Weekly Times

THURSDAY AUGUST, 14 1879.

ALPHONSO

The young King of Spain seems to be in a "streak" of particularly bad luck. He has lost his wife, a sister, and two or three very near friends, and now goes about with a broken arm, the result of being thrown out of his carriage.

COUNTERFEITERS.

The arrest in New York of a gang of counterfeiters, who were fully prepared to flood Brazil with spurious bills, is supplemented with a well-authenticated report that another party of dealers in the "queer" have made Canada their headquarters, and may be expected at any moment to put a new issue of bogus greenbacks in circulation in the States.

KIDDLE.

The New York *Tribune* is informed of a rumor to the effect that Mr. Kiddle, who lately resigned the position of Superintendent of Public Schools, New York, because of the feeling occasioned by his foolish look on "Spiritualism," may possibly be restored to his old place, and there is another rumor that he is not quite so sure about the "spirits" as he was. This again is denied, and it is asserted that he means to devote his whole life to the making of books and the delivering of lectures on the subject of ghosts.

RAILROAD RUMORS.

It is reported that the management of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road is anxious to lease the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and that negotiations are now pending with such an object in view. The latter road has been operated by the Union Trust Company, in behalf of the bondholders since July 1, 1876. The road extends from Denison, Texas, to Hannibal, Mo., a distance of 576 miles. It also operates branches from Parsons to Junction City, Kansas, and from Holden, Mo., to Paola, Kansas. These branches are over 200 miles in length. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas connects with the branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Hannibal, and a union of these two lines would form a powerful and important carrier to the South and west.

FOR THE PROMOTION OF MARRIAGE.

Cincinnati has a "society for the promotion of marriage," which celebrated its second anniversary with a grand picnic in a grove near the city, day before yesterday. The principal feature of the occasion was the simultaneous marriage of about one hundred couples. The hand-bill announcing the picnic is printed in full in the *Times* of Saturday evening, and we copy the following paragraph:

> The National Association for the Promotion of Marriage—a scene never before witnessed!—grand marriage feast!—Inwood Park, Sunday, August 10, 1879.—Two years since a few leading citizens felt the necessity for such a society, organized the National Association for the Promotion of Marriage, the object of which is to aid young couples in commencing married life. The second anniversary will be at Inwood Park on Sunday, August 10th, upon which occasion there will be numerous marriages and many other interesting exercises, forming in all one of the most novel and entertaining ceremonialisms ever seen. Young people come with your sweethearts, and if you have not any, there will be thousands of handsome girls to select from. Young ladies come and bring your beaux with you. Old maids and deplorable bachelors, don't fail to be on hand, with the hope that you may yet be saved, and not have to pass your lives in the misery of single blessedness. Come one and all and enjoy the sweetest of all. Admission, twenty five cents; children under ten years free.

THE CAMP MEETING.

The temperance camp meeting, to begin at Bismarck Grove, Thursday of this week, will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting out-door meetings ever held in the West, and, judging from present indications, will be attended by many thousands of people, coming from all parts of the country. The new tabernacle, capable of seating six thousand persons, and with speakers' stand and platform to accommodate three hundred singers, is now finished and ready for the meeting. Francis Murphy, the great temperance apostle, will be present throughout the meeting, as will also a large number of other eminent workers in the temperance cause. We clip the following paragraph from the advertised programme:

> Grand concerts on stated evenings during the meeting have been arranged for as follows: Sunday evening, August 17th, Grand Temperance Praise Meeting. Wednesday evening, August 20th, Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, at which some of the best musical talent in the union will participate, together with choir of 300 singers and seven cornet bands of music. And one of the attractive features will be a cannon chorus. Thursday evening, August 21st, Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert by the faculty and pupils of the Kansas and Missouri Conservatories of Music, at which selections from Haydn's Creation, Handel's Messiah, Rossini's Stabat Mater, and other vocal and instrumental gems will be rendered. Sunday evening, August 24th, Grand Gospel Temperance Concert.

THE YAHOOS OF YAZOO.

The Democrats of Yazoo county, Mississippi, are said to be greatly astonished at the fact that their late political "matinee" should have attracted so much attention throughout the country. They were not aware that they were doing anything out of the way, and supposed that putting a political opponent off the track at the muzzle of a shot gun was a regular and legitimate campaign practice. They say, "that's the way we'uns allus do, and we can't see why you all make such a fuss about it." Bulldozing has been the rule at every contested election in the South during the last half dozen years. State after State has been wrested from the rule of Republican majorities by intimidation and violence. To the same agencies scores of Democratic Congressmen have owed their election, and but for them the Republicans would now have a majority in each house of Congress. The men of Yazoo county have not been backward when party necessity has called them to help in carrying elections, and the stories of their murderous doings in the canvass of 1875 cover nearly one hundred and fifty closely printed pages of the reports of Congress. Recently they have been doing a little bulldozing on their own account. There were no assassinations, no whippings, no burning of homes, no banishments. They simply told a man who was running as an independent candidate for office that he must leave the State or abandon the canvass, and he, knowing the men he had to deal with, gave up the contest, and is once more at peace with his neighbors. There is hardly a county in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, or South Carolina, where greater outrages have not been committed, with the approval of public sentiment at the South, and with the silent assent, if nothing more, of a large portion of the people of the North. The Boston *Traveller*, commenting upon this condition of affairs, says

