THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

IT is gratifying to be able to report this morning the continued improvement of the President. He gains steadily, and there is reason now to hope, as there has not been for several weeks, that he will recover. Dr. Bliss and Mrs. Garfield are more sanguine, the latter especially, and everybody knows that the eye of affection is keener even than that of science, although it be strengthened by hope. The ocean air has already made itself felt as an invigorator, and will be still more potent when the cooler weather sets in, as it must now in a few weeks. It would not surprise us if, after all, General Garfield foiled Arthur and his gang, and prevented Governor Hawkins from making the political capital he had in view in ordering a national funeral. He may be able by December to send in his message in regular form and on time, and cheer the hearts of his countrymen by a continuance of the conservative administration of the Government which won for him their esteem, respect and sympathy. We begin to have hope that all this is possible, and that the courage and patience of the sufferer may be rewarded by a speedier recovery than was thought possible at any time.

THE London *Jewish World* (good authority) states that Russia is at last taking active steps to suppress vigorously any further outrages on the Jews.

THE farmers of Florida are raising jute to cover their own and the cotton of southwest Georgia. The farmers in this region should follow the example.

AT a public meeting held at Detroit last night, at which some of the sufferers by the forest fires spoke, $10,000 were subscribed. There is a pressing necessity for relief.

IT was reported in Louisville at a late hour last night that an accident had occurred at Senova, on the Louisville Road, but up to 4 o'clock this morning nothing further was received.

THE Pike county Democrats "in convention assembled," instructed their Representatives to the Legislature to support Lamar for re-election to the United States Senate—that's the way to do it.

THE social evil is now regulated in New Orleans by license, but there is no hygienic feature in the law. This, it is expected, will prevent blackmailing and the corruption and demoralization of the police.

THE people of New Orleans are becoming practical. The *City Item* has proposed the destruction of the historic "Old French Market" and the construction of a cotton-mill on its site, and there does not seem to be any objection to it.

THE laborers of Memphis should not interfere with the strikers of New Orleans. On the principle of do as you would be done by, they should not take the situations of men who are only striking for what they believe is right.

FROM investigation, it appears that Queen Victoria did not object to the presence of female doctors at the International Convention. It was all the work of old Sir William Jenner, and the women are "going for him" at a lively rate.

MAJOR-GENERAL WEITZEL says, in an article in the Philadelphia *Times*, that when Jefferson Davis's desk was opened, on the entry of the Twenty-fifth corps into Richmond, a confidential letter from General Lee was found, dated the previous October, saying that the Confederate cause was hopeless.

MASSACHUSETTS is a good place for women to leave. The Supreme Judicial Court of that State yesterday dismissed the petition of lta J. Robinson, to be admitted to practice as an attorney in the courts on the ground that under the laws of the Commonwealth women are not entitled to be admitted as attorneys.

AT the meeting on the 10th of September of the Directors of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, Vice-President ark will recommend the construction of a branch road from Jackson to a point opposite Arkansas City. This would open another route East for the people and freights of Little Rock.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* has been informed that General Lowry intends to be impartial in the Senatorial race. He thus secures the support of the united Democratic-Conservative party. The King men do not know what they will do about the Senatorial race, but of course they will not support a man less conservative and national than Lamar.

Two of our Mississippi subscribers have written us indorsing our views on the politics of that State. What one of them says will be found in an another column. The equally kind words of the second, written from Jackson, we give here as follows: "The people of our State appreciate the lively interest the APPEAL manifests in our behalf, and do not indorse the flings of the Vicksburg *Herald* and the Holly Springs *South*."

THE Governor and people of Missouri are to be congratulated upon the promptness with which the train robbers have been pursued and arrested, but it is to be hoped that the pursuit will not be given up until the leader of the gang, the man who is corrupting the youth of that part of the State in the vicinity of Independence is securely a prisoner. It is discreditable that, so far, Frank James should be allowed to go and come when he pleases and recruit his forces at his pleasure and rob at will. It is a disgrace which the present promptness in part relieves, but it ought to be wiped out altogether. When James is safe behind the bars train robberies will cease. He cannot be too soon placed there.

THE Cincinnati papers, without exception, indorse the action of the Commissioners who indorsed the lease by the Trustees of the Southern Railroad to Mr. Wolffe and his associates. We have already given what the *Commercial* said. The *Gazette* thinks "the city has done well and that the lessees have also done well," and the *Enquirer* says: "The enterprise of Cincinnati is now vindicated. The Southern Road has been well built, and will be let at a handsome figure—a rental so high that even those who were originally opposed to the building of the road, and who have been lukewarm about it ever since its completion, are enthusiastic over the prospective returns from the investment. They have a realizing sense of the great value of the road to Cincinnati in a business way, and are not unhappy over the coming relief from taxation."

THE laborers of Memphis are warned against having anything to do with the ke or strikers of New Orleans. We und that agents are here with a view to by the promise of high wages the labor now employed at our cotton to go to New Orleans and take the the strikers. To this end they are m increased wages, but this temporary. So soon as the are composed, as they are pon, their wages would d, or, what is worse, rged as superfluous h the strikers of r been very quiet, w or when a conflict which the lives of this or any other " them would be rers employed at have good sit- ld remain. aying and

FULL OF HOPE.

