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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY : : : : OCTOBER 10, 1885

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Agriculturally the United States have much to export, and as the law does not disable the producers of grain, meat, cotton, and tobacco and other yield of the agriculturist and the cattle breeder from selling abroad, the country derives great benefit and large revenue from their operations. This being attained, we now require an equally active trade for the produce of our workshops and factories and our furnaces, for we have reached the point, in some important branches of manufacture, where we can produce more than we can consume. Our high tariff is in the way when we desire to export our manufactures, but as the need for export becomes more and more pressing the tariff will be cut and trimmed as the exigencies of the manufacturers require. We naturally look to the people dwelling upon this Western continent as the proper customers for our manufactures, but when such effort as an unreformed tariff permits is made to extend trade with Central and South America, it is found that when the main obstacle to trade is removed by reforming the tariff, there are other essentials to be attended to, without which an extensive trade on this continent cannot be initiated by us. The unregulated, extravagant tariff that has held our foreign trade in shackles for a generation has bred up among us among us a set of merchants whose business education and operations have limited those merchants' views and knowledge and transactions to our own internal wants. To a certain extent we have been shut in and isolated as the Chinese were fifty years ago. The consequence has been that others have studied and cultivated what we have neglected, and we find the trade of the peoples south of us in the hands of distant but able Europeans. We are not practically acquainted with the methods of trade, the commercial laws and customs, and the style of goods required south of us as other trading countries are, and if we had the tariff modified as our business requires, we still have these personal attainments to acquire. We want a good portion of our youth instructed in the Spanish tongue and then sent to obtain their elemental practical business education in standard mercantile counting-houses in the City of Mexico, Lima, Rio Janeiro and elsewhere. We want also among us Europeans as immigrants who are experts in South American trade, whose presence and aid will assist us in securing a vast and increasing business which it is a discredit to both our skill and our enterprise that we should have allowed, so long, to be in the possession of far-away European rivals.

A KING IN TROUBLE.

The east of Europe is not the only spot that presents a threatening appearance just now. A revolution in Norway is a very possible event. The king there has undertaken to do what cost England's Charles I not only his throne but his head. His Parliament having refused to vote the supplies, he has undertaken to demand the taxes upon his own authority, and to put in prison those who refuse to pay them. The Danish constitution, like our own and that of England, makes the Legislature the taxgranting power, and to seize taxes without legislative authority is treason, whether done by king or subject. Until two years ago the king, Christian IX, observed the constitution faithfully. There were two parties in the elections—a court party and a people's party, the former holding for royal predominance, the latter for popular rights. A while ago, in its strife with the party of arbitrary power, the popular side had the majority. In resistance of unconstitutional acts the Legislature withheld the usual appropriations, and, with an obstinate stupidity peculiar to sovereigns, the ill-advised King undertook to tread upon the constitution and defy the Legislature by extorting his own taxes. He thus reaped the wind, and there will be small pity for him if he reap the whirlwind. A hitherto unarmed fight is going on between King and nation, and the reader of history cannot but be struck with the similarity in the case to proceedings that were carried on against Parliament and people by the fanatical, amiable and wrong-headed Charles I of England. The Rigsdag, the Danish Parliament, has assembled this week. A year ago the Norwegian monarch tried his hand at conquering his people and the constitution, when the Storthing, the Parliament of Norway, called him to order and made him confine his pacing to the limits of his tether. Fortified and stimulated by this example, the Danish Rigsdag, enthusiastically held up by the people, will insist upon constitutional rights and a cessation of arbitrary proceedings. The struggle is likely to be fierce, and if the King remain stubborn there may be another throne in Europe without an occupant. Evidently the European monarchy profession is a failing one at the present day.

MORE POISON WANTED.