> within a twelvemonth, newspapers putting forth a claim to respectability have deprecated the publication of reports of such outrages and have been encouraged by a portion of their readers to indulge in sneers at the newspapers and statesmen who had the courage to call such acts by their right names, and denounce them and their authors. Now all is changed, and the Yazoo county people have learned. It is the men who make the bloody shirts rather than those who wave them who are the subjects of popular condemnation now. In no year since the war has there been such a healthy growth of public sentiment as during the past twelve-month. As the Ohio candidate for Governor has said: "We are all stalwarts now." The discussions in Congress, the reports of visitors in the South, and the negro exodus with the revelations of its causes, have helped to educate the country. Yazoo county was a little slower to learn than some other portions of the bulldozed States, that there is a growing public sentiment in favor of free elections and fair returns; it has broken down upon itself as a revelation almost as startling as lightning from a clear noon-day sky. The "solid south" begins to shake in the earthquake of public opinion, and Yazoo county feels the full force of the unexpected shock. There will be further surprises and severer shocks, if those who have profited by those outrages in the past attempt to

OLD ZACH IN MAINE.

According to all accounts, "Old Zach Chandler" is having a more electrifying effect on Maine than any of the visiting statesmen, not excepting Mr. Sherman. The gist of "Old Zach's" speech appears to be—"This is a nation," or words to that effect.

WET WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The mean temperature throughout Great Britain for the five weeks ending July 31, 1879, was from 4 deg. to 7 deg. below the mean temperature for corresponding periods in thirteen years, 1857-1869, and the rainfall in the same five weeks was from two to three times the average fall. At Roche's Point, Ireland, the total was 9.03 inches; at Falmouth 8 inches; at Valentia 75 inches, and 7 inches at Marlborough, Strathfield, Turgis, Hereford and Cirencester. In the same five weeks Stilly had 31 rainy days; Falmouth and Oxford each had 31; Hereford and Cirencester 30; and many other stations 28 or 29. The season all through the British Isles has been almost unprecedentedly wet and cold, and the great damage to the crops will bear heavily upon the farmers and increase the hardships under which they have for a long time been laboring. It is hardly beyond the ground of probability that it may hasten some radical solution of the great question of rent in England and Ireland.

THE BI-METALLIC STANDARD.

The Secretary of State has informed the Washington "special" of the New York *Herald* that Minister White has been instructed to negotiate with Bismarck in regard to an international bi-metalic standard. The Secretary is also making arrangements for holding another International Monetary Conference, and he feels sanguine that his efforts will be crowned with success since he has secured the accession of the German Empire to bi-metalism. The *Herald* dispatch says:

> Official letters have been received from the United States minister at Berlin which leave no doubt that if the proposed next International Conference on the question of restoring silver to an equal relation with gold as money of account, after the determination of the equitable interchangeable rate of the two metals, Germany will unite with this country and take a leading part in the consideration of this important question. It will be remembered that in the silver conference at Paris last August, Germany was not represented, the government of the country declining to participate. The action of Germany is now receding from this position is regarded as quite significant. By virtue of a law of the last Congress the State Department is authorized to expend $30,000 in the further elucidation of the subject of international bi-metalism, and the action of Germany will doubtless prompt Mr. Evarts to name at any early day a set of commissioners to renew what was attempted by the Paris Conference last year. The United States Commissioners at the Paris session were Messrs. Ruben E. Fenton, W. S. Groesbeck, and F. A. Walker, and the intimation is made that Mr. Fenton's familiarity with the question will be taken into consideration as a chief reason for his appointment to succeed Mr. Welsh as Minister to England. Indeed, it is authoritatively said that our next representative at the Court of St. James must be a diplomat who is skilled in this great financial matter, and one also capable of conducting the delicate negotiations likely to arise out of the complications in the fishery question.

NO UNION WITH BUTLER.

