LITERARY GROWTH

of the Country as Evidenced by the Registries Made in the Copyright Department of

the Public Library at Washington—How that Department Is Conducted—Literary Activity.

The Annual Increase of the Public Library Varies from 20,000 to 30,000 Volumes—A Building Needed.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.—There is one branch of the government service carried on in Washington of which comparatively little is known among the people. I refer to the copyright department of the Library of Congress. This bureau was organized as recently as 1870, when for the first time the business of registry of copyrights and the deposit of copies of books and other publications was transferred from the clerks of the United States District Courts to this one central office at Washington. At the same time the original records of copyright, which were previously scattered in about sixty different offices all over the country, were, by law, placed in charge of the Librarian of Congress, who is now sole custodian of all copyright records, and whose signature is necessary to perfect a copyright. The advantages of a central place of registry and deposit for copyright publications are manifold. In the first place, any question of literary property can be settled by a reference to the files, as a complete and excellent system of indexes has been carried out by the Librarian. Before 1870 it was almost impossible to establish any fact as to the ownership or validity of copyright property, on account of the widely scattered records which contained the only evidence of copyright. Now, by a triple system of indexing, first by authors, second by publishers and third by titles or subjects, any publication can be traced in a few moments, and any question concerning it satisfactorily answered. Another great advantage from the deposit of copies of publications in Washington is seen in the rapid accumulation in the library of Congress (which is open to all the people) of the entire product of the American press so far as it embodies books, periodicals, musical compositions and works of art, protected by the copyright laws. The rapid growth of these copyright publications accounts for the enormous size of many of the great government libraries in Europe, but our Congressional library is destined far to surpass them in a not very remote future. The literary activity of the United States is increasing every year, and as the Library of Congress receives two copies of every book copyrighted, within ten days after its publication it can be readily seen that the accessions from this source alone will create a good-sized library in themselves. One of these copies goes into the library proper for circulation, the other is retained in the copyright department and cannot be taken out.

The annual increase in the Congressional Library varies from 20,000 to 30,000 volumes even now. Beside this there has been accumulated during the last fifteen years without any cost a great collection of works of art, such as engravings, chromos, photographs, lithographs and photo-gravures, which will one day make a surprisingly large exhibit if Congress ever builds a library and art gallery to contain the vast amount of material which now crowds a dozen rooms in the Capitol building full to overflowing. It is almost incredible that Congress takes no step to provide for this magnificent library, yet for fifteen years it has turned a deaf ear to the suggestions of the Librarian, who is compelled to utilize the dark and damp recesses on the ground floor for storage rooms, where the books and other valuable material suffer from dampness and vermin.

It may give some idea of the great extent and rapid growth of copyrights in this country to record the fact, which I learn from the Librarian, that the annual entries of copyright matter exceed 26,000 every year, being several thousand more than the patents annually issued by that great institution, the Patent Office. The business has grown from less than 10,000 entries the first year (1870) to this enormous extent at the present time. At this rate the copyright department will quadruple itself in five years. The wide diversity of publications gathered together under the single copyright law, which is itself an interesting fact. They embrace not only books of every possible description and subject from the twenty volume encyclopedia down to the cheap dime novel of the cheap publishing house, but there have been accumulated over 350,000 musical compositions, about thousand number of works of graphic art, many thousand maps illustrating every part of the United States and foreign countries, and a multitude of dramatic compositions, many of which, though deposited in the library of Congress as evidence of copyright, are unpublished.

Mr. Spofford, the Librarian, also tells me that the publishing trade of the country was never in so prosperous and enterprising a position as at the present time. This is abundantly evidenced by the entries in the copyright office, there having been, up to November 1st, about 2000 more copyrights registered than in the same months of the year preceding. A very large share of new books coming from the press are translations, reprints and compilations from original works long since published. The American people buy with avidity all kinds of cyclopedias, books of reference, selections in prose and verse (made up from the works of their own writers) and sensational novels. The Publisher's list, for the reason that the cheap and familiar literary works are more profitable than the issue of fresh originals. Magazine literature is also a prolific source of revenue to publishers, and one of the standard magazines finds a paying investment and yields handsome dividends to their owners. Probably the *Century Magazine* has the largest circulation and its success from the very start has been remarkable. Such a short, well-edited and ably-conducted magazine or periodical cannot fail to succeed among the people of the United States who are willing to pay for good literature in any form. It is the cheapest product of the proper level; the pure lives and obtains a ready market in the homes of the reading public.

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

What Joaquin Miller Has to Say About the Poem and the Poet.

