MEMPHIS APPEAL.
SATURDAY : : NOVEMBER 14, 1885

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

The opening of the Exposition at New Orleans on Tuesday was a grand event. The description of the affair and the contents of the grounds occupies nineteen columns of closely printed matter in the New Orleans *Times*. The weather was superb, and 50,000 persons attended the delightful occasion. It was a grand civical military pageant, and on the river was a splendid procession of steamboats that added no little to the brilliancy of the noble display. On the grounds the grass was green, and gay flowers and handsome shrubbery added to the glad gayety of resounding music and the brilliancy of a thousand fluttering banners. A trip to the Crescent City and a participation in the festivities going on there, will be a delightful resource for thousands during the gloom and dreariness of the coming winter.

THEBAW AS A WARRIOR.

King Thebaw has been so successful in murdering his relations by scores that he esteems himself and his empire invulnerable, and has declared war against England. He engages to lead his troops to victory, himself at their head. A preliminary to coming triumph, Europeans remaining in his country when the invading English enter it are to be killed. To fight England and reduce it to sue to him for peace, this warlike monarch has a country which covers about as much territory as Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama combined; yet it has but about 4,000,000 people, and many estimates are below that figure. The King's revenue was about $4,000,000. With a $4,000,000 revenue and 4,000,000 men, women and children to reduce the English to terms, the mighty Thebaw, who objects to the ambassadors of monarchs entering his presence with their boots on, hardly appears likely to be a successful hero. Killing relations is an easier undertaking than driving out an invading army.

LABOR'S TREMENDOUS FORCE.

Capital has sought riches in high tariff, because tariffs are supporters of monopoly. Monopolists naturally seek to apply to labor the kind of policy they use elsewhere, and labor naturally resists, and its means of resistance lie in union and the co-operation of mutual effort to baffle and conquer the efforts monopoly makes to add to its own profits by lowering the share due to labor. The New York *Bulletin*, a staunch organ of the capitalists, while complaining bitterly of the action of the Knights of Labor at Galveston, is frank enough to acknowledge that "in saying this much, however, it is impossible to lose sight of the fact that the growth of this new power in the guise of Knights of Labor is a cause rather than a consequence. Congress, during the past quarter of a century, has committed itself so largely, we might say so fatally, to close legislation and the building up of gigantic monopolies of one kind and another, that the laboring classes are disposed to strike back—in a blind way, it is true, but in a way, nevertheless, that (as the country has learned from severe experience!) has a tremendous force behind it." This "tremendous force" has but lately been fully understood by those who wield it, and it is destined to modify in a considerable degree the relations of capital and labor. Capital naturally anathemizes the "tremendous force," but it has to bend before it notwithstanding.

THE LATIN UNION.

A protectionist Tennessee paper on Thursday last said: "The nations comprising the Latin Union, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, have no present idea of abandoning their silver money. France alone has something more than double the sum of legal tender silver now in the United States. Occasionally there is a small premium on gold in the French and Belgian exchanges, but the general use of silver in those countries. There is a little leaking in this bright silver boat not very encouraging as to the prospects of silver coin. The nations mentioned above are said to have no *present* idea of abandoning silver money, which throws a doubtful hue upon the future. "Occasionally there is a small premium on gold;" in plain English, this means that silver is, at times, at a discount. The same article says that the opponents of our present silver coinage "talk as if a fraction of a cent premium on gold (that is a discount on silver, for the gold neither rises nor falls,) would at once plunge the United States into a gulf of financial complications." This admits the shaky position of the silver dollar but avoids mentioning the fact that when it once comes to a cent's discount it will not stay there, as it is twenty cents in value below the dollar it is called without being such. Even its advocate sees the coming of a discount. The nations mentioned as not abandoning silver money having to their misfortune adopted it cannot abandon at *present*, a system that so much embarrasses them that in 1872 France limited its coinage of five franc pieces and coined no more of them until the moderate amount they added in 1879, since when it has coined none. In the same time a small coinage in 1882 has been all Belgium has ventured upon, although her mint was open to coin silver for foreign importers, and is now in a dilemma in consequence; five millions so coined are in France and elsewhere which the holders are anxious to throw back upon the hands of the Belgians, now their value has so heavily declined. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that Belgium contemplates leaving the Latin Union that has proved so mischievous to it. Italy but a short time ago sold a quantity of its unreliable silver to obtain for it gold enough to have at least some safe currency. As for Switzerland and Greece, what they may do or leave undone has no commercial importance. The condition of things in the Latin Union, and in India, where silver is the standard, is not one to encourage the coinage of silver, but is a warning to let it alone. The real reason why the silver-wasps uphold the coinage, now we have more dollars coined than the circulation of the country requires, is for the sake of "protection," giving to the silver mine owner money he does not earn, as was done to the five quinine makers in the United States who were selling that article at $5 an ounce, that they have ever since Congress stopped the protection tax sold at less than $1 an ounce, and are making a profit at that price. We have silver dollars enough and need coin no more until the present stock goes into circulation.