The State Central Committee of the "regular" Democratic party of Massachusetts—the simon pure, unterrified—had a meeting in Boston a few days ago, when a communication was received from the Chairman of the "Butler Democratic" State Committee, inclosing a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of that organization, inviting the "committee, represented by Reuben Noble as Chairman" to unite with them in calling a State Democratic Convention, they considering it "for the interest of the Democratic party, both in this State and the nation, that the Democratic voters in this State should be unanimous in their action." This cool proposition to the regulars to surrender to the irregulars was received without comment, and promptly buried by a unanimous vote to lay it on the table. Then resolutions were adopted, also unanimously, proclaiming adherence to the platform and principles of the Faneuil Hall Convention, and declaring significantly that the party claims exclusive devotion from its members, and cannot admit holters to share its confidence or enjoy its triumphs. The Chairman of the Butler Committee, in his communication, asked to be promptly informed of the action taken on the proposition presented by him, and, as an answer, a copy of the resolutions adopted was sent him at once; The text of these resolutions is as follows:

> "The Democratic party of Massachusetts adheres to the platform of principles adopted at the last Democratic National Convention, and to the platform and principles avowed at the Faneuil Hall Convention, held by the Democratic party of this Commonwealth last autumn, and propose to act with the Democracy of the Union to promote Democratic principles and to rescue the Administration of the Federal Government and the State from the demoralization of Republican control. Let it always be borne in mind that the Democratic party claims exclusive devotion from its members, and that those who act in other organizations cannot be admitted to share its confidence or enjoy its triumphs. He that is not with us is against us. We call on the Democrats in every town and city to put their selves in communication with the State Committee for the purpose of organization for the campaign."

COMPROMISING THE BONDS.

While others have been talking Mayor Fortescue has been quietly working, and as his report, made to the council at its meeting last night shows, he has been working to some purpose. As a part of the result of his recent trip East, he succeeded in compromising city and county bonds and judgments and school bonds, to the amount of forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars. These items were divided as follows: City bonds, $24,721; judgments against city, $2,624; county bonds, $5,525; judgments against county, $6,600; school bonds, $4,500.

In addition to the bonds and judgments mentioned above, which he brought home in his pocket, he has written agreements to compromise on the terms offered by the city and county, signed by holders of our indebtedness, representing an amount almost equal to the above. This is an excellent exhibit and shows what can be done by a little active effort. Mr. Fortescue labored under many disadvantages during his recent trip: He was in the East during the extremely hot weather, when very many of the parties he wanted to see were away from home, and he was so unfortunate as to be sick nearly all the time he was gone. He is confident that, under favorable circumstances, he could have doubled the amount he brought home with him, and thinks he will have no difficulty in settling at least a hundred thousand dollars of the public indebtedness this fall. He encountered much less difficulty in the work than he expected, and while he found a few of the bondholders very obdurate and unwilling to entertain his propositions, he succeeded in effecting settlements with seven-tenths of all he was able to find.

The following is a copy of the report in detail, submitted by the Mayor to the Council, at the meeting last night:

	City Bonds.
E. N. Leeds, St. Louis, Mo.	$2,520 00
Jos. Greely, St. Louis, Mo.	5,875 00
J. W. G. Stedman, St. Louis, Mo.	1,200 00
C. J. Cuendet, St. Louis, Mo.	1,420 00
Samuel Dodell, Indianapolis	815 00
E. A. Parrott, Dayton, O.	1,200 00
W. S. Rayburn, Philadelphia	2,280 00
Geo. N. Shepherd, W. Bloomfield	5,400 00
Geo. N. Shepherd, W. Bloomfield	181 00
J. S. Crawford, Canandagua	4,000 00
	City Judgments.
W. S. Rayburn, Philadelphia	$ 82 83
W. S. Rayburn, Philadelphia	521 82
E. A. Parrott, Dayton, O.	200 00
E. N. Leeds, St. Louis, Mo.	400 00
C. S. Greely, St. Louis, Mo.	1,216 89
	County Bonds.
H. H. Bamlin, E. Bloomfield	$4,250 00
Leonidas Smith, W. Bloomfield	1,175 00
	County Judgments.
John Mosser, Canandagua	$6 00
	School Bonds.
J. S. Crawford, Canandagua	$4,500 00
Total	$45,970 66

The Pen is Mightier than the Club.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The pen is mightier than the policeman's club, remarked Governor Robinson, as he put his signature to Commissioner Smith's walking papers.

The Fitz John Porter Case.

[N. Y. Herald.]

The friends of General Fitz John Porter, not content with the finding of the court of inquiry, are now endeavoring to secure for him the precedence over General Pope, the officer by whom the charges were made.

A Newspaper Man's Prophesy.

C. C. Coffin, the noted war correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, recently said that the three largest cities of America in 1900 would be New York, Chicago and another whose very name was yet unknown, which would rise up on the northern shore of Washington Territory.

Acquiring American Habits.

[Globe-Democrat.]

Canada is evidently preparing for annexation. The Bank of Montreal closed its doors because it could not pay its creditors on Thursday, and the directors announce that in the sweet by and by depositors will be paid in full. This has the true American ring to it. The Canadians are learning fast.

