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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THE APPEAL OF TO-DAY.

Comprising six pages, of sixty columns, is a newspaper that we feel sure the public, which has so long helped by generous patronage to make it what it is, will be proud of. Comparing it with any of the leading journals of the country, it will be found as full of news from all parts of th world and of every possible description, including the current gossip of the stage, of the political world and society. First among the newspapers that cater for a wide extent of country, the APPEAL will be found in the future, as in the past, leading wherever the best interests of the public may demand. Mindful alone of the public welfare, its conductors are determined that it shall continue to be, in all essentials, the best newspaper in the Southwest.

PROVISION AND PRODUCE MARKETS YESTERDAY.

Business was more active on Front street yesterday, but there was very little change to note in values, the exception being a slight advance in coffee and prairie hay. Our Chicago special continues to report a good condition of the grain market, corn closing at 51c for cash; wheat advanced to 94½c; pork nominal, closing at $10 75; lard, $7 95, and clear rib sides, $6 67½. Our St. Louis specials report corn closing at 45½c for cash, 42½c for year, and 46½c for October; wheat closed at $1 01½ for cash, $1 01½ for year, and $1 02 bid for October; oats closed at 25½c for cash, 25½c bid for year, and 25½c bid for October; pork closed firmer at $11 62½; lard nominal at $7 75; clear rib sides quiet at $6 25; hogs closed steady at $4 50@5 20, the previous day's quotations.

THE COTTON MARKETS YESTERDAY.

Cotton continues steady and unchanged in this market, 10c ruling for middling yesterday, with sales of 250 bales reported, all for spinners. Receipts were 604 bales; shipments 235 bales, leaving 7509 bales in stock. Of the receipts 97 bales were by steamer, and of shipments all were by rail. In New York the spot market was firm at the close, with middling 10¼c. Futures closed barely steady, with current deliveries declined 5 points and other months 7 to 8 points. New Orleans spots closed firm, with middling 10 5-16c. Futures closed steady, with current deliveries nominal, near months declined 10 points, and other months 7 to 9 points. Liverpool spots closed quiet, with sales of 8000 bales, of which 6150 bales were American; receipts, 5100 bales, of which none were American. Liverpool futures closed quiet, with prices unchanged.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR 1884.

The only objections yet offered to the suggestion of the APPEAL that a Southern statesman should be selected for the second place on the National Democratic ticket to be nominated in 1884 are that it is a position of obscurity, and that the people of the South are too much taken up with the acquisition of the "almighty dollar" to care who is to be Vice-President or whether a Southern man is to be selected. This is what might be termed begging the question. If the material prosperity of the South is of so absorbing a nature as that, then we should never have grumbled or agitated for the removal of the carpetbaggers. They relieved us of all the troubles and cares of government and took possession of our halls of legislation, our Gubernatorial mansions and Representative as well as Senatorial seats, and left us nothing to do but to attend to our workshops, our stores and our plantations. But if we remember aright the people of the South were not satisfied with this arrangement. They very soon found that the management of public affairs is part of the duty of every American citizen, and that to shirk or delegate these duties to another is sure to prove disastrous, not only to the general public interests, but to every individual interest as well. The election of a President and Vice-President of the United States is esteemed of paramount public interest by all classes of the people of the United States as foreshadowing the policy of the government for the four years succeeding a national election. A majority of the people of the South, acting in concert with the Democrats of the Northern States, have ever since the civil war been trying to elect two Northern men to fill these positions, but have been met at the hustings and in the public press at every election with the cry of the disloyalty of the South as a reason for the defeat of the Democratic ticket. This cry, though not caught up nor acquiesced in by the Northern Democrats, has nevertheless been justified by their refusal to select a Southern man for either the Presidency or Vice-Presidency. The Republicans say, and with seeming justice, that this refusal by the Northern Democrats to select a Southern statesman for the national ticket virtually emphasizes the charge of disloyalty which they make, and which they will continue to make if thus encouraged. It is tantamount to saying that in the face of these charges, and believing them to be true, the Democrats do not dare to nominate a Southern man for either of the highest offices in the gift of the people. Of course this is not true. But having the same effect as if it were, it should be dealt with at once in that light and be refuted as promptly as possible in the only way that it can be. A Southern man for the second place on the ticket to be nominated in 1884 would thoroughly refute this slander, silence the sectional cry and make the Democratic party national in fact as well as in name. As to the sneer that the Vice-Presidency is an obscure place and, therefore, unworthy of any ambitious statesman, we have only to say that we have never heard of it being declined by any man to whom it has been tendered. John Adams did not disdain it, neither did Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, John C. Breckinridge nor Andrew Johnson. What these illustrious men did not refuse, any man might accept and feel honored in the acceptance. The Vice-Presidency is an office that in dignity is only exceeded by the Presidency, and is no more to be despised on that account than is the Speakership of the House because transcended by both. It is an office worthy the acceptance of any man in public life to-day in the South, and the APPEAL would rejoice to see either Harris, Lamar, Garland or Gordon filling it, as we know any one of them would fill it with dignity and unswerving impartiality.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR drinks good rye whisky during the day and never less than a bottle of champagne at dinner. Zola, the French writer, drinks brandy and water while at work. John Bright, the English statesman, has not touched spirits for ten ears, and he finds his health improved. Canon Farrar, the well-known English ecclesiastic, is a total abstainer.

SARAH'S TRIUMPH.

Bernhardt's First Appearance in Paris in "Fron-Frou"—An Ovation Tendered the "Grande Artiste."

The Vienna Electrical Exposition—Some of the Wonderful Apparatus to Be Seen—Foreign Notes.

