MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY : : : NOVEMBER 3, 1885

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The Boston *Post's* returns of clearings for last week show a continued liveliness on Wall street, and animation there, and the disposition widely shown to embark in new railroad enterprises are significant facts. They show that business energy is reviving, and this can be the effect of nothing else than a growing feeling of confidence in the immediate future, and a revival of confidence will enlarge transactions, set capital into motion, and arouse the people from the general sluggishness that has so long prevailed. The New York clearings for the week, including speculative with mercantile transactions, show an increase of 51.6 per cent. over the same week last year; in Boston the increase was 20.6 per cent., Philadelphia 18.7, Chicago 2.7, St. Louis 5.7, Cincinnati 1.2, Louisville 17.3, Kansas City 35.2, Memphis 14.2. The declines from a year ago are not numerous, and the week's total shows an increase of 40.7 per cent. over a year ago, which is a very different aspect to that presented by the clearings all summer. Outside of New York the total increase was 11.6 per cent. Fine weather for cotton-picking is another matter for congratulation, and the wheat dealers are gratified by French returns of wheat, showing that the harvest there is deficient 105,000,000 bushels of the usual requirements. A considerable part of the deficiency is likely to be made up from the United States, but we have only 100,000,000 bushels at the exporters' orders, and other countries beside France will want a portion of our surplus. Another stimulating fact is a quiet but decided movement in London of American securities. Receipts of gold from abroad have been beyond what mercantile transactions and the balance of imports and exports accounted for, and it was inferred that with an externally quiet demand in London there was really an important increase of transaction. This appears to be confirmed by the dispatch the APPEAL publishes this morning, which reports that American railways have become decidedly buoyant. This involves a possible sufficient increase of gold receipts to relieve immediate danger from silver, but it leaves the disagreeable fact that a turn in the market, diminished confidence, or war over the Balkan affairs, might reverse the process and give us a taste of the effect of neglecting to repeal the Bland bill. Saturday's New York *Bulletin* reports dry goods monotonously quiet owing to the continuance of mild weather, but with a strong undertone and a fair amount of orders. Wool is slow, but holders retain their confidence. Dairy products, especially butter, are almost demoralized. Hardware less active, but nails firm owing to decreasing stocks. Groceries dull, but prices generally firm with a satisfactory prospect. The *Bulletin* reports: "In financial affairs the tendency continues toward improvement. Our local money market shows no decided change, call loans on stocks ruling 2 to 2½ per cent. and prime commercial paper 4 to 4½ per cent.; but the increasing volume of general trade shown by the weekly Clearing-House returns, with the steady reduction of surplus funds and the revival in speculation, all point to higher rates in the future." The same paper reports some check in speculation, but adds: "The market is in strong hands, those having charge of railroad negotiations are more interested than usual in seeing their properties advance, while increased earnings and a general improvement in trade affords ample basis for continued manipulation. Foreign exchange has been dull and weak, in spite of the continued scarcity of commercial bills, the small outward movement of our domestic products being one, if not the principal, unfavorable feature in the general situation."

What side New York the *Bulletin* regards trade as being fairly satisfactory for the season of the year. A recent Chicago telegram went beyond this, and said: "The wholesale houses are doing a very heavy trade, especially in boots and shoes and clothing. General trade is unusually active for the season, and the stocks in the hands of jobbers are kept closely sold up." The New York *Financial Review* reports a large volume of business, but attributes a too large portion of it to speculation. The APPEAL's foreign telegrams this morning state that in order to protect its reserves the Bank of England is borrowing money, which has temporarily stiffened interest rates. It may be that the uncertain condition of things about the Balkan quarrel has something to do with this proceeding. It is impossible for the most acute to foresee what the event of the dispute may be. Some of the first class powers are on one side, some on the other. Russia and Austria are watching eagerly for opportunity to grasp territory. The minor States are full of excitement, and Turkey appears determined to settle Bulgaria by force of arms. Should Turkey try to do this, who can tell where the strife would stop? Business men cannot watch what is going on too closely.