THE POPE A LIBERAL.

The world moves, and the Pope moves with it, and now stands forth a proclaimer of liberty and the rights of man against despots and arbitrary governments. The Pope, we are informed by the Rome correspondence of the New York *Herald*, has been for eighteen months engaged in composing an encyclical letter to his church, and had amended and rewritten the entire contents twenty-one times. Encyclical writing is evidently no easy task, but as it is infallible when done, that is a matter of course. The encyclical has reference to Christian civil government, and declares the church not incompatible with modern civil government; that participation by the people in state government should not be blamed but encouraged; and that the church is not the enemy but the friend of healthful and legitimate liberty. Although the church does not tolerate the various sects as on a footing of equality with the true religion, it does not blame governments for permitting such sects to have influence in government provided some good object is to be attained or misfortune avoided. In the words of St. Augustine, the church patronizes true liberty, especially that of nations and individuals against despotism. Also, it cordially accepts what contributes to prosperity, and it encourages all researches of the human brain, accepting with joy the conquests of science, of natural science especially. The church encourages modern discoveries and inventions, and progress that adorns life or makes it more comfortable, and all arts and industries." We proclaim this cheerfully and openly," the Pope says, "without any ulterior design of profit from the actual political situation." The church is in harmony with modern progress, and leaves intact the legitimate liberty of the people. Catholics should rigidly adhere to the teachings of the Roman pontiffs, especially in the matter of modern liberty, which already, under the semblance of honesty, leads to error and destruction. The following will set many minds thinking, and we copy it as translated from the original Latin: "We exhort all Catholics who would devote careful attention to public matters to take an active part in all municipal affairs and elections, and to further the principles of the church in all public services, meetings and gatherings. All Catholics must make themselves felt as active elements in daily political life in the countries where they live. They must penetrate wherever possible in the administration of civil affairs; must constantly exert the utmost vigilance and energy to prevent the usages of liberty from going beyond the limits fixed by God's law. All Catholics should do all in their power to cause the constitutions of States and legislation to be modeled in the principles of the true church. All Catholic writers and journalists should never lose for an instant from view the above prescriptions. All Catholics should redouble their submission to authority, and unite their whole heart, soul, body and mind to the defense of the church and Christian wisdom." That the cause of modern ideas and modern liberty has such august sanction under the progress which has affected other minds as well as the Pope's, is a matter of gratification, especially as it will aid in the advances making in Italy and Spain, and especially in England, where liberty is winning overpowering strength and seeking to rescue the church from unholy alliance with the state. The new advocate of modern science and the spread of liberty against despotism is most welcome; his aid can do much to forward progress and secure the rights of man.

LITERARY NOTES.

ROBERT BUCHANAN is about to publish a volume entitled *The Earthquake: Six Days and a Sabbath.*

IN the Christmas number of *Harper's Magazine* will appear a story entitled "Way Down in Lonesome Cove," by Charles Egbert Craddock.

"WHY?" and "Questions," are two charming ballads by Mary Louise Ritter and Dora Greenwell, with music by A. D. Saxon. Published by Ditson & Co.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. issue calendars for 1886, from the writings of James Russell Lowell and Mrs. A. D. L. Whitney, in the style of the Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow and Whittier calendars of previous years.

IT is said that within the past five years an agent has sold $150,000 worth of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* in Minnesota and Dakota, and that nearly one-half of that sum is represented by Minneapolis and St. Paul.

A CYCLOPEDIA of the doctrines, rites, ceremonies and customs, together with the technical and theological terms of the Mohammedan religion, is to be brought out in England, under the title of *A Dictionary of Islam.*

THE first edition of Shelley's *Adonais*, which was printed at Pisa in 1821, was sold recently in London for $200. It was an "exceedingly shabby pamphlet, in a blue paper wrapper, small quarto size, and containing only twenty-five pages."

