DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL

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To Contributors and Correspondents.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and, with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: To THE EDITOR OF THE APPEAL, Memphis, Ten

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

Our mail books are kept by postoffices, and not by individual names.

We solicit letters and communications upon subjects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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J. M. GALLAWAY, J. M. KEATING. } 282 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, : : JUNE 15, 1886.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The crop prospect is generally a good one, and business is steadily improving in all parts of the country. The strikers are nearly all at work, and the summer, owing to the inactivity of the winter months, promises to be a busy one. Commercial affairs are also in a most promising condition, as is evidenced in the steady increase in the weekly clearings, which last week, outside of New York, were 19.5 per cent., and, including those of that city, 36.8 per cent. more than for the corresponding week of last year. This encouraging condition of things accounts for the better tone in the New York money market, reported at the close of last week by the *Chronicle* to be "without essential change, a little firmer tone at bank and on the street being observable, but no substantial improvement in rates. On Tuesday bankers' balances at the Stock Exchange were forced up to 7 per cent.; it was, however, a mere spurt, wholly exceptional, offerings becoming immediately liberal, and since then the rate has fallen as low as 1 per cent. The average for the week has not been above 2½ per cent., with renewals at 2½ per cent. Banks have been asking, as heretofore, 3 per cent, and have probably come a little nearer getting it than last week, business having been done somewhere between that rate and 2½ per cent. Commercial paper is in only fair supply for the season and rules low, 3½ to 4 per cent. being the rate for indorsed bills, 4 to 4½ for commission house names and 4½ to 5 for good single names. Time loans on choice stock collateral have been made within a few days at 3½ per cent. for three months, and this rate is bid for the remainder of the year." Foreign exchange was easy but by no means weak at the decline of Friday of the previous week until Wednesday, when it again went up to 4.88 for long and 4.90 for short. The gain of gold and currency to the banks of New York during the week was of currency $596,000, and of gold $1,000,000, total, $1,596,000. The Bank of England gained £106,000 bullion during the week. This represents £284,000 drawn from abroad and £222,000 from the interior. The Bank of France lost 5,250,000 francs gold and 2,100,000 francs silver, and the Bank of Germany since the last report gained 980,000 marks.

GLADSTONE APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE.

"The grand old man" has issued a ringing and eloquent address to the people of England, and has entered the new struggle for home rule with a zeal which presages triumph. After all it may be that Gladstone's recent defeat in Parliament will prove a blessing in disguise, for it is probable that the people in the approaching election will pronounce for a stronger and more sweeping measure of home rule than was proposed by the bill recently defeated. In his first great speech favoring home rule Gladstone said that the flowing tide was with him and the ebbing with his opponents. Discussion and reflection strengthens the home rule cause, and with each new election it will gain, as it did in America, until the people of Ireland will be permitted to transact their own domestic affairs in their own way. Gladstone has forcibly stated the issue in a few words. He asks: "Will you govern Ireland by coercion, or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs?" and closes his address by declaring that the acceptance of the home rule policy will be followed by "the consolidation of the united empire and great additions to its strength; the stoppage of the heavy, constant and dismoralizing waste of the public treasure; the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland, and that development of her resources which experience shows to be a natural consequence of free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world, and lastly the restoration of Parliament to its dignity and efficiency, and the regular progress of the business of the country." With such an issue before the people the right will prevail. But Gladstone is placed at great disadvantage in his struggle to gradually educate the English people to justice for Ireland. He and his followers are without money. They need substantial aid, not to debauch the electors, but to pay the expenses of the fortuneless men who will give their time to the canvass. On the other hand, the enemies to home rule are rich in resources, and they will pour out money like water to perpetuate their despotism in Ireland. The American people who sympathize with Ireland should contribute at once to aid the cause of home rule in the great and supreme hour of need. Memphis has already contributed more than her proportion of means to the good cause, and every city in the United States should contribute something, and those who give quickly will give doubly, for means are needed to inaugurate the canvass with that energy and enthusiasm which gives success. Many Americans oppose contributions to Ireland, although sympathizing with Gladstone, upon the ground that England is a friendly power, and interference with her domestic affairs by the people of the United States would be an offensive breach of neighborly comity. But this sympathy for Ireland is not inspired by an unfriendly spirit toward England. In his late speech closing the debate, Gladstone gave the chief reason for American sympathy with Ireland when he said: "Go into the length and breadth of the world, ransack the literature of all countries, and find, if you can, a single voice, a single book—find, I would almost say, a single newspaper article in which the conduct of England toward Ireland is anywhere treated except with profound and bitter condemnation." That is the simple truth, and it alone would justify America's sympathy. Our people merely join in the verdict of civilized mankind against the stupidity and brutality of England's policy toward Ireland—a policy that the English Parliament has just voted to continue. The New York *Star* places the sympathy of the American people for the Irish on the ground that we know them and understand them far better than the English do. We have welcomed them and trusted them. Their children and grandchildren are Americans, and among our most useful and honored citizens. We have on this side of the Atlantic demonstrated what the Irish race is capable of when no longer ground down by poverty or imbittered by distrust and oppression. The history of the Irish and their descendants in America offers a triumphant vindication of their race from the English libel that it is unfit for self-government, and it is but natural that Americans, of whatever origin, should sympathize in the indignation of their neighbors of Irish birth or descent over the spectacle of a continuance of tyranny in Ireland."