THE RAILROAD TO REELFOOT LAKE

A railroad from Rives, a small town at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroads, to Reelfoot lake, has been projected, and the work of construction will commence at an early day. The road may possibly be extended to Tiptonville, on the Mississippi river. Shortness is the proposed road, it is of great importance to Memphis, as it will open up a region of country heretofore inaccessible, but abounding in valuable resources. Obion and Lake counties are two of the richest and most productive counties in Tennessee. In proportion to the number of acres in cultivation they produce more corn, wheat and other cereals than any two counties in the State. Their lumber interests are immense. Out of 333,000 acres in Obion county, not one-third are in actual cultivation, and yet all of it is suitable for cultivation. There is little or no unproductive land in the county. The poplar, walnut and white oak are abundant in the western part of the county, where the new road is to run. The supply of lumber will be continued for more than a quarter of a century. It is estimated that even now they are furnishing from 350,000 to 500,000 feet of lumber per day, upon which they have to pay from $2 to $3 per 1000 feet to get it to the railroads. In addition to this lumber there are millions of tons of the finest gravel for railroads, turnpike roads and streets. Clay for making fire-proof brick and tiling are in the greatest abundance on the line of this proposed road. All of this is within 100 miles of Memphis on the line of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Road. Reelfoot lake, one of the greatest wonders in Tennessee, is on this new road. We take the following interesting information concerning Obion county and Reelfoot lake from a speech recently delivered by Maj. William J. Sykes at Troy, Tenn.:

Mr. Sykes said he was satisfied, from interviews he had with the officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, that if the people in and around Troy and Obion River would grade and cross tie the road from a point on the Chesapeake and Ohio road to the navigable waters of Rives or Troy, and thence west to Tiptonville, the Chesapeake and Ohio company would furnish them with the iron and equipment to run the road. The cars could be run over the Chesapeake and Ohio road to Rives from the junction of the Troy road with the Chesapeake and Ohio. He was informed by trustworthy authority that the road could be graded and cross-tied to the junction from Troy for $300 per mile, and the distance would be about three and a half miles. The road from Rives to Tiptonville would be thirty miles; from Rives to Reelfoot lake, twenty-nine miles. On the line to the lake there are twelve saw-mills, turning out on an average 10,000 feet of lumber each per day during the whole year. This would make 60,000,000 feet of lumber per year that would go over this road, and this at 50 per thousand feet would be $300 per day or $90,000 per year. There is no branch railroad in the State that furnishes as much business as this would furnish. There are immense beds of gravel of the very finest quality immediately on the line of the road, commencing one mile west of Troy. There would furnish a great amount of freight, for this gravel is very much needed in macadamizing the country roads and the streets of the towns and cities. A great manufacturing interest would spring up at Troy and other places on the road, particularly Rives. The advantages of a connection with Reelfoot lake is a matter of importance for game and fish. Rives, the terminus of the road, will be admirably adapted to manufacturing when this road is built, as it will bring to them such immense quantities of lumber. The pure water facilities, ample for all purposes. Operatives can get homes cheap at Rives. A great city for the manufacture of wood must be built in Obion county, and there is no reason why it should not be Rives. Its railroad connections are as good as they can be, having the Mobile and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio roads. These natural facilities will invite capital, and that is all they need. Lands there are now cheap, and the water, from a very large spring near by on the side of a hill, can be thrown in abundance over the highest houses or factories in Rives. Obion river will furnish the very best means of sewerage and drainage for a large town. No town has more advantages for manufacturing than Rives.

The game, the fish, the lumber on or near this lake will constitute a valuable trade. This is also the great grain and stock region of West Tennessee, and the contemplated road will develop their value. The new road will be thirty miles in length to Tiptonville, twenty-three to Reelfoot lake and seven to Troy, the county site of Obion county.

WHIPPED BY HIS FATHER.

Novel Execution of the Sentence of a Georgia Lynch Court.