The Financial Storm Center.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The era of bank failures which so long overspread the financial system of the United States seems to have moved northerly and is now central over Montreal. Like causes are producing in Canada like results to those with which this country is only too familiar.

About the Sherman-Blaine Alliance.

The report that Sherman and Blain had formed an offensive and defensive alliance against Grant is positively denied in a Washington telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which asserts upon the contrary that while Blaine and Sherman are good friends, there is rational ground for the belief that Grant is the second choice of each of them.

Leavenworth and Southwestern.

[Railway Gazette.]

This company has filed articles of incorporation for a narrow gauge road from Osaga, Kansas, the terminus of the Kansas Central road, southward into the Vermillion Valley, across the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, to the Colorado line. Several branches are also projected.

Depends on What Your Past Life Has Been.

[Portland Transcript.]

A gentleman traveling on a train of cars recently said to the conductor: "Suppose the brakes should give way, where would we go to?" The conductor remarked that it would be impossible for them to give way. But the gentleman again asked the same question, when the conductor replied: "It all depends upon what your past life has been."

Danger of Trouble in Memphis.

[Globe-Democrat, 11.]

There is danger of trouble in Memphis when the deluded colored people who have refused to leave the city run out of food. To supply their wants while they persist in remaining in the fever's path would be simply to encourage the pestilence. It is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail among the negroes, and that they may be led to see the wisdom of the depopulation scheme adopted by the authorities.

Pope and Porter.

If John Pope is a "lion," what kind of an animal will Fitz John Porter be when a Democratic Congress shall restore him to the army, etc., etc.—*Omaha Herald.*

The *Inter Ocean* does not want to do injustice to any "animal" and will not answer the question. There is a wonderful sympathy in the "Democratic Congress" for men of the Fitz John Porter stripe of patriotism. Had the treachery of General Porter been sufficient to destroy the army of General Pope, there is no reason to believe that the sympathy for him would have been in any measure lessened.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Nihilism in America.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Women who work from necessity or choice are not apt to be very tolerant of the demands of the tyrant man when it takes the form of requiring them to withdraw from the labor market in order that the men may get higher wages. The recent selfish and ungallant manifesto of the New York section of the Russian Nihilists, urging this policy upon the women of America, called forth some very energetic protests at the meeting yesterday of the Chicago Workingwomen's Union, and it was evident from the tone of the remarks of the various speakers that Nihilism in the United States will make a poor showing in its warfare upon the daughters of toil.

A Very Doubtful Compliment.

[Cincinnati Gazette, 9.]

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* gives the *Gazette* credit for adding 10 000 votes to Dr. Luke P. Blackburn's majority for Governor by its repeated inquiry whether he is the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn who in the civil war chivalrously attempted to disseminate yellow fever in New York and other chief Northern cities, by sending infected clothing to them. It this inquiry increased Dr. Blackburn's vote, it must be on the conclusion that he is the man. Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, the yellow fever missionary, and that this yellow fever mis-iionary work is a merit in Kentucky. This seems a compliment to Kentucky.

British Gold Coming to the United States.

The withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England to be sent to the United States, reported by telegram of the 7th, and which must continue to come in large proportions, illustrates the further change which has occurred with our trade relations of Europe. Formerly to meet the balances our bonds were returned, but now they have only gold to meet these. In the condition now existing abroad, and the depressions existing in many countries, the export of gold is a terrible alternative, yet under the inexorable laws of trade it must come. It comes from those who need it badly to us who do not need it at all.

A Beer Garden on the Mount of Olives.

[New York Sun.]

Jerusalem is becoming daily more and more German, and that language is very generally spoken there. The German settlers are both Jew and Christian, and recently a magazine, to appear once in three months, has been started, giving an account of all that is interesting "down in Judea," and bearing especial reference to the archaeological researches made in the district. The conductors of this periodical will pay particular attention to the various moot points as to topography in and around the Holy City. Mr. Trollope, in one of his novels, depicts his characters enjoying a picnic near Jerusalem, and it is quite on the cards that the Mount of Olives has been marked down as the site of a lager beer garden, for, where Germans are, lager and gardens must soon follow.

Trying to Find Out What It Was We Paid For.

[New York Herald.]

The news that the Government will send a man-of-war, the *Kearsarge*, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to look after our fishermen, and that on board of this vessel Mr. Foster, one of the attorneys who managed the case of the United States before the Halifax Commission, and F. J. Babson, the able Collector of Gloucester, are to sail, to make an accurate statement of the occurrences down there, will be very satisfactory intelligence to our Massachusetts fishermen and to the country at large. We mentioned the fact some days ago that Secretary Evarts had opened a correspondence with the British Government concerning the obstructions which have been placed in the way of our fishermen by the people of Newfoundland. The despatch of the *Kearsarge* will serve at least to give that protection to our men in the exercise of their treaty rights which they have a right to demand, and the Commissioners who accompany her will make a statement of the lawlessness and violence which will be official in its nature, and therefore indisputable. We paid five and a half millions for something—it is time to know for what.