A reporter of *Bradstreets'* has been investigating the state of things among the New England cotton-mills, where, of course, he found matters sufficiently discouraging. Among them a Maine manufacturer of fine shirtings said there was some growing improvement, and he added: "We believe it will continue to grow till there is a moderate profit for cotton factories, but we do not anticipate a great revival of business till the country shall come squarely and unequivocally up to the inevitable policy of protection to American industries, American labor and American markets against English competition, which I hope to see accomplished in 1888." The man had been "protected" for years, first on the plea that his concern was "an infant industry," then on the ground that government having induced him to carry on an infant industry it was bound to support the infant now it was grown up because, although increased in bulk and age, and enabling its owners to have their country-house and their carriage, it was really a puny adult that could not live except by hospital treatment and sustaining tonics. The only vigor it could have was tariff vigor. Take that away, leave the business to sustain itself, and down it would go. What does such language means? It means: "I am carrying on a business that does not pay. I cannot support myself at it, but I must be supported, and I desire that my fellow-citizens who carry on a business that pays them shall hand over to me a part of their profits that I may live on what they contribute, in order that I may carry on what does not pay, and, consequently, being a losing concern, cannot pay the country, for what cannot support itself certainly cannot support anything else." But what a confession this man made with respect to the utter failure of protection to protect. He has raised his infant industry from the time of the supplying breast and the tottering step, and it is dependent and tottering yet. Protection has raised up from babyhood what, now it is grown, proves to be so imbecile, bloodless and lifeless that it has no power of self-recuperation, no prospect of self-support. Finding the infant for whom he had hopes grown up to the man for whom there is no hope, does this man of Maine say the food that was given to the babe was unwholesome, and that such a diet, that has produced effects so deplorable, must be abandoned, and a more vigorous food adopted? No—he says the creature that has been reared upon protection is helpless and hopeless, therefore give it more of the same sustenance, increase the quantity, strengthen the dose. What has made the poor thing puny and weak and drooping and dying will make it hearty and strong and rotund, if you will only administer more and more vigorously increased doses of the pernicious sustenance that has brought it to the deplorable, dependent, depleted condition in which you see it now. This, reader, is protection logic pure and unadulterated.

THE ALBANIAN PATRIOTS.

The feature about the Roumelian rebellion that most alarms the Sultan and the European powers is the certainty, if it be allowed to be successful, that the other European dependencies of Turkey will insist upon securing a similar privilege. Among them the Albanians especially. For long years that people have resisted Turkey, and warfare is going on there now. The Turks win battles but their victories are barren: their brave people, inured to war, still remain unconquered and still resist. They will not give up the struggle until their oppressors, worn out and wearied, will have to surrender to obstinate perseverance and unconquerable courage what there are not numbers to gain by mere strength. In the Greeks' war of independence against the Turks the Albanians were their constant allies, and now the Greeks desire to give them efficient aid. Under present circumstances the patriotism of the Albanians naturally runs high. Should the Turkish army be occupied elsewhere a long-desired opportunity presents itself. That is especially the case if the statement be correct that reports terror on the part of the Turkish government at finding troops it had relied upon to be without shoes for the infantry or horses for the cavalry. It is impossible to avoid sympathizing with a brave and patriotic people who have bequeathed freedom's cause "from sire to son" for generations past, and there are few who would not rejoice if Albania should come off victor at last. In such an event it would probably become a portion of the kingdom of Greece, aiding that country to take a step toward the recovery of the old greatness. Greece wants once more to be owner and master of Constantinople.

A LIVELY FIGHT

Growing Out of a Joke at a Virginia Political Meeting.

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 9.—Yesterday was court day at Appomattox Court-House, and, as is usual on such occasions, a large crowd assembled. Speakers were present from both political parties. Among them were Capt. George S. Blair, Republican, and A. A. Pilger, a Democrat. After the speaking was over, Mr. Blair approached Mr. Pilger, and slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, asked what he was doing there. "Oh," replied Pilger, pleasantly, "I came here to watch you and to see whether honor will buy a breakfast yet." This pointed allusion, it is stated, elicited that he had never uttered that sentiment, notwithstanding Bourbon declarations to the contrary. Blair's manner and words seemed to affront Pilger, and the latter, with considerable emphasis, replied that Blair had uttered that sentiment in a speech at Bland Court-House. The Republican candidate denounced the statement as a lie, whereupon Pilger struck him in the face, and several blows passed. Friends interposed, however, and several persons grasped Pilger's hand. It is said by those present that while Pilger was being held Blair struck him a light blow in the face, which incensed a young Lynchburger who was present, and the latter cracked Blair down. The report is also current that an attempt was made to cane Blair by some one in the crowd, but nothing definite as to that can be learned.

SCALP-HUNTING.

The Old Arizona Pioneers Out on the War-Path.