FORT GAINES, GA., November 2.—In Bluffton, Saturday evening, a novel execution of a lynch court sentence took place. A pair of boots had been stolen from one of the stores during the day and their possession was traced to John Rogers, a fifteen-year-old negro. The merchant immediately organized a court by selecting Samuel Jarrett as judge and Dr. D. B Johnson as prosecuting attorney, and appointing Col. W. J. Greene for the defense, and six colored men for a jury, the foreman of which was the stepfather of the accused. After the presentation of the evidence and argument by the counsel, the jury retired, and in a few minutes returned a verdict of guilty and affixed as a penalty that 100 lashes should be inflicted on the boy's naked back to be laid on by his stepfather with a whalebone whip. The prisoner was led out and tied so that he could not squirm under the blows. Pierce Dozier acted as bailiff and counted the blows. The old man laid on the blows rapidly, drawing screams of agony from the boy. On the fiftieth lash he exclaimed, "I'll you let me off 'fore God I won't do it again." The lashman was inexorable, however, and not until the even 100 had been inflicted was the work suspended.

McCLELLAN AND GRANT.

How the Latter Nearly Escaped Going Down with the Former.

NEW YORK, November 2.—A *Herald* special from Newport, R. I., says: In speaking of the late Gen. McClellan to-day, Ex-Gov. Van Zandt, who had been very intimate with the deceased since 1850, authorized the following: In a long conversation with Gen. McClellan the past summer at Richfield Springs, he was speaking of Gen. Grant, and said: "I know Grant very well at West Point. Upon my appointment as commander of the Army of the Potomac I left headquarters and went to Washington to confer with the President and the Secretary of War, and was absent more than a week. During that absence Gen. Grant left Galena and came to my headquarters. I was afterward informed me for the purpose of asking me either for an appointment on my staff or, failing in that, a contract to supply the army with certain necessaries out of which he could make a livelihood. He remained there several days awaiting my return until he received a telegram from Senator Yates of Illinois requesting him to return immediately, in regard to Warner's commission as captain of a company of Illinois soldiers. He left immediately without seeing me, and we did not meet again for a long time. I understand from my headquarters I would have cheerfully given him an appointment on my staff, and with his well-known loyalty and devotion to anyone who inspired him, he would have adhered to my fortunes and would have gone down with me, and the world would never have known what a great general he was?"

LITERARY NOTES.

MRS. MACQUOID is the author of the story, *At the Red Glove*, recently published by the Harpers.

MISS MUDIE, daughter of a bishop of the Northern Methodist Church, is the author of *We Two in Europe*.

ACCORDING to the *Japan Gazette*, the process of Latinizing the Japanese alphabet is making great progress.

THE Philadelphia *Times* says: "Josh Billings died telling the truth. He said it doesn't take brains to lecture."

ANOTHER Southern writer has appeared, Miss McClelland of Norwood, Va. She is the author of the novel *Oblivion*, which Henry Holt & Co. will soon publish.

THE CENTURY for November contains Gen. Grant's article on Chattanooga. The opening sentences are a bone for Gen. Rosecrans to gnaw. Mansford, on Main street, has it for sale.

WALT WHITMAN'S *Leaves of Grass* is about to be published in a German translation at Zurich, Switzerland. It has been made by Carl Chopin, of New York and W. Rolleston, the editor of the Dublin *University Review*.

OVERPRESSURE IN SCHOOLS AND HOME STUDY, by Dr. Maria Elliott, Boston, England, is the title of an excellent and well-considered article in the October number of the New York *Sanitarian*. Mansford, on Main street, takes subscriptions for it.

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STEM TO STERN is No. 4 of The Boat-Builder Series, of which many readers are already familiar with *All Adrift, Sang Harbor* and *Square and Compass*. There is only one small island in America that could write such books, and he is Oliver Optic, who is the author of *Stem to Stern*, of course.

MR. HOWELLS calls his new novel *The Minister's Charge*, or, *The Lapse of Lemuel Barker*. Its publication will begin in a winter number of *The Century*. As already stated, some of the characters of *The Rise of Silas Lapham* will reappear in *The Minister's Charge*, the scene of which is laid in Boston.

ANY person mailing 5 cents in postage stamps to M. J. B. Pond, Everett House, New York, will receive by mail a nicely printed copy of Dr. Beecher's eulogy on Gen. Grant, delivered at the Boston memorial service in honor of Gen. Grant, October 22, 1885. Also, by mailing 10 cents, a neatly bound copy of the eulogy will be sent.