Such Was the Feeling that Yesterday Prevailed With All Who Saw the President—He is Getting Stronger Every Hour.

The Parotid Swelling and the Wound Have Improved, and the Patient Eats With Better Relish and Digests With Ease.

Present Symptoms Favor the Belief that He is on the Way to Rapid Convalescence—Visits of Members of the Cabinet.

LONG BRANCH, September 9.—The following official bulletin was issued at 9:30 o'clock this morning:

ELBERON, September 9—9:30 a.m.

At the examination of the President at 8 o'clock this morning, his temperature was 98.5; pulse, 100; respiration, 17. The condition of the parotid swelling is that of improvement, as also the wound. He was somewhat wakeful during the night, but not restless, and slept sufficiently. The enemata and stimulants have been suspended in the past thirty-six hours. On the whole, the past twenty-four hours give evidence of favorable progress. Signed by D. W. Bliss and Frank Hamilton.

No Doubt that the President is Much Better.

The immediate attendants upon the President exhibit a more decided opinion that the improvement is likely to be permanent than persons not so intimately connected with the case. The assurance of those having access to the patient's room, however, that the President is much better than before leaving Washington, is very generally accepted and gratifying. The morning, although cloudy and hazy, is cool and refreshing, a gentle breeze blowing from the sea.

Attorney-General MacVeagh, in answer to inquiries, said in substance, that he considered the outlook of the President's case very encouraging, and although there was every reason to believe the favorable conditions would continue he had decided to wait a week or ten days before entertaining the idea that he is convalescent. At present everything looks favorable, and of course all hope that what has been gained will be maintained and added to, but the difficulty is that the President's blood is in an unhealthy condition, and until he recuperates sufficiently to overcome any bad effects of blood-poisoning it is not safe to be too sanguine.

"What in your opinion is to be most feared at the present time?" was asked.

"I think the lungs the most prominent feature at the present time, inasmuch as the patient is experiencing some trouble with his throat, and it is possible the lungs may be reached by the impurities originating from the parotid gland."

"Have you had any intimation that they have been effected?"

"I have not. We know his heart is all right, and up to this time there are no indications which tend to show that the lungs are not in a healthy condition."

"On the whole you feel more encouraged than before you left Washington, do you not?"

"Oh, yes. There is no doubt but that the President is much better."

What Secretary Kirkwood Think.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Secretary Kirkwood returned from Long Branch this afternoon. He says that the President is doing splendidly; that he has gained more in the last twety-four hours than he did in any two weeks in Washington. When the President first reached Long Branch, said Secretary Kirkwoood, the excessive hot weather told fearfully against him. Old residents there said they had never known hotter weather. That prostrated the President, and the Doctors felt great anxiety. Yesterday a cool breeze set in, and a reviving effect was noticed upon the President almost instantly. Secretary Kirkwood says that the Doctors told him that if the cool weather lasts and no new complications arise the President will be out of danger in ten days. Everybody is satisfied that the hot spell is over there, and that pleasant weather will continue. The surgeons say they they apprehend no new complication in the President's case, that they cannot conceive of any new danger, and hence they feel most hopeful about him. The President now has a good appetite and relishes solid food. Secretary Kirkwood says that had the hot weather lasted a few days more it would have killed the President. In regard to the report that the President's lungs will be attacked and are suffering from blood-poisoning, Secretary Kirkwood says that he has had several talks with the surgeons on that point, and they assured him that it was not true. They said they had examined his lungs with great care, and that they are sound and are performing their functions. Everybody is full of hope, says the Secretary, and that the President himself is delighted with the change, and believes he is going to recover. Kirkwood says further that the President maintains the ground he makes toward recovery by the seashore; that in Washington what he would gain in the cooler course of the night and morning he would lose during the heat of the day, but at Long Branch every inch toward recovery is held, and that the President's progress is noticeable to all around him.

Logan and Chaffee Call.

Senators Logan and Chaffee are still here and called at Elberon early this morning to ascertain the President's condition.

About the Ball.

Some comments having been made about the movements of the ball in the President's body. Dr. Bliss said to-day that he anticipated no trouble from the ball, and that there was no unfavorable symptom in connection with it.

The Cabinet Officers to Visit the Patient.

LONG BRANCH, September 9.—The favorable condition of the President continues, and this afternoon Attorney-General MacVeagh was informed through the attending surgeons that the President had expressed a desire to see any of the Cabinet officers who might call upon him. The members of the Cabinet expect to visit the President during the day. They will probably enter the chamber separately. Attorney-General MacVeagh has already seen him.

Second Bulletin.

Six O'Clock P.M.—At the examination of the President at 12 m. to-day his temperature was 98.4, pulse 100, and respiration 17. At the evening dressing, at 5:30, his temperature was 98.8, pulse 100, and respiration 18. It is believed, without referring to the records, that this is the first day since the development of traumatic fever that the temperature, pulse and respiration have been so nearly normal and uniform throughout the entire day. Signed by D. W. Bliss, Frank H. Hamilton, and D. Hayes Agnew.