The School Master in Missouri.

[Cor. St. Louis Republican.]

I offer the following for insertion in your paper. They are original and a reality, having been written and posted up in a school in Lincoln county, Missouri:

RULES BUZZARD ROOST SCHOOL.

Each pupil is required to make a bow on entering the school house of a morning, also leaving of evening the school room.

There shall be no profane language used in school or on the play ground; nor shall there be no pin stick n' pinchin', scratching nor lasting, nor no fitting, nor no uneasy whispering in school.

No pupil shall leave the school house without the permission of the teacher

No uneasy moving from seat to seat.

No fitting on the road, from or to school, nor no nick naming.

Every pupil over eight years is subject to those rules and the teacher is to make the allowance for all pupils under eight years and enforce the rules according.

If any scholar broken these rules the shall be punished by Deon switchen.

SHOCKING BARBARITY.

A Medical Student Wearing Shoes Made out of the Skin of a Beautiful Young Woman.

[Lafayette Courier.]

For some time past the shoes worn by a young medical student of this city have been a source of constant curiosity and no little comment among his friends. It was certainly something unusual that created this attention, for they were neither particularly large nor peculiarly small, nor yet were they in either so good or bad repair as to excite more than a passing glance. They were simply a pair of low shoes, but it was their texture and the strange material of which they were constructed that made them at once curious and remarked. The leather is light brown in color and streaked with parallel veinings of a darker shade, the whole as soft as silk. Among his friends the doctor in embryo makes no secret of the mystery of his foot gear." They are made of the skin of a belle of Cincinnati," he says giving the name of one of the leading families of that city, and while the hair of his listeners begin to assume a perpendicular position, he goes on to tell how during his term at college he was one night sought out by a resurrectionist famous among the medical men, who offered to sell him a subject just "snatched" from a city cemetery. How the corpse (that of a beautiful young girl, whose white flesh and the costly ring on her smooth, soft hand, showed to be of no poor family) was bought by several of the students, and how, when the body, slashed by the knife of the dissecter, lay upon the table, he crept in and cut the skin from the round limbs. The ghastly bundle, securely wrapped and tied, was packed in an old gripsack and sent with an explanatory letter to a well-known shoemaker in this city. The skin was then tanned and polished, and finally placed in the hands of a skillful workman, and under his manipulations transformed into a pair of low summer shoes. The remainder of the tanned skin now lies in the shop, and it is said may readily be produced to verify the story. The body of the poor dead girl, hacked and mutilated, found a nameless grave, while the mound reared in her memory in the cemetery of the city is draped with flowers and vines planted by loving hands above the empty coffin.

The shoes fashioned from her flesh tread our streets every day Their story, in all its hideous grotesqueness is vouched for as strictly and absolutely true, and certainly furnishes no mean leaf in the history of the dissecting room.

Fairies on the Beach and in the Brine.

[Letter to St. Louis Republican.]

They (the ladies), for the most part stand as long as possible under the shelters then they move timidly down to the water's edge, pushing their short skirts down all the way. A tall woman will always have the luck of having a short suit given to her, and she will come stepping down in her bare feet with more of her ankles displayed than she may wish. There is, however, an abandon at the seaside which seems to be bred by the salt air, and what would cause a woman to blush in all colors on Broadway, even with her extremities encased in hose flowered with floss and gold threads, would not apparently ruffle her feelings by the water's edge, even though the bathing suit did stop short just below the knee. The

WOMAN'S IDEA OF A BATH

In the sense is to step down to the water and try the surf with the tips of her toes to see if it really is water. Then should a bold wave rush up and wet her ankles she must utter a shriek and run back where it is dry. Bye and bye she gets braver and goes in knee deep and catches hold of the rope. Then she will sit down in the water, but must jump up again and say it's "awful cold." When she isn't looking, a big wave will break over her, and she gets thoroughly wet, much against her will, for she intended to keep her hair dry. Then she moves along the rope a little, and strikes her dainty foot against a clam-shell. She screams, splashes out of the water, and declares that she has been bitten by a shark. She goes in again after her fright is over, and catches hold of the rope with a dozen other women, and jumps straight up and down in the water, uttering the strangest sounds, most like the crowing of an infant. When a wave breaks over her she puts it down as of the masculine gender by saying, "Wasn't that a big fellow," while a lusty man, getting ready to dive under it, exclaimes, "Here *she* comes." Fat women seem to enjoy bathing the most. The dear big creatures in their jackets and pantaloons and straw hats come down into the water like rosy, fat monks out for a lark. They always stand and contemplate before entering the water. How portly they seem in their outfit! Everyone an alderman in size. I never could understand why they stand and gaze at the ocean before entrusting their corpulency to it, and I wondered, if like good mothers that they are, they are afraid of displacing so much water as to make it rough at sea for some poor sailor boy, as they move about. Very pretty women will look pretty in the water, but the ordinary good looks of a woman deteriorate into hideousness, when her cheeks get pale and her nose blue. Young woman came out on the sands the other day and let down a mass of curling auburn hair, which fell below her waist. She splashed into the water and, her hair floated about like sea-weed. Indeed if properly bound about her she would have needed no other dress.