DEMING, N. M., October 9.—Reports are coming in from various parts of Arizona that the old pioneers of that Territory, tempted by the reward of $250 for Indian scalps made by several counties in Arizona, have started on a hunt for redskins, with a view of obtaining their scalps. They think this is the most practicable method yet suggested of forever ending the Apache Indian war. The $250 is merely incidental to the hunt—it pays for the whisky and tobacco used in camp. It is believed several New Mexican cities and counties will adopt this plan of exterminating the savages.

The fight at Gallarpo ranch yesterday has thoroughly aroused the Western Mexico, and additional troops, besides the squad from Albuquerque which went to the ranch, are now being held in readiness at El Paso, Tex. The Indians are roaming about in small bands, and this enables them to commit crimes and escape or hide much easier than when they were all together. Some killing is looked for.

Whenever and Wherever

Diseases of a choleraic type prevail, or there is cause to apprehend a visit from them, the system should be toned, regulated and reinforced by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Perfect digestion and a regular habit of body are the safeguards against such maladies, and both are secured by this inestimable tonic and alterative. The Bitters are also extremely valuable as a remedying such disorders. If promptly taken at the initial stage, diarrhœa and cholera morbus, like disease is usually frustrated. In diarrhœa cases it is only necessary to restore the tone of the relaxed bowels, and this is one of the specific effects of this medicine. Wind on the stomach, heartburn, biliousness, nausea, headache and other symptoms of disturbance in the gastric and hepatic regions are promptly specific relieved by this excellent remedy. As a family medicine it is invaluable, since it promptly and completely remedies those ailments which are of most frequent occurrence.

Pardoned by the President.

CONCORD, N. H., October 9.—Henry S. Davis of Washington, D. C., a policman who was committed to the New Hampshire State Prison on December 25, 1883, for two years, for assaulting upon a woman with intent to rape, was pardoned by President Cleveland, and released yesterday. The ground for the pardon was that Davis was intoxicated at the time he shot the woman.

Small Doses Cure.

During the past fifty years the proprietors of Brandreth's Pills have received thousands of voluntary testimonials of the wonderful cures effected by these pills. They not only cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, piles, diarrhœa, liver complaint and all fevers, but greatly prolong human life. One or two at night, on an empty stomach, for a week or two, is sufficient.

Dry Goods Imports.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The total imports of dry goods at this port during the past week were valued at $2,413,884, and the amount thrown on the market, $2,383,620.

An Undoubted Blessing.

About thirty years ago, a prominent physician by the name of Dr. William Hall, discovered, or produced after long experimental research, a remedy for diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide reputation in this country. The name of the medicine is Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.

TELEPHONE SUITS.

Statement from Attorney-General Garland Explaining His Relations with the Recent Action

Commenced by the United States to Test the Validity of the Bell Patents—The Whole

Matter Instituted by the Solicitor-General, Owing to His Ineligibility—Letter From the President.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Attorney-General Garland, under date of yesterday, has written a long letter to President Cleveland in explanation of his position relative to the suit brought by the Solicitor-General in the name of the United States, to test the validity of the Bell Telephone patent, in the absence of the Attorney-General. It begins by adverting to the fact that on his return, after the suit had been commenced, the President called his attention to what was being said about it in the newspapers; that the writer then informed the President that all he knew about it was contained in the telegram sent to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* when the matter was first made public; that the matter having since assumed general importance he (the writer) had thought it proper, on his own motion, to lay the facts fully before the President and Cabinet on the current date, the 8th instant. On further reflection he had decided to put the matter in writing, to be used at

THE PRESIDENT'S PLEASURE.

He goes on to say that about three years ago, before he had any idea of being made Attorney-General, he had joined, with several others, in organizing the Pan Electric Telephone Company, of which he was made attorney. Everything in connection with it was done in good faith. Last summer Mr. Casey Young, Col. Geo. W. Gantt, M. Van Benthuysen and others came to him and asked that a suit be commenced in the name of the United States on behalf of the Pan Electric Company to test the validity of the Bell patents. He told them that he could not consider the matter because he was a stockholder in and attorney for the Pan Electric Company; that this fact disabled him from considering the subject, or giving any advice about the matter. He heard no more of it until he received a dispatch from the *Times-Democrat*, he being in Arkansas. He did not then know that the use of the

NAME OF THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN GRANTED.