The President Continues to Get Better.

To-day it is conceded by the attending surgeons and others in attendance upon the President, as having been one of the best days he has had since he was shot. During the morning the surgeon, while examining the President, placed his finger on the spot or that part of the body supposed to be directly over the ball, and the patient did not experience any discomfort from the slight pressure, and said that it did not hurt him. It is not thought that the ball in its present location will cause inconvenience to the President in the use of his limbs. He is now able to raise his right leg, which is nearest to the supposed location of the ball, as easily as he does his left. This location is immediately under the psoas muscle, near the margin of the basin of the pelvis, almost upon the lienea pactinea, and right under the external ilic artery, but removed from it by the thickness of the psoas muscle. Inquiry to-day on the subject of the lung affection, elicited the statement that there was found to be a noticeable faintness or indication of irregularity of one of the lungs some days ago, but the cause of it was then, and is now, attributed to other causes than blood. No anxiety exists at present regarding the probability that the lungs may eventually become affected.

Colonel Corbin says that the President passed an exceedingly favorable afternoon, and ate a very good dinner.

Mrs. Garfield said to the Colonel that she felt sure that the President was better to-day.

The favorable symptoms must be expected to continue from two to four weeks before the President can be pronounced convalescent.

Blaine to Lowell.

Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch at 10 o'clock to-night:

"Minister Lowell, London:

"The medical reports are all favorable to-day, morning, noon and night. The President has not for many weeks done so well for so many consecutive hours. He has had very little fever. His respiration has been normal, and his pulse has not exceeded 100. He has slept without opiates, and gained strength without stimulants. His nights are not so restful as could be desired, but in the twenty-four hours he gets sufficient sleep. The weather, though not excessively warm, continues sultry and oppressive. Much is hoped from the clear, bracing air, which may expected here at this season.

"BLAINE, Secretary."

A Talk with Dr. Bliss.

The President in a talk with Dr. Bliss this morning mentioned that he had been isolated from the Cabinet officers for a long time and expressed a desire to see them.

"Did you approve of his doing so?"

"Yes; I told him now that he was convalescent I did not think it would do him any injury to see the members quietly and at intervals, their visits to be very brief, and they will be very considerate and careful."

"What has the President eaten to-day?"

"For breakfast he ate a woodcock entire, a piece of toasted bread with the exception of the crust, and some gruel. At midday he had another bird and some beef extract. This evening he will probably confine himself to liquids."

"What ground was there for the rumor that he was nauseated last night, Doctor?"

"It was untrue and without the slightest foundation. The reason that he was a little uncomfortable was owing to the fact that just before the evening dressing I gave him two ounces of beef extract, and not knowing this, immediately after the dressing Dr. Hamilton suggested that he take two ounces more, which he did. He was not overfed at all, as he took nothing but water after that."

The Doctor, in speaking of taking the temperature, said "he had received a larger thermometer than the one he had been using, and to-day when he placed it under the President's arm, where it has to remain for ten minutes, the latter said: 'Doctor, have you broken your little thermometer?'" This was mentioned to show that the President closely observed any changes made in his treatment.

Dr. Bliss insisted that "there is nothing of a serious character about the lungs. If there had been, it would have developed itself." The faintness which was found in the lungs was explained by the doctor as being in all probability what is termed hypathic congestion, caused by the passage of the ball through the border of the diaphram. "If there was trouble there," continued the doctor, "it would be pronounced in temperature. There would be a higher febrile rise at once, and equable conditions could not exist."

"Has the President given any special evidence of cheerfulness, or interest in outside matters, to-day?"

"Yes; he amuses himself looking out upon the ocean, and exhibits considerable interest in matters generally."

"Does the catheter go into the wound as far as it did, Doctor?"

"It went in about ten inches when I used it last; I have selected a smaller catheter, which I intend using."

"Is there any indication of an increase of flesh?"

"Well, I don't notice it. Dr. Agnew called my attention to what he thought was a filling up of the side near his hip, and I don't know but it is so. I see very plainly that the lines and expression of his face are more firm, and he has more and better expression than he had."

"Is there any evidence that the wound is granulating?"

"Yes, I know it is granulating, and rough handling would make it bleed now, while a week ago it would not."

Mrs. Garfield feels great hopes in her husband's ultimate recovery.

At Midnight

The President's condition continued favorable. He rested better to-night than in the early part of any night for a week past. His pulse is somewhat higher, owing to the evening febrile rise, but Dr. Bliss says his general condition contines favorable. About 11:30 Dr. Bliss said he was going to retire, and did not expect to be disturbed before morning.

Hot Springs Water Saved Garfield's Life.

LITTLE ROCK, September 9.—The Hot Springs *Sentinel*, referring to President Garfield's improved condition, says: "Garfield's stomach was relieved, and his live saved, by using Mountain Valley Springs water, sent to Washington by P. E. Green. Secretary Blaine used it while at Hot Springs, and advised its use for the President. This water has long been noted for its efficacy in troubles of the digestive organs and dropsy."