Down the Andes in a Hand Car.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

Here I am among the snow-capped peaks of the Andes, acclimating myself for a trip over the mountains, whose highest, 17,570 feet, I intend to scale. Leaving Lima this morning with a party of officers, I came over the celebrated Oroya railroad to Matucana, and from there by the light express to this place, the present terminus of the road. The building of this road was one of the greatest undertakings the world has ever known. It is only completed eighty-six miles and cost $20,000,000. From the sea coast to the summit of the Andes we passed through forty four tunnels and over many high bridges, one of them 290 feet high. The road follows the valley of the river Rimac, crossing and recrossing it many times. From Matucana to the top is nothing but a succession of V's, Z's and doublings. Some of the places are truly frightful. As you pass around a mountain peak you can look for thousands of feet below and still above you can see the lofty peaks of the Andes. Even here at Chilca we are still 5 000 feet from the top, and the railroad tunnel on the summit will be over 12,000 feet above the sea.

Chilca is the highest railroad station and within a few feet of the highest city in the world. In Lima or Callao the lightest clothes would be very comfortable, but up here I wear a double suit of heavy underclothing and a large ulster. With all my clothes, I am nearly freezing, and a red-hot stove close by at that. Less than a week ago I was in the tropical seas of the equator—quite a change. Most people here are troubled with what they call "soroche," headaches, nausea and sometimes bleeding at the mouth, nose and ears. The air is so rare it is difficult to breathe.

At the invitation of the roadmaster I took a ride with him down the road. We were just ahead of the regular train, and we started off like a streak of lightning. I have been in a good many tight places in my life, but never in a position to make my hair literally stand on end, as it did in coming down the Andes on a hand-car. Never till my dying day can I forget that ride. Starting among the very clouds, down, down we came; disappearing like a flash in a tunnel of pitchy darkness and out on to a frail-looking iron bridge over a mighty gorge from two to three hundred feet deep. We stopped in a long, curved tunnel to look at some work that was going on, and did not hear the train in our rear until it was in the tunnel. We could not lift the hand car off, so we made a spring for it, cut loose the brake, and made a dash for our lives. And truly it looked so, for she came in full view before we were well across the gorge, and on she came at the rate of a mile a minute, but we were going by this time much faster than that, and in a short time we left her far behind. We reached Matucana, twenty three miles from Chilca, in safety, but since I come to think it all over, I would hardly dare to try it again.

I have seen a few beautiful faces in my life, but never hundreds of thousands of them until I came to the gay capital of Peru. You can not see these ladies on the street, for they cover all but their eyes with a mantle; but in the windows, on the balconies, in the public gardens and at the opera you see them at their best. Last Sunday week there was a review of 10,000 troops in Lima, and I believe I saw all the people in the city, which is said to contain 150,000 souls. But Lima is not what it once was. Many of the people are rich as of old, and the splendor of their houses is said to dazzle the eye. Outside, however, they look like a mass of ruins.

A BOW.

The Proprietors of the St. Louis Times-Journal Have a Little Family Disturbance.

[Globe-Democrat, 9.]

The elements that can not be reconciled in the *Times Journal* building committed no act that was calculated to bring about bloodshed. Hume and Walcott held their own in the editorial rooms, the pair being closeted in council that lasted from an early hour in the morning until late in the evening. What the result of the talk was the *Globe-Democrat* reporter was unable to find out, but it was intimated that a resolution was presented by Wolcott, its adoption seconded by Hume and carried unanimously, that they never would, no never, give up until lifted out by sterner stuff than Chambers, the party of the first part, is made of. Editor Hume has adopted the policy of Pat Short, which has proved so effective in the Grand Opera House war—first get possession and then hold fast. He stays closer in the editorial rooms than he was ever known to before, and if the Chambers faction get possession it will be by a strategic move, something after the manner of the one that defeated Wakefield.

Mr. Chambers, however, does not desire or care for possession of the third story; he has adopted another plan of procedure, and its success is only a question of time, Wolcott and Hume claim that they own two-fifths of the paper, and in order to make things even Mr. Chambers has told them that they must bear their proportion of the expense—two fifths—and he will pay the rest. According to this proposition he paid the composing force last week, and left the editorial force to be paid by his "partners." Of course they failed to pay anybody, and on Monday, if they fail again, Mr. Chambers intends to announce that they are no longer connected with the paper, and, in order to cut off their power and authority entirely, will give instructions to the foreman of the composing room not to recognize them in any way, and to receive no "copy" from them. The matter will end there.