DUBLIN, September 22.—Thomas Porter Howard, member of Parliament for Galway, and Timothy D. Sullivan, member of Parliament for Westmeath, will address a meeting of the Irish National League at Bandon, county Cork, to-morrow. Joseph Biggar, member of Parliament for Cavan; E. Dwyer Gray, member of Parliament for Carlow, and Edmund Leamy, member of Parliament for Waterford, will address a league meeting at Fallow, county Waterford, to-morrow.

ELECTRIC INTERESTS.

Some of the Wonderful Apparatus at the Vienna Exposition.

The telephone, in its manifold varieties and shapes, constructed according to this or that inventor, is to be found in almost every nook and corner of the building, says the correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at the Vienna Electrical Exposition. In one of the galleries eight curious looking, gayly-decorated, windowless little huts have been erected, communicating with the outer world by a thick, heavy door, which closes hermetically. The interior is lighted from above. The telephones attached to the walls communicate with the Imperial Operahouse, whence the sound is conducted through subterranean wires for a distance of four or five miles. A few nights ago an experiment was made in this department, in the presence of his imperial highness Crown Prince Rudolph. *Aida* was being performed at the opera. The soft tones of "O celest' Aida" and the clang of the trumpets in the triumphal march were transmitted with a precision and clearness probably never yet attained in any of the similar experiments heretofore made. Other wires connect the telephone huts with the popular concerts given every evening in Vienna, so that by crossing over from one of these musical dens to the other we may be transported from the melancholy wail of a Wagnerian funeral march to the merry strains of one of Strauss's waltzes. In the British section, one of the greatest of electrical inventions, Sir William Thomson's syphon-recorder and mirror instrument, is exhibited by the Eastern Telegraph Company. This delicate apparatus, now so well known in scientific circles, is used not only in the offices of the company itself, but over the entire globe where extreme refinement and accuracy are required. The French Postal and Telegraphic Department has sent to Vienna the tasteful kiosk made for the Paris exhibition of 1881. It is placed on a platform immediately opposite the principal entrance. Under the flooring are 1200 or 1500 cells, composing the powerful batteries required for the ingenious apparatus displayed. Here may be seen telegraphy perfected, apparently, to the utmost limit. Not only is the language of man conveyed over thousands of miles in a few seconds, but his very handwriting, and the drawing he puts on paper, are transmitted letter for letter and line for line from one point to another. The French War Office exhibits complicated instruments for measuring the speed of projectiles, for the exact estimate of the force of recoil of guns and rifles, etc. The navy, the colonies, the Departments of Commerce and Public Instruction are all represented. Among the curious instruments is an electric scale, invented by M. Becquerel, dispensing with the use of weights. The amount of electro-magnetic force necessary to keep the needle of the scale at its center corresponds on a dynamometer to the weight. Dr. Boudet, of Paris, contributes scientific apparatus of much importance. In medicine sound is of infinitely more diagnostic value than sight. Acting on this principle, Dr. Boudet has applied the telephone, or, more accurately speaking, the microphone, to instruments which heretofore transmitted but imperfectly to the observer's ear those sounds that invariably accompany many organs of the human body in their functions, and which in their slightest variations impart much information to the experienced physician. Dr. Boudet has now invented a stethoscope so delicate that the murmurs heard with each beating of the heart are transmitted with the greatest accuracy, rendering perfectly appreciable the most trifling deviation from the normal; the soft, breezy sound of the air passing through the minute tubes of the lung cannot undergo the slightest change without being easily detected by the instrument. Dr. Boudet's sphygmophone records the flowing of the blood as it rushes through the arteries, and his myophone renders audible the crisp, crackling sound caused by a muscle as it contracts. Altogether the French exhibition is a most complete and remarkable display of the innumerable applications of electricity.

SARAH'S TRIUMPH.

Bernhardt's Parisian "Premiere" in "Fron-Frou"—A Grand Ovation.

PARIS, September 18.—Last night was notable in the annals of Parisian theatricals. Sarah Bernhardt played "Fron-Fron" for the first time before a Parisian audience, although she has often played it elsewhere. Thus it was a *"premiere"* for the *grande artiste*, and the Theatre de la Porte Saint-Martin was thronged from pit to dome by a vast audience eager to see their favorite in the character made so famous by the lamented Desclee. It was a typical French *premiere*, and a stranger in Paris could not have had a better opportunity of seeing the Parisian life of the theater and the boulevard.

Sarah Bernhardt's appearance as "Fron-Fron" was additionally interesting from the fact that it was her *rentree* into Paris in a theater of her own, under her own management. Inside the house the scene, to be sure, was by no means so impressive or charming as in London or New York first-class theaters. The French do not aspire after handsomely decorated, well-upholstered theaters as a rule, and with one or two exceptions the interiors are dingy and dilapidated-looking. The Porte St. Martin is not so bad as some others, but still there is nothing to call forth admiring comments in the aspect of its interior.

Outside, however, the scene was charming. The night was fine and warm; the boulevards, being crowded, presented almost an appearance as if there was a fair. In the neighborhood of the theater were booths for the sale of oranges, lemonade and candy. The air was filled with the cries of their venders. There were double rows of tables out on the sidewalk in front of the brilliantly lighted *cafes*, fiacre drivers cracking their whips, speculators offering tickets, and a vast, light-hearted crowd watching the arrivals of fortunate holders of seats or content to merely stroll along, chatting, laughing and flirting beneath the gas-illuminated foliage of the trees, while overheard the brilliant full moon sailed in a cloudless sky. It was a truly Parisian night.

I need only to say a few words about the performance, which, though new to Parisians, is known to you. An immense reception waited the heroine when she ran lightly on the stage in a beautifully made dark blue riding habit in which she looked singularly young and pretty. An almost equally cordial welcome awaited Marais, who played "Sartorys," and whose recent lawsuit, which took 60,000 francs out of his pocket, is fresh in the minds of the Parisians.

