Isaacs, Polly Rosenthall and Rica Rosenthall, city, and Miss R. L. Isaacs, Paris; T. F. Dunnaway, St. Louis; R. M. Hill, Clarksville; J. M. Dean and Miss Dora Dean, Coldwater, Miss.; Miss Clyde Thornton, city; J. M. Flora, Brinkley, Ark.; L. Openheimer, Trenton; B. S. Callum, La.; Mrs. Tulula Hatton, LaGrange; A. Dreyfus, Skipwith Landing.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE visitors: Misses Jennie Isaacs, Polly Rosenthall and Rica Rosenthall, city, and Miss R. L. Isaacs, Paris; T. F. Dunnaway, St. Louis; R. M. Hill, Clarksville; Miss Sally McG. Brown, president National Society of Elocution at Philadelphia, Teacher of Elocution; Prof. Leon Landsberg of Leipsic, Teacher of Modern Language; Prof. Meres S. Downs, Musical Director of the Mozart Society, Teacher of Vocal Music; Miss Mary Eliza Edmonds, chief ware teacher at Memphis Conference Female Institute, Baltimore, Teacher of Modern Instrumental Music; Miss Lucy V. Mosby of the School of Design University of Cincinnati, Teacher of Wood Carving and Drawing. Parents and guardians are requested to call at this school before sending elsewhere.

**B. P. O. ELKS.**

MEMBERS of Memphis Lodge No. 27 are requested to attend a meeting this (SUNDAY) night, commencing at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Build ng. Visiting Elks cordially invited.

H. BEUCHMANN, E. R.
CHARLES BORNER, Secretary.


**Miss Carrie M. Keating**

**Pianiste,**

Will arrive from New York City in the last week of September, and will take a limited number of pupils, beginning on the first of October. Applications for time and terms to be made at E. Witzmann & Co.'s, 221 and 223 Second street.

*Apollinaris*

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

*"The dangerous qualities of contaminated drinking water are not obviated by the addition of wines or spirits."*

**Medical Officer of Privy Council, England.**

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS,

*Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.*

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

**Removal.**

☞ DR. TURNER has removed his DENTAL ROOMS to

**No. 254 Second Street,**

over Browne the Plumber. Telephone No. 608

**Dissolution.**

GRAHAM & PENICK—The firm of Graham & Penick was dissolved May 1, 1885, Mrs. O. E. Graham retiring.

I bespeak for my successor, E. M. Penick, a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the firm.

September 7, 1885. MRS. O. E. GRAHAM.

**DR. D. S. JOHNSON'S PRIVATE Medical Dispensary,**

**No. 17 Jefferson St.,**

**Between Main and Front, Memphis**

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

DR. JOHNSON is acknowledged by all parties interested to be the most successful physician in the treatment of private or secret diseases. Quick, permanent cures guaranteed in every case, made of humiliation. Recent cases or long-standing cases, no matter for potash, without the use of mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary loss of semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual powers restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhœa and loss of physical or mental power, results of early errors. Particular attention paid to the Diseases of Women, and cures guaranteed. Piles and old sores cured without the use of caustic or the knife. All consultations strictly confidential. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the country.

☞ Workingmen cared at half the usual prices. Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. to 9 p.m.

D. S. JOHNSON, M. D.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

**J. L. FROST,**

FASHIONABLE

**MERCHANT TAILOR**

312 Second st., cor. Monroe, Memphis.

FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

**J. F. HOLST & BRO.**

(Successors to G. H. Holst & Bro.)

**Funeral Directors,**

320 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS.

A FULL and complete stock of Wood and Metallic Burial Cases, Cloth Covered Caskets and Burial Robes always on hand.

☞ Orders by telegraph promptly filled.

**Oliver, Finnie & Co.**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

1,500 bags Dark Green Rio Coffee.
1,000 barrels Sugar—all grades.
100 barrels Pure Sugar Syrup—summer use.
100 tierces Canvassed Hams
1 600 packages Lard—in wood and tin.
2,000 kegs Nails.
100 barrels Pure Apple Vinegar—extra strength.
1,000 boxes Lemons, Oranges & Peanuts
2,000 bags Shot, Powder and Caps.
10,000 boxes sardines, oysters, meats and Goods, Candy, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Tea, Pickles, Etc.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO., Memphis, Tenn.