"WHAT is the Explanation of Acquired Immunity from Infectious Diseases?" is the question asked and answered in the October number of the *Sanitarian* by Dr. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A. Dr. Bell, the editor, has a timely article entitled "How Cholera and Smallpox Are Spread, and the Failure of the Means Ordinarily Used for Their Prevention."

HEADS AND FACES AND HOW TO STUDY THEM is a very readable book, written in a clear and vigorous style by Nelson Sizer, one of the oldest and best-known character readers in America, and Dr. H. S. Drayton, editor of the *Phrenological Journal*, appears to be a successful endeavor to present the subject of human character and how to study it in a plain, comprehensive and attractive light.

SOME new matter concerning George Eliot's religious beliefs has been incorporated with the latest edition of Mr. Cross's *Life* of his wife. An Englishwoman who knew Miss Evans while questions of religious doubt were uppermost in her mind believes that one of the chief causes of her repulsion from Christianity was the discrepancy she perceived between religious professions and practical conduct.

THE November *Dorcas* contains, in addition to the usual amount of technical matter, several articles of interest to the general reader. "Fashion" furnishes useful and practical suggestions for making Christmas gifts, and the editor tells, in an article on "Home Decoration," how two young people, who married on a very small salary, managed to furnish and decorate their tiny flat with a very little money.

DAN H. HAYNE concludes his papers on "Ante-Bellum Charleston," in the November number of the *Bicouac*, with a most delightful sketch of Russell's book where he visited Charleston, New York and Washington. Ridleston, the editor of the Dublin *University Review*.

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WASHINGTON.

Very Few Clerks Going Home to Vote—Negro Preachers Assisting Mahone from Their Pulpits.

Rounds's Favoritism for a Republican Senator—The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Assistant Secretary Coon's Resignation—Personnel of the Postoffice Department.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Very few clerks have gone home to vote. The Republicans think it most prudent to remain at the desks. Higgins is in Baltimore working for Gorman. The colored preachers announced yesterday that tickets would be furnished colored voters of Mahone's candidates. Quite a number of colored voters left for Virginia to-day.

ROUND'S FAVORITISM.

It is stated on good authority that one prominent Republican Senator secured over 200 appointments in the government printing office. No wonder there should be a change, when such wholesale favors are obtainable.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Among the Presidential postmasters appointed to day were the following: H. Clay McClairine at Pulaski, Tenn., vice J. D. Lewis, commission expired; Wort Adams at Jackson, Miss., vice J. C. McKee, suspended; Jas. W. Lock at Greensborough, Ala., vice W. White Jones, suspended; John B. Christian at Uniontown, Ala., vice J. H. Houston, suspended.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The United States Court of Claims, which has just opened up here for a long winter siege, is an easy, slow-going tribunal. You would scarcely believe it, but it is a lamentable fact that Judges Nott and Richardson, who sit upon the same bench day after day, never speak to each other. It will be remembered that there was a vacancy on that bench, and, on last January, Mr. Arthur appointed John Davis, son-in-law of the late Ex Secretary Frelinghuysen, while Judge Richardson was promoted to be Chief Justice of the court. Every other judge on that bench ranked Richardson, and Nott's appointment dates back twenty years. The matter was so angered that he has never spoken a single word to the Chief Justice since his elevation. Nott is one of the proudest and most aristocratic men in Washington. He is related to two celebrated college presidents, and in New York his family history goes back for generations.

THE PARIS CONSULATE.

Franklin C. Johnson, formerly Democratic candidate for Secretary of State for Colorado, who has been here for several weeks, has made application for the place of Consul General at Paris. Mr. Johnson is from Gunnison, a mining town over in the mountains, and carbonate digging being rather dull during the winter, he has come to the capital to work his claim here. The Paris consul-generalship was once worth $40,000 a year in legitimate unofficial fees, but the present Consul-General, Mr. Rozier, manages to scale over $10,000. There are only 149 other applicants for this important post ahead of Mr. Johnson, but this does not discourage him one whit; Colorado Democrats have expunged the word discouragement from their lexicon. Johnson was once United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and he loves the city so well that he desires to return for a term. Ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana and other distinguished gentlemen are understood to be behind Johnson in his applications, and, being a fresh applicant, his chances of success may be very excellent. The President, as everybody knows, delights in picking up new men to surprise the public. The Colorado man is a reputable attorney in his State, and was the other day admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. This may not be any indication that he means to settle down here until the coveted office is offered him. Col. Diller, one of Chicago's millionaires, is another applicant for the post. There are 148 others.

