MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY, : DECEMBER 31, 1885

THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

The swift and sure vengeance which overtakes the negro who ravishes and murders a pure, lovely white girl, ought to teach the colored people that the whites have sworn in their hearts that the fiend shall die. In regard to this crime there is an unwritten law which is as inexorable as fate. The rape of white women by negro brutes have become alarmingly frequent. It is the one crime which comes home to every fireside, and so fires the hearts of fathers and brothers with the consuming passion of revenge that law-abiding citizens forget their duty and become the leaders of the lynching mob of law-breakers. To talk to such men on such occasions about obedience to law only inflames their mad passions for the law's delay, its many avenues for acquittal, and the possibility of the criminal's escape increases the determination to avenge the outrage. The fate of the negro Alex. Reid in Clarke county, Alabama, an account of which was published in yesterday's APPEAL, was a horrible execution of the unwritten law in such cases. The crime was the most atrocious of modern times. The monster confessed the diabolism. But Christian civilization will be appalled at the manner of his death. It was bad enough for the lynchers to take the law in their own hands and to become a mob of law-breakers, but the burning of the negro, subjecting him to the torture of a slow death, was a crime as horrible as that which the negro committed. The report of the burning says: "The crowd piled light wood around the negro and set fire to it. Although he appealed for mercy, after he had roasted a while the fire was scattered, and he was allowed to feel the full agony of burning. Then a new fire was built, and this in turn, after burning some time, was taken away. This process was repeated three times. Reed made no outcry, but his contortions showed that he suffered terribly. When it was found that he was dead the light wood was piled quickly around and the corpse was reduced to ashes." Awful! Horrible! The whole civilized world will stand aghast in reading the details of such barbarity. This was nothing but brutes burning a brute. No good was accomplished by subjecting the monster to a slow death of torture. The world is unable to see any lesson of value to be learned from this shocking tragedy. So many criminals go unwhipt of justice that lynching has become the rule in the enormous crime of rape. But the people will revolt and call a halt since the victim is to be subjected to a slow death by fire and fagot. The roasting and torturing of Reid was nothing but wanton cruelty. The monster deserved death, but his sufferings benefited neither the dead victim nor the living avengers. The negro who rapes and murders white women is doomed to certain death by the unwritten law. But when a community becomes outlaws they should not also become barbarians who delight in torturing their victims. No additional terror and awe is given to the negroes by the torture of the guilty brutes who confess their crimes. If the mob is determined to free the world of all such monsters their deaths should be speedy and painless.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

What will Congress do with the Mexican treaty? is a question that is beginning to be asked. That the extension of the railroads has rendered necessary some change in our commercial relations with that nation every one can see. We have products and manufactures Mexico would readily receive, and Mexico has products and raw material which our superior facilities would convert into sources of wealth. Where mutual interests are concerned there should be little difficulty in arranging for an interchange of products. But, unlucky, there is an enormous difficulty in the way. We cannot unobstructedly take what Mexico has to offer and return to her what she may desire, as the nature of the case and good sense would dictate, because both countries have protectionist laws, that is to say that nature's provisions are set aside and man's wisdom undertakes to amend nature's blunders. The general interests of the country are neglected that the interests of monopolists, holders of privileges, and subsisters on the public taxes that enable individuals to carry on businesses that do not pay, may reign paramount. But for this obstruction the two nations, aided by the railroads, would soon be prospering by an appropriate exchange of commodities. We, who have machinery and inventive faculty and pleasurable capital, would be especial gainers by mutual trade; but in this case, to change the French proverb, "Ged dispases, but mais transpieces," and so amicable and profitable a state of things cannot exist. For over two years the treaty offered to us by Mexico has remained inactive, and we go bungling along as we did before the railroads were constructed. Not a very business-like way of a business people's doing business. We speak with contempt of Mexico's incapacity and general stupidity in business matters, but in this affair of the treaty Mexico has been more business-like and rational than the United States, and knew its own mind better. President Cleveland, who seems to have eyes for everything, has been careful to call attention to the necessity of enacting the "stipulated legislation" necessary to make the treaty operative, and it is a pity the country is bound down to the petty policy of reciprocal treaties. But as they are all that is available it is time that Congress should pay more attention to the general welfare of the United States than to the schemes of monopolists and the building up of a class of mischievous millionaires, and put business between our neighbor and ourselves on a business footing.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS.