A few years ago, says Joaquin Miller in Chicago *Literary Life* for November, Gen. Sheridan, following the Romans of doubtful footing, entered the Cafe Greco in Rome, where I chanced to be sitting with some artists. Now whether it was his reputation as the author of the celebrated "Ride" or not, or whether it was because the acknowledged head of the American army had congratulated the German Emperor on the fall of Paris that made Rome let the hero of all Germany shake all his time to himself, I do not know. I will say this, however, to all hired flatterers, who are employed and paid by the civilians of this republic, and whose services they are, whether educated at the charity school on the Hudson or enlisted from the people, that nothing can be seen further on a dark night, or will be remembered longer, than a land in flames. Some other than myself referred to entered the cafe, a small, nervous and bright-eyed man dashed in after it, and, mounting a table, he began to gesticulate and point at our "here" and "shout wildly as he recited "Sheridan's Ride." The face of the little "hero" was red as a burning town. The little man on the wine-table, in the wine shop there on the seven hills of the twelve Cesars, kept shouting right along. But why not do so if he chose? Had he not made him? Who would ever have heard of the little man with the sword, above the burning crash of barns, but for the little man with the pen? He had created him; this poet friend of mine, T. Buchanan Reid. But evidently now the creature was not in love with his creator. He wanted to escape him and the depth of obligation together. Here was the story of Frankenstein reversed. Never had I seen, never shall I see again, such a singular illustration of the strangely fascinating story of Mary Woolstonecraft Shelley would have enjoyed and made the scene immortal. But Keats, who had drawn his last gentle breath in the little brown house by the Spanish steps, would have enjoyed it, and, if he could, would have written it down. Keats, in three months, had sickened and died with it, by same process, a simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. Paris, 103 East 26th St., New York city.

THE EXPOSITION.

A Scene of Bustle and Preparation that Will Have Ended by December, When Everything

Will Be in Order for Sightseers—What Is to Be Seen that Is Really Very Tempting.

A Great Improvement, Especially in Horticultural Hall—Art Exhibit—Last Days of Pompeii.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 20.—The first ten days of the American Exposition have been so satisfactory to the management that it has officially announced that everything will be in readiness early in December. The delay has been due wholly to the tardiness of exhibitors in forwarding their goods, everything having been ready for their reception here. The officials now have every assurance that the exhibits will be rushed forward, and they have made all arrangements to have them promptly placed.

The grounds put on a livelier appearance with each succeeding day. Outside the buildings everything is in readiness, of course, and the park presents a much more beautiful appearance than last year, the shrubbery, flowers and grass plots having had time to mature. Here there is a variety of amusement offered, particularly for children. Carousals, or merry-go-rounds, both on land and water, and various other entertainments dot the park in all directions. For those who have outgrown these childish joys there are concerts, twice a day, by an excellent band, organized with great care especially for the Exposition; and for those who do not take kindly to music there will be professional baseball games and horse-racing.

The former sport began Monday with a game between the New Yorks and the St. Louis Club, which captured the pennant from the American League, in which the latter were victorious. No events have taken place in the speeding ring as yet, but the management promise there will be a large number of celebrated horses on hand and a long season of exciting races.

It is the purpose of the directors of the Exposition to make the present fair as much a source of amusement as of education. The latter will not be abbreviated, but experience has shown that the former is necessary to success. The public demand it, and public approval is the very life of such enterprises. Very many visitors desire to take only a superficial view of the novelties exhibited, and if they revisit a fair it is for the pursuit of recreation, not study. For this reason the management has provided both for the student, the curiosity-seeker, and those bent solely on pleasure. In fact, the enterprise is both a World's Exposition and a fair, in the common acceptation of the latter term. The present winter will prove whether this innovation is or is not a wise one. Present appearances indicate that it will be accepted by future expositions.

In the buildings the displays are marred as yet by the debris made by the carpenters and decorators. As many exhibits are being placed in as already in order, and the general appearance of things is consequently somewhat inchoate. Out of this disorder, however, order is being rapidly evolved, and two more weeks will suffice to mount all the exhibits that have reached the grounds. The main building, as at the last exposition, is set apart for individual exhibitors and those of foreign countries. A great collection of creditable displays are already in order, and others are being rapidly placed. Honduras and Venezuela and other Central and South American States have fine collections of the resources of those almost unknown countries, to which there will be constant additions. It is evident that the finest national display, however, will come from Brazil, which has secured a large space in which to exhibit the varied resources of that vast empire. The Emperor looks to the Exposition to secure closer commercial relations between the great empire and the leading republic of the western hemisphere, and is using the influence and means of his government to collect a grand display. He has written the management regretting his own inability to attend because it requires the permission of Parliament for him to leave Brazil, but he will be represented by one of the finest ships in his navy, and detachments of his soldiers and sailors.

The machinery exhibits are placed in the main building, and slightly less than a mile of shafting is already turning to accommodate every class of labor-saving machinery. The annex to this building, formerly used for heavy machinery, has been secured by the Pullman Palace Car Company, and in it will be shown every product of the wonderful city of Pullman, from the richly dressed palace cars to the common horse-car.

