MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY : : SEPTEMBER 22 1885

THE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

There has not been any change in the New York money market since last Tuesday. The *Chronicle* says that "bankers' balances still loan freely at 1 to 1½ per cent., and money is offered at 2½ per cent. for three months on government bond collateral, while scarcely anything is doing in time loans on stock collateral. A feature this week has been the reduction by the Emigrant Savings Bank of the rate on real estate mortgages to 4½ per cent., which is a fair indication of the pressure such institutions are under to find employment for their idle funds. We learn, also, that some of our discount banks are buying out of town paper at exceptionally low rates. On the other hand, the demand from the interior to move the crops has shown increased urgency at a few centers of trade, notably St. Louis, but less at Western cities, and only a moderately active inquiry prevails. So that altogether for the time being there seems to be no indication of change in our money market, but rather a prospect of uninterrupted ease. Under these circumstances foreign exchange remains without material feature. There was an advance Tuesday of one-half cent, but it was claimed to be scarcely justified, and Thursday rates fell back, with the market dull but steady. Late Friday afternoon, however, some of the Canadian bankers marked quotations up again." Bradstreet reports as to general trade that the full measure of the improvement reported last week has everywhere been maintained. "From Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Detroit, at the West, comes the word that interior purchases are as heavy as previously. At Detroit it is reported that losses sustained in the first half of the year's trade in dry goods have been made good already by the increased sales. It is noticeable, however, that at no important trade center, East or West, have discount rates or call loan rates advanced. Iron is slightly firmer and in better demand. Prices are unchanged. There is no prospect of any boom. Steel rails are encouragingly in demand, but no more. The movement of dry goods from jobbers and agents continues quite as active as heretofore noted, and the firmness in prices of prints and of bleached and brown cottons is fully sustained. The net average gain in prices of raw wools since August 1st is about 3 cents per pound, and with the increasing firmness in woolen cloths the views of holders are as strong as ever." Grain is to be a drug, for as *Bradstreet* says, "despite the holding back of new grain by farmers, the already towering visible supply grows larger and larger, and, as if to crown all, the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom and the continent shows an increase as well. The Indian corn crop has about passed out of the critical stage, that in which it was likely to be damaged by frosts, and the general opinion appears to be that very little damage has been done to it and that we are again to have "the largest crop on record." Demand for grocery supplies only moderate. Sugar supply increased. Coffee and tea decreased. Dairy products are depressed."

THE TRAINING OF MERCANTILE YOUTH.

A correspondent of the New York *Drug Reporter* makes some remarks upon the subject of bringing up the sons of merchants, which are well entitled to the thoughtful consideration of parents in trade. He points out that in foreign countries such youths are generally put into some business-house in another foreign country, where they learn a language and become acquainted with customs that will be of value to them when they succeed to their fathers' business. In this country in another generation our merchants, no doubt, will be doing an extensive South American business, and the merchant who to-day puts his son into a counting-house in the City of Mexico, Lima, Valparaiso or some other trading city, will put attainments within his reach that, when he enters into business for himself, will be vastly to his advantage. The young man has no favoritism, he has to make his way like others, and he acquires habits of obedience and self-dependence. In this country the usual plan is to send such a young fellow to college, then take him into his father's business, where he looks upon those about him as his inferiors, and too often regards trade as a bore, or perhaps, from the habits and notions he has acquired, as beneath him. The clerks and employes hide his shortcomings and cover his idleness, and when the father finds fault with his negligence and inaptitude a fond mother wards off the severity that is an absolute necessity to him. Unqualified as he is, ambition leads him to desire to become a partner in his father's firm, and the mother's influence is brought to bear, and the consequence is, too often, disgrace to the young man, death to his future prospects, difficulty to the business and perhaps its bankruptcy. Only a few weeks ago a once prominent merchant in New York, who had been in this manner reduced to accept employment through a son he had thus unwisely trained and then made a partner in the house, died poor, having lived some years on a salary of $1500 a year. There are people in Memphis to-day to whom the warning here given is worthy of profound reflection. There are horse-racings and other extravagances among the young men of the city now that were unknown when their fathers were young and struggling hard to obtain what their sons are at present enjoying without a care or a thought, and who accordingly are spending where their fathers are saving. The true plan of business training is to let the youth learn business away from home, then, with competent attainments and some practical business experience, he comes home and takes labor and care from his father instead of adding to his parent's anxieties and wrecking his own prospects.

BUSINESS HINTS AND FACTS.