There are many and powerful reasons why the present session of Congress should be exclusively devoted to the commercial and financial concerns of the country. Among them is the approaching winding up of the charters of a considerable number of the national banks. These banks are strongly interwined with the commercial interests of the country, and a wise and prudent dealing with their future becomes the more necessary as the government securities they have hitherto used as the basis of their operation are fast ceasing to be available. Some disturbing of the existing monetary arrangements will occur about the 25 h of February, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin*, resulting from the fact that deposits of lawful money will, by law, have to be made at this time to retire the remaining outstanding circulation of the 270 banks whose charters expired on February 25, 1885. Under the law of February 25, 1863, the charters of these 270 banks, with a circulation of nearly $48,000,000, expired twenty years from that date. Under the act of law, deposits of lawful money have to be made within thirty days after February 25, 1885, to retire whatever circulation of these banks still outstanding. This amount will be 85 per cent. of the

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the political history of the State he found it necessary to differ with the majority of that party, but much as he regretted that necessity he could not be shaken from his purpose of truth in life, which is the only enduring basis of character in man. This alienated him from the party and limited his influence to a comparative few, but he was content that it should be so, believing as he did that time would vindicate his judgment. Senator Bailey was not and could not be a popular leader. Cold of exterior and distant in his manner, he could not get close to the people, who for that reason misjudged him and failed to respond to his demand for re-election to the Senate. In that body where he served one term he was held in marked respect as a good lawyer and prudent and painstaking legislator, always in the line of his duty in committees or on the floor of the Senate. He was a good speaker, dignified and earnest in delivery, logical in the arrangement of his argument and clear in the statement of it. In Clarksville and the country surrounding Mr. Bailey was held in the highest esteem as an eminent citizen a man who, in all the changes and chances of life, illustrated the best traits of an upright, manly character, whose animating purpose was duty and duty well performed.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES.

The Hon. E. A. James, intelligence of whose death at Hot Springs reached us by telegraph yesterday, was a resident of Chattanooga, where he had long been engaged in business, and where he had taken an active part in local as well as State politics. In the latter domain he was conspicuous in 1880 as an elector for the State at large, being pitted against the celebrated Henry I Foot, one of the ablest stump-speakers of his day. Mr. James also, we believe, served one or more terms in the Legislature, and had higher aspirations. He was a thoroughly self-possessed speaker, and a sincere and honest Democrat, and in his time did the party some excellent service.

STRUCK DEAD.

An Italian Organ-Grinder Killed by Electricity at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 30.—Vincent Margella and Salvador Torcici, Italian organ-grinders, were entertaining a large crowd with their music at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets last night. While Torcici was grinding out the music Margella waited by his side. He was leaning against the pole of the Louisiana Light Company at the corner, when suddenly a flash of light was seen to descend the pole. He uttered one scream and fell forward. Torcici caught his friend as he fell, and he, too, was knocked down. When the two men were picked up it was found Margella was dead, killed by a stroke of electricity, and that Torcici's head was burned to a crisp by the same fluid. A strange feature of the case is, that the Louisiana Electric light has no power as yet, and it does not commence until next Monday. It is thought that the wire of another electric light company must have crossed the line. The electricity ran down the crane of the line on the hoisting wire, and it being a damp night the circuit was grounded. Margella was unfortunately within the circuit and killed by the electricity, and Torcici when he came to the rescue was struck by the same force.

SWEENEY'S RETURN.

The Tweed Ringster Coming Back Home After His Long Exile.

NEW YORK, December 30.—There was some excitement at midnight, on the announcement that the French steamer St. Laurent was off Sandy Hook, and that Peter Sweeney was a passenger. The report is based on a private letter from Sweeney to a friend, announcing his departure from Havre on the St. Laurent. The steamer is due at quarantine this morning, and Sweeney's friends have made preparations to receive him. Sweeney is accompanied by his wife and his son now a young man nineteen years old. It is understood that he is to remain permanently in this city, and that he will resume the practice of law. His friends say that he has carefully read the New York newspapers in his absence, and that no man is more conversant with municipal, State and national politics. They assert, however, that he will confine himself strictly to his law practice, and under no circumstances take an active part in politics. For the past twelve years he has been a resident of Paris.