OF *The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains*, the London *Academy* says that as a series of positively lurid sketches of scenery, character and life, all harmonizing with each other—for it can hardly be called a novel—"it surpasses anything of the kind that has yet come from America."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE is not only to be hereafter issued on the first day of the month in which it purports to be published, an example first set by *The Century* and since followed by the *North American Review*, but there is to have a new editor, a new dress, a new cover, and the double columns on the page are to be done away with.

WE have received from Fear, the man whose soap is recommended by Mrs. Langtry, a copy of two prize essays on the "Depression of Trade," together with a reprint of Prof. Leone Levi's paper on same subject, read before the British Association at Aberdeen. The subject is one of very considerable interest at the present time.

HENRY HOLT & CO. have in the press a collection of poems entitled "Wishmaker's Town" from the pen of William Young, the author of the Arthurian tragedy of "Pendragon," which Lawrence Barrett produced two or three years ago, and which was one of the most poetic plays, if not the most poetic play, ever written by an American.

THE senior partner in the great publishing house of Oliver Ditson & Co. (Mr. Oliver Ditson), has recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday. The foundations of this house were laid in 1833, and Mr. Ditson, who has been identified with its growth from the beginning, takes as active an interest in its affairs as ever. He is a rare example of long physical and mental vigor which may accompany the closest application to business.

THE disposition for decorating and adorning the home has taken such a strong hold of the people of this country that a paper or magazine devoted exclusively to the subject cannot fail to succeed, especially where the articles and designs in the magazine meet the requirements and tastes of almost every person. This may account for the remarkable success of *The Decorator and Furnisher*, which comes to us monthly filled with the very best hints concerning the home. The November number, which just reaches us, has the beginning of a series on "Furnishing of Country Houses," finely illustrated; some Japanese stencils; an article on "Sanitary Housefurnishing," with illustration of a cellar, which is to be followed with all the rooms in the house; an account of the recent yacht races, with pictures of all the cups; sketches at South Kensington Museum; stained glass; candle interior; an economical mantel; oilcloth designs; economical furnishings, and a variety of other matter. Send 35 cents for a sample copy. The magazine is published at Nos. 30 and 32 East Fourteenth street, New York city.

THREE DECADES OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION is the title of the last work of the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, at present Minister to Turkey and it does him infinite credit. It is as its title imports, a history from a personal standpoint of the past twenty-five years, perhaps the most momentous twenty-five of a century this country has ever known, indeed more so than any country has ever known if we except France during the first revolution, ending with the fall of Napoleon. Mr. Cox was a participant in the events he paints with so free and so fair a hand, part of the time a conspicuous actor holding a position as a leader on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, that enables him to speak with the authority that actual experience always confers. A genial man, a wit and humorist of unsurpassable resources, and well equipped for his work as a Representative, he took a very high place at the outset of his career, and held it by dint of abilities that made him equal to all occasions of debate or dispute. Clean-handed and clean-hearted, he was above all taint of suspicion as a jobber; he never stood in the public pillory with the accused. His place was with the accusers. Nothing of all that transpired during the eventful years of his service in the House escaped him. He was a shrewd observer of men and events, and a man of principle, thoroughly devoted to the constitution, of which he was a strict constructionist. He was therefore admirably fitted for such a work as this *Three Decades of Federal Legislation*, a work that will be found to stand the tests of comparison with official data, and to satisfy even the opponents of the party of which Mr. Cox has been so long a member. To the present generation and that which is now coming up, this book of Mr. Cox will be found invaluable. It will give them a clearer idea and a more truthful one of the period of which it treats than Mr. Blaine's volumes, which are as partisan as the man himself is. For this reason we recommend Mr. Cox's history to the readers of the APPEAL, sure that they will agree with us that it is generally just in its statements and fair and reasonable in its deductions, and from the author's point of view always constitutional. Mr. John R. Dean, who is the agent for the sale of the work in this city, ought to meet with success, for every man who has a library, every man who reads, should own a copy and read it studiously, if he would be ripe in knowledge of the three decades.

ON TO MANDALAY.

The British Forces Ordered to Invade Burmah at Once and Proceed with All

Haste to Capture the Capital—Foreigners Greatly Alarmed Over King Thebaw's Proclamation.

Nicolini at Last Divorced from His Wife —Mr. Stead's Prison Treatment —Riel's Case.