THE COTTON CROP.

The New York *Chronicle* publishes a very elaborate and carefully prepared review of the cotton acreage and condition of the crop in the United States on the 1st instant, from which we learn that the spring has been late, the planting late and the weather, up to the 1st of June, not favorable to germination or rapid development, and replanting has consequently been more widely necessary than a year ago. This statement applies in its entirety more decidedly to the Atlantic States, except North Carolina, and largely to Alabama, a little less to Mississippi, and still less to Louisiana. The other States would most likely have made up for the late start had it not been for the dry weather in May. We do not, however, look upon the May drought as a bad feature. It was broken soon after the 1st of June; and as a consequence the plant in Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee is now, we judge, in fine condition, fairly well advanced. Cultivation has been carried on better than last year up to the 1st of June except in the Atlantic States. It will be remembered that the rains the last half of May in 1885 put the crop in grass badly at the close of that month last spring. But the backward state of the plant, in South Carolina and Georgia particularly, makes the record of the early cultivation there this year less of a feature than usual, more depending upon future development. The condition of the plant on the 1st instant was less favorable than last year in the Atlantic States, with the exception of North Carolina and also in Alabama; it is not unpromising, but more dependent than a year ago on future growth. Where the plant had started well we consider its condition as a fruit bearer very satisfactory, the doubt being with reference to the late planted and to that portion which was so slow in germinating on account of the cold. The June weather and development is more important this year than is often the case.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

Phillips County for Dunn for Congress.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

FORREST CITY, ARK., June 14.—Phillips county, Ark., where Gen. D. C. Govan thought he had a walk over for Congress, has gone for the Hon. P. Dunn. This is considered by Dunn's friends as a Waterloo. There is now no doubt, if there ever has been any, as to Dunn's reelection.

You Have a Perfect Right,

When you demand a Benson's Capcine Plaster of a druggist, to expect to receive one. Yet there are, we regret to say, a few druggists of the Cheap John variety who will try to persuade you to accept some worthless substitute with a similar sounding name, such as "Capsicin," "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Carsicum," etc., prefixed sometimes with the name "Burton" or "Benton." Cheap John will offer you one of these wretched imitations for half the price of the genuine, as he can well afford to do, its real value being nothing and its cost but little more. Benson's are the only porous plasters that can be depended upon to cure every ailment subject to external treatment. They are prompt, sure and thorough. Protect yourself against deception by buying of reliable druggists only. The genuine bears the "Three seals" trademark and has the word "Capcine" cut in the center.

Subscribe for the "Appeal."

MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

THE MEASURE TO BE CALLED UP THURSDAY.

The Visit of Dom Pedro's Grandson —Bills of Interest to the South.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Prince Leopolde Augusto, the grandson of Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, who is now making a cruise in his character of midshipman in the Brazilian navy, arrived here to-night. The President will receive the prince at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow. The prince will also attend the State reception at the White House to-morrow evening. He will remain in the city three or four days.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL DUMONT

of the steamboat inspection service has issued an order fixing the office hours of inspectors, except when on actual inspection duty, at from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

MINISTER WINSTON'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

It is believed that Mr. E. Spencer Pratt of Mobile, Ala., late United States Commissioner for Alabama to the World's Exposition at New Orleans, will be appointed to succeed Mr. F. H. Winston of Chicago as Minister to Persia. He has been strongly indorsed for the appointment by the delegation from Alabama and Louisiana.

BILLS OF INTEREST TO THE SOUTH.