He then goes on to say that the suit was brought by the Solicitor-General, who, under the law, is not the deputy or agent of the Attorney-General, and in the absence or disability of the Attorney-General is empowered to exercise all the duties of that office. He adds the disability is not limited to the one of physical ability to perform the duties, but has reference to and includes that as well as mental incapity, or incapacity on account of interest in the subject matter; and in cases coming within the statement the Solicitor-General acts for himself. He is not responsible to the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General can exercise no control over his discretion. As the case represented, being disabled or disqualified from acting, I, as Attorney-General,

SIMPLY "SAT OUT"

as it were, as the reports show that a Justice of the Supreme Court, and of other courts, does when he has previous to his coming on the bench or otherwise been connected with a case before the court. This independent character of the Solicitor-General in matters of this kind makes him a Cabinet officer in the absence of the Attorney-General (see Elmers on United States Executive Departments, sec. 9, 83), and this department has plenty of evidence of the former Solicitor-General's action in the Cabinet counsels in the absence of the Attorney-General. So that when it came to me that the Pan-Electric Telephone Company wanted to use the name of the United States to test the validity of the Bell Telephone patent, I, being disabled to act upon it, as herein before stated, the Solicitor-General was the proper person to act, whether referred the matter to him, or whether I felt the parties (as I did) to seek him or any other remedy as best they could. The fact of my absence led to no moment in this inquiry, because if I was disabled to act, and here at the Department of Justice in person, the

SOLICITOR-GENERAL COULD ACT.

The Attorney-General then proceeds to cite a number of cases in point wherein Solicitors General have taken independent action on matters coming within the sphere of the Attorney-General, but which the latter was disbarred from considering by reason of being personally interested. He concludes as follows: "In answer to the question propounded to me at the cabinet meeting by yourself and others as to the course of procedure governing such matters, I wish to say that there is a custom in this department—not any fixed adopted rule, but a practice—to have these questions all referred before they are finally passed upon here, to the department from which the original transaction emanates. There have been a few applications to me since I have been Attorney-General for the use of the name of the United States to test patents, for lands as well as patents for inventions; and I have had them in each case referred to the department from which the particular patent is issued for information and suggestions before I acted upon them finally here, not that any suggestion or advice from that department would be binding or conclusive upon this, but for the sake of a more harmonious and regular administration of the affairs of the Executive Department is this custom or practice observed. I do not say that action could not be had by this department independent of this course, but in these cases that have been before me I have followed the precedent, and within the last few days have done the same in an application for the use of the name of the United States to test a patent for an invention."

NEWS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Accompanying the letter of the Attorney-General is the following from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, October 8, 1885.

To the Hon. John Goode, Solicitor General:

MY DEAR SIR—I submit to you with this a statement made by Attorney-General Garland explaining his relations—or, rather, want of relation—to the action taken by you in his absence upon an application to bring, in the name of the United States, a suit to test the validity of a patent held by the Bell Telephone Company. I call your attention especially to the latter part of the statement, in which the Attorney-General speaks of the usual procedure in the Department in the exercise upon such applications. The reference to the Interior Department, which he mentions as an ordinary feature in that procedure, seems to have been dispensed with in your treatment of this application. This omission may have been the result of a lack of familiarity with the routine in such cases, or of a perfectly clear and satisfactory persuasion of what should be done, derived from the documents presented to you. Whatever the cause may be, and while such reference is not vital, of course, to the validity of your action, and though I am by no means prepared to question the correctness of the exercise of your discretion in the matter, still the precedent seems to be in evidence to the department with which the matter is connected is so well established, and seems to me so well founded upon considerations of safety and well as propriety, that I desire to suggest for your reflection the proposition whether such action on your part as will preserve and protect such precedent and custom could not be well taken. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL GOODE,

under date of to-day, replies, acknowledging the prevalence of the custom of reference and his omission of it, and adds: This omission was not the result of a lack of familiarity with the routine in such cases, but of a satisfactory persuasion, derived entirely from the papers presented to me as to what was right and proper to be done in the premises. In addition to the affidavits which accompanied the letter of the District-Attorney who made the application for permission to use the name of the United States in bringing the suit, he transmitted me a large number of all the writings filed in the Patent Office and the proceedings had there, upon which resulted in the issue and delivery of the letters of patent to Mr. Bell. After a careful examination of these exhibits, which appeared to be duly authorized, I came to the conclusion that all the necessary information had already been furnished by the Patent Office, and inasmuch as the question presented by the papers for my consideration was a legal one entirely, I did not deem it advisable to refer the application to the Interior Department for suggestions.