Later—Peter B. Sweeney, accompanied by his wife and son, arrived to-day on the St. Laurent. He was welcomed by his brother-in-law, John J. Bradley, and driven to that gentleman's residence, where he will sojourn for the present.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1885 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now read, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. The almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It contains, with the usual practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing lightly reading, and the calendar is renowned calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1886 promises to be as great a favorite of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

A Fraud Caught.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 27.—An elegantly dressed young man, sailing under the name of Max Roth, has been "coning on" the citizens of the towns along the Iron Mountain railroad between here and Arkadelphia. Benton, Malvern and Jacksonia have all been visited by Mr. Roth, but at different places he used an alias appropriate to the occasion. He told the people that he was a lind buyer, and represented a wealthy German syndicate, and was in this country looking for investments. He ate the best victuals and slept in the choicest room of the hotels at which he stopped, and had servants dancing around to his beck and call, but in each instance he stole away at the dead hour of night and forgot to pay his bills. He reached Arkadelphia and attempted the same business there, but City Marshal Hoskins arrested and placed the young man in jail, where he now languishes on a charge of being a public fraud.

Take Care of the Children.

For children, Brandreth's Pills are simply invaluable. One or two Pills taken every night for ten days will cure them of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, colds, diarrhœa or local pains. Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable—contain no mercury, mineral or dangerous drug. They require no care in diet or exposure, and are perfectly safe for old or young, male or female. One or two at night, for a week, taken on an empty stomach, will cure the worst case of dyspepsia, liver complaint or rheumatism

Smallpox at Peoria.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 30.—Dr. Rauch, secretary of the State Board of Health, returned from Peoria to-night, where he said he found thirteen cases of smallpox, but thought the city authorities had the disease fully under control. Hearing of smal pox at Eaton, Dr. Rauch drove there, and learned of a case at a farm-house several miles in the town. Arriving there, he found a man suffering from the disease in its most malignant form. He also learned that the nature of the disease not being known thereabouts, a large party had been held at the house a night or two before. Dr. Rauch immediately drove back to town, and telegraphed to Chicago for vaccine. He left instructions that every person who attended the party referred to be vaccinated at once. He thinks the spread of the disease there can be prevented in this way.

Nervous, Debilitated Men.

You are allowed a *freetrial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt, with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Stabbing Affray.

SNOW HILL, MD., December 29.—Samuel Blake was stabbed and almost instantly killed late last night by Ernest Brattan near Girdle Tree Hill, Worcester county. Brattan was escorting a girl from a party, when Blake made an insinuating remark and struck Brattan. The latter drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the neck, severing the jugular vein. Brattan made no effort to escape, and was lodged in jail.

The Fresh Fragrance

Of SOZODONT renders it the most agreeable article ever used as a tooth wash. It has none of the acrid properties of the astringent tooth powder, and instead of contracting the gums, it renders them firm and elastic.

THE CEREAL CROPS.

Estimates of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture—Yields and Values.

Senator Morrill to Answer Beck's Speech on the Silver Question—The President's Reception.

Boxing Trees for Turpentine Purposes—Southern Postal Changes—Morton Assigned to Duty.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, December 30.—It is stated that Senator Morrill will make a speech on silver, replying to Beck. Senator McPherson will represent the administration on that subject.

SECOND LIEUT. L. E. SEBERS, Signal Corps, has been relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer and ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report for duty as Signal Officer of the Department of Texas.

JUDGE STOCKSLAGER, the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to a letter transmitted through Senator George, from a person living in Mississippi, states that the boxing of trees for turpentine purposes is of damage to the land, and says this cannot be done by settlers, unless they have a patent to the land.

MR. MORTON, the colored man from Arkansas who recently obtained a position in the Pistoffice Department through the Civil Service Commission, it being supposed that he was a white man, was assigned to duty this morning in the briefing division of the first assistant's office.

SOUTHERN POSTAL ORDERS.

Postoffices established—Bruno, Marion county, Ark.; suburba, Hamilton county, Tenn.

Star Service changes—Dowell own to Pekin, Tenn., from December 28, 1885, omit Lancaster, without change in distance.

New postmasters and offices—Ada Wartlington, Halifax, Yazoo county, Miss.; Susan Blassor, Husbpuckenna, Bolivar county, Miss.; John Moody, Van Eaton, Perry county, Miss.

MRS. E. T. Compton of Tennessee was promoted to day in the Postoffice Department from a $900 to a $1000 clerkship.

PERSONAL.

Jacob Frolich of Little Rock, Ark., arrived here to day.

Lieut. W. H. W. James, Twenty-Fourth infantry, is at his home in Charlotte, Tenn., but expects to come to Washington next month to spend a part of the winter here.

The family of Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama is located in a superb residence at 1401 Massachusetts avenue, where they will receive on New Year's day.