ANOTHER HURRICANE

Along the Carolina Coast—Fears Entertained for the Rice Crop.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The Signal Office reports that a hurricane is central off the Carolina coast. It will probably move northward along the Carolina coast, causing easterly gales and heavy rains. The entire coast north of Charleston is cautioned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 9.—A gale approximating a hurricane passed here this evening, and the roof of the Purcell House was blown off. The wind blew at the rate of fifty miles per hour, and serious apprehension is felt for the rice crop, now being harvested. A large number of planters went to the Signal office seeking information.

THE THOMAS TRIAL.

The Case Given to the Jury—Bitter Speech of the Prosecuting Attorney.

CHICAGO, September 9.—The prosecution and the defense in the Thomas trial were summed up to-day, and the case went to the jury at a late hour to-night. If they sustain the charges their verdict will send the case to the Conference for trial. Otherwise it will drop here. The verdict is expected to come in during the night. There was considerable excitement during the speech of Prosecuting Counsel Parkhurst, who made use of these words: "There are gray, haired godly men in this city. There are broken-hearted mothers in this city who are weeping over the ruin of their sons, whose downfall in theater-going, dancing, beer-drinking and card playing began with their accepting these views from Dr. Thomas. The speaker was loudly hissed at times, and retorted sharply upon the audience.

The verdict came at 12:30 and sustained all the charges and specifications.

THE JAY GOULD

Combination for the Control of the Bulk of the Grain Transportation of the River.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—The consolidation of the Mississippi Valley and the St. Louis and New Orleans barge lines, previously mentioned in these dispatches, was effected to-day, and articles of incorporation of a new company to take their place were filed to-day. The new company is to be known as the St. Louis, New Orleans and Mississippi Valley Transportation company, with a capital of $2,000,000. Among the incorporators are George H. Rea, President, and Henry C. Haarstick, Secretary and Superintendent of the Mississippi Valley company; Henry Lowrey, President St. Louis and New Orleans company; R. S. Hays, sr., Vice-President Gould's Southwest system of railroads; John C. Gault, General Manager of the Wabash, H. M. Hoxie, General Manager of the Iron Mountain, International and Great Northern, and A. A. Talmadge, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway. The Directors will be elected to-morrow, and Henry Lowrey will be chosen President, and Henry C. Haarstick Secretary. This virtually gives the Gould interest control of the bulk of the grain transportation on the Mississippi river.

AGENT WINGAR

Preparing for the Worst by Taking His Wife and Children to a Place of Safety.

CHICAGO, September 9.—A dispatch from San Clares, *via* Tucson, received this morning, says that Mr. Wingar, accompanied by his wife and four children, Mrs. Chandler, matron, Mrs. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Hollister, has arrived here. Mr. Wingar is here to place his family in safe quarters, after which he will return to the reservation. Mr. Hollister, storekeeper, and his wife, who was a teacher in the school, have resigned, and will return. An attache of the *Citizen* sought out Mr. Wingar to ascertain the condition of things at the Agency. Mr. Wingar reports things in a state of excitement, and there are many contradictory rumors current. No danger is apprehended at the Agency.

It is not known how many Indians are hostile, but it is estimated by judges that there are about four hundred. A portion of these are now at Cibicu. Besides those who are now actually engaged at Cibicu, and who are thus committed, there are others disaffected, who go out on depredations, plunder, steal stock and murder those they meet, and next day they are on the reservation like good Indians, drawing their rations. That's the kind of warfare he thinks will be carried on. Those who are known by their participation in the Cibicu affair will undoubtedly remain outside of their reservation on the war-path. Those not known will use the reservation as a retreat after committing depredations outside. It is not known who the leaders or instigators of the Cibicu affair are. Some of Pedro's band are said to have been in it, but he was not, and it is not known that he had anything to do with it. He disputes the Apache account of the outbreak, and thinks that the purpose of the feast was to incite the Indians to go on the war-path.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Nashville Blood Horse Association.

NASHVILLE, September 9.—The Blood Horse Association has decided to have a fall race meeting, probably to follow the meeting at Louisville. Liberal purses will be offered, and it is the intention of the Association to make the meeting the most successful one ever held here in the fall. Most of the Western cracksmen will be induced to attend.

Race Between Miss Jewett and Miss Cook.

ST. PAUL, September 9.—The race between Miss Cook and Miss Jewett was won very easily by Miss Cook. Jewett took the lead and held it for six miles, then Cook began to force ahead right elegantly and with fine judgment, except in not changing horses at the end of the fifteenth mile. The horse gave out on the quarter-stretch of the sixteenth mile, and dropped dead just as Miss Cook dismounted, the change having to be run up to her. Miss Jewett had poor horses, and rode too much on their necks, which combined to put her further behind at every stride, Miss Cook winning by 1000 yards in 47:30. The mare killed was Emma Dixon. Miss Cook seemed to have suffered very little from her severe work.

THE EGYPTIAN

Troops Surrounding the Palace of the Khedive Compelled Him to Sign and Issue a Decree Granting a Constitution and

Increasing the Army to Eighteen Thousand Men—Meeting of Cotton Spinners—The Emperor and the Czar at Dantzic.

GENEVA, September 9.—The village of Reichenbach, in the Bernese Oberland, has been almost destroyed by a fall of stone.