CHANGES IN THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A good many changes have occurred in the Post Office Department within the past eight months. The following roster shows the organization of the department as it is to-day:

Office of the Postmaster-General—Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; chief clerk, Thomas E. Nash, Wisconsin; private secretary, John R. Minick, Michigan; Assistant Attorney-General, Edwin E. Bryant, Wisconsin; law clerk, Joseph W. Nichol, Indiana; appointment clerk, James Crowley, New York; superintendent and disbursing clerk, Perry C. Smith, New Jersey; chief postoffice inspector, William A. West, Mississippi; chief clerk division money order office, James Maynard, Tennessee; topographer, W. S. Nicholson, District of Columbia.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General—First Assistant Postmaster-General, Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois; Chief Clerk, James H. Marr, sr., Maryland; Superintendent Division of Postoffice Supplies, Morilo Noyes, Vermont; Superintendent of Free Delivery Superintendent, Revere W. Gailey, Louisiana; Chief of Division of Appointments, John C. Fowler, Maryland; Chief of Division of Bonds and Commissions, Thomas E Roach, Delaware; Chief of Division of Salaries and Allowances, Albert H. Scott, Iowa.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Second Assistant Postmaster-General, A. Leo Knott, Maryland; Chief Clerk, George M. Lambert, District of Columbia; Superintendent of Railway Adjustments, A. B. Hurt, Mississippi; division of inspection—chief, John J. Crawford, Ohio; division of mail equipments—principal clerk, Henry L. Johnson, District of Columbia.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Third Assistant Postmaster-General, A. D. Hazen, Pennsylvania; chief clerk, Madison Davis, District of Columbia; division of postage stamps—chief, Elwin Greene, Massachusetts; division of dead letters—chief, J. B. Baird, Georgia; division of finance—chief, George W. Wells, Indiana.

Office of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service—General Superintendent, John Jameson, Wisconsin; chief clerk, Alex. Grant, Michigan.

Office of the Superintendent of Foreign Mails—Superintendent, Nicholas M. Ball, Missouri; chief clerk, N. M. Brooks, Virginia.

Office of the Superintendent of the Money Order Systems—Superintendent, Charles F. MacDonald, Massachusetts; chief clerk, Wilking B. Cooley, Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

K. K. Kennedy of Mississippi was appointed Chief of Division in the First Assistant Postmaster-General's office to-day.

A strong effort is being made to have Gen. Cluster's widow appointed pension agent at Detroit.

Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Hoxie of Montgomery, Ala., arrived to-day to attend the golden wedding of Capt. Hoxie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller. Mrs. Hoxie is best known here as Vinnie Ream, where many of her statues are located.

Mr. R. Cogger of Tennessee was appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Treasury Department to-day.

J. N. Sparks of Mackenzie, Tenn., recently dropped from the Treasury Department rolls, was reinstated to-day in the First Auditor's office.

Arrivals to-day: George Gilliham and wife, Memphis; R. M. Cougan and wife, Somerville; W. A. Quarles and C. W. Tyler, Clarksville; B. C. Brown and John B. Jones, Little Rock.

Senator Harris left for home to day.

John T. Ball, messenger of the National Metropolitan Bank, lost $20,000 Saturday. The money has not yet been recovered and no clew is obtainable yet.

Japanese Money Orders.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The Postoffice Department has been informed that the interchange of money orders between the United States and Japan began October 1st, and nine orders were drawn on Japan on the first two days of that month.