MRS. Chee them and her daughter, Miss Ackley, will see the President-elect early in January list on Wednesdays, from 3 to 5 o'clock, at their home, 5 Iowa Circle. Mrs. Pinson of Tennessee, Mrs. Cheatham's guest for the season, will receive with them.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Country's Crops of Cereals.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The estimates of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture for the principal cereal crops of the year are completed, and the aggregate bushels are as follows, in round millions: Corn, 1,936,000; wheat, 357,000,000; oats, 629,000,000. The area of corn is 73,000,000 acres, of wheat 34,000,000, of oats 23,000,000. The value of corn averages nearly 33 cents per bushel, and the aggregate is more by $63,000,000, $5,000,000 less than the value of the last crop. The decrease in the product of wheat is 30 per cent, and only 7 per cent in valuation, which is $275,000,000. The valuation of oats is $80,000,000. The reduction in wheat is mostly in the valley of the Ohio and in California. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas last year produced 170,000,000 bushels; this year 80,000,000, a reduction of 90,000,000 bushels. The production of all cereals, 53 bu hels to each inhabitant, and the aggregate volume is larger than any former year.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims sent to the Department of State to-day a certified list of the judgments and decisions in cases of the second class rendered since the organization of the court in 1882, together with a certified list of judgments and decisions in cases of the first class not heretofore reported. There are nine cases of the first class in which judgments, ranging from $200 to $3000, are rendered in favor of claimants, and thirty-one cases in which the judgment is for the United States. Those of the second class list several large losses, and award to the claimants amounts ranging from $100 to $83,000 or $90,000. They will be certified by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, according to law.

The President's Reception.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Four hundred and forty-eight persons waited patiently in the East room of the White House to-day to pay their respects to the President. The crowd was not quite as large as at any preceding reception of this kind. The President appeared just before 2 o'clock, and entered upon his task with alacrity. It was thought the entire room was cleared in sixteen minutes. Several persons tried to engage the President's attention with private matters, but they were told to come again to-morrow. One individual shook hands in an agitated manner with one of the ushers and passed the President without noticing him. He was reminded of his mistake by the laughter of the crowd and succeeded in return and shake the President's hand, but was borne away by the rapidly moving line of people behind him.

The Indian Problem.

WASHINGTON, December 33.—The *Star* says that in his report upon the work of the special Indian Commission, who visited the various reservations during the summer recess of Congress, Mr. Holman is going to recommend the appointment of a commission to take the matter in charge, giving land in severalty to such of the Indians as are far enough advanced in civilization to warrant such action, and assembling the rest in one locality as far as practicable. At present, he says, the reservations are scattered all over the country, and their lands are useless to the Indians in many cases. Some of these lands should be sold in their interest, and such of the Indians as are friendly should be put upon the same reservation in certain cases, and kept there until ultimately they have reached that state of civilization that would warrant their having land in severalty and becoming citizens. There are some cases where it would not do to move the Indians from their present locality or interfere with them, as their attachment to their homes is very strong. In most such cases land in severalty should be given them.

Boxing Trees for Turpentine Purposes.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—In reply to a communication from Senator George of Mississippi in relation to the boxing of trees for turpentine purposes by the homestead claimants, Judge Stockslager, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, says: "The process being undoubtedly one of damage to the land there is no warrant of law under which permission can be granted, to use for the purposes indicated, timber upon entries to which title has not been acquired by the claimant." It appears that the process of boxing results invariably in the death of the trees, and forest fires usually follow, which render the land worthless.

Lee Monument Models.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C., to admit free of duty certain plaster models imported from the Ladies' Lee Monument Association as designs from which a selection is to be made for a monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee. The authority for the exemption from duty is found in the statute providing for the free importation of works of art imported for the purpose of erecting public monuments.

The New York Sub-Treasury.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Treasurer Jordan expects to go to New York on the 3ds instant to assume charge of the United States Sub-Treasury there. He says he knows of no reason why he should not discharge the duties of Sub-Treasurer, as it simply amounts to the performance by a superior officer of certain duties heretofore discharged by a subordinate.

Another Increase in the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Treasury officials express the opinion, founded on the fact that the receipts have been so light during the month, while pension payments have been made to a considerable amount on account of last month that the public debt statement will show an increase of nearly $2,000,000 during the current month.

Revolt on the "L" Railroads.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The locomotive engineers employed on the elevated railroads have for a long time complained about the uncertainty of their hours and of petty annoyances and stringent regulations which they say have been put upon them by the train dispatchers. One of the engineers said last night that the discontent had ripened into revolt, and that within a day or two the officers of the Elevated Railroad Company would receive a visit from a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers with a demand that the engineers' days work should be eight hours, and an ultimatum that unless the demand was promptly acceded to the engineers and firemen would strike. Col. Hain, the manager of the roads, said last night that he had not heard about the strike. He did not believe that the men were overworked, and they were certainly well paid. It was a rare thing for one to go away, and applications for employment were constantly pouring in from engineers employed on other lines.