## THE FIRE RECORD.

**Distillery Burned.**

FRESNO, CAL., September 12.—The winery and distillery of the Fresno Vineyard Company, the property of Lachman, Jacobie & Co. and others of San Francisco, was destroyed by fire yesterday. A large quantity of wine was lost. The total loss is $120,000. Partly insured.

**Distillery Destroyed.**

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 12.—The distillery of W. H. McCormick, at Beardstown, Ill., was burned yesterday. The property cost $60,000; insured for $18,000. Sixty-three barrels of whisky in the bonded warehouse were also destroyed.

**Glucose Factory Burned.**

CHICAGO, ILL., September 12.—The *Journal's* Peoria special says: The large sugar works of the American Glucose Company were burned to the ground this this morning, entailing a loss of $250,000. The flames originated near the drying kiln, and, driven by a high wind, spread with great rapidity. The most so intense that the firemen could scarcely approach the burning buildings. Some ninety men were employed in the factory at the time, and barely escaped with their lives. The water supply was insufficient to cope with the flames. The amount of insurance is not known yet.

**Serious Fire at New York.**

NEW YORK, September 12.—The oil warehouse and factory of Swan & Finch, at 115 Maiden Lane, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames extended to the southern half of the double building and damaged the stock of leaf tobacco of Lichtenstein Bros. to the extent of about $40,000. Swan & Finch's loss is put at $25,000 and the loss on the building at $10,000. The entire available force of the fire department in the lower district was called to fight the flames that threatened surrounding buildings. The insurance covers the losses. The fire broke out very suddenly in the factory in the rear of No. 115 and surprised the people in the building. Before some of the occupants became aware of the danger, exit by the stairs was cut off by the flames.

John Zeigler, an aged carpenter, at work on the third floor, ran to the window and, letting himself down, hung from the sill, shouting for help. The men brought a tall ladder and reached him and let him down. Zeigler was badly burned about the hands and arms. John Donnelly, a pressman in the oil factory, slid down the fall rope from the third floor, through the elevator hole, with his clothes aflame. He was very badly burned, and, with Zeigler, was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. Capt. Thomas Conlin of engine No. 4 was blown from a ladder by a gush of flame from a bursting oil barrel, and falling two stories to the street, received bad injuries. He was also severely burned.

## OBITUARY.

**Emery A. Storrs.**

CHICAGO, ILL., September 12.—A telegram was received at the law office of Emery A. Storrs this morning, announcing that the well-known barrister died at Ottawa, Ill., last night of paralysis of the heart. It was known that Mr. Storrs was ill, but it was not considered serious until yesterday afternoon, when his wife was telegraphed, and she went to him. He had been arguing a case before the Supreme Court, and was taken ill on Friday.

An Ottawa special says: This city was thrown into excitement this morning by the remark on the street that Emery A. Storrs, the Chicago lawyer, had died very suddenly at his room at the Clifton Hotel, this city. For several days he has been suffering at night indigestion, but no serious consequences had been even thought of. The best medical attention had been given him, and at no time was he confined to his room. His wife came from Chicago last evening. During the night it was necessary to administer medicine, which was done by Mrs. Storrs herself. This morning, upon awakening, she found her husband in a dying condition and beyond medical aid. His death took place at 7:10 o'clock and was without suffering, the cause being paralysis of the heart. Mr. Storrs had been in this city about ten days.

**Jean Claude Bouquet.**

PARIS, September 12.—Jean Claude Bouquet, the well known mathematician, is dead.

**William Augustus Guy.**

LONDON, September 12.—William Augustus Guy, the eminent physician and author of a number of medical works, is dead.

## KEILEY RESIGNS.

**His Resignation as Minister to Austria Formally Tendered and Promptly Accepted.**

**Secretary Manning and the Alleged Silver Compromise—Postoffices Burned and Robbed.**

**Clerks Removed in the Interest of Economy — Export Statistics—Customs Expenses.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Mr. A. M. Keiley was at the Department of State today. He has formally tendered his resignation as United States Minister to Austria, and the resignation has been accepted.

**Claims and Accounts.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The acting Second Comptroller has made an order that attorneys and others interested in claims and accounts before the bureau shall make written explanations of suspensions and disallowances. This means that hereafter allowances will not be made solely from verbal explanations.