In looking over our exchanges of business papers and periodicals we meet with many articles connected with trade matters that are of interest and use to business men, from which we to-day select the following: An Eastern tradesman has discovered a way of using the telephone by which the annoyance is escaped of persons present hearing what he says through that instrument. He take a sheet of thick manila brown paper, folds and pastes it into the form of a cone or tunnel some fifteen inches in length, the small end being just the size to fit into the transmitter orifice, without, of course, coming in contact with the diaphragm, the large end being about six or eight inches in diameter. With this simple affair he can send messages in a whisper, or in so low a tone of voice that persons within two feet of him cannot hear what he is saying, while the party he is in communication with can hear every word as distinctly as if he spoke in a high in the ordinary way to the transmitter. The case with which envelops containing letters can be opened and closed again, so to escape detection, is causing a return to the old custom of using sealing-wax, but to avoid difficult operation of applying the wax neatly, a very small metal cup is used, into which a small portion of wax is placed, the wax being made into pellets, each sufficient for a seal. The cup is held over a lamp or candle, the wax melted and poured upon the proper part of the envelope, and stamped secure from violation. In England oil waste from chemical works, and other sources, is made into a fuel, which is used by steamers instead of coal, on vessels running to Mediterranean ports principally. The auto is so satisfactory that the plan is likely to come into extensive use. The tanks containing the new fuel take little room compared with coal, and the oil costs half the money paid for coal. As the use of oil for saving ships in danger of wrecking by the violence of the waves during storms appears likely to become extensive, the oil being poured on the surface of the water, which prevents the waves from breaking, the liquid fuel can be made to serve for that purpose also. The butter users are becoming as much opposed to oleomargarine as the butter-makers, owing to facts becoming known as to the method of manufacturing that delectable favorite of boarding-house keepers. Medical Inspector Taylor has just made known to the Philadelphia Board of Health there that he has discovered that a considerable portion of the fat bought by the Rendering Association of that city, for making into tallow, is sold to manufacturers of oleomargarine, who turn the filthy grease into sweet, fresh butter that is as cheap as it is nice.—The dangers of loss from the use of large plate-glass mirrors, windows, show-cases and other articles has become so serious from their extensive and increasing use, that in the East a plate-glass insurance company has been established, which insures against loss from any cause except fire. Breakage occurs through the settling of buildings, the warping of the framework of windows, stone-throwing, persons stumbling against the glass, ladders slipping, articles falling, servants' carelessness, the breaking of cords by which mirrors are hung, and other ways. It is stated by the insurers that the premiums charged are less than the glaziers demand for resetting the glass when it is supplied to them. During the last twelve months the insurers report payments in more than 6000 instances in New York alone. There is evidently good reason for such a system of insurance, and the system might with advantage be extended to the loss of other valuables beside plate-glass. The United States has been reaping a large profit for several years from its petroleum trade, but there is every appearance that before many years a serious rivalry will cut down the number of our customers, for we are continually reading of discoveries of oil districts in other parts of the world. The Russian wells at Baku are supplying a large area of trade territory, and much of the oil is consumed with excellent results on Russian steamboats as fuel, to the damage of the general coal trade as well as to a decrease of the demand for American oil. The last oil discovery mentioned has been made in Beloochistan, a province extending alongside British East India to the sea. There oil has been found at Khattan at 20, 80 and 400 feet depth. The East Indian government is encouraging explorations in hopes of obtaining cheap fuel for its Indian railways, which are building up a rivalry against our wheat. Our tariff, which heightens the price of our products, encourages and aids the foreign competition that lower rates would often discourage.

PROHIBITION BAFFLED.

The Prohibitionists appear likely to have a new enemy to encounter. They desire not only to stop the retailing of intoxicating drinks, but to shut up every distillery and every brewhouse that manufacture them. It seems possible that the whisky-makers can stand all this and manufacture whisky still, and do so without breaking the law. The Chicago *Tribune* informs us that the chemists have long been aware that the constituents of coal-gas and alcohol are so similar that if oxygen could be cheaply combined with the carbon and hydrogen present in the gas, an excellent article of whisky would be the result. It is announced that the result of experiments has given a cheap, easy and efficient combination, and that shortly an article will be put on the market, the price and quality of which will not only astound the Prohibitionists, but will horrify "old Bourbon," "old Rye," and the distillers generally. Where natural gas is obtainable a very superior gas-whisky is anticipated. The days of "corn-juice" are declared to be near their end, while the new mode of manufacture will put the new article outside the provisions urged by the Prohibitionists, and prohibition and local option are both to be vanquished by the introduction of gas-coal whisky or natural-gas whisky, as the case may be.

SUPERSTITION AND RACE HATRED.