The progress of Meilhac and Halevy's beautiful play was followed with deep and close attention, and simultaneous bursts of applause, sometimes twice repeated, testified to the intense appreciation, especially in the terrible scene between the sisters, which, however, was marred by Sarah Bernhardt's too hurried delivery of the words, and in the still more exciting episode between the husband and the wife when she tries to prevent him going out to fight "Valreas." Not even in *Fedora* was poor Sarah more knocked about. Marais, who is a powerful man, flung her on a sofa with a violence which seemed really to shock the audience.

In most enchanting and tender contrast to this was the last scene, where the greatness and genius of the actress was displayed in her simple, natural and deeply-affecting rendering of the last moments of the poor little giddy victim of a self-willed disposition and untoward circumstances. There was not a dry eye in the house, while, with pale, drawn face and longing looks, the dying girl, with her husband, child, sister and father around her, murmured her sad farewell to life: "Tu prendras parmi mes robes de bal une robe blanche; la jupe est toute couverte de petites robes. C'est celle la que je veux, et vous verrez comme je serai jolie et comme une fois encore vous retrouverez Frou-Frou. Vous voyez toujours la meme, mon fils; vous me pardonnez, n'est ce pas? Frou-Frou! Pauvre Frou-Frou!"

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Towns in a Disturbed State in Ireland.

DUBLIN, September 22.—Many townships in counties Clare and Limerick have been officially proclaimed as being in a disturbed state, requiring additional police force.

Parnellite Meetings Prohibited.

DUBLIN, September 22.—It is rumored that the Irish government intends to prohibit some of the projected meetings of Parnellites throughout the country, and in pursuance of this policy the meeting announced to be held to-morrow at Milltown, county Clare, has been prohibited.

Opera Singers Coming.

LONDON, September 22.—Christine Nilsson started to-day for New York on the Gallia from Liverpool. The Suesia, which sailed to-day from Havre, took ninety-three members of Nilsson's troupe, including the ballet and a portion of the chorus and orchestra. Sig. Vianesia, conductor, also sailed to-day.

Irish Mass-Meetings in America.

LONDON, September 22.—Arrangements are being made by the Irish National League for a series of mass-meetings in America, which will be addressed by many prominent Nationalists, including John Redmond, who is now in Australia. Redmond will return from Australia by way of San Francisco, which he is expected to reach in November.

German Army Maneuvers.

BERLIN, September 22.—Twenty-five thousand men participated in the maneuvers, which lasted for three hours, during which time the Emperor watched them from a hill near Genseinheim. The operations represented a pitched battle, including charges of infantry and cavalry. The royal guests followed the principal movements over the field. Rain fell heavily at the close of the maneuvers.

ALL OVER THE SOUTH.

GALVESTON, TEX., is experiencing an ice famine.

THE new lunatic asylum at Meridian, Miss., will soon be finished.

THE business of Knoxville, Tenn., last year amounted to $23,000,000.

FLORIDA wants somebody to try the cultivation of the cinchona tree in that State.

A YAZOO COUNTY (MISS.) man received $130 for 1400 watermelons raised by him this year.

THE drouth is so severe in Natchez, Miss., that water has to be carried in carts from the river.

A LARGE forest fire has been raging in Copiah county, Miss., doing much damage to fences and cotton.

THOMAS R. GRIFFIN, of Holmes county, Miss., weighs 340 pounds, and is said to be the largest man in the State.

UNION CITY is the liveliest manufacturing town in West Tennessee, and is consequently the most prosperous.

SEVERAL cases of smallpox are reported in Washington county, Miss. The infected places have been quarantined.

FARMERS in Madison county, Miss., are abandoning cotton as their principal crop, and will devote themselves to stock-raising.

THERE are now in the Tennessee penitentiary 539 prisoners less than there have been at any time in the last fourteen years. The whole number is 1356.

JUDGE EDWARD BANCROFT, of Miller county, Ark., one of the most prominent lawyers of the State, has been adjudged insane and sent to the Little Rock asylum.

DR. G. D. SMITH, of Sulphur township, Ark., purchased a barrel of syrup. The syrup was found to contain the jawbone of a man, with three teeth in a good state of preservation.

THE death rate among the negroes always exceeds that among the whites in the mortuary reports from Southern cities. This is universally true, but still the negro increase in population is much greater than that of the whites.

THERE are 124 manufacturing establishments in Knoxville, employing capital to the amount of $3,258,500. The aggregate of wages paid to hands in these manufactories last year was $1,627,493, and the value of the products was $5,316,000.

IN East Tennessee there are 8,127,895 acres of land; in Middle Tennessee, 10,272,965, and in West Tennessee, 6,798,718, making a total of 25,186,578 acres. The land with the town lots and other taxable property of the State is worth $221,017,813.

A FARMER near Newbern, Dyer county, Tenn., while digging a well recently, found at a depth of eight feet a portion of a human skeleton, which shows the person to have been over seven feet high. A few stones were found imbedded with the skeleton.

THE farmers around Gadsden, West Tennessee, have quit raising cotton and are giving their whole attention to raising fruit and vegetables. During 1881 the farmers of that section received $78,000 for their fruit crop. During 1882 they received $99,981 for the same crop.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., claims to have invested nearly $1,000,000 in building in the last twelve months, classified as follows: Over 500,000 now actual, in employees, fully $200,000 completed, and $100,000 contemplated. It is estimated that 250 dwellings are in course of construction. This is a good showing, and it has a solid basis.

ATLANTA, GA., has a natural-born snake-charmer in the person of Dow Poolo, a half-Indian boy, aged eleven years, who has three monster rattlesnakes, which he captured only last week, from now handles as though they were kittens. He takes them out of the box and puts them around his neck, when they will dart out their tongues and explore the region beneath his shirt without manifesting any signs of a hostile nature.