**Tendered His Resignation.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Deputy Register Titcomb tendered his resignation to-day at the request of Register Rosecrans, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor. Mr. Titcomb has been in the Treasury Department for over twenty-one years. It is understood that Mr. Ross Fish, a former employe of the Treasury, but now a clerk in the office of the Collector of the District of Columbia, will be appointed to succeed him. Register Rosecrans has recommended his assistant, Mr. Tincomb, who will be retained in the Register's office as a clerk at a salary of $1800.

**The Washington Monument.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—About half of the memorial stones have been set in the interior walls of the Washington monument. A platform has been constructed to surround the base of the monument roof, from which workmen can place in position the lightning-rod tips which are to cover the roof.

**Again Flying the Chinese Flag.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The steamers of the China Steam Navigation Company, which were transferred to the house of Russell & Co. at the breaking out of hostilities between France and China, have been retransferred. The American flag has been hauled down and the Chinese flag rehoisted on board of them.

**Customs Expenses.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular to customs officers in regard to the annual estimate of customs expenses, with a view to presenting to Congress, in accordance with the provisions of the act, approved August 5, 1882, the annual estimate, specifying in detail the number and class of officers and employes that may, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, be necessary to properly conduct the business of collecting the customs revenue from customs during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1887: It is directed that the blanks transmitted herewith be filed in harmony with the headings printed thereon, showing the force actually employed on the 1st day of October, 1885, and at the same time must be forwarded an itemized estimate to cover the contingent expenses which may be incurred during the same period.

**Values of Exports.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs as follows:

| | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| August | $ 7,700,956 | $16,519,044 |
| Two months ended August 31st | 16,434,261 | 28,890,798 |
| Eight months ended January 31st | 93,268,928 | 97,095,175 |

The exports of cotton were as follows:

| | Bales. | Pounds. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for two months ending Aug. 31, | 3,883,510 | 1,862,721,105 | $108,491,130 |
| Total for 12 mos ending Aug. 31, 1885 | 6,886,289 | 1,804,597,676 | 107,749,014 |

The exports of mineral oil were as follows:

| | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|
| August | $ 4,576,026 | $ 4,084,490 |
| Eight months ended August 31st | 31,701,158 | 30,416,532 |

**The News From Corea.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Rear Admiral Davis, in a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Nagasaki, Japan, August 11th, reports that all the foreign fleets are separated in the several ports of China and Japan. The news from Corea, he says, indicates an unsettled condition of affairs, although no overt act has been committed or anticipated. A complete withdrawal of the Chinese and Japanese troops took place July 22d. The recent treaty made between China and Japan is not satisfactory to the latter, which claims that it was made without proper authority.

**Removed in the Interest of Economy.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Eight more clerks in the Treasury Department were removed to-day in the interest of economy. The majority were employed in the internal revenue bureau.

**Leasing of Buildings for Third Class Postoffices.**

WASHINGTON, September 12.—At the last session Congress passed an act authorizing the Postmaster-General to lease buildings for third class postoffices. The amount of the appropriation for leasing postoffice buildings, however, was only $450,000, or just about enough money to defray the expense of leasing buildings for offices of the first and second class. Consequently, the Postmaster-General has been unable to carry out the provisions of the act authorizing the leasing of third class offices. There are 1728 third class offices, and it is estimated that $350,000 will be required annually to defray the expenses of leasing suitable quarters for them. It is probable that when Congress meets a recommendation will be made by the Postmaster-General that an adequate appropriation be made for these leases, or that the act be repealed.

**Cayenne Pepper**

Comes from the neighborhood of Cayenne, in British Guiana. It is a stimulant without being in any respect a strengthener. Some medicines have a good deal of Cayenne pepper in them in connection with other articles, and the folks who take them think they are receiving strength while they are really being only stimulated. The effect of the stimulus is soon over, and then the patient feels worse than before. Brown's Iron Bitters is free from Cayenne pepper and is a genuine blood tonics, together with the only reliable preparation of iron known to medical science. The druggists all sell it.

**Grant Memorial Tablet.**

NEW YORK, September 12.—The secretary of the Grant monument fund today sent a bronze memorial tablet of the general to the mayor of Galena, Ill., which will be placed in the City Hall or some other public building there.


**Three Workmen.**

"Do you know the three organs that do most of the work of removing the waste products from the human body?"

Sitting in the office of the Brighton Independent, at Brighton, Mass.,