Imported Mineral Waters.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—In view of the fact that mineral waters made both under the names of well-known mineral springs abroad and imported into the country, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered customs officers to refuse free entry to mineral waters which do not bear a certificate from the owner of the spring from which they come showing them to be genuine natural mineral water.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day:

Total debt principal	$1,838,525,003 14
Interest	9,815,332 60
Total	1,848,340,335 74
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	233,864,475 27
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000 00
Total	333,864,475 27
Total debt less available cash items	1,514,475,860 47
Net cash in the treasury	66,818,292 38
Debt less cash in the treasury November 1, 1885	1,447,657,568 09
Debt less cash in the treasury October 1, 1885	1,460,934,342 27
Decrease of debt during month	13,276,774 18

Secretary Coon's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Mr. Chas. E. Coon, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of resignation, while thanking Secretary Manning for assurance of satisfaction with his official conduct, says, with reference to Mr. Manning's statement that reasons not necessary to explain required Mr. Coon's resignation: "I can only infer from this that these reasons are political; in other words, that I am to retire from the office to which I was appointed some eighteen months ago because I am not in political accord with my superior. I beg to remind you that, early in March last, on the supposition that there might be a feeling of this kind, I frankly informed the President and your self that while I had been promoted to the office of Assistant Secretary after a service of nearly twenty years in the Treasury, without the intervention or solicitation of a single politician, I had always had been and still was a Republican; that while I did not deem it consistent with either the circumstances of my appointment in the spirit of reform in the civil service, to which the administration was pledged, to abandon my office, because of political preferences Yet I was ready to do so at any moment if desired by you. To this you replied that you desired me to remain and with you "for the present at least," but while solely intent upon giving you a loyal support in all matters appertaining to the public business, I have not failed to observe that my continuance in office has not been acceptable to a considerable portion of the party press and very many politicians. The frequent criticisms uttered upon you in this connection have made it plain to me that public sentiment so concerns one party, at least, is not yet sufficiently advanced to encourage or approve the retention of subordinate officers for reasons other than political. I infer that this is also the conclusion reached by you.

The following is Secretary Manning's letter communicating the President's acceptance of Mr. Coon's resignation:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1885.

To Charles E. Coon, Assistant Secretary, Etc.,

DEAR SIR—By direction of the President, I have the honor to inform you that your resignation of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is accepted, to take effect upon the qualification of your successor. Very respectfully yours, DANIEL MANNING, Secretary.

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The following proclamation was issued to-day by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The American people have always abundant cause to be thankful to Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding hand have been manifested in every stage of their national life, guarding and protecting them in time of peril and safely leading them in the hour of darkness and danger. It is fitting and proper that a nation so favored should on one day in every year, for that purpose especially appointed, publicly acknowledge the goodness of God and return thanks to Him for all His gracious gifts. Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 26th day of November instant, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer and do invoke the observance of the same by all the people of the land. On that day let all secular business be suspended and let the people assemble in their usual places of worship, and with prayer and songs of praise devoutly testify their gratitude to the giver of every good and perfect gift for all that He has done for us in the year that has passed; for our preservation as a united nation, and for our deliverance from the sorrows and danger of political convulsion; for the blessings of peace and for contented and quiet, while wars and rumors of wars have agitated and afflicted other nations of the earth; for our security against the scourge of pestilence, which in other lands has claimed its dead by thousands and filled the graves with sorrowers; for plenteous crops which reward the labor of the husbandman and increase our nation's wealth, and for the contentment throughout our borders which follows in the train of prosperity and abundance. And let them, on the day of thus set apart a reunion of families, sanctified and hallowed by tender recollections and associations, and let the social intercourse of friends and neighbors serve to renew the ties of affection and strengthen the bonds of kindly feeling. And let us by no means forget while we give thanks and enjoy the comforts which have crowned our lives, that truly grateful hearts are manifested in deeds of charity, and that a kind and thoughtful remembrance of the poor and needy is acceptable to God as worship and render our praise and thanksgiving more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Done at the City of Washington, this, the 21 day of November, 1885, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and ninth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President. T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

The Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—A Sunday paper quotes Col. Lamb, the President's private secretary, as saying that a very large number of letters have written the President recommending various persons for the position of Civil Service Commissioner, and that the President has himself thought of a number of persons who would be perfectly satisfactory, and he has but that it has been impossible thus far to get the proper man to take the position, because, in the first place, the salary is not so much more than one-third as big enough for the position can make outside, and the belief is abroad that the new board will be as much the subject of criticism and abuse from certain quarters as the old one has been.