In closing, he says he concurs in the suggestions that the precedent is a bad one to set, and that he has accordingly written to United States Attorney McClury of the Western District of Tennessee, directing him to discontinue said suit.

Sensational Murder Trial.

GALVESTON, TEX., October 9.—A special from San Antonio to the *News* says: The trial of the woman Agnacia Cortez, charged with the murder of Sidney Staniforth, the young lawyer, three months ago, was concluded last night, resulting in a verdict of not guilty. Agnacia Cortez was the aged mistress of Staniforth, who was found with two bullet-holes through his head, lying upon a bed in her room. The defense maintained that Staniforth committed suicide. The trial attracted great attention, and when the verdict was announced many signs of dissatisfaction were manifested by the crowd.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Proceedings of the Mohonk Conference—Honesty of Indian Commissioners.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., October 9.—At the session last evening of the Mohonk Conference, after the reading of Miss Fletcher's paper, brief but earnest remarks were made by Commissioners Smiley, Lyon and Whittlesey, secretary of the Indian Board, in defense of the honesty and efficiency with which the annual supplies are now purchased for the Indians. Commissioner Lyon said that of his own knowledge no wholesale merchant in the country purchases his goods as cheaply as the government does. The bidders have learned that the competition is honest, the lowest responsible bidder always receiving the award, and as the government is a large buyer and pays cash the best goods required are offered at prices below the ordinary wholesale market prices.

Miss Fletcher explained that she had no thought of reflecting on the honesty of the government agents who furnished the annuity goods. Her design was simply to show that those goods, the distribution of which helped trade, were furnished to the full extent of the treaty requirements, while the appropriations for education and for agricultural improvements were millions of dollars behind the treaty requirements.

This morning Dr. Rhoades reported back from the Business Committee the platform recommended yesterday, announcing that, in its modified form, it received the unanimous approval of the committee of nine representatives of the various views which have found expression during the conference.

A general discussion of the different points of the platform was then commenced, which continued at great length.

On motion of Mr. Oberly, the president of the conference was authorized to appoint a committee of five gentlemen and four ladies, who should prepare an address, in which the resolutions in relation to the Indian cause should be incorporated, to be presented to President Cleveland.

In the afternoon the members of the conference were given an excursion by mountain wagons to Lake Minnewaska.

The conference closed to-night with a number of miscellaneous addresses.

NEW YORK BANKS.

Statement of Their Condition for the Quarter Ending October 1st.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The quarterly statement of the National Banks of the city of New York for the quarter ending October 1st, compared with the statement for the preceding quarter, gives the following figures: Total capital October 1st, $45,350,000; increase, $1,172,000. Net profits, $31,876,800; increase, $367,400. Circulation, $19,948,600; decrease, $137,000. Deposits, $129,389,300; increase, $2,578,900. Due depositors, $206,007,000; decrease, $2,204,200. Unpaid dividends, $232,600; decrease, $307,900. Total liabilities, $422,803,500; decrease, $1,274,400. The resources consisted of loans and discounts, $237,723,100, increase, $19,999,200. United States bonds on hand, $4,265,900; decrease, $971,400. United States bonds to secure circulation, $12,566,500; decrease, $247,000. United States bonds to secure deposits, $820,000; decrease, $50,000. Other stocks and bonds and mortgages, $14,242,700; decrease, $1,070,500. Premium on stocks, $986,500; decrease, $371,900. Real estate, furniture and fixtures, $10,117,500; increase, $82,500. Due from banks, $21,605,700; decrease, $80,600. Cash items and bank notes, $4,195,400; decrease, $1,463,600. Specie, $91,649,700; decrease, $4,875,600. Legal tenders, $24,499,500; decrease, $12,086,600. Overdrafts, $69,000; increase, $6109.

"I Love Her Better Than Life."

Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of female weakness? A bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that wasting form. If you love her, take heed.

The Glass-Workers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 9.—At a conference of glass manufacturers and makers here yesterday it was decided to start up the factories substantially on the Pittsburg plan, which is a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages on the present selling prices, the wages to be advanced in proportion to the advance in selling prices.