MURFREESBORO (TENN.) *News*: "Last Saturday evening Mr. Isaac Rosenfield, of this city, bought a very large and beautiful fresh-water pearl from a negro man for which he paid $100. The pearl was found in Stone's river, and is perfect in form, color and luster. It is pronounced the finest ever found in this river. The pearl-fishing excitement has been revived, and an army of fishers is destroying the unsuspecting mussles in search of the gems."

A LONG-SUFFERING farmer's wife, near Hamilton, on the Tennessee river above Chattanooga, who was supposed to be on her dying bed, and had bid adieu to her family, was informed by the buxom girl, who had been presiding in the kitchen during her illness, that at the end of a proper interval after her death she (the girl) was to become mistress of the household. The sick lady disapproved of the arrangement and resolved to defeat it. This she did by getting well and changing girls.

THE negroes of Florida are prosperous. In Leon county they own some 10,000 acres of land, and their property in Tallahassee, which has a total population of about 3000, must be worth $80,000. They own in the county 825 head of horses and mules, have over 2000 head of cattle and sheep, nearly 2500 head of hogs, and their other personal property is valued at over $12,000. There are other counties in which their condition is even better. They show no disposition to emigrate from the State. They appear to be anxious to have their children educated.

A Victim to Drink.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Bernard Gallagher, brother of Dr. Gallagher, now under sentence for life in England for having been concerned in certain dynamite plots, to-day in the Brooklyn Court was sent to the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton for six months. Bernard was arrested with his brother in Glasgow, but secured his release, there being no evidence against him. He has fallen into drinking habits since his return to this country.

Not a Passenger Hurt.

AKRON, O., September 22.—The fast west-bound express on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad this afternoon crushed into the rear of a freight train side-tracked at Talmadge, the next station east. The passenger engineer, John Bull, was killed and several trainmen injured, but not fatally. The passenger engine and two freight cars burned. Not a passenger hurt.

French Gold Coming In.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The steamships Maine and Elbe, which arrived from Europe to-day, brought 2,500,000 francs.

AN invaluable strengthener for the nerves, muscles and digestive organs, producing strength and appetite, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Points Picked Up by Appeal Correspondents at Brownsville, Jackson and Bell's Depot.

What is Going On Around and About Us—An Interesting Budget of News Items.

JACKSON, TENN.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

JACKSON, September 22.—An election was held here Thursday, the 20th instant, to determine whether our city will issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 to establish waterworks. The result of the vote was 542 for waterworks and 95 for no waterworks. Thus it will be seen that more than five to one votes was cast for waterworks. There is considerable rejoicing among our citizens over the result of the election.

Saturday last Mr. J. R. Hawkins, proprietor of the Champion Mills, of this city, shot and dangerously wounded a Negro man, named Sam Collier. The ball entered the abdomen, ranging backward, and has not been found yet. The difficulty originated in the negro failing to clean out a well to suit Mr. Hawkins. We understand Hawkins acted in self-defense, as the negro was a bad character and was advancing on Hawkins with a deadly weapon. At this writing the negro is not dead.

Our merchants are all returning from the East with heavy stocks of goods. The outlook for a big fall and winter trade is good. The fleecy staple is beginning to roll into the market.

Quite a number of our citizens are absent, attending the great Southern Exposition at Louisville.

The murrain is killing cattle throughout the county. However, it has not assumed an epidemic form, as it has in other parts of the State.

Our farmers are preparing to sow a big crop of wheat as soon as it rains.

A protracted meeting will begin at the First Methodist church to-morrow, and continue during the week. A big revival is expected, and several able ministers will be in attendance. JACKSON.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

BROWNSVILLE, September 22.—A ride over the county this week confirms the view I took of the crop in my last letter. There will be an average crop of both cotton and corn, and Brownsville will ship to Memphis at least 14,000 bales of cotton.

So much is secure, despite the drouth. Still, we need rain badly in order that plowing for wheat may be begun. Our turnip crop is gone, and there will be no spring salad. If you do not know what that is, then you have never lived in the country.

Wells are drying up, and snakes are migrating; they are leaving those fields in which they have hitherto enjoyed water privileges, the same being now denied them. A rattlesnake was killed in the courthouse yard this week. He was looking for the artesian well.

Three weddings to come off here in as many weeks. This is quite proper. People ought to get married whether it rains or not. Mr. Joseph Sternberger, jr., marries Miss Jennie Davis on Wednesday next. These young people are quite prominent in Jewish circles, and the preparations for the happy occasion are in accordance therewith. As the other parties have not had the banns published, and their names have been given me by Madame Rumor, I shall not print them.

Death has again visited this community. Miss Rena Smith, a sweet young girl of fifteen, and daughter of F. M. Smith, died Thursday last of consumption.

Mr. C. W. Harbert, of Memphis, is here on a visit.

Mr. W. S. Lord is back from Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Solomon Sternberger and wife, of Philadelphia, the venerable father and mother of Mr. Joseph Sternberger, jr., are here to attend the nuptials of their son. Mrs. Gabe Felsenthal, of Louisville, is also here. ALFONSO.

BELL'S DEPOT, TENN.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

BELL'S, September 22.—The weather continues very dry, but sickness is decreasing. The public roads were worked here in August. There has been no rain here since, and the roads are covered with a bed of dust about four inches deep. Every breeze and passing vehicle raises a cloud of dust so dense that it almost conceals all objects a few feet from travelers.

Cotton-picking is progressing rapidly, and the prospect is that the crop will turn out better than was anticipated two weeks ago.