CALCUTTA, November 13.—Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has ordered Gen. Prendergast, commander of the Burmah expeditionary force, to invade Burmah forthwith, and proceed with all haste to capture Mandalay. The British forces will now cross the frontier immediately. Recent dispatches from Rangoon state that the inhabitants of districts in British Burmah where no large garrisons are maintained are greatly alarmed over reports that King Thebaw has subsidized 15,000 Dacoits to cross the frontier and begin plundering and murdering at the first note of war. Dacoits are robbers who work in large gangs, and are noted for their bold exploits. Having neither baggage nor a commissariat, these bands travel with marvelous speed, and it will be hard for the British troops to catch them.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Believes Riel to Be Insane.

WINNIPEG, MAN., November 13.—It is stated that Dr. Lavell, one of the Riel medical commission, has said he believed Riel was insane. Dr. Jukes of Regina claimed he was sane, while the other member of the commission was wavering. Lavell believed he was inclined to think the prisoner insane. Each physician has made a separate report for the government, so that Lavell is not certain which way the third doctor has reported. He says the prisoner is far from being in possession of his senses. There is a strange light in his eyes which betokens an advanced stage of insanity, or, as Riel's lawyers put it during the trial, megalomania. Lavell says Riel, during the presence of the doctors, carried on conversation which no just man could claim to emanate from a sane individual. He says if the government hangs him, the act could not be interpreted as more or less than hanging a lunatic. It is understood that the doctor has promised to make strong representations at Ottawa on the question, as the prelate is anxious to save the poor man's life. As the day fixed for the execution approaches, the excitement here grows intense.

Disturbances at Montreal.

MONTREAL, November 13.—The health authorities were repulsed twice yesterday by the inmates while attempting to remove a smallpox patient from the house of one Dampierre. A crowd gathered and pelted the officers with rotten apples, eggs and stones. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Dampierre and the rioters.

Expelled Under an Old Law.

BERLIN, November 13.—The 35 German-Americans whose expulsion from the island of Fahr was recently ordered by the German Government were expelled under a law of 1841, which has been revived, and which does not allow foreigners to settle, or even to reside temporarily, at a place unless the local authorities permit them.

Nicolini Divorced.

PARIS, November 13.—The French Courts have pronounced a decree between Mme. Nicolini and M. Nicolini, the well-known tenor.

Manchester Cotton Mills Burned.

MANCHESTER, November 13.—The Harwood Cotton Mills at Bolton have been burned. The loss is £40,000.

Mr. Stead's Prison Treatment.

LONDON, November 13.—The government has ordered the governor of Coldbath Fields prison to treat Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* as a first-class misdemeanant.

Secured a Divorce for Adultery.

LONDON, November 13.—Lady Jane Lampson has obtained a divorce from her husband, Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, on the ground of adultery. Both parties were born in America. The plaintiff is a daughter of Gideon Welles, of Connecticut. The defendant was born in Vermont in 1826, and married the plaintiff in 1527.

Prince Rudolph's Book.

VIENNA, November 13.—The *National Press* is printing the first serial numbers of *Austria-Hungary, in Word and Picture*. It is edited under the personal direction of the Crown Prince Rudolph, and will be issued fortnightly. The price for each serial number is 32 kreutzers. There will be two editions, one in German and the other in Hungarian. The full work will comprise sixteen volumes, each containing twenty-six serials of thirty-two quarto pages each.

Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

LONDON, November 13.—Messrs. Barber and Marsden, directors in the Great Eastern Steamship Company, and Mr. Brum, a ship broker, were to-day formally charged in court with fraudulently obtaining £1000 from the New Orleans Exhibition Company by saying that the vessel Great Eastern was fit for sea, whereas she was totally unfit for a sea voyage. The case was adjourned.

Liberal Banquet at Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, November 13.—The Scottish Liberal Club gave a banquet here to-night in honor of the Earl of Roseberry. Mr. Gladstone, who was a guest, in proposing a toast to the prosperity of the club, deplored the fact that the bulk of the Scottish peers and squires belonged to the Conservative party; that fact, however, he said, emphasized that courage of the few Scotch Liberal peers who, within the walls of the House of Lords, had the courage to advocate Liberal principles and to maintain the cause of their nation against whatever odds and whatever disadvantages they might encounter.

Henry's Resignation Accepted.