BECK'S STUBBORNNESS.

One of the Marked Characteristics of the Kentucky Senator.

Washington special: Senator Beck, whose speech in the Senate last Monday on the silver question has attracted so much attention, has not been away from the city during the holidays, nor will he go anywhere. He has been around the public places a good deal within the past week, talking with his friends in public life, and they say that the Kentuckian will commence the battle in earnest as soon as the Senate gets down to work, and that what he said a week ago on the silver question is a mere preliminary skirmish compared with the attack he will make upon Secretary Manning's policy. In representing that Mr. Beck has determined to fight the administration, the Republican papers have done him a gross injustice. He differs from the administration on this economic question and will make a hard fight to carry his point. It is believed, too, that he will succeed; but as to opposing the administration in a general sense, such a thing has never entered his mind. He is a Democrat, and no man will be found in the Democratic ranks who will more persistently fight the Republican party and stand up for Democracy than Mr. Beck. To-day a party of gentlemen were talking of the Kentucky Senator. One of them remarked that he was about as stubborn and persistent a man as was to be found in public life. "Persistent, did you say?" a ked another. "He has not an equal in that respect. Beck will never change his mind when once it is made up. It has been characteristic of him since his boyhood days. When he was at college he was noted for bullheadedness. Even in the simplest proposition he was stubborn. One day he was telling some of his college-mates about a very tall horse he had seen. The animal, said Beck, was eighteen feet high. There was a laugh, and some one said: 'You mean, Beck, that it was eighteen hands high.' He said eighteen feet," thundered out Beck. Some of the boys again disputed, whereupon Beck flashed up, pulled off his coat, rolled up his shirt sleeves and roared out: 'I said eighteen feet, and eighteen feet it will stay. I saw that horse, and if I told you it was eighteen feet high, it is going to stay at that height unless some of you think you can bull my.' There was no inclination on the part of the boys to put the dukes with the burly young Scotchman."

SOUTHERN RABBIS.

Conference at New Orleans—Important Reforms to Be Adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 30.—A conference of Southern rabbis assembled here yesterday. President Guerrin read his report, in which he referred to the platform adopted by the Rabbinical Convention at Pittsburg. He also read a paper on the "Cause, Development and Scope of Reform." The Rev. Mr Weisacker, Jackson, Miss., read an essay on the "Efficacy of Prayer." A number of resolutions were offered and referred to committees. Much interest is felt by the Hebrews throughout the country in the work of this conference, which will probably adopt important reforms

Killed by a Policeman.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 30.—As Special Wachman Lewis was walking down Gratiot street at about 1:15 o'clock this morning he was attracted by cries of "watch" and "murder" from a crowd gathered at the corner of Twelfth street. He ran up to ascertain the trouble, and was told that a negro had robbed some one there. Upon this a negro broke from the crowd and ran down Gratiot with the officer in pursuit, calling upon the fugitive to stop. The negro kept on and the officer fired, bringing his man to the ground mortally wounded. He was taken to the hospital, where the doctors gave it as their opinion that he could not live until daylight. The negro says that he had not attempted to rob any one, but refuses to state the cause of his sudden flight.

A Sad Tragedy.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A special from Newport, R. I., says: Lieut. Jones of the Fourth United States Artillery returned to duty at Fort Adams last night, having overstayed his leave of absence about a week. This preyed upon his mind, and rather than submit to a court-martial and its disgrace he decided to die. Early this morning he arose and dressed himself and reported for duty. He subsequently returned to his quarters and shot himself in the head with a revolver, the ball entering his brain. His death is now a question of a few hours. He was a popular young officer and unmarried. His relatives and friends reside in Cincinnati. The sad tragedy has cast a deep gloom over the garrison at Fort Adams.

The Detroit Church Troubles.

DETROIT, MICH., December 31.—There was no trouble in the Polish quarter this morning. The police were expecting an outbreak and were prepared for it, but had no work to do. St. Wenceslaus Catholic church is the congregation presided over by Father Koemer, and consists almost entirely of Hungarians. During the troubles at St. Albertus one has advised the people not to obey the bishop whenever they asked his advice. The consequence has been that Father Kolaskinski's friends have been threatening the Hungarian priest, and it looks like another congregation was about to be involved in the quarrel.