Where ignorance prevails superstition will prevail, and both are, unfortunately, prevalent just now among the French Canadians. We once saw a party of workmen paid off in Quebec; not one of them spoke English and not one of them was able to sign his name to the pay-roll; all made their "mark," while the overbearing manner, the contemptuous language and the insolent swagger of the young English clerk who paid them was such as to arouse our strong indignation, so that we felt a desire to communicate to him some of the least elegant French at our command. In silence, with a submissive manner, the arrogance of the young *gommeux* was borne, as if the poor *habitans* were accustomed to it. Even these poor fellows, when properly addressed, show that pleasing courtesy of manner and language for which the French are justly celebrated, but when excitement arouses them they are vindictive and fearless, and capable of just such outbreaks as the French have shown in their revolutions. Below their suavity there lies a lurking devil that may give the English trouble if they persist in that particular and peculiar style of English manners called "nagging" which the English in Canada are just now profusely indulging in. The French, as everybody else would be, are excessively annoyed at the English reviling them as "dirty." The *habitans*, as those can judge who have seen the nicely kept cottages with their patch of ground along the St. Lawrence below Quebec, are far neater and cleaner in their habits than the English "factory hands" and their peasants with a hog sty and a miniature dung heap near their cottage doors. In their rage the Canadians will not vaccinate or sanitate as the English endeavor to compel them to do. In this resistance they are unfortunately strengthened by their superstition. They do not understand that God governs by law, and that His law brings reward or punishment as it is obeyed or disobeyed, but regard Him as capricious, influenced by favorites, and changing the order of nature even for the sake of the willful scorner of nature's laws. That many of their religious guides should pander to such errors is most regretable, but we see that, Sunday last, at St. James's church, Montreal, Abbe Filiatrault in his sermon said: "If we are afflicted with smallpox this summer, it is because we had a carnival last winter, feasting the flesh, which has offended the Lord by the crimes which were committed during that time. The city of Montreal endeavored to raise herself to as lofty a position as the Tower of Babel. She intended to spread her fame not only in the United States, but also in the greatest cities of Europe. It is to punish us for our pride that God has sent us smallpox. He has punished us by keeping away from our midst the strangers who were in the habit of visiting us. Consequently, a greater scourge affects us—that of misery, the wages of sin." We see that a vigilance committee has been formed in Montreal, determined to "enforce" sanitation. This "forcing" is the very thing that drives the Canadian French to fury, and if the English persist in it, what—with political opposition, race hatred, and superstitious animosity—unhappy consequences may result.

Murdered by His Wife and Sons.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 21.—The *Journal's* Marion (Ind.) special reports the killing of Andrew Owings, a farmer residing eight miles from that place, Saturday night. Sam, a seventeen-year-old son, ascribes the act to his brother Ira, aged nineteen. The latter and his mother state that neighbors had attacked the house with a view to driving them from the neighborhood, and that the old man was killed while resisting. The sons and the wife remained in bed after the arrival of the officers, and, during the progress of the inquest, manifested no interest. A verdict of parricide was returned. The two sons were placed under arrest, and the mother will be arrested to-night.

Use Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" for constipation.

ROUMELIA'S REVOLT

The Bulgarian Army Mobilized to Assist Roumelia in Case Turkey Should Send an

Armed Force to Regain Possession of the Country—Prince Alexander's Proclamation.

European Finances—Progress of the Cholera Epidemic—Meeting of London Socialists.

LONDON, September 21.—The rates of discount failed to maintain their strength during the past week. Best three months bills ruled at 1¼ and short at ¾ fraction less. There was a cessation of remittances of gold to Egypt. Exchange on New York was slightly higher. The stoppage of gold, the run on the Irish banks, a small trade inquiry for bills and the large supplies of idle money all combined to arrest the upward tendency of the money market. On the Stock Exchange business was weak, except for American railroads, which rallied sharply. The silver panic exercised a depressing influence, and trade reports were also less favorable. The rise in Americans was general, ranging from $1 to $5, in speculative response to the operators in New York. The public are holding aloof.

General Decline at Paris

PARIS, September 21.—The revolution in Roumelia caused a decline in prices, which closed yesterday at the lowest points touched during the week. Three per cent rentes fell 18 centimes, Suez 3 francs 50 centimes, Ottoman Bank 6 francs, Lombards 5 francs, Egyptian unified 1 franc, Turkish ¼ per cent, Italian and Spanish ⅛, Hungarian gold rente ⅛, Panama 7 francs 50 centimes. A decree in bankruptcy has been issued in the case of the Credit Viagier Insurance Company. This is the fire life insurance company in France that has failed to meet its engagements. The nominal capital of the company is 5,000,000 francs. Its assets cannot be realized on. The Minister of Finance has caused to be ascertained in what proportion the coin of the other powers in the Latin Union is circulating in France. The result of the inquiry shows that 10½ per cent. of the gold coinage and 28 per cent. of the silver coinage belong to the other contracting powers.