In the government building the work is progressing far more rapidly than anywhere else, and it is evident that it will be fully arranged ahead of the others and contain proportionately a larger number of exhibits. Four States have substantially completed their displays. Tennessee, Arkansas, Iowa and New Jersey, but all of them will continue to make additions to their displays from time to time. The government building is running to rurality and model farms. Nothing could be more popularly instructive and interesting than these real pictures from home life, with the little farmhouses, the fields of grain, the bedges, trees, etc. Iowa led off in this, and Kentucky, Colorado and Illinois have followed in its footsteps, and other States are likely to imitate them. These farms are really transported here from these States, their very soil being brought by rail with the native grasses still growing on it. The scenery which serves as a background is the only thing made in New Orleans, and this is a literal production from paintings and photographs.

The exhibit from Utah, the only Territory unrepresented last year, has arrived, and is being rapidly placed in position. So has the Colorado exhibit, including a fine collection of gold, silver, copper and lead ore. It will not, however, be confined to minerals, but will include a fine display of agricultural and manufactured products, paintings and photographs, showing the grandeur of Rocky Mountain scenery, as well as articles illustrative of the agricultural advantages of Colorado, and a very large collection of woman's fancy work.

New Mexico and Texas have both latterly made large additions to their exhibits, the display of the Texas Pacific railroad having latterly arrived and been added to the latter State. The collective displays of Mobile and Anniston have arrived and greatly increased and improved the Alabama exhibit. A prominent feature in the Kentucky space is the blue-grass lawn, the grass having been shipped in sod from the Kentucky farms. Other exhibits rapidly approaching completion are those of Arizona, Mississippi and Nevada. The commissioners of West Virginia and Kansas have arrived and are beginning work on their exhibits.

The Arkansas exhibit is one of the features of the Exposition, and a credit to that State. There is a large and very interesting display of minerals, coals and building stones. Nearly every known mineral is exhibited. There are more than a dozen varieties of iron ore, and lead, copper, silver and zinc ores, soapstone limestone, etc. The display of granite, serpentine and other building stones is very full, and in marble, Arkansas stands next to Tennessee, with fine specimens of gray, dove-colored and dark red. But the special features of the Arkansas exhibit, as last year, are its fruit and grasses. There are 200 varieties of apples in the green state, and 400 jars of the same fruit. Only about two-thirds of the varieties belonging to the exhibit are shown, and on Arkansas day over 300 varieties will be exhibited. Of native grasses there are 130 on exhibit, millet nine feet high, red clover seven feet, and red top or herds, orchard grass, and nearly every variety known to the North or the South.

Horticultural Hall shows great improvement over last year. The plants set out there have thrived wonderfully, and look as now as hardy as if growing in their native soil. Around the fountain in the center, which throws its spray almost to the roof of the tower, the horticulturist has artistically arranged tropical and semi-tropical trees and flowers of rarest qualities, producing an effect never before seen in the South. In this glass structure are over 20,000 plants, artistically arranged and grouped so as to show off their beauties to the best advantage. The nursery is filled with a variety of rare plants and flowers brought from distant climes. Around one upper reaches here on the palm, cocoanut trees, and close by are Japanese dwarf oranges and dwarf bananas from Honduras. Of the thousands of plants on exhibition the most striking are the Asia palm, sago and cabbage palms, camphor tree, date tree, palms from Jamaica, Mexican and Texas cacti, the quinine plant, Japan orange, mango and coffee trees, a blooming tea plant and the guava plant. Beside, there are rare specimens from Mexico and Guatemala, and hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, the passion flower and other plants, mention of which would fill a large catalogue. Even in this semi-tropical climate the transition from the outer air to this huge conservatory is startling. The temperature and fragrance is delightful, and the varying color and beautiful tints suggestive of fairy land.

Art Hall promises to be very attractive and instructive. The collection of paintings, drawings and etchings recently exhibited at Louisville will be on hand, and to these will be added gems from the celebrated galleries of Europe. The entire collection, it is confidently expected, will exceed in number of subjects treated and artistic merit any display previously made in this country. France will contribute largely to this department of the Exposition, and the works of many of her leading painters and sculptors are promised. In the room occupied by the Mexican collection at the World's Exposition there will be an interesting feature this year for visitors from a distance. Here will be placed a Creole cottage, furnished by the Creole ladies of this city and embracing relics and works of art possessed by this interesting class of our population in their more prosperous days. Art Hall has not yet been opened to the public, owing to the delay in forwarding the works of art from Europe. They are now on the way, or will be shipped in the next few days. By the middle of December at latest the collection will be complete.

One feature of the Exposition deserving notice is a representation of the "Last Days of Pompeii" on the island in the lake. The paraphernalia for this is rapidly being arranged, and 200 men and boys who will take part are in active training.