Pleaded Guilty to Escape the Gallows.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 30.—"Peggy" O'Leary, the Bridgeport murderer, is on trial in the Criminal Court to-day. He has entered a plea of guilty with the hope of escaping the gallows. "Peggy" is charged with having killed his mistress and his sister the same night about three months ago. There was at first no direct evidence against him, but it was understood that the State's attorney had secured two witnesses who will swear positively that they witnessed the murder, and this induced the plea.

Found Murdered in His Store.

CINCINNATI, O., December 30.—Henry G. Kemper, aged sixty-five, the proprietor of a small grocery store at 166 Barr street, was found murdered in his store early this morning. The proprietor of a bread wagon first discovered him. His skull was split open, but no trace of the weapon could be found. The murderer obtained less than $8 from the money drawer. Deceased has a daughter in Denver, one in Dayton, two at home, and one son. His wife is lying dangerously ill. Suspicion attaches to an unknown mulatto seen at the store this morning before the murder.

Kicking Against Machine Work.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 30.—A large and somewhat turbulent crowd gathered about Maxwell's box factory, on Twenty-second street, this morning, where about 100 men quit work several days ago, owing to the introduction of box making machines. The strikers declare they will not return to work unless the machines are removed. A brick was thrown through one of the windows of the factory this forenoon, but the man who threw it was arrested and taken to the police station.

* * * * Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Inclose ten cents in stamps for book of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mysterious Disappearance.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., December 30.—David Richards, an engineer on the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad, has been missing for four or five days, and it is feared that he has been foully dealt with. He went to Hanover, Kas., a few days ago to buy a farm, which he did, for $16,000. He has not been seen or heard of since. The cause of his sudden disappearance is being investigated.

John Kelly's Health.

NEW YORK, December 30.—John Kelly continues to improve in health. Since Christmas he has appeared more like his former self to friends who have called on him. He will not go South this winter. The doctors say it will not be necessary, and Mr. Kelly prefers to remain here. In the spring he may seek recreation in Europe.

HAVE tried Tongaline in the case of a young lady who was suffering from an acute attack of rheumatic fever; after using four ounces of Tongaline she recovered. I believe Tongaline merits all that has been said in its favor.

B. A. GUTTON, Sr., M. D., Sioux City, Ia.

THE IRISH QUESTION

Earl Cowper, Formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Under Gladstone, Says Home Rule,

For Its Own Sake, Is Not Desired by the Irish People—Edward Stanhope's Speech.

Bismarck Recovering from His Indisposition—Queen Christina Sworn In as Regent of Spain.

LONDON, December 30—Earl Cowper, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's administration, has written to the *Times* in regard to the Irish question. Earl Cowper says: "Home rule for its own sake is not desired by the Irish people. Any one can see by a perusal of the Irish newspapers published during my term of office in Ireland that they do not reveal a single mention of the home rule scheme, but are solely involved in discussing the question of rents. The late Mr. Isaac Butt, who may be called the originator of the national and home rule movements, and Mr. William Shaw, ex-member of Parliament for the city of Limerick, who was a member of the Home Rule League, but withdrew from that body in December, 1882, failed to attach the Irish people to their scheme, and Mr. Parnell will meet with the same fate, except in an appeal to their pockets. The strike against the payment of rent will soon be a bigger difficulty for the government to deal with than was ever the home rule question, and must eventually interfere with imperial interests."

Stanhope's Speech.

LONDON, December 30.—Mr. Edward Stanhope, vice-president of the Council, in a speech to-day said: "Englishmen will not allow Irishmen to dictate what policy is best for the welfare and interests of the nation. Many persons are anxious to promote the discussion of the Irish question with a view of securing an alteration of the constitution, root and branch, but it is to be hoped that the wisdom of the members of the House of Commons will prevent their designs from being accomplished."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Cotton Burned at Bremen.

LONDON, December 30.—Six hundred bales of cotton, which had been discharged from the British steamer Bedouin at Bremen, from Savannah, have been badly burned on the wharf.

Bismarck Recovering from His Neuralgia.

BERLIN, December 30.—Count Bismarck is recovering from his recent attack of neuralgia. The Cabinet ministers and chiefs of the government offices have united in a congratulatory letter to the Emperor on the occasion of the new year

Released from Prison.

ROME, December 30.—Signor Sharbaro, who was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Pavia, and who has been undergoing a sentence of seven years imprisonment for threatening the ministry, has been released from prison.

Steamer Going to Pieces.