Flat at Berlin.

BERLIN, September 21.—The Bourse was flat throughout the week, owing to fears of restriction of business under the tax transactions coming into force October 1st. Reports of impending failures in the Westphalian coal and iron trade, following the bank upsetting of the great Von Born firm yesterday, have increased the depression. Under the events in Roumelia and reports that Russia has arranged for a revolution and that Austria is preparing to annex Bosnia, Austrian, Hungarian and Italian rentes and Russians declined ¼ per cent. Austrian credits 3 marks, Lombards 2, and Deutsche Bank 1; London exchange, short, 20.35½; long, 20.27½.

Lifeless and Depressed at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, September 21.—The bourse was lifeless and depressed during the week. At the close yesterday Hungarian gold rentes had depressed ¼ per cent; Lombards, 1 florin; credit Anstalt, 2 florins Austrian gold, silver and paper rentes closed at a fractional advance on the week, owing to the reports that the Austrian budget for 1886 exhibited the novelty of no deficit. The corn markets of Austria and Hungary are also improved. The German Imperial Court of Justice has rendered a decision in the suit against the Northern Railway to the effect that the German creditors have no claim against the Austro-Hungarian railways to pay their debentures on coupons in German coin. The International Farmers' Congress assembled at Stuttgart on Tuesday. The danger to European producers of the competition of Indian and American wheat will be discussed.

LONDON SOCIALISTS.

A Great Meeting at Limehouse—Arrests by the Police.

LONDON, September 21.—An enormous Socialist meeting was held yesterday at Limehouse. The crowd prevented many attempts of the police to arrest the speakers, but the officers finally succeeded in arresting Mr. Mahone, secretary of the Socialist League, the steward of a German club and six speculators. The police encountered the greatest difficulty in preventing the mob from rescuing the prisoners as they were being marched to the police station. The crowd followed the police, hooting at them and at times making rushes to liberate their companions, but the police kept their ground well and beat them back with their clubs. The prisoners were to-day brought before a magistrate and fined and imprisoned for short periods for obstructing the police in the performance of their duty. During the hearing the police arrested William Morris, an esthetic poet, for assaulting them. Morris declared that the police had hustled and assaulted several lady witnesses. Bennett Burleigh, a journalist, corroborated the statement of Morris, and said the police kicked his leg. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE REVOLT IN ROUMELIA.

Prince Alexander's Proclamation—The New Provisional Governor.

PESTH, September 21.—Prince Alexander has issued a proclamation announcing that, in accordance with the wishes of the entire populace, he assumes sovereignty over the two provinces of North and South Bulgaria. Measures will be taken to preserve peace, and all who oppose the new government will be severely punished. The prince expresses the hope that the people will defend the union at any sacrifice. The proclamation, which was received here by telegraph, was read publicly and the greatest enthusiasm Prince Alexander is expected here hourly. Perfect order prevails. The populace are armed with lances. The deposed governor, Gabriel Pacha, is under guard. He is well treated in accordance with his rank. The Turkish and Greek portion of the inhabitants have thanked the government here for having taken measures for their defense, and have offered their services in resisting a Turkish invasion.

The agents of all the great powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin have sent dispatches to their respective governments approving of the movement of Friday last. It is rumored at the various consulates in this city that the ambassadors at Constantinople have succeeded in dissuading the Porte from sending Turkish troops to Eastern Roumelia to regain possession of the country.

The New Provisional Governor.

LONDON, September 21.—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has confirmed M. Stransky as Provisional Governor of Roumelia. The Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies will be convoked on Tuesday night next. The army of Bulgaria is being mobilized, and when united with the Roumelian militia will, it is estimated, form an effective force of 50,000 men. Russian officers command the bulk of the Roumelian militia. Bands of Bulgarians, under the command of Russian officers, are entering Roumelia. Advices from Berlin and Vienna favor the opinion that peace will be maintained, on the ground that the revolution was concocted in St. Petersburg, with the assent of Austria, under an agreement made at the Kremsier interview, according to the terms of which Austria is at liberty to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. If the Porte should threaten to adopt violent measures, Turkey will be relieved, will intervene in favor of Roumelia.

What an American Knows About the Affair.