The following bills of interest to the South were introduced to-day:

By Mr. J. M. Taylor: A bill to issue 50,000,000 silver certificates of the denominations of $1 and $2; a bill to abolish pension agencies; also a bill to provide for the payment of the surplus money in the Treasury upon the bonded interest-bearing debt of the Government. This measure provides that whenever the surplus money in the Treasury exceeds $50,000,000 by any amount exceeding $5,000,000 such excess shall be paid in the reduction of the bonded debt. Of this $10,000,000 reserve fund, one-half is to be gold and one-half silver. Mr. Taylor also introduced a bill to pay Howard T. Burch of Perry county, Tenn., $600 for property taken during the war.

By Mr. Wheeler: A bill to pay Andrew J. Kirby $510 for services as army surgeon at Scottsboro, Ala., in 1865.

By Mr. Dunn: A bill to pay Richard D. Lamb and Ira N. Lamb $14,890 for property confiscated in the war.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

at its meeting will report adversely on bills contemplating a repeal or reduction of the tax on tobacco.

ARRIVALS.

Frank Hobbs, Meridian, Miss.; H. N. Snyder, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. S. Rise, Montgomery, Ala.; W. L. Chambers, Montgomery, Ala., T. J. Peters, Ala.; Henry T. Lemmon and wife, Memphis; J. E. R. Ray, Memphis.

The President's Plans for the Summer.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Col. Lamont said to-day that the published reports of the President's plans for the summer are incorrect. The President has not as yet decided on any particular programme for his vacation.

The President's Reception Days.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following is furnished to the Associated Press with a request for publication:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.

Notwithstanding the announcement heretofore made by the President reserving Monday in each week for the transaction of such public business as absolutely requires freedom from interruption, he finds that through ignorance of the rules adopted, or from other causes, the time he thus seeks to reserve is, to a great extent, engrossed by those whose calls are of a personal nature, or by the presentation of business which might easily be postponed to another day. At half past 10 o'clock every Monday and at the same hour on Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, the President will meet all who desire to pay their respects. He earnestly requests that, with the exception above specified, the remainder of Monday and the afternoons of the other days in the week, may be allowed him by the public, not for his pleasure, but for the performance of official duties and the transaction of the public business.

Morrison's Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Mr. Morrison, in an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press to-day, said he would surely move to consider the tariff bill on Thursday. He said, very candidly, that he could not speak positively as to the chances of success—it all depended on the votes of the New York Democratic members, and had from the first. The Committee of Ways and Means was entirely harmonious and could have brought in or called up a bill at any time since February, but he had deemed it unsafe to do so, knowing that he could not succeed without New York. The fact that the bill was favored by the administration had led him to expect nearly a unanimous vote of its friends in that State, but he had finally determined to call up the bill without knowing more on the subject than he did at first, except that he was encouraged by the late correspondence between the President and Secretary Manning. If the motion is defeated, he said, it would be by the votes of the Democratic members from New York, where he might reasonably expect them to be with the administration.

Another Business Caucus of Republican Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Republican Senators had another order of business caucus this morning. They discussed the proposition of the Democrats to put the Mexican pension bill and the Hot Springs bill upon the list of measures to be considered this session. The proposition found no advocates, but many opponents in the caucus. No determination was reached. The river and harbor bill, the time of its consideration, the limit within which it was best to keep its aggregate and its probable fate when it reaches the President was incidentally discussed at some length.

Standard Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended June 12th was $511,809. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $511,500. The shipments of fractional silver coin since June 1st amount to $2,678.

Hours of Business in Custom Houses.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has written to the Collector of Customs at Baltimore in regard to the recent department circular fixing the hours of business in Custom Houses. He approves the collector's suggestion that one-half of the force be required to remain on duty during the half hour recess at noon. He also says that the limit of official hours prescribed by the circular, viz.: 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., with a recess of half an hour at noon, does not mean that the Custom House shall be kept open to the public during the period from 3 o'clock p.m. to 4 o'clock p.m. unless the collector considers such course necessary. The collector is given full authority to close the doors at 3 o'clock, but the officers, clerks and employes of the Custom House are expected to remain at their desks during the hours specified in the circular.