BERLIN, November 13.—The resignation of Prince Henry of Battenberg as a lieutenant of the Prussian Guards has been accepted.

Riots at Limerick.

LIMERICK, November 13.—A party of soldiers belonging to the Rifle regiment, while walking in the streets to-night here, having been given permission to leave the barracks, were attacked and stoned by a crowd of roughs. The soldiers bolted and made their way back to the barracks. The mob was dispersed by the police. Large pickets parade the streets to preserve order.

I. O. O. F.

Meeting of the Supreme Temple of the Patriarchal Circle at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 11.—The Supreme Temple of the Patriarchal Circle of Odd-Fellows convened here to-day. About 100 representatives are in attendance. The meeting is one of great interest to the fraternity, as the Patriarchal Circle was formally interdicted at a meeting of the Sovereign Lodge of Odd-Fellows, held at Baltimore last September. It was formed in Milwaukee about six years ago, and has a membership of 5000 to provide the order with a progressive or display rank, excelling that of the Uniform degree. Since its organization it has met with the antagonism of influential Odd-Fellows, local lodges and grand lodges, and finally the Sovereign Grand Lodge ordered that its existence terminate. The fight against it has been so bitter that two years ago the Sovereign Lodge ordered the expulsion from Odd-Fellowship of all who retained their connection with the circle. This order was not enforced in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in other States it has been almost a dead letter. As a final means of extermination the Sovereign Grand Lodge in September ordered that all members of the order who remain in the Patriarchal Circle after January 1, 1886, be expelled, but it was also decreed that if members of the circle took the patriarch militant degree they need not be expelled. These decrees brought the question to a final issue, and the Supreme Circle spent several hours in discussing the matter to-day. The discussion was quite bitter, growing out of the fact that quite a number favored a compliance with the decrees of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. About 9 o'clock to-night a decision on the question was reached, and it was received on a vote of 38 to 25 to stand out against the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The influence of this decision was somewhat negatived by the fact that nearly thirty delegates were absent when the vote was taken. Those who voted in favor of sustaining the circle say they represent 3500 of the 5000 members of the circle, and assert that the overwhelming sentiment of the legislative body is unquestionably in favor of the independence of the Order of Odd-Fellows. They claim that the result will be that fully 4000 persons will withdraw from the order.

Small Fire in a New York Theater.

NEW YORK, November 13.—An alarm of fire was sent out from the Union Square Theater last night. The last act of *Romeo and Juliet* was in progress, and a number of the attaches of the theater were on the stage at the time. Some of the scenery caught fire from a gas jet, but was promptly extinguished. One of the "supers" became frightened and sent out the alarm. When the engines rattled up to the front of the theater there was some excitement in the audience, but it was soon quieted.

BALDWYN, MISS.

What Mr. Jefferson Davis Has to Say About the Woman's College.

Personal and Society Gossip—Marriages and Death—An Electric Storm.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

BALDWYN, MISS., November 12.—To-day (Thursday), at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the city of Cairo, Ill., Capt. Perry C. Callahan of Mississippi and Miss Catherine Howard of Illinois will "plight the holy marriage vow" in the church of the Redeemer. Numerous tickets were sent out and we presume the attendance will be large, the bridal repast elegant and the occasion altogether a brilliant one. They will make an extended trip, first visiting Lynchburg, Va., the groom's native home, then going to Washington City and other places of interest, being absent several weeks. Miss Howard is considered quite pretty and is one of the most accomplished young ladies in Cairo. Capt. Callahan is an elegant gentleman, and one of the most popular passenger conductors on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

Ex President Jefferson Davis says this in regard to the State Female College of Mississippi: "There is no institution in the State in which I have felt, and feel, a deeper interest." This is encouraging to the girls who are striving to acquire an education within the walls of this new institution at Columbus. Three hearty cheers for Jeff Davis and the college.

Before the late election the women in Coffeeville presented the Democratic club with a banner bearing the following patriotic words: "If ye be men, redeem our county next Tuesday." The club nobly and gallantly responded on the eventful day, November 3d.

A late number of the New Orleans *Times Democrat* had a wood-cut which purported to be a likeness of Gov. Robert Lowry of Mississippi. It is too bad that such looking caricatures are tolerated. That cut bears no more resemblance to our handsome Governor than a monkey to a gentleman.

Mr. Manson, Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives, honored Corinth with a visit last week.