On last Tuesday evening as the northbound freight, due here at 5:50 o'clock p.m., was descending a grade four miles south of Bell's, Mr. Robert F. Hicks, one of the brakemen, while passing from the top of one car to another, lost his balance and was thrown off backward, striking on his head several feet from the track. He was picked up by the crew and brought to Bell's, where his father lives. The physicians found his skull badly crushed, and supposed he was bruised internally. He lived until Thursday, evening, but did not speak, and was not conscious at any moment. His remains were interred at the Brigance Cemetery yesterday evening. "Reb" Hicks, as he was familiarly known, was for some time a schoolmate of the writer, and was a universal favorite in our little city. He was a handsome youth of superior intelligence, about twenty years old. His father and brother are proprietors of the Hicks Gin Factory at this place, and are manufacturers of the Hicks cotton gin and gin feeders.

The wrong idea often prevails in regard to the character of employes on freight trains. Several young men from this town are now running on freight trains, two of whom—the Weddle brothers—are conductors, and all of them are respectable gentlemen.

The writer spent a few days this week in Madison county, in the vicinity of Andrews chapel and Wellwood. Crops are very good there. A telephone line has recently been put up from Jackson to Brownsville, and has since been extended to Memphis. While the workmen were putting up the lines a great number of children and negroes gathered along the road to witness the—to them—wonderful sight. In some parts of Madison county, and also in Haywood, the negroes are taking a deep interest in the education of their children, and the colored schools are some of the best. We find some of their teachers are men and women of fair education and considerable intelligence, and teach well. Some of them attend the splendid colored schools of Nashville when they make money enough to go there. The men who possess the greatest measure of practical intelligence are those who become leaders, and at the present rate, fifteen years hence, the colored race will be in the ascendancy here in some places. Many of them own farms now. Twenty-five years hence the negro will be a very important factor in the South. The colored teachers of Crockett county are holding a teachers' institute in town today. Many teachers are present, and much interest is manifested. A. O. D.

The Difficulty Between Conductor McNally and Judge Word.

HELENA, ARK., September 20.—The details of the difficulty between Conductor McNally, of the Iron Mountain road, and Judge H. N. Word, of Lee county, which took place at Marianna Tuesday, is thus related by an eye-witness: Judge Word and lady came down the road a few days since and got off at one of the way stations. By some means not caused by Capt. McNally the train was run past the usual place, and Mrs. Word stepped from the car while it was in motion. However, assisted by the porter, she could not have sustained any shock, as the motion was very slow, and she was treated with all attention. Monday at the depot Mr. McNally was struck two blows on the head in quick succession by some one from behind, and turning around quickly saw that his assailant was Judge Word, who with a stick in one hand and a knife in the other, and swearing furiously, showed great anger. Capt. McNally warded off further blows and asked for an explanation, but nothing was granted him but more oaths and more efforts to assail him. He then threw his hand behind him, but his pistol was not in his rear pocket, being in his valise. However, it was thought he intended to use it, and he was held from behind. When he remarked that he had no pistol he was released, and Judge Word again starting toward him, Capt. McNally seized the arms of the other, and then it was that Judge Word was slightly cut in the hand with his own knife, held by himself. A large number of the friends of Judge Word standing by, Capt. McNally then walked off, saying he would meet the judge any time at his convenience. Thus ended the matter. It would seem from a remark dropped by Capt. McNally that he thinks some person misrepresented him to Judge Word by repeating remarks to him that he never made in connection with the way-station matter aforesaid.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE returns of travel across the East river bridge at New York show that 25,000 to 30,000 persons cross a day. On Sundays the number is greater, reaching 38,000.

THOUSANDS of men have commenced at the bottom of the ladder, and stayed there. Others have carried bricks and mortar and reached the top by honest industry.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

JAPAN is unnecessarily cruel to her police. A late press regulation compels editors to hold original manuscripts three weeks to permit their perusal by the police.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

GENEVA, the former refuge of the persecuted for religion's sake, has just driven out the Salvation Army; and Mrs. Booth, of the said army, has been imprisoned at Neufchatel for violating the order prohibiting the holding of meetings.

DURING the year 1882 there were criminally prosecuted in Germany 403,604 persons, of whom 329,968 were convicted. It follows that out of every 1000 persons in Germany there appeared in a criminal court and seven were convicted.

"THE smell of fresh paint in a room may be effectually gotten rid of by placing therein a pail of water in which a few onions have been sliced," says an exchange. To take away the smell of the onions, burn the house down.—*Oil City Derrick.*

THE Florida canal is to be 136 miles long, 220 feet wide and thirty feet deep. We can only remark that if they make a good "point" in this canal business, like all other points its dimensions will probably lack length, breadth and thickness.

THE signature of King Canonicus, as attached to the deed that he and his nephew, Miantonomi, gave to Roger Williams, has been enlarged, and is to be cut on the face of the Canonicus memorial, soon to be dedicated by the Rhode Island Historical Society.

A LARGE torpedo boat—as large as the one made recently for the Russian navy—has been launched at Chiswick, England. The vessel is finely designed, and is armed with four nineteen-foot torpedoes and two steel shell-machine guns. She has engines of 800-horse power and is 113 feet long. The speed contracted for is eighteen knots. This vessel was built for the Victorian government, and is a larger and more powerful vessel of its class than can be found in the navy of England.

THERE were more German born foreigners in this country in 1880 than of any nationality, the number of Germans out of a total of over 6,000,000 being 1,966,742. The Irish born, who were next in number, were 1,855,27, which was hardly an appreciable gain over the figures for 1880, which showed a gain of 300,000. Figures of to-day show that this movement continues. The multiplying people like the Germans and the Irish and the Americans of the South will inherit the earth at last. They will not forfeit their possession until they fall into the bestiality of the Pagan empire of Rome and into the "modern improvements" of portions of France and New England.