ALGERIA.

ALGIERS, September 9.—Five Cadis have been arrested in consequence of the seizure of letters showing they were in communication with Bon Amena, and also in consequence of the discovery of stores of gunpowder.

ITALY.

ROME, September 9.—The Pope, for prudential reasons, has ordered the postponement of the Italian pilgrimage, on the occasion of the Papal jubilee, until after the celebration of the anniversary of the unification of Italy.

GENEVA, September 9.—Six Italian Internationalists have been arrested near Lugano by order of the Federal Court. It is believed that they are concerned in the conspiracy against the Italian Government.

IRELAND.

LONDON, September 9.—A telegram from the west part of county Mayo states that the British man-of-war Merlin returned there with one hundred police, who assisted in the eviction of one hundred and twenty-five persons, inhabitants of Innisturk.

DUBLIN, September 9.—The Land League received £1289 last week.

Parnell has proposed that the Land League grant £500 to an Irish exhibition of manufactures.

Parnell is entirely satisfied with the result of the Tyrone election, where his candidate came in at the foot of the poll. London journals say that this election has disposed of Parnell's boasts that the Land League had secured a firm foothold in Ulster.

The Viceroy has written to the Lord-Mayor, subscribing £500 to the Irish exhibition of manufactures. He says: "We may look forward with reasonable, perhaps increasing, hope to the exhibition taking place at a period of tranquility and freedom from outrage and agitation."

EGYPT.

LONDON, September 9.—A dispatch from Cairo says that four thousand soldiers, with thirty pieces of artillery, have surrounded the Khedive's residence. They ask for the assembling of the notables and the dismissal of all the Khedive's Ministers. No hostile intentions are entertained against Europeans. The troops also demanded a constitution and an increase of the army to 18,000 men. The British Comptroller went to the palace with the foreign Consuls and negotiated with the discontented Colonels. Finally the English Consul handed them a decree of the Khedive, accepting their demands and appointing Cherif Pasha President of the Council. The troops then cheered the Khedive and withdrew. It is thought in Cairo that foreign recuperation of the country will be found imperative.

TUNIS.

TUNIS, September 9.—It is reported that a severe engagement took place Wednesday between the French troops occupying Hammamet and the Arabs, during which the town of Hammamet was entirely destroyed. No details have been received. All communications with the capital are intercepted.

It is reported that the French occupied Susa Wednesday.

The Arabs in the disturbed districts have rented no farms for the coming season, and a famine in the Regency is therefore inevitable.

The French are daily making enormous purchases of landed and house property in all directions. Several rich Arabs, including the Prime Minister, are disposing of their estates.

General Logerat has declared that he will resign if 20,000 more troops are not sent. It is stated that General Chansy was offered the Governorship of Algeria, but replied that he left Algeria peaceful, and does not care to return to repress a general insurrection, caused by mistakes in which he did not participate.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 9.—The Oldham Cotton Buying company will commence business next week. It has secured the support of thirty firms.

At the wool sales to-day 10,000 bales were disposed of, comprising Sydney, Port Philip and Cape. A fair spirit and steady rates.

MANCHESTER, September 9.—At a meeting of master spinners to-day, representatives of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire were present. Several speakers strongly condemned the action of the Liverpool ring. A resolution was adopted condemning the action of the brokers who had undertaken to assist the syndicate of cotton speculators, and strongly urging the cotton trade to stop operations for a week and refrain from buying cotton at Liverpool during that time. The meeting adjourned until the 12th instant, to await the decision of the various districts represented upon the question of a stoppage of operations, which will take place if two-thirds of the spinners consent. A committee was appointed to consider and report concerning the present system of sales of futures in cotton.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, September 9.—Austria sent a communication to the foreign offices here, expressing entire satisfaction at the Imperial interview.

The *North German Gazette* says the Government during the next session of the Landtag will present proposals for the re-establishment of the Prussian Legation at the Vatican, which has been informed of this intention through Von Schloezer. It may be presumed that the Pope is willing to continue in permanent relations with Prussia through such Legation, which would enable present or future differences to be more easily arranged.

In the chess contest to-day Schallop beat Zuckertort, Blackburn beat Winawur, and Mason beat Wimers.

DANTZIG, September 9.—General Count Von Moltke sent excuses for his absence from the meeting of the Emperors.

Emperor William of Germany, Crown Prince Frederick William and Grand Duke of Mecklenberg, wearing the Russian uniform, left here at noon to-day for Neufahrwasser to meet the Emperor of Russia. Bismarck, who had an hour's audience with Emperor William during the morning, followed in the evening. The route to the railroad station was lined by students and members of the Imperial Guard, who cheered enthusiastically. The Emperors will dine together on board the Hohenzollern. The Russian ship came in sight at 11:30 o'clock this morning. It was said that the presence of Bismarck and the Russian Foreign Minister Giers at the meeting of the Emperors can but confirm the favorable impression caused by the proposed meeting, as it is considered a guarantee that even the few hours which these two statesmen pass together will be spent in the interest of peace and contribute to the consolidation of the political situation.