LONDON, December 30.—The British steamer Sussex, reported stranded while on a voyage from Baltimore for London, is going to pieces. A little flour and lard and some canned goods have been saved.

Terrific Snow-Storms in Scotland.

EDINBURGH, December 31.—A terrific snow-storm has prevailed throughout Scotland. A railway train, headed by three engines and two snow-plows, is embedded in the snow in the county of Caithness. All the roads are blockaded.

Mr. Forster's Condition.

LONDON, December 30.—The Right Hon. Wm. E. Forster has rallied somewhat from the relapse of yesterday. He passed a quiet night.

The British in Egypt.

CAIRO, December 30.—A dispatch from Korti says: Lieut. Stevenson, commander of the British forces, who recently arrived here with large reinforcements, attacked the rebels, who had been menacing the garrison for several weeks. A three hours' fight ensued, resulting in the rebels routed. The cavalry is pursuing the enemy. Two guns and twenty banners were captured. The English lost one officer killed and twenty-one men wounded. The Egyptian allies of the British lost six killed and thirteen wounded.

A Sad Tragedy.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A special from Newport, R. I., says: Lieut. Jones of the Fourth United States Artillery returned to duty at Fort Adams last night, having overstayed his leave of absence about a week. This preyed upon his mind, and rather than submit to a court-martial and its disgrace he decided to die. Early this morning he arose and dressed himself and reported for duty. He subsequently returned to his quarters and shot himself in the head with a revolver, the ball entering his brain. His death is now a question of a few hours. He was a popular young officer and unmarried. His relatives and friends reside in Cincinnati. The sad tragedy has cast a deep gloom over the garrison at Fort Adams.

The Detroit Church Troubles.

DETROIT, MICH., December 31.—There was no trouble in the Polish quarter this morning. The police were expecting an outbreak and were prepared for it, but had no work to do. St. Wenceslaus Catholic church is the congregation presided over by Father Koemer, and consists almost entirely of Hungarians. During the troubles at St. Albertus one has advised the people not to obey the bishop whenever they asked his advice. The consequence has been that Father Kolaskinski's friends have been threatening the Hungarian priest, and it looks like another congregation was about to be involved in the quarrel.

Pleaded Guilty to Escape the Gallows.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 30.—"Peggy" O'Leary, the Bridgeport murderer, is on trial in the Criminal Court to-day. He has entered a plea of guilty with the hope of escaping the gallows. "Peggy" is charged with having killed his mistress and his sister the same night about three months ago. There was at first no direct evidence against him, but it was understood that the State's attorney had secured two witnesses who will swear positively that they witnessed the murder, and this induced the plea.

Found Murdered in His Store.

CINCINNATI, O., December 30.—Henry G. Kemper, aged sixty-five, the proprietor of a small grocery store at 166 Barr street, was found murdered in his store early this morning. The proprietor of a bread wagon first discovered him. His skull was split open, but no trace of the weapon could be found. The murderer obtained less than $8 from the money drawer. Deceased has a daughter in Denver, one in Dayton, two at home, and one son. His wife is lying dangerously ill. Suspicion attaches to an unknown mulatto seen at the store this morning before the murder.

Kicking Against Machine Work.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 30.—A large and somewhat turbulent crowd gathered about Maxwell's box factory, on Twenty-second street, this morning, where about 100 men quit work several days ago, owing to the introduction of box making machines. The strikers declare they will not return to work unless the machines are removed. A brick was thrown through one of the windows of the factory this forenoon, but the man who threw it was arrested and taken to the police station.

Railroad Collision in Michigan.

SAGINAW, MICH., December 30.—A collision occurred on the Michigan Central road near the village of Carrolton, four miles south of this city, at 3:30 o'clock this morning, which resulted in one death and the fatal injury of two other persons. Engine No. 187, bound north with one car, met engine No. 120, going south with a train, and before either could be stopped the collision occurred. Both engines were total wrecks and Fireman T. Moody of No. 187 received injuries from which death resulted in a few minutes. Engineer Robert C. Mills of the same engine had both legs broken and received internal injuries which will probably result in death. George Herr, fireman on the other engine, had his foot taken off and received other injuries which will probable cause death. Engineer Samuel Maitland of this engine jumped at the moment of the collision and is only slightly hurt. Both of the engineers and firemen live in Jackson. The body of the dead fireman was brought to this city. The injured one was cared for at Carrolton. Both engines were running wild orders, the southbound from Bay City to River Junction, and the north bound to Bay City. An inquest is in progress here.