THE remarkable work of charity conducted at Bristol, England, by Mr. Muller prospered last year, and when the year closed there remained about $11,000 to the credit of the orphans for whose benefit the Ashley Down institution is carried on. From the annual report it appears that 2211 orphans were under Mr. Muller's care during the past year. Of these, forty-three boys were apprenticed, 146 girls were sent out to service, and four were appointed teachers of the rest. The most wonderful feature of this great work is that it is carried on entirely by voluntary contributions, and Mr. Muller has never once made application for assistance.

EVERYBODY, says a California paper, has heard of the jinrikisha, the small two-wheeled cart in which travelers in Japan are drawn about the country by men instead of animals, but it is not everybody who knows that this cart is not an ancient Japanese method of conveyance, but was first suggested to the people by a cart introduced in the islands a few years ago by an American. The Yokohama *Mail* says a government return shows that there are now 200 000 jinrikishas in the country, and at least 200,000 able-bodied men are constantly employed in dragging them about. It is argued that the substitution of animal labor would free this army of men to engage in other useful occupations.

THE excavations which have been instituted in Rome by the Collegio Romano are proving to be rich in Egyptian treasures. An obelisk which was recently found, and which has been removed to the Piazza di Collegio Romano, is in a wonderful state of preservation. A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, in speaking of it, says: "It is covered from top to bottom with hieroglyphics. It is the very counterpart of the one standing in the Piazza of the Pantheon, and the two must have stood together in front of the temple of Isis, where the one last excavated was found." Among other things found during the recent excavations were a cynocephalus of black granite, with a crescent on its breast, and a handsome altar with bas-reliefs on three sides, pieces of the reliefs that covered all the walls of the temple, and other fragments.

THE ice-machine which an old sea captain intends to take to East London, South Africa, will make four tons of ice each day, and as ice now costs sixty-two and a half cents a pound in East London, the captain hopes to make some money by his venture. About a year ago a gentleman who owns and operates a mine in the Central American Republic of San Salvador set up a five-ton machine in the little city where he has an office. In order to overcome the conservatism of the inhabitants and create a demand for his goods, he gave away ice daily for several months to the leading families of the city. When at last he began to sell his ice for five cents a pound, very few persons would buy it, but the number of his customers gradually increased until the entire product of the machine was taken. He will now take another freezer from this country to San Salvador. The cost of production is very small in comparison with the price that can be obtained in tropical countries.

AT the recent congress of "Americanists" at Copenhagen, Dr. Loffler of that city read a treatise on "The Scandinavian Discovery of America," in which he combatted Mr. Bancroft's opinion of the worthlessness of the stories of early Norwegian discoveries of America, maintaining that the description of Leif's legendary voyage to Labrador, Nova Scotia, and the "wine land" in the year 1000 A. D. agrees perfectly with the actual climatic condition of these regions, the "wine land" being most probably Virginia. That the earliest visitors of the Western hemisphere left no traces of their presence Dr. Loffler thinks not surprising, as it is not to be assumed that they came to establish colonies. Mr. Steenstrup, of the Museum of Copenhagen, read a paper on the ancient Norse ruins of Greenland which Lieut. Holen examined and sketched three years ago. Among other subjects discussed was the tradition according to which the first Spanish conquerors discovered the sign of the cross in various localities where it was once believed Christianity was introduced by the Apostle Thomas.

Fire at Lampasas, Tex.

GALVESTON, TEX., September 22.—At Lampasas, yesterday a fire destroyed half a square between Third and Fourth streets. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $8000.

IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.—The ex-sheriff, Mr. W. E. Wasson, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has improved my digestion and general health."

Death of an Eminent Divine.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The death is announced at Summit, of the Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, late moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

DIED.

WINTERS—Saturday, September 22, 1883, at 7 o'clock a.m., MARY ANN, wife of F. M. Winters, aged thirty-eight years.

Funeral from residence, 36 Alabama street, this (SUNDAY) afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Services at St. Bridget's church.

Mendelssohn Society.

MEMBERS are earnestly requested to be present at the first rehearsal in the old Mendelssohn Club hall, over Wittmann's music store, MONDAY NIGHT, September 24th. By order ADOLPH REIS, President.

SINCLAIR SKILETTE, Secretary.

KREMER'S AUTUMN DISPLAY

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH.

DAY AND NIGHT OPENING.

MEMPHIS COMMANDERY, No. 4, K. T.—Special meeting in Asylum to-morrow (MONDAY) night, Sept. 24th, at 7:30 o'clock, at Asylum, for transaction of regular business. Visiting and resident fraters courteously invited. By order HIRAM F. PRICE, E.C. Attest: T. J. BARCHUS, Recorder.

I. O. B. B.

EUPHRATES LODGE, No. 35—The regular quarterly meeting of this lodge will be held this (SUNDAY) evening at 7 o'clock. Fine for non-attendance. H. GRONAUER, Secretary.

Young Men's Hebrew Associat'n

THE regular meeting of this Association will be held this (SUNDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp, at their old rooms. Business of importance. A full attendance is desired. By order of the President. HARRY B. SCHLOSS, Secretary.

To Business Men.

A YOUNG MAN of superior business qualifications, now in East Tennessee, wants to locate in Memphis. Is skilled in the various systems of book-keeping, including the latest and simplest correct method of handling cotton commission as used with advantage by Nashville houses. Is a rapid penman, quick at figures, sober, reliable, energetic and industrious. Can furnish excellent Nashville, Knoxville and Athens references. Those needing such a man in any responsible capacity please write, stating requirement and salary, to BOX 121, Athens, Tenn.

Masonic Temple of Memphis

ANNUAL ELECTION.

THE stockholders of Masonic Temple of Memphis are hereby notified that the annual election of a president and five directors will be held at the rooms of the Board of Directors, in the Masonic Temple, on Monday, October 1, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Each share of paid-up stock is entitled to one vote. By order DAVID P. HADDEN, President. Attest: R. C. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. Price, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt. KIDNEY-WORT

CARL M. DORSTER,

[From the Conservatory of Leipsic,]

Professor of Vocal Music.