LONDON, September 21.—An interview had on Tuesday last at Constantinople with Mr. Israel Washburn of the Robert College, an American institution on the Bosphorus, is published to-day in connection with the news respecting the insurrection in Eastern Roumelia, and shows a singular apathy on the part of the foreign representatives in Philippopolis in not notifying their respective governments of the mutterings constantly heard of their approaching rising. Mr Washburn, who has just returned from a two months' tour of Bulgaria and Roumelia, says: "I heard more talk of a union among the people of Roumelia than I did in Bulgaria. The question of a union was constantly forced upon the Roumelians by increasing material interests and the burden of supporting two governments, which considerably oppressed the people. Besides, industries were injured in Roumelia and sometimes totally destroyed by the custom-houses artificially dividing the frontier between Roumelia and Bulgaria, and the Porte's preventing free trade between the two States. If the present state of affairs continues it will inevitably make trouble in Europe. Russia is losing her influence in the Balkan States, and although the Bulgarians are grateful to Russia for gaining them independence, they have since bitterly resented several attempts made by Russian agents to control the administration. I think the Bulgarians have a perfect genius for administration. While allowed their independence the Bulgarians would willingly ally themselves with Russia, but would ally with Austria against Russia rather than lose their independence. The Bulgarians are steadily at work building roads and railways, and making other public improvements. It is considered strange, in view of the fact that Mr. Washburn appears to be so well acquainted with the disaffection of the people of Eastern Roumelia after a two months' trip, that some diplomats appeared surprised at the news of the insurrection.

Exciting the Attention of Political Circles.

VIENNA, September 21.—An inspired article in the *Fremdenblatt* states that the unionistic tendencies of Bulgaria and Roumelia have repeatedly excited the serious attention of political circles. The powers, the paper says, continue to cherish the desire to respect and maintain the treaty of Berlin. The action of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria in placing himself and his army at the head of the rising constitutes a grave violation of international law. It is a challenge to Turkey. Europe cannot for the benefit of a single Balkan State indorse this infraction of treaty rights, entailing a disruption of the balance of power and of the national political forces of the Balkan peninsula, as fixed by the Berlin treaty. It is premature to say definitely what common action will be taken by the powers, but it is certain that the movement will be kept in the narrowest possible bounds, the powers retaining supreme control of events in the Balkans.

Acted Entirely Independent of Russia.

PARIS, September 21.—Semi-official advices tend to confirm the report that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria acted entirely independent of Russia in annexing Roumelia, and was impelled only by Bulgarian public opinion. It is considered improbable that Turkey will accept pecuniary compensation for the loss of Roumelia, because the Balkan frontier is necessary to defend Constantinople. It is believed that the Porte has resolved to fight in order to restore the *statu quo*, but the fact that the powers are desirous of peace diminishes the gravity of the situation.

THE CHOLERA.

Distressing State of Affairs at Palermo—The Epidemic Increasing.

ROME, September 21.—Reports from Palermo regarding the progress of the cholera show a distressing state of affairs prevailing there. Thirty thousand persons have fled the city. All the shops are closed and the streets are almost deserted. There is great scarcity of food and water, and the epidemic is increasing with frightful rapidity. The sanitary officials are attacked by the people every time they attempt to disinfect the houses where the disease exists, and meet with great difficulty in carrying on their work. During the past twenty-four hours 182 new cases of cholera and 128 deaths from the disease were reported here.

Humbert's Sympathy.

ROME, September 21.—King Humbert has sent a dispatch to Palermo expressing great sympathy for the suffering people. His majesty also sent $10,000 to be distributed among them, places his villa Favorita at the disposal of the sufferers and exhorts the people to show their courage and calmness during the trying ordeal through which they are now passing.

Fourteen Deaths at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, September 21.—There were thirty-seven new cases of cholera and fourteen deaths reported in the Spanish lines here yesterday.

New Cases and Deaths at Parma.

ROME, September 21.—Six new cases of cholera and three deaths were reported in Parma during the past twenty-four hours, and at Rovigno two new cases and one death.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Better Feeling in Madrid.

MADRID, September 21.—A better feeling prevails in this city, owing to reports having been received from Count Benomar, the Spanish ambassador to Berlin, to the effect that he expects Germany will accept the offer of a naval coaling station, liberty to trade and rights of navigation among the Caroline Islands as a basis of settlement of the pending dispute. The settlement will be made without referring the matter to an arbiter.

Military Review at Stuttgart.

STUTTGART, September 21.—The Emperor William and the king and queen of Wurtemberg reviewed yesterday 18,000 men of the Wurtemburg army. The imperial party stood for two hours in their carriages, witnessing the maneuvers of the troops.

American Jews to Remain in Jerusalem.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21.—United States Minister Cox and Consul-General Heap have succeeded in obtaining a revocation of the order expelling American Jews from Jerusalem.

The Expulsion of Prussians from Galicia.

LONDON, September 20.—The expulsion of Prussians from Galicia in reprisal for the expulsion of Austrians from Posen and Hungarians continues. All German employes are being dismissed and German products are boycotted. The Russian authorities have ordered to jail. Two persons expelled from Russia to return to that country if their absence has extended over a period of sixteen years. Great misery prevails on the Polish frontier.