It is said that sometimes "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and it is true. Some person or persons in Prentiss county have tried twice within a week to burn the meat a clean sweep of officials there. The guillotine will now strike among lower classes of Republicans, who should give place to worthy Democrats.

POSTAL POINTS.

Special postal service established from McKenzie to Christmas, Carroll county, Tenn. Service discontinued between Morton and Pulaski, Scott county, Miss.

Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day was Philip N. Myers at Cappes Ford, Tenn.

THE TELEPHONE SUITS.

Hearing of the Cases Continued Before Secretary Lamar.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The hearing of the telephone cases was resumed before Secretary Lamar to-day. Mr. Beckwith, counsel for the National Improved Telephone Company, stated that he was present during the Pittsburg trial only as a spectator, and had no pecuniary interest therein. But as a spectator, his recollection differed materially from the statement made by Mr. Storrow yesterday. In that trial Mr. Storrow made a full exposition of his case, but before the defendants had an opportunity to reply, the judge applied the judicial tourniquet, and said this portion of judicial testimony, and the courtesy which should be observed between judges of different circuits, he would not consider the question of legality or sufficiency of Bell's patent open for discussion in an application for preliminary injunction, and that unless there was in the instrument used by the defendants something in construction that constituted it out of similarity with the instruments proceeded against then for the purpose of a preliminary injunction, the matter was settled.

In answer to Mr. Young, Mr. Storrow declined to produce the contracts called for by the defense on Tuesday last unless the Secretary should signify a desire to have them produced.

Upon intimation from the Secretary that he would like to see the papers, Mr. Storrow agreed to produce them.

Mr. Humphreys wished to have included in the record the patent of Hughes, Edison and others, and various disclaimers and papers from the Patent Office records, which the evidence was duly admitted. He also read an affidavit by President Goodwin of the Globe Company testifying to Meucci's extreme poverty, and that the Globe was prosecuted by the American Bell Telephone Company through the instrumentality of the Pan-Electric Company.

MR. RANDALL.

Mr. Randall arrived here last night for the winter. He fully expects to be chairman of the Appropriation Committee, and does not think the movement to relegate him elsewhere will succeed. If a fight is made to clip the wings of the Appropriation Committee he will compromise by a measure to require that bills be reported within a specified time.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

But little attention is paid to the probable action of Congress on the silver question, as gleaned from circulars sent to members, as only 160 out of 325 responded. The President will submit to Congress testimony on the question, which will probably influence their action, and any forecast is ridiculous.

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Commissioner Eaton Declines to Talk.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The Hon. Dorman B. Eaton of the Civil Service Commission being asked if he had anything to say concerning the interview in a Washington paper of this morning, which represented at great length and seriousness as stating that the commission was unanimous in its action in regard to the weighers' examination at New York, and that the commission would soon issue an explanation setting forth the reasons for such action, replied that he did not think that the interview as reported did justice to the language of the commission. The matters to be determined in reference to that examination were peculiar and should not be regarded as a precedent for other cases. He said he had the utmost confidence in the purpose of the new commissioners, and of the President to enforce the civil service act and rules in the true spirit and with energy and success. He did not think that any further explanation was necessary or could be made, and declined to say anything further concerning the matter.

The New Tacoma University.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Bishop Paddock left Brooklyn a few years ago and went to Tacoma as Missionary bishop to Washington Territory. Chas. B. Wright, a wealthy gentleman of Philadelphia and an earnest helper of the bishop, gave an endowment of $50,000 upon the completion of a seminary for girls at Tacoma and promised a like sum for a boys' college, to be erected before January 1, 1886. The boys' building is now completed and the endowment secured. A Brooklyn gentleman who has just returned from Tacoma, intends to request donations of specimens in natural history and books relating to that subject, which will be of service in the college. He says he will find somebody who will present the new college with a telescope costing from twenty-five hundred to two thousand dollars. Also, the Astronomical Society and he says the clear skies of Tacoma will make a good telescope twice as useful there as it would be in the East.

New Steamship Enterprise.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., November 12.—The project for the establishment of a line of fast ocean steamers between Fort Pond Bay, L. I., and a point on the west coast of Ireland is being pushed by President Corbin and the directors of the Long Island railroad. Plans are being prepared for a number of steamers of 7000 tons, to cost $1,500,000 each. A petition has already been prepared which is intended to be presented to Congress during the coming session, asking for a subsidy for carrying the mails. It is proposed to have the line strictly American in one in every respect, the vessels to be constructed in American yards.