Emperor William, Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Bismarck reached Neufahrwasser at 1 o'clock this afternoon and were much cheered. The Emperor William proceeded on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which steamed up the harbor and was met by the Russian yacht with the Czar on board. The ironclad squadron fired a salute and the two yachts lay to alongside of each other. At 2 o'clock the Czar went on board the Hohenzollern and was cordially welcomed. The Czar's yacht was accompanied by two small men-of-war. At half-past three o'clock the three Emperors drove into Dantzig amid the pealing of bells, salute of artillery and great cheering.

The meeting of the Emperors was most affectionate. They appeared to be very deeply moved, and kissed each other several times. The greeting between the Czar and Crown Prince was very warm. The Czar conversed with Bismarck some time. The royal party then lunched. The movements of the Emperors throughout the day were enveloped in uncertainty. Their arrangements were altered several times.

The Emperors dined at 6 o'clock. Several members of the Russian secret police were in the streets on the arrival of the Emperor.

THE CRAMER CASE.

One of Malley's Letters to the Murdered Girl—Testimony of Three Witnesses.

NEW HAVEN, September 9.—In the Malley trial to-day Justice Booth decided to admit the last of James Malley's letters to Jennie Cramer, to which the defense had objected. It was as follows:

DEAR—I will call upon you this morning at 8 o'clock. Let me know by bearer if you will be at home. Respectfully yours, J.M.

Added to it, in Coroner Baltman's handwriting, was: "Admitted by James Malley to have been written by him three to six days after the ride to Buell's."

Mrs. Minnie Kleppstein, wife of Charles Kleppstein, a barber, testified that she lived in the third story of the building opposite the Elliott House. She knew Jennie Cramer, and saw her at the hotel the Wednesday before the body was found; it was nearly 6 o'clock; she was standing at a window in the hotel; a young lady was with her (Blanche Douglass); later in the evening saw a young man in the room; Jennie was standing up, as if about to go home; saw the two ladies next day (Thursday), between 2 and 3 o'clock, in front of the Elliott House, and again at 7 o'clock in the evening through the hotel window, and soon after saw them go up Chapel street; saw Blanche and two gentlemen, Friday evening, talking on the sidewalk; Blanche went to ride with one of them, Walter, going down Chapel street; James went up the street.

The witness was sharply questioned by the defense, the object being to show that she had made different statements to the reporters. She completely broke down and wept. She said her memory was defective, having been afflicted by fever.

Mrs. William S. Crafuit testified that she had known Jennie Cramer and Walter Malley by sight for some time, and James Malley, jr., for a few weeks; on the Wednesday before the finding of the body she saw Jennie in a room of the Elliott House with another lady; Jennie was in white and the other in black clothes; it was about half-past 5 o'clock or later; about 7 they left the hotel and went up the street; saw them again the next evening at about 7; they were conversing about the Elliot House entrance; next evening saw the other lady (Blanche Douglass) leave the Elliott House and go off riding with a young man; another young man stood on the sidewalk until they drove off, when he went up the street. The witness identified Walter Malley as the one who drove off with Blanche, and thought James Malley was the other, but could not positively identify him.

Mrs. Charles Miller testified that Jennie introduced her to James Malley Thursday, July 16th or 17th, when she came to ask her to go to West Haven the next day.

The Court adjourned to Monday.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

The Condition Still Flattering Notwithstanding the Forest Fires, the Drought and Other