Smallpox at Montreal.

MONTREAL, September 21.—The Provincial Board of Health has received every assurance of co-operation in matters relative to smallpox epidemic from every municipality communicated with, except St. Henri, the officials of which place informed the board that they would take the matter into consideration on October 7th. The board has resolved to take action under the section of the regulations which authorizes them to name a quarantine road. Those persons charged with tearing down from houses placards announcing the presence therein of smallpox, will be prosecuted. The board has decided to ask the government to have all the inmates of institutions receiving government aid, whether schools, jails, reformatories or asylums, vaccinated.

Mysterious Raid on Fort Carlisle.

CORK, September 21.—A mysterious raid was made last night on Carlisle fort, one of the defenses of the city. All that can be learned of the affair at present is that a party of men seized the sentries and two swords during the night and got away with them without disturbing the garrison. The sentry on duty close to the spot where the swords were kept did not see any one, and stated that he heard no unusual noise. The police are aiding the military in the search for the raiders, but as yet no clew of their whereabouts has been obtained.

Disastrous Rains in Spain.

MADRID, September 21.—Disastrous rains have prevailed during the past twenty-four hours in the southeastern part of Spain. The rains came down in torrents, and soon the rivers overflowed their banks, causing immense destruction of property and the loss of many lives. Houses, trees and dead animals are being carried out to sea by the raging flood, which stretches for a mile around the city.

Anarchy in Albania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21.—Anarchy prevails in Albania. Turkish troops and a body of Albanians have had an encounter near Prizrend. Five battalions of Turkish troops have been dispatched to the scene of the trouble.

Captured by Brigands.

SALONICA, September 21.—Brigands have captured the Archbishop of Veriar's niece and another lady. They demand the sum of £3000 for the ransom of the prisoners.

A Lively Christening.

CINCINNATI, O., September 21.—There was a lively christening in a Corryville saloon last night, the participants in which grew boisterous shortly after midnight. An old lady named Mrs. McCormick, living above the saloon came down to quiet the crowd. She was attacked by the roughs and her collar-bone broken. A young man named William Weshburn interfered in her behalf, was thrown out and badly hurt. The proprietor of the saloon then turned out the gas. When it was relit Herman Raine, a young man, was found dead upon the floor, his skull having been crushed with a piece of lead pipe. It is not known who committed the murder.

Getting Strong Again.

Fevers and exhausting chronic or acute diseases leave the patient, on his recovery in a pitiable state of prostration. Then it is that he needs a tonic upon which he can rely, one which, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will accelerate convalescence, and aid the processes of digestion. That peerless invigorant compensates, as nothing else will, for depleted strength. After using it a short time the convalescent invalid feels in every nerve and muscle that he is getting strong again. Appetite increases, there is a gain in weight, color and fullness return to the cheek, the lacklustre eyes grow brighter, sleep is unbroken and refreshing. These gratifying experiences are renewed with each returning day, until completely restored in health and vigor, he returns to the avocations which his illness interrupted. Use the Bitters in biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and constipation.

The Outbreak of Smallpox in New York.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The health officers are making every effort to discover the source of a sudden outbreak of smallpox in a Grand street tenement, and to stem it before it gains much headway. Saturday night Wm. Owens, a child, was found ill with the disease and removed to the hospital. Next door, yesterday, Mrs. Mary Radcliffe was found covered with eruptions and also removed to a hospital. In Brooklyn, to-day, a Mrs. Quinn and her baby were found suffering from the disease and taken to the hospital. They lived in Grand street, this city, opposite the houses occupied by the child Owens and the woman Radcliffe.

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

The Dakota Constitutional Convention.

SIOUX FALLS, September 21.—The threatened trouble in the Constitutional Convention was adjusted by the adoption of a substitute for Mr. Campbell's substitution bill of rights, which declares all political power in the people and all free government is founded on their authority; they have the right to alter the forms of government, and declares the State of Dakota irreparably a part of the Union, and that the Federal constitution is the supreme law of the land.

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 many other diseases. 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., Marshall, Mich.

AID FOR EDUCATION.

Senator Jackson's Speech at Columbia, Tenn., Meeting with General Commendation at Washington.

Sam Donelson's Candidacy for Door-Keeper of the House of Representatives—Mills' Tariff Bill.