Tennessee has changed its location in the Government Building, and is now nearer the center than last year, taking up a considerable portion of the space formerly occupied by the United States exhibit. This portion of the building is now in the most advanced state of preparation of any, Arkansas being fully ready, and Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee nearly so. During the week the Tennessee representatives here have been busily at work arranging the exhibits into position, and it is quite evident that when they are all fully arranged the State will make a very creditable showing, and certainly far better than last year. The mineral department is much fuller than then, and there is a very handsome collection illustrative of the tobacco industry of the State. The forestry exhibit is also very complete, including over sixty-five kinds of commercial woods. Tennessee will be fully ready inside a week, but the State exhibit will, of course, be constantly added to and improved from time to time.

Iowa's exhibit, including all the productions of that State; one of its finest features was a miniature representation of an Iowa farm on the Mississippi, with the green fields under cultivation, orchards, etc., all in miniature, covering a range of hills. New Jersey and Iowa both deserve special mention for creditable exhibits of their agricultural and manufactured products.

A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM.

Proposal to Change the Temperature of the North Atlantic Coast

By the Construction of a Dam Across the Straits of Belle Isle.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

In the *Scientific American* of October 31st Mr. J. C. Goodrich, jr., proposes to erect a dam across the straits of Belle Isle, which separate the continent of North America from Newfoundland, and turn the current which flows into the straits to the eastward of Newfoundland. The current passes into the straits and brings into it many icebergs and floating ice which obstruct the old St. Lawrence Gulf. As many as 200 have been counted in the straits at a single time, and floating fields of ice, during the month of August, the current following the shores of Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia, and toward Nantucket, and along the east coast of the United States, forming what is called the cold wall of the Gulf Stream, which lies between the stream and the American coast, preventing the upper waters of the Gulf Stream affecting the temperature of our coast. The closing of the straits of Belle Isle, therefore, would make a great difference in the climate of the eastern coast from Cape Hatteras to Newfoundland. The Gulf Stream crosses the Grand Banks below Newfoundland and at a varying distance from New Orleans, and, during the season, the stream in the spring and winter being forced about five degrees to the southward and eastward by the cold current from the North. If all the water passing through the straits were at the same point as the other current, it might bear it still further to the south and the great body of the polar current run under the Gulf Stream as it does now. The Gulf Stream is always flowing in the Straits of Belle Isle (a larger volume than all the water passing from rivers into the Atlantic Ocean from Newfoundland to the Gulf of Mexico, including the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi) impinged on the gulf stream at a point where it now has its greatest resistance, and would change its direction, if it could. It appears to us that the seclusion of so great a volume of water from the Gulf of St. Lawrence would reduce its level and cause an in-draught or supply current to set in from the Atlantic ocean and possibly and probably draw the Gulf Stream and Arctic current along with it. In-draught or supply currents are those which necessarily take place to keep up the level of the ocean from which the surface water is constantly driven away. The Gibraltar current is a supply current. The current that originates on the coast of Portugal, one of the tributaries of the North African current, flows in at the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar, a part of it is drawn in to keep up the level of the Mediterranean, which would otherwise be reduced by the excess of evaporation from its surface which is at least twice as great as the precipitation. Did this not take place the Mediterranean would sink until the precipitation was equal to the evaporation, and the Mediterranean would become two "Dead Seas," one between Sardinia and Naples and the other between Africa and the mouth of the Adriatic. Furthermore, the *Encyclopedie Britannica* says that the Arctic current, which during the early months of the year is driven southward by the north and northwest winds then prevailing around the coast of Labrador, turning westward and southward to the southward, keep close to the coast of the United States and follows it northward, everywhere separating it from the Gulf Stream.

DORN.

WHAT ARE WOMAN'S RIGHTS?

For the Appeal.

Affectionately inscribed to the members of the Women's Exchange.

The right to wake when others sleep,
The right to watch, the right to weep;
The right to comfort distresses,
The right to soothe, the right to bless;
The right to dry the orphan's tear;
The right to relieve and feed the poor;
The right to teach them to endure
The right when others lie down to sleep,
And left one sufferer all alone,
To kneel that dying couch beside
And meekly point to Him that died.
The right a happy home to make
That shall be a home for all sake.
Rights such as these are all we crave
Until our last—a quiet grave.

A Romance of Crime.

An astonishing career of crime has been ended by an arrest just made in Staffordshire, England. An armed and disguised burglar was captured while he was ransacking the residence of a gentleman named Honeycombe, at West Cromwich. When his disguise was removed the burglar was recognized as a man of supposed wealth who lived in the neighborhood and had been looked up to as a man of irreproachable character. He was regular in his attendance upon religious duties, especially in partaking of the sacrament, and was deemed an exemplary churchman. He has a son and a daughter, both of whom occupied good positions in society. Both were recently married, and their father presented them with diamonds, services of silver and jewelry in profusion. All these valuables are now shown to have been stolen by the father.