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., Mar-shall, Mich.

Sent in Their Resignations.

TUCSON, ARIZ., October 9.—H. M. Van Arman, Secretary of Arizona, has sent his resignation to the President. It is also stated that United States Attorney Zabriskie has forwarded his resignation to-day to Attorney-General Garland. Zabriskie is one of the persons indicted yesterday by the grand jury for contributing to the campaign fund at the last Presidential election.

They Are Not Sorry.

There is one thing nobody ever regrets—that is, the day they first adopted Parker's Tonic as their regular family medicine. Its range is so wide, and its good effects so sure, that nothing else, except good nursing, are needed in a great majority of cases. Try it, try it, and afterward it will not require any praise from us.

No Change in Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, CT., October 9.—Nearly full and official returns from the town meetings in this State Monday last show that in 162 of the 167 towns seventy-nine are Republican, fifty-five Democratic and twenty-eight equally divided. Last year the standing was almost exactly the same.

HAVE used Tongaline in neuralgia and acute rheumatism, and am well satisfied with its beneficial effects; have also found it very efficacious in nervous diseases.

G. O. BUTLER, M. D., Cleveland, O.

Fatal Accident.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 9.—A Cleveland and Pittsburg train going East struck a team of horses and a wagon at Alikana crossing this morning, killing both horses, completely demolishing the wagon and fatally injuring George Paxton, the driver of the team.

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.

A Strange Phenomenon.

QUEBEC, October 9.—Capt. Hanson of the bark Pauline, from Cardiff for Quebec, recounts a strange phenomenon. In latitude 55° west, longitude 46° north, September 20th, during a rainstorm, a brilliant ball of fire dropped on the deck, and for a few minutes played about from the cabin to the forecastle, prostrating the captain and the seamen. With a loud report the fiery visitor disappeared as suddenly as it appeared without damaging the vessel.

DESERVING of confidence. There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Those suffering from asthmatic and bronchial diseases, coughs and colds, should try them. Price 25 cts.

Ground to Pieces.

SHAMOKIN, PA., October 9.—At the Luke Fiddler breaker to-day a Polish boy employed as a slate picker missed his footing and fell headlong into a box in which were swiftly revolving a pair of "monkeys" used in preparing the smaller sizes of coal. Before the machinery could be stopped he was ground to pieces.

Precautions Against Smallpox at Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 9.—The Board of Health of this city are taking active steps to insure against the spread of smallpox. The work of vaccinating the pupils of the public schools will commence at once. A sanitary corps has been appointed and will commence their duties at Clifton on Sunday.

Hanged in the Presence of 3000 People.

AUGUSTA, ARK., October 9.—To-day Chris Pegries, colored, was hanged in the presence of over 3000 people for murdering his paramour, Mollie Banks, last December, in Woodruff county. On the scaffold he made a full confession that he murdered her because she refused to marry him, not having been legally divorced from her husband.

THE SUPREME COURT

The October Term to Begin Wednesday Next, the 14th Instant—The Judges All in

Good Health, with Prospects for a Full Bench at the Opening—Important Cases.

The Jackson (Tenn.) Postoffice Contest—Commissioner Atkins and the Indian Service—Washington Letter.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Representative Taylor called on the President regarding the Jackson postoffice contest between Howard and Hurt. Taylor supports Howard. Hurt is a nephew of Senator Jackson, and has other backing. The President desires unanimity in this as in other Tennessee appointments, and will not reveal his intentions. Mr. Taylor will remain till the matter is decided.

J. N. Saunders of the President's executive staff leaves for Fort Smith, Ark., to-morrow on a month's leave.

The following Tennesseans arrived today: Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Drake, Knoxville; A. B. Carr and wife, Harry Dod, Judge Fentress, G. J. Parkes and A. D. Wilson.

Nominations for Tennessee marshals and district attorneys were sent to the President to-day.

Commissioner Atkins will ask for an increased appropriation from Congress for the Indian service. He proposes to extend the educational system among the Indians, placing the schools under separate government direction and divorcing the same from religious societies. His recommendations are considered eminently practicable, and will doubtless receive Congressional support.