Disturbing Causes—The Fall Bids Fair to be Prosperous Beyond All Precedent.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The condition of trade, notwithstanding the drought and other disturbing circumstances, everything indicates a prosperous and satisfactory autumn business. In dry goods, the jobbers are in the midst of a very active trade, making money and turning out large quantities of goods. Other lines of trade are in good condition and generally transacting satisfactory business. In wheat there has been a fairly active trade, with a slightly better demand for export; market not as firm as last week. Oats are lower; there has been quite a large amount of speculation. Corn weaker; export demand rather dull; speculation not been active. The market closes strong. In lard there has been a somewhat active business at a slight advance. The market closes strong. In flour the market has been somewhat unsettled, with lower prices. In cotton there has been a somewhat speculative activity, with a slight improvement in prices. The market closes somewhat unsettled. Petroleum dull and prices nominally unchanged. There is a fairly active market in lumber, a disposition being shown to contract for supplies to be delivered before the close of navigation. American pig-iron is in good demand and prices continue firm. Furnace men are busy, and are doing large transactions direct with consumers for actual consumption. The outlook is considered very favorable in all branches of the iron trade. There is a steady trade in leather, and prices are firm and unchanged, except a slight advance in some kinds. The boot and shoe business continues very active. In butter, prices continue very firm, with moderate receipts; there is an excellent demand for fine butter. Arrivals of cheese moderate, demand good, and prices very steady. In Brazil coffees there is no material change in prices; in milder coffees prices are well sustained and trade wants are increasing. In teas there is a fair trade and prices, except for Japans, have a somewhat downward tendency. In raw sugar large holders are demanding stronger prices and refiners are pretty much at their mercy, as their stocks are nearly exhausted. There was a moderate business in refined sugars. The failures for the past seven days have been slightly above the average, being 101 against 102 last week and 113 the previous one. The Eastern States had 18, the Middle 27, the South 12, Pacific coast 14, and the Western States 30. With the exception of a suspension in the shipping trade at Savannah, and another in the clothing trade at Philadelphia, the embarrassments have not been very serious.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—The continuance of dry weather makes the subject of the drought one of constant thought among business men, and speculation as to its effect upon the different departments of business is a continual theme of conversation. It is admitted that none of the growing crops can now be helped by rain, and that the status of the corn and potato, and perhaps tobacco, crop, is fixed. Rain may bring out the fall pastures, and thus give great relief to stock-growers. It is somewhat anomalous, but still a fact, that the grocery trade is unusually active. All kinds of food products are higher in price, and the demand is unusually active at the advance. Other branches of business are not so buoyant. Dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and iron are inclined to be conservative. The manufactories, however, do not seem to be affected by the drought. There is no cessation to the demand, and nearly all manufacturing establishments are running extra time, or are arranging to enlarge their facilities. The reduction in the rate of taxation, and the certainty that a great burden is lifted from the taxpayers by the successful leasing of the Southern Railroad, has a tendency to encourage manufacturers to extend their business. The banks report business dull and Eastern exchange at a discount. With over six millions of capital in the National banks alone Cincinnati becomes sensitive to the fluctuations of trade. The tendency of grain has been steadily higher all the week. Wheat reached $1 42, corn 68c, oats 43c, and rye $1 14. To-day barley is hardly quotable, the weather being too warm. Whisky active and firm at $1 14, with very heavy sales. Cotton advanced ⅛c during the week. Provisions are very scarce, with a decided advance and a strong upward tendency. Lard advanced nearly ½c during the week. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are advancing in price on account of the short supply caused by the dry weather.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—General business has been very active during the past week, and the volume of trade large. The demand for money has been so great as to almost produce a stringency and the banks to dictate terms. Grain carrying is still the principal feature, but the call for loans has been abundant and the rates very firm, there being but few loans at less than 8 per cent., and bankers are talking about an increase to 9 per cent. Quite a boom has taken place in cotton during the week, and speculation is very brisk in that article. Dry goods have been very active, and kindred branches of trade have shown much briskness. Cotton goods are steady and very firm, but jobbers have made no advance as yet. All woolen goods, however, have gone up 5 to 7½ per cent., and are firm. Groceries are steady, with active trading. Rice is higher, and an advance in sugar is looked for within a few days. Manufactured tobacco is strong, and an advance of 2c per pound is announced to take effect on the 17th. Leaf tobacco has been active and somewhat excited, and choice grades advanced. Drugs active, and opium, morphine and quinine have declined. Fish firm, and mackerel shows a decidedly advancing tendency. Metals steady. Lumber continued active. Receipts were liberal, and prices ruled strong. Grain has fluctuated somewhat during the week. On Tuesday both wheat and corn fell off rather sharply, but since then an upward turn set in, and both advanced; but cash wheat closes 3@4c lower than last Friday, and November and December about 2c lower. Corn shows less decline. Oats are decidedly higher and firm, and a "corner" is talked of. Cash prices are 5c better than last Saturday, and October 2c. Provisions have ruled strong and higher, and the demand for pork and bacon for Southern consumption has been quite large. No speculative movement has yet been developed. Hogs have advanced, with fair receipts for the season, and cattle have been strong and higher, with a good demand for shipping grades and grassers and grass Texans.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 9.—Leaf tobacco offerings all this week were light, generally infirm and in bad order, and for such the market has been less active and ¼ to ½c lower; a few lugs were offered at generally lower bidding, but rejected; sweet Green river fillers were scarce and firm, with sales at 14c on Thursday with a good demand. Barley is very scarce at full prices. The prospect for the growing crop and condition is worse and becoming worse daily, owing to the extreme heat, and the lack of good general rains. The good effects of the partial rains last week were quite exceptional. The present condition of the crop, and the probability of frost before matured, renders the situation very serious, particularly for heavy tobacco.

Shot His Wife in a House of Ill-Fame.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—Last night Pink Flagg, a well-known gambler, arrived in town from Joplin in search of his wife, and finding her in a house of ill-fame he shot her. The woman will die. Flagg has not been arrested.

Moody and Sanky Going to England.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The *Tribune* says that Ira D. Sankey leaves this city to-morrow on the City of Berlin. Moody will leave Quebec in a fortnight, and join him in England, where they propose to hold a series of revival meetings, extending the work into Scotland, and later into Ireland.

Pine Bluff *Eagle:* A review of the past year's trade by the Memphis APPEAL of the 1st instant, shows a decided improvement in the general prosperity of that city, and evinces the fact that Memphis will soon vie with New Orleans as a cotton market.

FIVE MURDERERS

Swing Into Eternity for the Commission of Most Atrocious Crimes—Two of Them, Creek Indians, Murdered Their Host.

The Other Three, White Men, Killed Their Men Without Adequate Cause—The Scene on the Scaffold—Last Dying Words.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, September 9.—At 10:30 this forenoon, at Fort Smith, five more mortals lost their lives at the end of the halter, all convicted of murders committed in the Indian Nation. Three were white men and two were Creek Indians. The execution was strictly private, not more than fifty persons being present. All died easily except the Indians, and the bodies of all were cut down after a lapse of only sixteen minutes. The names of the men were Brown, Padgett and McGowan, all white, and Abel and Amos Marley, Creek Indians.