In view of a probable strike by the local staff, on account of their having received no pay, Editor Hume telegraphed to Kansas City early in the week for a staff of reporters. Four men were engaged, and they arrived in the city Thursday night, paying their devotions at once to Mr. Hume, the benefactor and employer. On ascertaining that the regular staff had not struck, and did not intend to for another week yet, the new men became demonstrative, and Mr. Hume found a new trouble on his hands, which might result much more seriously than the one with Mr. Chambers. Wolcott was called, and he settled matters with compromises. The new men claim to see the true inwardness of the trouble now, and will hold on until Monday.

LYONS.

The County Seat of Rice County, and One of the Live Towns of Kansas

LYONS, Rice County, Kan., August 7.

EDITOR TIMES: Thinking a short description of this place and surrounding country may be of interest to your readers, I will this morning with your permission, endeavor to enlighten them as to which is the garden spot of the Arkansas Valley, and which city is the future great of said valley. Lyons is the county seat of Rice county, situated in the exact center of the county, and very near the exact center of the State, making it very probable that at some future time the capital of the State will be removed to this point. It is ten miles north of Sterling, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and thirty-two miles south of Ellsworth on the Kansas Pacific After you get north of Sterling four or five miles the land becomes less sandy, and its capacity for resisting drouth being increased very much thereby. The present season is a forcible illustration of this fact, and he who runs may read it, in passing over the section. For twenty-five miles north of Lyons until the bluffs of Ellsworth county are reached the soil is the same deep, rich black loam, very level but sufficiently rolling for drainage, and not an acre of uncultivatable land in all that distance, making of this the fairest spot in fairy. Kansas. Lack of railroad facilities has prevented the development of this country to anything but a limited extent. While lands lying nearer the railroads on each side of it remained unsold this had no chance, being so far from market. But now a change has come over the spirit of our dreams. The railroad boom has struck Lyons, the bonds for the extension of the Marion & McPherson railroad were carried last Saturday by a large majority and our people here are jubilating accordingly. It is conceded now that the A. T., & S. F. intend making this their main line of road, as it materially shortens the distance and lessens the grade. The extension leaves the main line in Marion county and strikes it again at or near Ellinwood in Barton county. The distance saved is supposed to be between 30 and 40 miles and the highest grade reduced from 48 to 30 feet to the mile The contract with the railroad company compels the completion of the road to Lyons by the 1st of June, 1880, but it is thought that they will get through by the 1st of January on account of being able to hire the laborers so very much cheaper this fall than they could possibly do next spring. In confirmation of this a report came in last night that they had commenced grading west of McPherson Center yesterday. Lyons feels the thrill of the new order of things that is so soon to envelope her. New faces are seen on the streets; lots are changing hands, and the sound of the carpenters' hammer is heard on every side. There are openings yet for many lines of business, and men with capital to invest would do well to pay this place a visit. The railroad has been secured by voting a little over 2 000 dollars a mile, which will be no burden at all with the increased valuation that it will bring into our midst. The county is comparatively free from debt, and the administration of its affairs is in the hands of capable and efficient officers, who keep posted on the world's doings by taking the best paper in the Missouri Valley, the same being the LEAVENWORTH TIMES.

LYONS.

Blood in His Eye.

[Buffalo Express.]

A Christian soldier, writing for the Burlington *Hawkeye*, condemns Bob Ingersoll in a half column article. He puts the Colonel's military title in quotation marks thus discouraging him in the very beginning of it. Had he added an interrogation point in parentheses he would have killed him outright, the bloodthirsty thing! and perhaps been hanged for murder. When a man does that sort of thing we always know he contemplates assassination.

Killing Themselves With Medicine.

A firm of druggists write to the Memphis *Appeal* to protest against the irrational and promiscuous use of medicines, which they say they have had ample opportunities of observing within the last few days. "People," they say, "who are perfectly well seem determined to disturb and tear their organisms with patent medical agents, under the delusion that they are preventatives of sickness. Many literally gorge themselves with such powerful drugs as calomel, blue mass, quinine, etc., with the view of 'acting on the liver,' and are surprised if they find their digestion, the most important function of the human body, out of order shortly afterward in spite of themselves."

An Appeal to Governor Blackburn.

[Cincinnati Commercial, 11.]

Several of the Kentucky Democratic papers are calling upon Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, now that he has been elected, to vindicate himself. It would be well for Dr Luke P. Blackburn, Governor elect, to take time to say whether he is the Dr. Luke P. Blackburn referred to by Dr. Stuart Robinson in his communication to Judge Emmons. Almost every day for several months we have tried to persuade him to do that. Now that the campaign is over and there can be no more "campaign lies," we renew our efforts. We would be glad, also, if he would file a bill of particulars against the State of Kentucky, for which he is reported to have said he did more than Jesus Christ. The State having stopped payment, a claim of that kind could do no harm, while it would be very interesting.