The Renewal of Vigor.

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Mr. Maguire is Not Dead.

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MRS. M. Y. DANCE, Rehoboth, Va.

American Railroads in China.

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From The Sisters of Charity.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1884.

We take pleasure in attesting the merits and soothing qualities of Allcock's Porous Plasters, having used them on various occasions with much benefit to many of the patients under our charge during many years.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Subscriptions to the Grant Monument.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Sidney Dillon, of the Grant Monument Association, looked over the signers to the fund yesterday and said to the secretary: "You can put me down for $1000," and handed over a check for that amount. He expressed the hope that many other members of the association, who could well afford to do so, would follow up his check with one of their own for a similar amount. He thought that if a man had the honor of being a member of the association, he ought to put in a stone or two in the proposed monument.

I HAVE given Tongaline a fair trial in facial neuralgia, and, to use my patient's own expression, "it is the medicine for that disease." It has done him more good in one week than all the drugs taken before within three years.

J. P. RINKEL, M.D., Brighton, Ill.

WASHINGTON.

A Silly and Malicious Story About How Attorney-General Garland Secured His Stock in the

Pan-Electric Telephone Company Denied—The Whole Thing a Plain Business Transaction.

Mr. Randall's Plans for the Winter—The Silver Question—Southern Postal Changes—Capital Points.

Retaliatory Legislation of the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Several members of Congress have expressed a determination to advocate retaliatory legislation of some sort against countries which discriminate against the exhibit the importation of American pork. Assistant Secretary-of-State Porter said the French government had already acceded from the prohibitory decree against the importation of American pork under certain restrictions, and that further negotiations are pending. No negotiations restricting the German prohibition decree are pending. It seems that this government has thought it unwise to endeavor to renew negotiations with Germany on this question, knowing that no concessions can be obtained at present.

Contested Seats in the Next House.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Papers have been received by the clerk of the House of Representatives giving notice of contests for four seats in the next Congress as follows: Campbell against Weaver, for the Sixth Iowa District; Kidd against Steele, Eleventh Indiana; Page against Pierce, Second Rhode Island, and Hurd against Romeis, Tenth Ohio. Besides these documents protests have been received from citizens of California urging the non-seating of the Congressional delegation from that State on the ground that they were not legally elected to represent the districts for which they were given certificates. In one case the contest claims that Barclay Henley, of the First District, is not a citizen of the United States.

Exports of Breadstuffs.

WASHINGTON, November 13—The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total values of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States as follows: October, 1885, $10,225,347; October, 1884, $11,772,506; ten months, ended October 31, 1885, $112,569,595; and of 1884, $122,469,039. He also reports the exports of domestic cotton from the United States as follows: October, 1885, 607 921 bales, worth $30 369,184; October, 1884, 563,411 bales, worth $28,223,252.

Commissioner Raum Declines to Talk.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The Hon. Dorman B. Eaton of the Civil Service Commission being asked if he had anything to say concerning the interview in a Washington paper of this morning, which represented at great length and seriousness as stating that the commission was unanimous in its action in regard to the weighers' examination at New York, and that the commission would soon issue an explanation setting forth the reasons for such action, replied that he did not think that the interview as reported did justice to the language of the commission. The matters to be determined in reference to that examination were peculiar and should not be regarded as a precedent for other cases. He said he had the utmost confidence in the purpose of the new commissioners, and of the President to enforce the civil service act and rules in the true spirit and with energy and success. He did not think that any further explanation was necessary or could be made, and declined to say anything further concerning the matter.

The New Tacoma University.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Bishop Paddock left Brooklyn a few years ago and went to Tacoma as Missionary bishop to Washington Territory. Chas. B. Wright, a wealthy gentleman of Philadelphia and an earnest helper of the bishop, gave an endowment of $50,000 upon the completion of a seminary for girls at Tacoma and promised a like sum for a boys' college, to be erected before January 1, 1886. The boys' building is now completed and the endowment secured. A Brooklyn gentleman who has just returned from Tacoma, intends to request donations of specimens in natural history and books relating to that subject, which will be of service in the college. He says he will find somebody who will present the new college with a telescope costing from twenty-five hundred to two thousand dollars. Also, the Astronomical Society and he says the clear skies of Tacoma will make a good telescope twice as useful there as it would be in the East.

New Steamship Enterprise.

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