ADDRESS CARE OF E. WITZMANN & CO.'S MUSIC HOUSE.

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, 165 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ALLISON & SMITH.

The type with which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.—ED. APPEAL.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders

IN THE

Memphis & Charleston R.R. Co.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at HUNTSVILLE, ALA., on Tuesday, November 20, 1883. Transfer books will remain closed from September 15th to November 20th, both inclusive. The agents at the several stations will furnish stockholders with free tickets to and from the meeting. H. C. WILTON, Secretary.

J. G. SCHMIDT,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition and Fishing Tackle, 355 Main street. Electric Bell Hanging for hotels or residences. Full stock of Electrical Goods.

Important to Cotton Planters.

WE have in stock some Second-hand Gins, in good condition, which will be sold regardless of cost. Among them are Gullett's, Emery, Carver, Brown and Eclipse Hulling Gins. Call early and secure a bargain. MILBURN GIN AND MACHINE CO., Corner Shelby and McCall streets.

MENKEN'S

GRAND

EXHIBITION TO-MORROW!

SILKS, VELVETS AND FRENCH NOVELTY

DRESS GOODS

IN THEIR NEW BUILDING!

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We Display To-Morrow French Flowers, Feathers and Untrimmed Hats, under Supervision of Mme. Seebury.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMN'T

Mme. Ball is Now Ready to Execute all Orders in Her Department.

MENKEN'S.

At Memphis ON THE BLUFF, One Day Only

Wednesday, Sept. 26

TWO PERFORMANCES. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P.M.

S. H. Barrett & Co.'s NEW UNITED MONSTER RAILROAD SHOWS!

POSITIVELY COMING, IN ALL ITS UNDIVIDED AND OVERSHADOWING Vastness,

INAUGURATING A NEW ERA IN AMUSEMENTS!

and completely and thoroughly revolutionizing by startling, but acceptable innovations, all preconceivable customs and observances of Circus and Hippodrome Arenas.

A Mastodontic Menagerie!

Comprising every known species of Wild Beasts. Rare Birds, and Sea Monsters, confined in 50 Massive, Emblazoned Dens & Cages 50

A HERD OF ELEPHANTS!

Including the Largest & Smallest on Exhibitiou.

14 Performing Thorough

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SUNDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 23, 1883.

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Fifth Page.—Cotton, money and produce market reports—Grain markets—River news—Railroad time tables and traveler's guide—Advertisements.

Sixth Page.—General local news—"Religious notices"—"Local paragraphs"—"Personals"—"Local notices"—Advertisement.

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light local rains and partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, slight changes in temperature.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

A convention of the Episcopal Church convenes at Philadelphia on the 5th of October. The Rev. Dr. White, of this city, will attend, and hence his delay in returning home. This convention will be one of great importance. Several innovations upon the old methods and customs will be proposed, and these proposed changes will produce much angry discussion, as such propositions always do in religious denominations. The revised Prayer-Book will be one of the leading subjects of discussion. This has been prepared during the recess of the last three years by a committee, of whom Bishop Williams is chairman, and of whom Dr. Morgan Dix and Dr. W. R. Huntington are members, and is mainly designed to enrich the existing services by restoring many features which were eliminated by Bishop White in 1783, or which had been previously cut out in the making of the Scotch book, and were adopted from it into the American book. The changes are chiefly minute additions, beautifying, but not essentially lengthening or modifying the usual order. A side issue of the committee, the modification of the services by abbreviation, does not appear to have been considered at all, nor does the committee propose any stricter rule than the large liberty of the free use of the triple sections together or separately, which make up the full and lengthy morning service as commonly read by the clergy. This report is so much matter put before the convention by its committee, and is in no sense binding until it has been formally accepted, and has been held back from practical use for the space of three years.

MINISTER LOWELL'S ADDRESS.

The admirable address delivered by Minister Lowell on the unveiling of the bust of Fielding, which we publish in today's APPEAL, has challenged the critical taste of the English press, and has met with the most generous approval. The leading London papers are especially complimentary, and vie with one another to find words sufficiently strong to express their admiration of it. The *Standard* says: "The selection of Mr. Lowell to unveil the statue was a happy choice, for he is himself a man of letters of the more robust type, and he represents in these islands that section of the English-speaking readers of Fielding to which is divided from Somersetshire by several thousand miles of sea. Those who read his speech will perceive that, as a fearless and ingenious apologist of Fielding, he leaves nothing to be desired." The *Saturday Review* says: "One reads this speech with a kind of shame in thinking that there is not probably a single Englishman of letters who could have delivered so good a discourse; not one scholar, poet or novelist who could stand up and speak so well, even on such a subject as Henry Fielding. Several there are, no doubt, who could have written as well; indeed, it is a most promising and fertile theme; but to write is English and to speak is American. * * * It is the great merit in Mr. Lowell's panegyric that it never sinks to commonplace." The *St. James Gazette* speaks of the address as "admirable," and as containing "many excellent things," and the *Daily News* says: "No one could be better qualified for the task than the accomplished humorist and man of letters who represents the United States in this country, and whose speech on this occasion was worthy of the subject and of himself."