The Population of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 30.—The census of Charleston city, completed to-day, shows a total population of 60,145, against 49,984 in 1880—an increase of 20 per cent. The white population is 27,605 and the colored 32,540. The colored surplus consists mainly of children.

The Glass Manufacturers.

STEUBENVILLE, O., December 29.—The glass manufacturers of the Northern Districts, which includes New York State and part of Pennsylvania, met here to-day to avert, if possible, the strike which had been ordered by the president of the National Flint Glass Workers' Association, on the ground that the manufacturers did not refer to the articles of agreement made last fall respecting wages. The joint committee of manufacturers and blowers to-night agreed upon a compromise whereby the blowers for November and for each alternate month thereafter during the present fire, which will last until about June 15, 1886, shall be paid on the 50-cent basis first, bracket rates, which the manufacturers claim is the price named in the agreement, while for December and and each alternate month they shall be paid on the 58-cent basis, which is the way the blowers understand the agreement. The order to strike has been rescinded, and the glass factories will resume work to-morrow.

THE DEATH ROLL OF 1885.

Great Men Who Have Passed Away During the Year.

Illustrious Nobles and Statesmen, Politicians and Philosophers.

Great men must die like other men, and just as among the common herd there are sometimes epidemics which sweep off thousands, so among the rich, powerful and prominent there are apparently seasons when the grim reaper makes more than usual havoc. The year now closing appears to be an Annus Mirabilis in this respect, for a greater number of those who filled a large place in the eye of the world have passed away than during a similar period for many years. The progress of sciology may at some time in the future enable us to explain why things have a habit of happening all at once, but, until such a desirable point in this somewhat uncertain science is reached, the fact must be taken, and explanations of it, worthy and worthless, may be made to his own satisfaction by each who cares to speculate upon it.

The list of nobles and statesmen is long and illustrious. Alfonso, the young King of Spain, who, in spite of his weakness and wickedness, gave his country the first peace enjoyed for years, died November 25th, while the Mahdi, who emerged from the obscurity of a dervish's hut to become a power among the nations, died July 22d. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, the father of the King of Portugal, died December 15th, and the Russian diplomat, Prince Orloff, whose family gave a name to the Orloff diamond, March 29 h. President Barrios died April 4th, and Marshal Serrano, who witnessed eighty Spanish revolutions and more changes in the government of his own country than any other statesman of the age, passed away November 26th. Earl Cairnes died April 2d, Lord Avondale February 16th, Gen. Fernandez, the Revolutionary President of Costa Rica, on March 13th, Prince Frederick Charles on June 15th, Dr. Ludwig Noel of Heidelberg and Count Bosewith, the president of the Mecklenburg Ministry, on December 19th. The year has been one of loss to the British nobility, it having lost from its numbers Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, who died August 14th; Dudley Francis North and the Rev. Lord Guilford, who passed away December 20th. Lord Houghton, the head of an old English family, died on August 11th. Earl Aylesford on January 13th, Lord Avonmore on February 16 h, and the Duke of Abercorn on November 1st.

In this country a number of ex-Senators and politicians of national reputation died during the year, among them being James Chestnut, formerly Senator from South Carolina; William M. Gwin of California, September 3d, and Robert Toombs, the Georgia Confederate, who died December 15 h. B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, who ran on the Greeley ticket, died November 14th; William Sharon, the California ex-Senator and millionaire, November 13th, and the once noted Edgar Cowan August 29th. The country lost an ex-Vice-President, Hannibal Hamlin, January 13th, and a Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, November 25 h. Two ex-Secretaries of the Interior died—E D Cook, March 23d, and Jacob Thompson, March 24th, and one ex-Secretary of State, F T. Frelinghuysen, May 2 th. The famous Scott Lord died September 10th, and I S. Phelps, Minister to Peru, June 24 h. Among the ex-Governors the mortality was also great, the list comprising the names of Abbe Coburn of Maine, January 31; G. C. Walker of Virginia, May 11th; Jules Converse of New Hampshire, August 11th; Reuben E Fenton of New York, August 25th, and Thomas Talbott of Massachusetts, October 4th. The year was more fortunate for the lesser lights of politics, but among the rest of these are some well-known names, such as those of Isaiah Rynders of New York, January 13th; ex-Mayor Gunther of Chicago, January 22d; Conrad Baker of Kansas, April 28 h, and Gordon W. Burnham, March 18th.

The profession of arms lost some of its most illustrious men during the year, the list beginning with Gen. Gordon, who perished at Khartoum February 10. Daring the same month G