Official Notabilities.

Gen. Johnston is often seen on the streets going to and from the Department of the Interior, where he is actively engaged in the duties of his office, Commissioner of Railroads. His firm, erect figure and elastic, springing step would indicate that old Father Time had well nigh forgotten him, and but gently laid his hand on his snow white hair. His nephew, Ex-Senator Johnston of Virginia, is taller, is very much like him in appearance, and they are often mistaken for each other. Ex Senator Johnston served three terms in the United States Senate after the war. He and Thurman sat near each other, and amidst the difficulties of that trying period, preserved a clear, steady and unbiased observation. His friends deserve well of their country, and it is a matter of regret that they are not continued in public life.

It is said of Thurman, when annoyed or bored by the tedious speechmaking of such men as Hoar, Dawes, and the heavy, ungrammatical sentences of Logan, he would quietly intrench himself behind the pages of the Congressional Record and find refuge and solace in those stories which will always please from childhood to age.

The President is fortunate in having made good selections in most of his new assistants and chiefs of bureaus. Those that we have met illustrate that most excellent saying, "Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re," united with thorough business habits. Gov. Porter, Assistant Secretary of State, is a worthy representative descendant of one of the best pioneer families in the State of Tennessee. Having the prestige of a brave and honorable lineage, he has proved himself worthy of his name, having achieved high honors on the battlefield, which adorn the records of civil life also. His antecedents are without fault, and he is the soul of knightly honor and courtesy, of fine appearance and winning manners. He is perfectly free from anything like pomposity or self-inflation, of which, unfortunately, we have had many specimens here, who, springing from the lowest ranks and dressed in a little brief authority," have made themselves ridiculously conspicuous in Washington, verifying the old proverb of "Set a beggar on horseback."

Mr. A. Leo Knott, Second Assistant Postmaster General, is a man of pleasing address and appearance, uniting in manner the high-bred polish of the "old-school" aristocratic Marylander with the more progressive practical spirit of this age. Though a man of fine literary tastes, he yet shows a clear, quick, comprehensive sense of the more engrossing yet not very interesting details of the duties of his present position. Already he has saved the government $50,000 by changing the mode of the mail carrying on one of the Western routes, and is also lopping off some useless expenditure of his division here.

Mr. Muldrow of Mississippi, Second Assistant of the Interior Department, is a gentleman of prepossessing appearance and demeanor. His tailor and shoemaker evidently appreciate his good figure and neat foot, as he always appears well dressed and *bien chaussee*. He listens with the greatest politeness and patience to the long and often tedious tales of each caller or office-seeker, apparently as if it is sometimes with a great deal of effrontery, and which after all defeat the object in view.

Mr. Nash, Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department, has a most agreeable personnel. Perfectly self-poised and well-bred in manner, he has already made quite a favorable impression, especially among the ladies in the Postoffice Department, who necessarily have to see him during the Postmaster-General's absence. He is the recipient of all their little grievances—as some one has very unpoetically said, "No woman is happy without one," whether it is the want of a sealskin cloak, French kid boots, etc. In this case it is the old story of "promotion," the want of a $1200 or $1400 clerkship, of which, of course, they all feel justified in claiming, and we will just whisper that often the "smallest insect takes the biggest lump." Mr. Nash, however, evinces a thorough determination to be just and honorable in his dealings toward all, without showing any disposition to pretend favoritism to any.

Dr. Branham of the Agricultural Department is one of the best representative types of a Southern man. In speech quiet, slow, and direct, without ornate effusiveness of manner, so often displayed to hide insincerity, his high sense of honor has an excellent influence with his employes, who are a better class of ladies than have been employed in the ladies' room hitherto, and notwithstanding his strict adherence to rules they are enthusiastic in his praises always. In the sewing-room ladies are employed in making little bags of cloth or paper for seed to be sent away. They average about 800 bags per day. The doctor takes great pride and pleasure in his department, and in keeping up the standard of efficiency and moral excellence among his employes. Some of these ladies, white haired matrons and youngest fresh cheeked, bright-eyed girls, are representatives of the best Southern families. Although no longer a young man the doctor retains the vigorous health with ruddy complexion, fine white hair, and a shrewd kindly look in his open eyes, in which lurk no evasive qualities. His wife is a daughter of the late Judge Longstreet, author of that irresistibly funny book, *Georgia Scenes*. Mrs. Branham not only inherits the sound good sense and intellectual qualities of her distinguished father, but also his fine sense of humor. She is greatly beloved by those who know her well for her true womanly qualities, and her "good deeds" have brightened the days of many who have had to tread the thorny paths of sorrow and care in this "naughty world."