Affray Between Government Clerks About a Young Lady—Gov. Porter's Increasing Popularity.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The address of Senator Jackson, delivered at Columbia, Tenn., and published in the APPEAL on the "Power and Duty of Congress to Appropriate Money to the States for Educational Purposes," has excited considerable interest and general commendation here. His argument on the constitutional question is regarded as exhaustive and unanswerable, and its effect will doubtless be the passage of the bill. No man in Congress stands higher than Senator Jackson, and he has long since established a character as one of the ablest lawyers and clearest thinkers in that body.

EX-SENATOR JAS. S. FOWLER

of Tennessee, who recently had a painful operation performed on his jawbone, is at Providence Hospital, in this city, and his physicians announce that he is doing well.

DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.

The retirement of Gen. Fields from the candidacy for doorkeeper of the House of Representatives is regarded by Sam Donelson's friends as almost assuring the latter's election. Donelson has made hosts of friends since he came here, both in and out of Congress. Gen. A. B. Upsham is giving great satisfaction as chief clerk of the Indian Bureau. His chief, Gen. Atkins, is the hardest working man in Washington, and has already mastered all the details and ramifications of that important bureau.

COL. S. G. DUPEE

has gone to Birmingham, Ala., where it is said he will take editorial charge of a newspaper.

GOV. PORTER

is winning great credit by the manner in which he is discharging the duties of Assistant Secretary of State. His urbanity and politeness capture all who meet him.

DR. M'GAVOCK

of Mississippi county, Ark., is being pressed for appointment to an important consulate in Scotland.

MILLS OF TEXAS

will at an early day after the meeting of Congress introduce a tariff bill which, it is claimed, is in the nature of a compromise, and it is expected to meet with much favor. The silver question is likely to be a prominent one at the coming session.

THE HON. JOHN M. TAYLOR

is here looking after some appointments in his district. The Hon. Benton McMillan has been here recently and has been taking a part in the canvass in Virginia. Gen. Muldrow, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has returned from Mississippi and resumed his duties.

MR. A. A. ADAMS,

brother-in-law of President Cleveland, was yesterday appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury superintendent of the Custom house at Toledo, O. Mr. Bacon is said to be a Republican. He was recommended for the same position two years ago by Representative Hurd. He is a man of character and business qualifications.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The court-martial in the case of Paymaster General Smith will recommence at the Navy Department Monday next to reconsider its findings.

Secretary Lamar has informed the Commissioner of the General Land Office that "Section 190" has neither been amended or repealed, and that every officer of the department is instructed to see that it is faithfully obeyed and enforced. It prohibits employes or clerks whose appointment is subsequent to June 1, 1872, and who have not been out of office two years, from practicing as attorneys in the prosecution of any claims against the United States which were pending while the attorney was in office.

Naval Cadet Henry A. Wiley of Texas was yesterday dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing.

Naval Cadet Benjamin Wright of Tennessee, now on the United States ship Pinsacola, at Gibraltar, will join the flagship of Admiral Franklin, commanding the Mediterranean squadron.

Special reports from the bright tobacco belt of Virginia and North Carolina agree that with few exceptions the crop is a failure.

Wm. A. Roberts of Wisconsin was yesterday appointed a special agent of the Land Office.

Frederick P. Metzger, a clerk in a patent attorney's office of F street, and Samuel Brown, a clerk in the folding-room at the capitol, were yesterday fined $5 each in the Police Court for an affray on F street. The trouble arose from a remark made by the former regarding the sister of Mr. Brown. She is a very pretty young lady of eighteen, is a clerk in the Patent Office, and was engaged to be married to one Mr. James C. Winterscmith, of Kentucky, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Mr. Metzger, who was formerly a fellow clerk in the Patent Office with Miss Brown, endeavored to pay her some attention, and it is claimed that he opened several letters which Mr. Winterscmith sent to her. He was finally discovered in this practice, and at the young lady's request was discharged from the department. Then he sought revenge by uttering false and malicious stories about the young lady, and her brother finally gave him twenty-four hours in which to write a letter of retraction. He promised to do so, but failed, and was thrashed.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mutilated Notes for Redemption.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—There was received at the Treasury Department to-day for redemption a package of about $100,000 in United States notes, which are so mutilated and almost beyond recognition. It is said that their owner, an Ohio farmer, had buried the notes in the earth in preference to placing them in a bank or other depository.

Chief Postoffice Inspector.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The office of Chief of the Postoffice Inspectors has been tendered by the Postmaster General to Wm. A. West, of Mississippi. Mr. West is a prosperous farmer living near Oxford, Miss., and has engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits in St. Louis and New Orleans, and has been president of a bank in Oxford. Mr. West was at the Department to-day and has the tender under consideration.