Our Washington Letter.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Commissioner Atkins of the Indian Bureau left the city yesterday on a tour of inspection through the Indian country. As the Holman investigating committee was about to visit some of the Indian agencies in the Southwest the Commissioner joined them. He will first proceed to the Indian Territory, from where the Commissioner will go to San Carlos, New Mexico, and make personal investigation of the condition of affairs in that agency and of the troubles which led to the Geronimo outbreak. He will probably be absent five weeks. In the mean while Chief Clerk A. B. Upham will act as Commissioner. Gen. Atkins in his short term of service has made great reforms in the Indian service, and the people in the West are beginning to recognize the fact that certain leading Congressmen in Toronto are sounding the rank and file on the order with a view to ascertaining whether the Orangemen generally will not be combined to trip which the appointment of Riel for life instead of his execution.

The Cholera at Palermo.

ROME, October 9.—There were 103 new cases of cholera and 58 deaths from the disease at Palermo yesterday.

All Good Men.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Mr. Jacobs of Kentucky, who was to-day appointed United States Minister to Colombia, is about fifty-five years of age. He was a member of the Louisville council from Louisville, and was twice elected mayor of that city. He was a prominent candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1884, and received a respectable vote in the Democratic convention. He is a lawyer of ability and high standing.

Mr. Henderson of Arkansas, who was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, is about forty-five years of age, and has held the office of Attorney-General of Arkansas for four years. While identified with the Democratic party of his State, he has never held any strictly political office.

Mr. Marratia, the newly-appointed United States Marshal of Dakota, is a resident of that Territory, and has always been identified with the Democracy.

Mr. Smith of Virginia, who received the appointment of Attorney General for New Mexico, resides near Warrenton, and although, comparatively speaking, a young man, has achieved a fine reputation as a lawyer. He is a son of ex-Gov. Smith.

Mr. Hartanee of Louisiana, appointed to the office of United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, is a young man of high repute as a lawyer, and a representative of the Creole element in that State.

Crooked Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—The postmasters at Ashby, Graniville and Shirley, small towns adjacent to Boston, Mass., have been recommended for removal for mailing matter at their offices that should have been mailed at Boston. The case of the Shirley postmaster, it is alleged by the inspector who investigated the matter that the postmaster paid 30 per cent. of the value of the stamps to persons who brought quantities of circulars to his office for mailing. The Postoffice Department is determined to break up these irregular practices, and the small postoffices near large cities will receive close attention.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Hendricks Making Himself Agreeable on Change.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 9.—Vice-President Hendricks was taken in charge about noon to-day by a committee of representative merchants, both Democrats and Republicans. A great crowd awaited him, including a large number of ladies. Mr. Hendricks was introduced from the rostrum by President Haarstick, and made a brief speech, complimenting St. Louis on her commercial prosperity. He spoke of the unity of the great Mississippi Valley—the greatest unity save that of the Union itself—and predicted that the influence of that valley would eventually extend to every part of the country. Gov. Marmaduke, in a short speech, welcomed Mr. Hendricks on behalf of the citizens of Missouri.

Gen. John B. Henderson was called out and referred to the fact that from the very platform on which Mr. Hendricks had been nominated for the vice-presidency nine years ago. He referred to his pleasant association with Mr. Hendricks in Washington, and said that they had tried for six years to convert one another, they had finally made a good compromise, and Mr. Hendricks was only about half a Democrat and half a Republican, and so was he. Mr. Hendricks was then escorted around the hall, and the members welcomed him with almost constant cheers. After a short stay, the Vice-President was taken in charge by a committee of four ex-mayors of the city, with whom he drove to Mr. Henderson's house, where a light lunch was served. The party then drove out to the fair grounds. Mr. Hendricks says he will leave for home to-morrow morning.

SHE WANTED TO DIE.

A Life Worse Than Wasted Brought to an End.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., October 9.—Some weeks ago Clarence Clark, formerly a wealthy druggist, committed suicide, and yesterday afternoon his wife took opium and died. Mrs. Clark was a member of one of the most respectable families in this State, and formerly lived in Wilkesbarre, where she was a general favorite in society. Soon after their marriage Clark took to drinking heavily and lost all his money. The wife was so depressed over their losses that she became a confirmed opium eater. The friends of the couple deserted them, and at last they took what remained of their fortune and came to Bellefonte, where for years they were known as hopeless drunkards. They lived in an old shanty until their money was exhausted. The husband, driven to despair, blew his brains out, and his wife buried him by selling a diamond ring, which she had kept during all her wanderings. It has been a mystery how she lived, as she disowned her relatives and spent her money. After her husband's death she drank worse, and yesterday afternoon she was found dead in her bed with a phial of opium in her hand. By her side was a note, which read: "I have wasted my life and don't want to live longer."