THE IRISH CAUSE.

Parnell's Manifesto to the Electors of Great Britain and Ireland—Why Nationalists Should

Put Forth Every Effort to Prevent the Government Again Failing into the Hands

Of the Liberals, Who Have Violated Their Solemn Pledges Made to Ireland—The Coercion Acts.

LONDON, November 21.—Mr. Parnell has issued a manifesto to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland, signed by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and Messrs. Sexton, Healy, Redmond, O'Kelly and Biggar, members of Parliament, saying: "The Liberals are appealing to the electors for support under false pretenses. The Liberals have frequently violated solemn pledges made to Ireland, which should be denounced. The coercion practices resorted to under their regime were the most brutal of coercion measures. Juries were packed in an unprecedented number of cases with shamelessness, and innocent men were hung or sent to a living death of penal servitude. Two hundred persons were imprisoned without a trial, and ladies were convicted under an obsolete act which was directed against the degraded of the sex. The press and public meetings were suppressed, as if Ireland were Poland and the administration in England were the Russian autocracy."

THE MANIFESTO

says the representatives of Liberalism in Ireland have been men like Mr. Forster and Earl Spencer, who have left more hateful memories in Ireland than any other statesmen during the past century. If the long delayed triumph had not expelled the Liberals, Earl Spencer would still be at Dublin Castle, and coercion would be triumphant in Ireland. Landlords, instead of making reasonable abatements in rents which the depression in agriculture demanded, and which every landlord in England and Scotland conceded, would be evicting their tenants by wholesale, with Earl Spencer encouraging the police and soldiery to use and the coercion magistracy would have filled the jails in assisting them. Under the name of free schools the Liberals are making an invidious attempt to crush religious education and establish a state of tyranny and intolerance to fetter the conscience. The reform of the code of procedure of the House of Commons, as set forth by the Liberals, is

A NEW GAG

for application to all opponents of radicalism in the Commons despite the rules of mere in machinery. The Birmingham caucus made a specious demand for a majority against the Irish party. This would mean the power to crush the anti-Radicals in Parliament. First they would clamor for Ireland some scheme which would be doomed to failure, because it would not be suitable to the wants of the people, and finally they would force down a halting measure of self-government in order to avoid a repetition of wholesale imprisonment by which durability was bought by the impracticable land act of 1881. Therefore we feel bound to advise that no confidence be placed in the

LIBERAL OR RADICAL PARTY,

and, as far as possible, to prevent the government of the empire from falling into the hands of a party so perfidious, treacherous and incompetent. The Irish should not vote for Liberals or Radical except in some few cases in which courageous fealty to the Irish cause in the last Parliament has given guaranty that the candidate did not belong to the servile, cowardly and unprincipled band who would break every pledge and violate every principle in obedience to the call of the whip or a mandate of a caucus. We will communicate to the branches of the Nationalist Society their names.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS.

How He Was Educated and the Aid He Received from Protestants.

New Orleans *States*: That eminent divine, Archbishop Gibbons, the Primate of the United States, is in the city, on his annual round of visits to his relatives and friends. New Orleans has always claimed the Archbishop as one of her sons, and he has ever manifested a warm interest and attachment to this city. It was here, when a boy, he first engaged in the occupations of active life. He was as clerk in the store of W. C. Raymond that he first embarked in practical business. He was fortunate in his employer. No gentleman engaged in business for the forty years ever blended in more happily the qualities of an exact, prudent merchant, with a large, practical philanthropy and ardent purpose of aiding and promoting the advancement of young men of industrious and sober habits, and the ambition to excel in intellectual attainment, and in pious devotion to their religion. Earnest Protestant as he was, Mr. Raymond quickly discovered the high capacity, love of study and sincere faith and devotion to the religion in which young Gibbons had been educated. He gave him aid and encouragement in the prosecution of his studies, and in the completion of his education, of which the young man made great use, and by his assiduity, not neglecting his ordinary duties, rapidly advanced, so as to qualify him for the severer discipline to which he subjected himself in the School of the Friars near Baltimore. His rapid advancement in the priesthood is due to the same cause, was greatly promoted by the encouragement and aid of a Protestant merchant of New Orleans. His career has fully vindicated the confidence and judgment of his early friend and benefactor, not so much in his advancement through the various stages to his present eminent position in the church, as in the reputation he has achieved for the liberality and largeness of his views and his uncompromising devotion to those political sentiments which are held by all true American Republicans as compatible with conformity to the principles and doctrines of the Catholic Church. In this view no prelate of that church can exhibit a record of more consistency than Archbishop Gibbons.