Indeed, Mississippi is well represented at Washington, not only with talented sons, but fair and attractive daughters. In the United States Senate Lamar's pennon ever floated proudly aloft among those intellectual intellectuals, and he is regarded as gallantly by the chivalrous and handsome Gen. Walthall, who takes his seat.

Gen. George knows well when to wield his battle-axe.

In the House Mr. Money will be missed. He was an active and efficient statesman.

The fine crayon portraits of Mrs. Lamar, jr., are eliciting great admiration. The one of Secretary Lamar displayed in the window at Bell's is a most correct and finished likeness.

We would like to see something more from Mrs. Lennard, a niece of Van Dorn, as she evinces most remarkable skill and talent with her brush with the pictures we have had the pleasure of seeing.

Mrs. Pinson, formerly a Mississippi belle, is spending the winter with Mrs. Cheatham, so well known and beloved by her friends in Tennessee for her sweet, gentle character and winning manners. These ladies have taken a handsome house on Iowa Circle, and with Miss Susie Duke, Mrs. Pinson's sister, who, though an invalid, seems "to bear a lily in her hand" of gentleness, purity and peace wherever she moves, and Miss Pauline Acklin, a pretty debutante, will form a charming and attractive addition to Washington society.

Mrs. P. L. Collins, an expert in the Dead Letter Bureau, is another bright and sparkling representative of "old Mississippi," and could talk animation into a wooden dummy, we verily believe.

ANOTHER SENSATION

Growing Out of the Marine Bank Failure—Mayor Grace

And Other Prominent New Yorkers to Be Arrested.

NEW YORK, November 2.—It was rumored here to-day that Mayor Grace and several other prominent individuals are to be arrested for alleged complicity in the Marine Bank fraud. United States District Attorney Dorsheimer, when questioned about the matter, said: "It is true that several prominent individuals were implicated in those frauds on the Marine Bank, but they have not been arrested as yet." It is reported that warrants have been issued, but nothing definite has yet been ascertained.

Warner's Examination.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The examination of Wm. S. Warner, charged with having swindled the Marine Bank, was continued to-day before United States Commissioner Shields.

George B. Sumner, the cashier for Grant & Ward, identified a bundle of obligations of that firm, representing their operations with various parties. A number of checks drawn by Grant & Ward and Ferdinand Ward, payable to Warner and indorsed by him, were also offered in evidence.

The defense objected to all these papers. The commissioner, however, admitted them.

On cross-examination the witness stated that the papers produced had been used only to show the increase of our nation's wealth, and to illustrate the train of prosperity and abundance. And let that train, on the day thus set apart a reunion of families, sanctified and hallowed by tender recollections and associations, and let the social intercourse of friends and neighbors serve to renew the ties of affection and strengthen the bonds of kindly feeling. And let us by no means forget while we give thanks and enjoy the comforts which have crowned our lives, that truly grateful hearts are manifested in deeds of charity, and that a kind and thoughtful remembrance of the poor and needy is acceptable to God as worship and render our praise and thanksgiving more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Done at the City of Washington, this, the 21 day of November, 1885, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and ninth.

By the President. GROVER CLEVELAND.

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

The Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—A Sunday paper quotes Col. Lamb, the President's private secretary, as saying that a very large number of letters have written the President recommending various persons for the position of Civil Service Commissioner, and that the President has himself thought of a number of persons who would be perfectly satisfactory, and he has but that it has been impossible thus far to get the proper man to take the position, because, in the first place, the salary is not so much more than one-third as big enough for the position can make outside, and the belief is abroad that the new board will be as much the subject of criticism and abuse from certain quarters as the old one has been.

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