Good Ideas of Weight.

The popular idea of the weight of things is illustrated by this conversation, recently heard on a Pennsylvania railroad train: Young lady (watching a Pennsylvania standard passenger, 17x24 inch cylinders, on an adjoining track)—"Those engines are awful heavy, aren't they? I wonder what one of them weighs." Second young lady—"Well, I should think that one must weigh nearly a ton; it looks compelling them to surrender all rights, pretty large." Young man (with superior knowledge)—"Oh more than that. You see, there's the boiler—that's all cast iron, you know, and that's heavy; then there's those round things in front, the—the cylinders, they call them—they're solid brass; and then there's the wheels—all steel, you know. Altogether, it mounts up, and an engine like that'll weigh four—yes, pretty nearly five tons." Young ladies (in chorus)—"As much as that? Ain't they awful heavy!"

Agricultural Depression in France.

[Edward King's Letter to the Boston Journal.]

The French agriculturist feels especially despondent with regard to this overshadowing influence of the United States, because, at the critical moment, one of the strongholds where he has not feared competition has been attacked. The ravages of the phylloxera in the south of France has greatly reduced, and will perhaps completely destroy, one of the principal sources of the riches of France, the vine. The number of cases of sudden descent from fortune to almost necessitous circumstances to which families have been subjected by the devastation of their inherited vineyard by the phylloxera is startling. The latest instance is that of the favorite tenor, Capoul, who has lost many thousand francs by the destruction of his vineyard in the environs of Toulouse.

Postmaster General Key and the Southern Press.

[St. Louis Republican—Dem.]

The recent visit of Postmaster General Key to New England, and the pleasant commonplace little speeches he made at the points where the people greeted him, are made an occasion in some parts of the South for contemptuous sneers at the Southern Democratic "traitor" who accepted a place in a Republican cabinet. From the first the Tennessee ex-Confederate's acceptance of his position he has been treated by a portion of the Southern press as a discreditable aspersion of the Southern Democracy, and no opportunity is permitted to pass without reminding him of his alleged recreancy.

The time will come when this wanton injustice to the postmaster general will be admitted in the South. It is only five years since it was the fashion in that section to denounce Longstreet as a traitor because of his acceptance of an appointment under Grant, and his affiliation with the Louisiana Republicans—an association which certainly does not demonstrate as good judgment in politics as the distinguished soldier invariably exhibits in war; and yet in this short period the film that hung over Longstreet's name has passed away, and he is now coming to be recognized, not only as one of the ablest and most faithful generals of Lee's historic army, but as one of the most upright and exemplary of Southern men. So it will be with Mr. Key. He has committed no offence. His acceptance of a place in the Hayes cabinet was a necessary part of a policy whose advantages to the South and the country are incalculable. The part allotted to him in the arrangement has been difficult, and it is not easy to point out another man who would have acquitted himself as well. He went into the cabinet less as a Democrat than as a representative of the Southern section; and though he has necessarily acquiesced in the administration's measures and maintained good relations with its head, its other members and its Republican supporters, it cannot be said that he has, in any case, carried his complaisance to the point of compromising the cause or the section he represents.

MUSICAL PERSONALS.

This is Patti's nineteenth season in London.

Fanny Kellogg is in Minnesota visiting her parents.

Raphael Albertini, the violinist, is at Richfield Springs.

The baritone, Manoury, is singing in "Hamlet," at Rouen.

W. H. Clark, organist of Tremont Temple, Boston, has resigned.

Miss Thursby will sing at M. Reviere's promenade concerts, London.

Mlle. Tremelli has been engaged by Merelli for his Russian campaign.

Signor Vianesi goes from London to Paris as conductor at the Gaite.

M. Guademar, of the Comique, has been made an officer of the Academy.

Mesdames Essipoff and Will are about to make a concert tour in Austria.

Mlle. Scalini has signed articles with M. Curtin for the Bouffes Parisens.

Dr. Arthur Sullivan is staying with Prince Metternich, at Johannesberg.

Mr. Cellier will conduct at Gatt's promenade concerts during Dr. Sullivan's absence.

The Misses Conron will give a concert at Saratoga, August 16th; Signor Ferranti will assist.

Miss Ella Montejo, of Philadelphia, is engaged at Madison Square Garden coming August 18th.

Madame Cepeda and MM. Ciampi and Gasperini are engaged for the Russian Winter season.

The Abbe Liszt is reported to have been named Canon of the Cathedral of Albano by his Holiness.

Emma Howson has returned to England to act as prima donna in the Sims Reeves concert company.

Edward Spencer, organist of the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, spends his summer with friends in Scranton.

William Courtney will summer at Eagle Bridge, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W