BOB INGERSOLL'S

Removal from Washington to New York—Sale of His Residence.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Washington loses one of its public men in the removal of Col. Bob Ingersoll to New York. Col. Ingersoll is a man who is known all over this country. He is today probably the finest rhetorician and orator in the United States, and he will be sadly missed here, where his house was always open to his friends, whom he counted by legions. His residence was purchased by Mr. Leland, a wealthy California millionaire, for $45,000. The latter is a brother-in-law of Justice Field, who made his money in the Occident, and who will be welcomed to Washington. Col. Ingersoll has not yet determined on his plans, but it is rumored that he has been offered a large salary as counsel of one of the great railway lines and that he has conditionally accepted.

RIVES, TENN.

The Building of the Rives and Tiptonville Railroad.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

RIVES, TENN., November 20.—A meeting was held here Thursday night in the interest of the Troy and Tiptonville railroad. Maj. W. J. Sykes, who is the general agent of the company, made them a short speech, and told them that with a donation of 200 acres of land within a mile of the depot the road could be built. That land is not worth more than $40 per acre, but with that road completed it would be worth $100 per acre, and so would all the land within one mile of Rives. He alluded to the magnificent water-works they could have in the hills overlooking the town, which their water is abundance of pure freestone water.

The gravel banks, eight miles from Reeves and one mile from Troy, where the supply was inexhaustible, would furnish West Tennessee and Mississippi with all the gravel they need at very low rates. Obion river is close to this town, and will be of great service in draining the town. Flouring-mills, hub and spoke factories, and, in fact, every kind of wooden manufacturing would do well here, as they have cheap rates on the railroads. The country through which the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern road runs is a country of wonderful productiveness and will increase in productions every year as the timber is taken off. Rives only needs capital to make a large manufacturing town. Your paper reaches here on the daily train, and is in great demand. One of the most popular and useful members of our last Legislature, the Hon. Thomas J. Bonner, lives here. He is a successful merchant and a man of great enterprise.

A committee of three was appointed to look after the railroad and the manufacturing interests of the town. Messrs. Hutchinson, Moore and Bonner were appointed said committee. This is the great corn, grain and hay region of the State, and when the decaying timber is all burned up then this country will be very healthy.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR

Of the "Buntling Ball?"—The Question Now Agitating the Literary World.

THE question "Who Wrote the Buntling Ball?" is still unanswered.

H H Boyesen	guesses Robert Grant.
Edgar Fawcett	guesses H. H. Boyesen.
Wm. A. Hammond	guesses Edgar Fawcett.
John Habberton	guesses W. A. Croffut.
W. A. Croffut	guesses H. C. Bunner.
Col. John Hay	guesses K. C. Goodman.
Brander Matthews	guesses Robert Grant.
J. R. McKay	guesses Brander Matthews.
Josh Billings	guesses Orpheus C. Kerr.
Hon. C. S. Fox	guesses Ed'ed Eggleston.
Rossiter Johnson	guesses Robert Grant.
Alfred Ayres	guesses H. C. Bunner.

We give below the names of the persons mentioned as the author by the first 300 guesses which have come to hand. The number of times each name has been mentioned is indicated by the figure following each name:

Robert Grant	41	George W. Curtis	3
H. C. Bunner	29	George P. Baker	3
Edgar Fawcett	27	E. J. Wheeler	3
H. C. Bunner	22	Brander Matthews	3
W. G. Curtis	20	R. H. Stoddard	3
W. Allen Butler	11	John G. Saxe	2
J. Gilbert	10	Julian Hawthorne	2
E. C. Goodman	9	Helen Gray Cone	2
W. D. Howells	9	H. Van Santvoord	2
Oliver W. Holmes	5	Dr. Wm. A. Hammond	2
Bret Harte	5	Theodore Tilton	2
H. H. Boyesen	5	G. A. Townsend	2
T. De Witt Talmage	5	J. C. C. Blackburn	2
Orpheus C. Kerr	4	R. K. Munkittrick	2
A. W. Tourgee	3	Frank Saltus	2
J. T. Wheelwright	3	H. Seaman	2
Col. John Hay	3	A. C. Swinburne	2
James Russell Lowell	3	Ed Everett Hale	2