Anniversary Celebration of the Foundation of the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following is the text of the resolution offered in the House to-day by Representative Hewitt to provide for a celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the Government:

WHEREAS, The centennial anniversary of the organization of the Constitutional Government of the United States and of the first meeting of Congress and of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States in the city of New York, will occur on the 30th day of April, A.D. 1889; and, whereas, it is proper that the anniversary of this great event should be properly celebrated; and, whereas, the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York has already taken action looking to the celebration in the city where the Federal Government was established; therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a joint special committee, consisting of three Senators to be named by the presiding officer of the Senate and of five Representatives to be named by the Speaker of the House, be constituted, whose duty it shall be to consider in what manner the centenary anniversary of the organization of the government shall be celebrated so as to preserve to succeeding generations the memory of the wisdom and patriotism of the fathers of the Republic in framing the constitution which has secured to their descendants the blessings of liberty, under which the perpetuity of the Federal government has been firmly established through the indissoluble union of sovereign States, capable of indefinite expansion without impairing the right of local self-government, for which other people had struggled in vain.

The Improvement of the Mississippi

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senator Gibson submitted in the Senate to-day for reference to the Commerce Committee, a letter from Gen. Gilmore, Chief of Engineers, in relation to the river and harbor bill as passed by the House for Mississippi river improvement. Gen. Gilmore says the provision appropriating $2,200,000 for the work below Cairo is left in a most awkward and impracticable shape. The money is to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War without the intervention of the Mississippi River Commission, provided that the works on Lake Providence reaches are to be completed—by whom it does not say, and provided that the Commission may build and repair levees as heretofore, as part of the system of improvement. Gen. Gilmore says there can be no want of harmony between the Secretary and the Commission, yet he argues that the duties of the Commission should be more sharply defined in the bill, otherwise the friends of improvement may be disappointed in the way the money is allotted. He says it is neither desirable nor expedient that the plan of the Commission should be further "tested" as the House bill directs. The plan has been tested already with simply successful results. There are fifty per cent. greater low water depths now over stretches covered by the works than the Commission at first promised, and quite enough to secure transportation at the lowest water when the work shall have been extended to the shoals above and below. The through navigation has not yet received any practical benefit for the simple reason that the improvement is restricted to localities hemmed in by bad river above and below. Gen. Gilmore disclaims any desire on the part of the Commission to retain control of the improvement. He expresses a fear that the outlet fallacy by which it is persistently claimed that the destructive floods can be prevented by drawing off the flood waters and conveying them by separate routes to the Gulf is destined to have a costly and abortive trial. Gen. Gilmore dwells upon this point at considerable length, declaring it to be inevitable that the effect of a new outlet to be to reduce the velocity of the stream below it, resulting in shoaling and ultimate disaster to the regions above. He regards the Lake Borgne outlet scheme as visionary, and cannot believe that a single hydraulic engineer of respectable standing in his profession can be found among its advocates.

SPORTING NEWS.

Entries for To-day's Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—The following are the entries and weights for to-morrow's races:

First Race—One mile and one-sixteenth. Goldflea (98), Fauchette (113), Freeman (118), Porter Ashe (103), Annawan (103), Bootblack (108), Warrenton (115), King Bob (103).

Second Race.—The Mechanics' stake, three-fourths of a mile. Rose (102), Steve Jerome (110), Carey (105), Fugale (105), Jaubert (110), Montrose (105), Bixby (105), Laredo (110), Procrastinator (110).

Third Race.—Mile and an eighth. Biddy Bowling (102), Revoke (112), Cuban Queen (91), Rebel Scout (99), Leman (112), Bluestone (90), Sovereign Pat (109), Hilarity (112).

Fourth Race.—The Real Estate Agents' stake, mile and three-quarters. Alta (118), Clay Pate (118), Lucky B (130).

Fifth Race.—Steeplechase, full course. Aurelian (151), Fox Hound (140), George McCullough (148), Hop Sing (135), Judge Barnett (140).

Postponed on Account of Rain.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The racing at Brighton Beach to-day was postponed on account of bad weather.

Sale of Thoroughbred Yearlings at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—The first annual sale of the Kinloch stock farm thoroughbred yearlings took place at Arnett's stable, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, at 11 o'clock this morning, and was well attended by representative turfmen. The sale was conducted by Capt. P. C. Kidd of Lexington, Ky. The thirteen head realized $10,155, an average of $781 a head.

Dandruff

IS REMOVED BY THE USE OF COCOAINE,

And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

Barnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best

ALMOST A HURRICANE.

SEVERE WIND AND RAIN STORM AT GALVESTON.

The City Saved From Inundation by a Shift in the Wind—Damage to Railroads.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 14.—This island was visited by an exceedingly heavy storm last night. A gale set in at sundown, blowing from the east. It reached its height at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the wind registered a velocity of fifty miles an hour. Torrents of rain fell at daybreak. Water on all sides was surrounding the city with an alarming rapidity. At 9 o'clock a.m. the wind shifted to the northeast and the city was saved from being flooded, as the water had risen above the docks and was

ENCROACHING ON THE STREETS.