Conductors' Life Insurance Association.

DENVER, COL., October 8.—The Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association elected the following officers and adjourned *sine die*: President, Frank Chaplin, Boone, Ia.; first vice-president, John S. Clark, Denver, Col.; second vice-president, Charles Mitchell, Toronto, Canada; secretary and treasurer, H. P. Feltrow (re-elected); Columbus, O.; member of the Executive Committee, three years—Edwin Morrill, Columbus, O.; orator, C. McNair, Chicago; alternate orator, R. W. Burns, Hagerstown, Md. The delegates leave in the morning for a three or four days' excursion through the mountains.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Strong Pressure Brought to Bear on Greece to Put a Stop to Her War Preparations.

A Drawn Battle Between the Hovas and the French Forces in Madagascar—Heavy Losses.

Designs for a Luther Monument—The Cholera at Palermo—British Cabinet Meeting—The Smallpox.

ATHENS, October 9.—The Ambassadors of the powers are urging the Greek government to stop its war preparations.

Raiding Bulgarians.

BELGRADE, October 9.—Bands of Bulgarians have raided Servian territory and plundered a village near the frontier. A force of gendarmes has gone to the scene of the disturbance to drive out the intruders.

The Roumanian Army to Be Mobilized

BUCHAREST, October 9.—The Roumanian Chambers have been summoned to meet on the 27th instant. It is intended to mobilize the Third army corps and a portion of the fourth.

Turkey and Servia.

BELGRADE, October 9.—The Porte having asked for an explanation from the Servian government of the warlike attitude Servia has assumed in mobilizing her army and dispatching troops to the frontier, an answer was given to-day, which was not considered adequate by the Turkish Ambassador, and he has gone to Nissa to demand an audience with King Milan respecting the matter.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Bimetallic Conference.

BERLIN, October 9.—The *National Zeitung* to-day says that Germany will join the Bimetallic Conference when England consents to do likewise.

English Cabinet Meeting.

LONDON, October 9.—The Marquis of Salisbury had a prolonged conference today with Count Von Munster, the German Ambassador.

A Cabinet council was held to-day, lasting two hours and twenty minutes. The time was mostly occupied in a discussion of affairs in Ireland.

Fighting in Madagascar.

PARIS, October 9.—The War Office received a dispatch to-day, dated Tamatave, from Admiral Miot, commander of the French forces in Madagascar, stating that the French and Hovas had an indecisive fight on the 26th of September at Passandova Bay. The French lost twenty-one killed and wounded and the Hovas 200.

Imprisonment Instead of Death for Riel.

TORONTO, ONT., October 9.—The *Globe* says: "It is learned on pretty good authority that certain leading Orangemen in Toronto are sounding the rank and file on the order with a view to ascertaining whether the Orangemen generally will not be combined to trip which the imprisonment of Riel for life instead of his execution.

The Cholera at Palermo.

ROME, October 9.—There were 103 new cases of cholera and 58 deaths from the disease at Palermo yesterday.

Designs for a Luther Monument.

BERLIN, October 9.—Forty-seven designs for a Luther monument have been submitted to the committee having the work in charge. Many of the designs are beautiful.

Must Speak Russian Exclusively.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 9.—A government ukase has been issued ordering all Governors and other officers throughout the provinces to use the Russian language exclusively in their official duties.

Smallpox at Montreal.

MONTREAL, October 9.—Official returns at the health office to-day show that there were 46 deaths from smallpox in this city yesterday, 2 in Cote St. Louis, 1 in St. Jean Baptiste village and 1 in St. Henri.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flutterings of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price, 25 Cents. 39 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Renovates the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscle, tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. $1. Sold by druggists.

OFFICE 44 Murray St., New York.

WOMAN!

HER BEST FRIEND!

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

This famous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for woman's peculiar and multiform ailments. It is a specific for WOMAN ONLY, and for one SPECIAL CLASS of her diseases. It is a specific for certain diseased conditions of the womb, and proposes to so control the Menstrual Function as to regulate all the derangements and irregularities of Woman's

MONTHLY SICKN