The following have been named once: S. S. Cox, Oscar Wilde, G. P. Lathrop, Joaquin Miller, George Jones, John G. Whittier, Rossiter Johnson, Edwin Arnold, Josh Billings, Richard Grant White, Mrs. Corbett, Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. B. N. Harrison, Mrs. Pitkman, Miss Maud Howe, Josephine Jones, Mrs. G. P. Upton, J. G. Holland, J. T. Trowbridge, Joseph Cook, John Habberton, T. B. Herzig, John Winslow, G. P. Upton, W. H. Bishop, Charles Nordhoff, Marquis de Leuville, J. R. Aldridge, Mr. Judson, H. A. Freeman, Isaac Lawrence, Dr. John Hall, Edward W. Kingsbury, George H. Davis, G. T. Lannigan, J. V. Pritchard, I. K. Funk, Thomas Nelson Page, A. E. Brainard, G. W. Beers, E. P. Thwing, W. R. Sperry, Prof Wilkinson, Edward Martin, W. M. Reid, J. Cheever Gordon, Charles Dudley Warner, Thomas Wharton, Mrs. Frank Leslie, worth, George Riddle, F. E. Attwood, H. T. Sperry, John Winslow, F. Marion Crawford, J. A. Mitchell, Augustus Hopkins, Ike Marvil, Carlo Bates, Funk & Wagnalls of New York are the publishers, and are still receiving guesses.

THE LOUISVILLE "OBSERVER."

The Question of Its Veracity—What Robert L. Breck Has to Say About It.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL., November 12.—The accompanying copy of correspondence is for the writer in your columns in the controversy to which it relates. It is just to him to know what I have written, and it is just to use in any way it can serve him, only in case any question is made about my position in the matter. Respectfully,

ROBT. L. BRECK.

Correspondence Between Converse & Co., and Robt. L. Breck.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 3, 1885.

To the Rev. Robt. L. Breck, D. D.:

DEAR BROTHER: Some of the Memphis APPEAL have recently been sent to us, containing assertions that will doubtless concern you as much as ourselves. They are in these words:

"That the *Christian Observer* has been declared regardless of truth by every paper in our church," and

"That the *Observer's* reputation for veracity is generally and unquestionably bad, and has been so for many years."

The names of several ministers of our church are given in the APPEAL in support of these statements, and among them is our name. We are confident that this use of your name is utterly unauthorized, that you never entertained such an opinion or used such an expression about us, that you never said or wrote anything which could be fairly construed to countenance this charge, and that you have no sympathy with its spirit. We have no doubt of your respect and kindness. But when our reputation is thus assailed and your name is cited in support of the charge, it seems to be able to say to the APPEAL in unmistakable language that you repudiate any such position as this.

A line from you will be satisfactory to us personally yours,

CONVERSE & CO.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL., November 12, 1885.

Converse & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—I have yours of the 3d instant, containing excerpts from the Memphis APPEAL, as follows: "That the *Christian Observer* has been declared regardless of truth by every paper in our church," and "that the *Observer's* reputation for veracity is generally and unquestionably bad, and has been so for many years," in support of which statements you say my name, with the names of other ministers, is given, and you say, "in unmistakable language," "repudiate any such position as this."

I have no knowledge of the article, or articles, in the APPEAL referred to, and know nothing of them. The issue between you and the writer is clearly a question of fact, to be settled from the record. I can say now only that I have always sought, simply the qualities of an exact, prudent merchant, with a large, practical philanthropy and ardent purpose of aiding and promoting the advancement of young men of industrious and sober habits, and the ambition to excel in intellectual attainment, and in pious devotion to their religion. Earnest Protestant as he was, Mr. Raymond quickly discovered the high capacity, love of study and sincere faith and devotion to the religion in which young Gibbons had been educated. He gave him aid and encouragement in the prosecution of his studies, and in the completion of his education, of which the young man made great use, and by his assiduity, not neglecting his ordinary duties, rapidly advanced, so as to qualify him for the severer discipline to which he subjected himself in the School of the Friars near Baltimore. His rapid advancement in the priesthood to the Episcopal bench was greatly promoted by the encouragement and aid of a Protestant merchant of New Orleans. His career has fully vindicated the confidence and judgment of his early friend and benefactor, not so much in his advancement through the various stages to his present eminent position in the church, as in the reputation he has achieved for the liberality and largeness of his views and his uncompromising devotion to those political sentiments which are held by all true American Republicans as compatible with conformity to the principles and doctrines of the Catholic Church. In this view no prelate of that church can exhibit a record of more consistency than Archbishop Gibbons.

BOB INGERSOLL'S

Removal from Washington to New York—Sale of His Residence.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Washington loses one of its public men in the removal of Col. Bob Ingersoll to New York. Col. Ingersoll is a man who is known all over this country. He is today probably the finest rhetorician and orator in the United States, and he will be sadly missed here, where his house was always open to his friends, whom he counted by legions. His residence was purchased by Mr. Leland, a wealthy California millionaire, for $45,000. The latter is a brother-in-law of Justice Field, who made his money in the Occident, and who will be welcomed to Washington. Col. Ingersoll has not yet determined on his plans, but it is rumored that he has been offered a large salary as counsel of one of the great railway lines and that he has conditionally accepted.

RIVES, TENN.