Communication with the main land was cut off until this afternoon, when the Missouri Pacific railroad got a train. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad track for nearly two miles approaching the long bridge is washed away. It will require nearly a week to repair the damage. In the meantime the Santa Fe will enter the city over the Missouri Pacific track. The damage on the gulf side of the island will reach several thousand dollars. The Galveston Street railway is washed away. Fronting the Beach Hotel numerous small bath-houses were washed out to sea.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE

is reported to shipping. The foreign vessels lying outside weighed anchor and moved further out to sea on the approach of the storm. Dispatches from the interior and down the coast indicate that the storm was local to this immediate vicinity. Orange, on the Saline river, reports an extraordinary rainfall there to-day, and a heavy gale from the southeast, which caused the river to rise four feet during the day. No apprehension is felt for the vessels which put out to sea on the approach of the storm.

Severest Rain-Storm Known for Years in Illinois.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 14.—A special to the *Daily News* from Virden, Ill., says: At 2 o'clock this afternoon this city was visited by the severest wind and rain-storm known here for years. Ominous-looking clouds appeared in the Northwest, the heat was intense, suddenly the rain descended in torrents, and the wind, with a rumbling noise, blew a perfect gale, lasting ten or fifteen minutes and doing much damage. The tin roof of the Masonic Hall was rolled up and thrown into the street; also a portion of the timber which supported the roof. The storeroom of Lorton & Furry, grocers, in the same building, was immediately flooded and the goods badly damaged. The front of another building was blown down, and throughout the town trees were twisted off and dwellings injured.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mrs. Bowles's Commencement Exercises.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Memphis is progressing not only in population and trade, but in the number and character of her schools, public and private. It was my privilege, Thursday last, to attend the closing exercises of the school of Mrs. Bowles, No. 155 Adams street. This is a mixed school, and I was impressed at first sight with the unusually bright and intelligent faces of the children, and not less so with the quiet, dignified teacher. The exercises were conducted with order and decorum. The children's exercises in arithmetic were admirable, and the recitations and choruses given in a natural, impressive and interesting manner. I know I speak the sentiments of all present when I say it was an enjoyable exhibition. This cannot be said of all school exercises. They are some times spun out to such length as to become wearisome. In this case the children themselves seemed to enter fully into the spirit of their pieces, and so captivated the audience. I have no hesitation in saying that here is a school in which thorough instruction, propriety of conduct, submission to authority, and the highest interests of the children are aimed at and insisted upon. I have no doubt this school will continue to grow in favor from year to year. CITIZEN.

Gen A. M. West Suggested for Congress.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., June 12.—I saw in one or two of your back numbers of your daily a communication from a colored Republican suggesting a candidate for each Congressional District in the State. I, as a colored Republican, have witnessed the course of both parties in the State and government, and I can frankly say there is very little to hope for from either party. I know of but one gentleman in the State whose views do represent the interests and the future welfare of our State. He is no Republican; he acted with the Democracy from the surrender up to a period, making efforts to compromise with the different factions, to reconcile and bring together for the good of the entire people in which efforts he failed. I refer to Gen. A. M. West. I would suggest him as the proper man to represent us in the Second District in Congress. I do not know that he would entertain the subject. I do hope there is patriotism enough to rally to such a man at such a time. This is intended to call him out, and I do hope every Democrat and every Greenbacker and every Republican will give this communication an investigation and join me in inducing Gen. A. M. West to become the people's condidate in the Second District. Respectfully,

A REPUBLICAN.

A Very Good Suggestion.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

While the subject of lighting the city is under discussion and a new contract likely to be entered into would it not be advisable for the city to stipulate for the lighting of all lamps every night, whether the moon shines or not? We all know how difficult it was to see one's way Sunday night last. B.

Water Supply.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

Supposing it to be assumed that an aqueduct to the Tennessee river to be out of the reach of our ability to accomplish, at least in the near future, might it not be regarded as more feasible to cut a canal as nearly direct as possible to the river?—have its bed graveled and the approach to it by cattle, etc., protected by a barbed wire fence on each side, and use the canal for transportation of merchandise and a feeder of the revenues of the Water Company by canal boats or small steamers from the Northwest, via Savannah, to Memphis. Might not the whole force of the penitentiary be obtained to dig the canal and prepare it for use, thereby avoiding the competition so much complained of for a time between convict and honest labor, and the State be requested, if it might not be regarded as class legislation, to apply the taxes of Memphis and Shelby county and other counties through which it would pass to its construction for a term of years?