Funeral of the Rev. Thos. D. Collins.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The funeral of the Late Thos. D. Collins of this city, who died in New Orleans last week, took place to-day and was largely attended. Solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Dominic's church, where the dead priest began his career as an altar boy. At the time of his death Father Collins was pastor of St. Peter and St. Paul's church in New Orleans. He studied theology and philosophy in the Notre Dame College of Indiana, and was at one time assistant pastor of St. Joseph's church at Watertown Wis. The interment was at Mt. Olive Cemetery.

President Cleveland and Commissioner Eaton.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Dorman B. Eaton, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, had a long interview, by appointment, with the President this afternoon about a number of miscellaneous matters, the precise nature of which, however, Mr. Eaton does not feel at liberty to disclose. He says the commission will be ready to proceed with the arguments in the Hinckley suit in New York next Friday, and earnestly hopes that nothing will intervene to prevent a speedy conclusion. The district attorney will, by direction of the President, conduct the defense. The attitude of the President, Mr. Eaton said in reply to an inquiry, was in every way satisfactory to the commission.

Secretary Lamar's Health.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Secretary Lamar, who has been confined to his house for the last few days with a severe attack of influenza, is reported as being somewhat better to-night. His physicians, while entertaining no apprehensions of serious results, have urged the Secretary not to leave his house for several days.

Gold Coin from San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—There was received at the United States Treasury to-day a second lot of gold coin from San Francisco, and silver coin from Carson City, amounting in all to $200,000. Under a recent arrangement entered into by the Secretary of the Treasury the large shipments of coin now being made are transported by the Adams Express Company instead of by mail, as was tried for a short time.

Application for Smallpox Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a request from the Governor of Massachusetts for the appointment of medical inspectors on the Canadian border of Lake Ontario, to inspect passengers arriving by rail through northern Vermont, and the matter is now under consideration with a view of complying with the request.

The Smith Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Messrs. Hunter and Chandler, counsel for Paymaster-General Joseph A. Smith of the Navy Department, this morning filed a petition to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, asking that a writ of prohibition issue restraining the Secretary of the Navy from further proceedings in relation to the charge against their client. The Smith court martial reassembled at 11 o'clock to-day in compliance with the orders issued by Secretary Whitney last week, and each member was at once served with a notice of the application made by the counsel to the Supreme Court. Secretary Whitney was served with a similar notice, in consequence of which he notified the court to adjourn for two weeks. The application of counsel sets forth that the office of Paymaster-General is a civil one, the functions of which are discretionary with its incumbent, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, and the court has no jurisdiction in the premises. This proceeding differs from that taken by the counsel of Dr. Wales, in that the latter applied for a writ of habeas corpus to relieve the accused from military arrest. The court in the Wales case did not decide upon the point of jurisdiction of court-martial. Counsel have asked to be heard upon this application next Wednesday at 10 o'clock. A decision favorable to the accused would, it is held, have the effect to nullify the sentence of the court-martial already pending.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The President to-day appointed the following named presidential postmasters: John F. Cottrell, at Fort Scott, Kas., vice F. F. Robley, resigned; F. S. Reefy, at Elyria, O., vice F. E. Bishop, resigned; F. D. Durton, at Bateville, Ark., vice J. S. Thomas, resigned; Wm. L. Williams, at Melrose, Mass., vice Susan E. Eastman, resigned; Adrian Foote, at Ashland, Mass., vice James H. Jones, deceased; E. A. Puesonal, at Bakersfield, Cal., vice H. A. Wickmore, deceased; Oliver T. Dale, at Monticello, Ind., vice W. J. Huff, suspended; R. D. Stephens, at Sacramento, Cal., vice Chris Green, suspended.

Postmaster Lairsberry, of Bismarck, Dak., has sent his resignation to the department.

Another long list of fourth class postmasters were appointed to-day, mostly in Pennsylvania.

Assistant Appraiser at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The President to-day appointed James F. Griffin to be assistant appraiser of merchandise for the District of New Orleans.

Standard Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The issue of standard silver dollars during the week ended September 19th was $664,443. The issue during the corresponding period last year was $442,995.

A FAMILY OF TOUGHS

Arrested After Defying Officers of the Law for Years.

IONIA, MICH., September 21.—Abner Aldrich, a man of about fifty-five years of age, with his wife and two children, one of them a young man of about twenty, live on a farm about eight miles northwest of this city and one mile east of Collins Station, on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad. The family have been for years the terror of the neighborhood where they reside. Aldrich has been arrested for assault and threats against life time out of number, and never without cause. Some time since a judgment was obtained against him in a justice's court at Portland, but no officer there would attempt the collection, so it was brought to this city and given to Constable Perry Chapman with a warning to take help with him and look out for himself. He took with him Geo. Bradley and W. Ainsley of this city and went out there Saturday afternoon. They found Aldrich and his twen