The Building of the Rives and Tiptonville Railroad.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

RIVES, TENN., November 20.—A meeting was held here Thursday night in the interest of the Troy and Tiptonville railroad. Maj. W. J. Sykes, who is the general agent of the company, made them a short speech, and told them that with a donation of 200 acres of land within a mile of the depot the road could be built. That land is not worth more than $40 per acre, but with that road completed it would be worth $100 per acre, and so would all the land within one mile of Rives. He alluded to the magnificent water-works they could have in the hills overlooking the town, which their water is abundance of pure freestone water.

The gravel banks, eight miles from Reeves and one mile from Troy, where the supply was inexhaustible, would furnish West Tennessee and Mississippi with all the gravel they need at very low rates. Obion river is close to this town, and will be of great service in draining the town. Flouring-mills, hub and spoke factories, and, in fact, every kind of wooden manufacturing would do well here, as they have cheap rates on the railroads. The country through which the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern road runs is a country of wonderful productiveness and will increase

MOROSINI

Can Never Forget or Forgive His Daughter for Marrying Hulskamp, His Former Carriage Driver,

Who Is Now Exercising His Skill in Driving a Car on a New York Street Railroad.

The Incensed and Outraged Father Opens His Heart to a Reporter and Talks Freely and Fully.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Ernest Schilling Hulskamp, the ex-coachman and son-in-law of Giovanni P. Morosini, who has been the center of interest lately among the Fifth avenue horse-car drivers, does well with his new employment. He was first placed under the tutorship of an old conductor on car 61, but has now been given a regular position among the day-force conductors. The authorities at the car stables near Forty-second street refuse to give the number of his car, and say that if it is discovered they will put him in charge of another car. His identity is very much lost under the new suit of navy blue with brass buttons and visor cap, which is the uniform of the company.

What was apparently an authoritative statement by Mr. Morosini, father of Mme. Victoria Schilling Hulskamp, was printed in the *Mail and Express* yesterday. Morosini said, in regard to a published report that he had sailed for Europe Tuesday, and that before sailing he had effected a reconciliation with his daughter: "I don't often talk to reporters on matters purely personal to myself. This story referred to is a bitterly cruel, infamous lie, from beginning to end. There is not a bit of truth in it that relates to me. Personally, I don't care a straw, but I do care very much for the domestic peace and comfort of my wife, to whom such reports cause much grief and trouble."

"Did you ever contemplate a reconciliation with your daughter?"

"I?" replied Mr. Morosini, excitedly. "No—a thousand times no. She has forever passed out of my life. Her associations with that fellow place such a contingency—if it ever existed—beyond hope of realization. I can never forgive, for I have been taught how to hate. Why, my dear fellow, if the firm of Heath & Co., that failed the other day, were to come to me with the $600,000 they owe me, and place it in my hands on condition that I give my daughter, I would say, 'Take it all, I step in; I don't want it.' But while I can hate I am human. That girl was nurtured in every luxury she could desire. She was trained in every accomplishment that money could secure. She was loved by her parents with a devotion not surpassed by any father or mother. How did she repay it? By making herself and her family a byword throughout the length and breadth of this country. She married a loafer—a fellow whom I believe really intended to kill me by purposely throwing me out of my carriage.

"Look here," he continued, "I shall carry the marks to my grave," and Morosini exhibited a large scar near the left shoulder. "He followed my girl around like a dog. He preyed on her weakness in every way, and to show you the malignant spirit of persecution which possessed him, every paragraph and story that has appeared in the papers in relation to this affair has been and is still sent to my wife for the cruel purpose of annoying her and poisoning her peace of mind. Where is the modesty of a girl trained as my daughter gone to when it permits her to exhibit herself in tights before a public audience, to be gazed at, pointed at, and talked of by the crowd? The only possible reason I can assign for her action is that that scoundrel wants her to support him in laziness. He can't work; he's not fit to work, and I doubt if he wants to work very hard."

"Do you know where they reside?"

"No, sir, and I don't want to. They are nothing to me."

"Do you contemplate going to Europe?"

"I? No, I have no idea of it. New York is good enough for me."

"Am I at liberty to give this interview fully?"

"Yes, every word of it, for I'm only desirous of saying the truth, and you may add, too, that when my wife, in her anguish, attempted suicide by swallowing laudanum shortly after that girl left her home, when I thought that Mrs. Morosini was dying, I, in the fullness of my heart, vowed that the girl come to see her. Can I forgive that? Never."

SHE KEPT HER PROMISE.

Starting from Home to Attend a Theater and Returning a Bride.

A pretty romance is the social sensation of the day in the suburban city of Newton, Mass. The persons concerned are Mr. Albert Lowe of the provision firm of Hall & Lowe and Miss Corey, daughter of Mr. B. F. Corey. About two years ago they were quite intimate, but owing to the hostility of her parents they agreed to separate with