DRAYTON.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.

AVERY and MITCHELL COTTON SCRAPERS,
AVERY WALKING CULTIVATORS,
HANDLED and EYE COTTON HOES,
GRAIN CRADLES, GRASS SCYTHES, ETC.

Pumps, Machinery Fittings and Pipe.

FIRE AT CHICAGO.

Factory Burned With Serious Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 14.—Payne, Perrin & Menzie's mattress factory at Twenty-fourth and Butler streets was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, and it was reported at the fire alarm office that three of the female employes had lost their lives. The building is a three story frame structure of flimsy build. It was filled with the most inflammable material, and the flames spread with fearful rapidly. The blaze originated in the machinery. When the engines got to the scene the employes, of whom there were a large number, had to flee for their lives. A number of girls were in a room in one corner of the building. Finding escape shut off, they had to jump to save themselves. They were very seriously hurt. Their names are Miss Vina Chilson, 317 West Randolph street; Jennie O'Hara, fourteen years old, 108 Twenty-second street. It is greatly feared that a large number of employes are in the ruins. As soon as the fire was under control the firemen commenced a search.

THE TURNER BUND.

First Regular Session of the Convention at Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., June 14.—The first regular session of the four days' biennial convention of the North American Turner Bund opened at 1 o'clock a.m. yesterday in the Town Hall. Albert Guthermut of the Boston Turnverein extended a greeting and introduced John Temfeldt of the North American Turner Bund, who delivered an address, in which he said that the object of the organization was mainly the furtherance of the physical educational system of people numbering 50,000,000 souls by carrying into effect the principle that the body has the same right to culture as the mind. Speaking of the refusal of one union to allow Anarchists and Socialists the use of its hall, he said: "We must teach those who do not seem to know in our midst that every friend of humanity who is capable of sympathy with the suffering millions of brothers and would make sacrifices to help them, is a socialist."

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER;

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferers at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NUMEROUS testimonials prove beyond a doubt that Allcock's Porous Plasters cure paralysis, nervous debility and loss of memory when applied to the spine. They remove kidney difficulties when worn on the small of the back; applied to the pit of the stomach, dyspepsia and indigestion disappear. Colds, coughs and asthma no longer trouble the suffering patient when he uses them on the chest. If you have a headache or want to sleep put an Allcock's Porous Plaster on the nape of the neck—the work is not only done, but well done. This remedy not only cures ague cake, liver complaint and malaria, but is a protection against fevers, small-pox or sewer gas.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

UP 8000 FEET.

DEER PARK AND OAKLAND—On the crest of the Alleghanies, within the famous Glade Section, directly on the line of the B. and O. No Stage Rides or 'Bus Transfers. All Limited Express Trains Stop.

With the new and unparalleled fast schedule on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, these lovely twin resorts are beyond all comparison the most advantageously located, both as to train service and surroundings, of any east of the Rockies.

Season Opens June 23d. No Flies. No Mosquitoes. No Hay Fever. No Malaria.

Deer Park and Oakland, the one being but six miles distant from the other—with the most charming drives connecting them—will be under the management of Mr. W. J. WALKER, who, in his three seasons' management, has made many enthusiastic friends of the glorious resorts. All communications should be addressed to W. J. Walker, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., up to June 15th. After that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Md.

RATES—$60, $75 and $90 per month, according to locations.

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W. N. HALDEMAN,

President of the Great LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL CO., tells what he knows of

Wintersmith's Chill Cure.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. Wintersmith, Sir—I waive a rule I have observed for many years, the value of your remedy prompting me to say, in reply to your request, what I know of your Chill Cure. The private assurances of its efficacy I had, and the good results of its effects I had observed on Mr. R. W. Meredith, who, for more than fifteen years, had been foreman of my office, induced me to test it in my family. The results have been entirely satisfactory. The first case was of two years' standing, in which I believe every known remedy had been tried with temporary relief—the chills returning periodically and with seemingly increased severity. Your cure broke them at once, and there has been no recurrence of them for more than six months. The other case was of a milder form, and yielded more readily to other remedies; but the chills would return at intervals until your medicine was used, since which time, now several months, they have entirely disappeared. From the opportunity I have had to judge, I do not hesitate to express my belief that your Chill Cure is a valuable specific, and performs all you promise for it. Respectfully,

W. N. HALDEMAN.

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