GEORGE W. PADGETT

was a native of Texas, twenty-two years of age, the son of a wealthy planter and had a good education. He was employed by Wm. H. Stephens in taking 3000 cattle to a Northern market. He quarreled with Stephens about a balance due on a former settlement, and shot him with a revolver through the brain.

WM. BROWN

was a native of Missouri. He killed Ralph Tate, near Fort Lee, in the Chickasaw Nation. He thought Tate was Galer, an enemy. Tate's father hunted Brown down and brought him 1000 miles chained to himself.

PATRICK M'GOWAN

cultivated a crop with Jim Latta. They quarreled, and McGowan asserted to the last that he killed his man in self-defense.

The crime committed by the Marley Indians was characteristic of Indian barbarity. Both are young—eighteen and twenty last December. While out hunting they got lost and were given food and shelter at the residence of a man named McVeigh. In the night one of them shot him through the heart, while the other cleft the skull of a young man named Barrett, who was working for McVeigh. They were then frightened away before they could rob the house by the barking of a dog. Mrs. McVeigh, with twin babies, walked two miles over the snow to the nearest neighbor's. Barrett, who had also lost an arm, revived toward morning and crawled to the same harbor. Both were kindly cared for, and were present at the trial some months after, and sent two butchers to the scaffold.

Associated Press Report.

LITTLE ROCK, September 9.—Five murderers—Brown, Padgett and McGowan, white, and Abel and Amos Marley, Creek Indians—were hanged at Fort Smith at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. The execution was private, only forty or fifty persons being admitted. The doomed men died easily, with the exception of Marley.

The *Gazette's* special says: The doomed men, arriving at the gallows platform, ascended the steps and were placed on the trap-door. They were all neatly attired in thin suits of black furnished by the Marshal. They were now informed that they could be heard, if any of them desired to speak.

PADGETT,

the hardest looking case among them, spoke first. He admitted his crime, but justified the act, as his life had been threatened. He said he was prepared to die.

M'GOWAN

spoke at some length in justification of the crime; pleaded that the threatening of his life as a good reason for killing his man. Had not witness sworn falsely his fate would have been different. He complained also of his hardships in not getting a respite; was ready to die, and felt himself prepared to meet his God, only regretting to leave his wife and young children. Hoped to meet those present in a better land.

BROWN

admitted having shed blood by accidentally killing the wrong man, which he very much regretted. Had he killed the right one he would not now have been standing there on the threshold of eternity. He hoped the God he was about to appear before would forgive him. He hoped those who were hereafter arraigned before the United States Court might have a fair show, which he did not have. He was now ready and willing to go.

THE MARLEY BOYS.

The Creek Indians were now asked, through their interpreter, George Monday, what they had to say. At the last moment they admitted their crime, which they had hitherto denied, but said they were not afraid to die. It would be only like going to sleep. They were ready and had nothing more to say. Abel Marley said he did the killing, but neither would give any reason for it. All shook hands with their jailers, physicians and each other, and bid the others good-by in the arena.

At a signal from Marshal Dell, Jailers Hickler and Burns put cords on their arms and feet and black caps over their faces. The ropes were then carefully adjusted, and at a given signal the drops fell, and five men went down into death's chasm. Padgett, McGowan and Brown scarcely moved a muscle after the plunge, but the two Indians drew up their legs, and died hard, the blood gushing from Amos Marley's ears and nose. Padgett's pulse stopped in seven minutes, and he died in thirteen minutes, his neck being broken. McGowan's neck was also broken. His pulse ceased at five minutes, and he died in fifteen minutes. Brown's neck was not broken, and he had a pulse for six minutes and died in fourteen minutes. Abel Marley's pulse beat twelve minutes. His neck was not broken and he died in fifteen minutes. Amos Marley, with a broken neck, lived fourteen minutes, with pulse at twelve minutes. Twenty-two minutes after the drop fell the work of taking them and placing them in neat black coffins commenced. The shackles were removed and the ropes taken off by the physicians and others and the coffin lids screwed down. They were carried out and delivered to waiting relatives or put in a cart for the cemetery. Every one present admitted that they had never seen an execution more orderly or attended with less unpleasant occurrence. The term artistic might be applied to the grim proceeding, but, withal, it was a horrible spectacle, the like of which those who saw it hope to never witness again.

K. OF H. FUNERAL NOTICE.

WERNE—The officers and members of Germania Lodge No. 369, K. of H., are requested to meet at their hall this (SATURDAY) morning, at 9:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOE WERNE. By order JOE BARTL, Dictator.

C. BORNER, Reporter.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS!

Invitation to Chattanooga Ceremonies.

CHATTANOOGA, September 8, 1881.

THE Society of Ex-Confederate Soldiers extends a cordial invitation to the Mexican War Veterans to participate with them in the Ceremonies of September 22d, as an organization.

In behalf of the Society.

G. C. CONNOR, Secretary.