ORGANIZED CHARITY.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections, composed of ladies, meets in annual convention at Louisville, Ky., on Monday next, and will remain in session during the entire week. The Governor of each State of the Union has been requested to appoint delegates to said convention. In obedience to this request, Gov. William B. Bate, of this State, has appointed and forwarded regular commissions to the following ladies as delegates for Shelby county: Mrs. M. C. Gallaway, Mrs. H. A. Hamilton, Mrs. T. J. Latham, Mrs. Angus Campbell, Mrs. M. Burke and Mrs. M. Doyle. It has been suggested that the ladies appointed by Gov. Bate as delegates, meet at the Peabody Hotel to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of consultation. The benevolent have long felt the need of organized charity. The Exposition at Louisville has brought to that city many interests and varied associations, but none so noble and worthy as the Conference of Charities which convenes in national convention to-morrow. These ladies will come together from every State in the Union, bound together by the strong tie of common humanity, inspired by the holy aim of devising the best means for properly dispensing charity and thereby relieving the stings of poverty, the suffering sick and the creeping infirmities of helpless age. The object of this convention is to discuss the painful problem of poverty and to put in operation the machinery for its amelioration. These resolute women have taken upon themselves much labor, but they will be sustained by the country. They are neither Sisters of charity nor feminine apostles of some new gospel, neither representatives of any particular church organization nor spiritual Amazons, sallying forth to do battle with the faults and the follies of a world hitherto given up mainly to be guided and governed by wicked and tyrannical men. But they are refined and delicately nurtured women of the world, and while blessed with its luxuries and familiar with all the attractions of modern civilized life in its most prosperous forms, they do not forget suffering humanity and are ever ready to give their tithes and time to charity.

STUDYING THE CENSUS.

Nearly three years have passed since the census was taken, and yet the work is still in the hands of the printer. This shows wofully bad management either on the part of Congress or the officials who have charge of the census returns. The time of their publication is as uncertain as the perfection of the Keeley motor power. The law requiring the government to take the census every ten years is an important feature, but the returns are so stale before published that the people, in their eagerness to know what are our resources now, lose all interest in what they were four or five years ago. The returns will probably be published during the present decade, and will be received by the public with as much eagerness as is manifested for an old almanac. Those who have had access to the census returns say that it is impossible for the mind to comprehend their value and magnitude. Their study will disclose some remarkable results. The mind is nearly dazed, it is said, by some of the grand totals and startling revelations. Two significant features of the population tables are that the center of population for the whole country is near Cincinnati, and that the rate of urban population has steadily increased until now 22.5 per cent. of all the people of the country dwell in cities. Upon a drainage basis nearly half the people of the country live in the Mississippi Valley, and more than half live at an elevation of between 100 and 1000 feet above the sea level; as many dwell in the mean temperature of between 45° and 55°. One-half of the total population are lodged between the latitude parallels of 28° and 43°. Of the foreign population it is a close call between Ireland and Germany as to which can lay claim to the nativity of most of our adopted citizens. Germany is somewhat ahead of Ireland alone, but the entire British empire leads all other countries by far in its contributions to our composite population. In Minnesota by far, and in Dakota, Utah and Nevada slightly, the foreign-born voters outnumber the natives. The largest number of persons are reported under one year of age, and from that to thirty there is an approximate evenness of number, when there is a sudden break off from 1,094,321 to 492,599, plainly indicating the average longevity of the generation. Curious and interesting as are these features of the population tables, they are no more so than some features of other departments of the census tables which will afford subjects for future study.

RACE TROUBLES IN TEXAS.

A correspondent of the Fort Worth *Gazette*, who has visited Longview, Tex., and investigated the causes of the recent threatened uprising of the negroes in that vicinity, states that all the arms and ammunition to be had in the town had been purchased by the negroes, who on the sale of their cotton crop had expended the money in this way to the exclusion of groceries and supplies usually bought at such times. Many of the leading negroes affect not to know anything of the contemplated rising, but the mysterious acts and nightly drills of the younger negroes lends color to the rumor. Parties who have been clandestinely watching the meetings of the negroes, say that the most violent and incendiary speeches have been made to them, advising the killing of the white men, the division of their lands and goods among the blacks; and, what is worst of all, the taking of the white women and girls for wives to the victorious negroes. The Waco *Examiner* has private information which shows conclusively that "a book agent named I. E. Wilson, who was driven out of Marshall county for organizing negro companies and stirring up strife between the races, is the instigator of the trouble at Longview and in Camp, Harrison and Marion counties. He is represented there as a Bible agent. He was a book agent at Longview, and there made a specialty of selling to negroes. He would organize a society of negro women, and then make them buy a Bible, for which he would get $10, when the same book could be bought from the American Bible Society for $2. There are other emissaries acting in concert with him, who organize military companies, and for no other purpose than to stir up strife between the white and colored people." The Fort Worth *Gazette* warns the Republican machine men that if they continue to send emissaries to Texas "to stir up strife between the races and to stimulate the negroes to the commission of outrages on the persons of defenseless women, such emissaries offer their lives as a forfeit to the vengeance of the white people, who recognize it to be their legal and primal duty to protect their families and homes." But, as the Waco *Examiner* says, "in the interest of domestic peace and order, such things should be suppressed and regulated without delay. If whites and blacks alike are disposed to do their whole duty as citizens quiet and order will be the result. And it is not improbable that a few irresponsible, misguided men on each side are paralyzing the honest efforts and aspirations of the orderly disposed on each side. It is a tempest in a teapot that ought to be hushed before any lives are sacrificed or blood spilled." This is good, wholesome and timely advice, and we have reason to believe that it has been followed, as the telegraph informs us that all is quiet in the counties and places mentioned above.

STARVATION WAGES.

As a rule it is true that "none but the poor feel for the poor." The rich know nothing of the scanty meal, the ragged children in the cold wind beating through the cracks and broken sash. But, without any familiarity with poverty in its worst phases, the rich have a vague idea of the penury, want and suffering in the great cities, and the hearts of philanthropists everywhere will rejoice to learn that a society has been formed in several of the Northern cities composed of the rich, the object of which is to alleviate destitution and to ascertain the cause of so much suffering in a land of plenty. It has already been developed that many honest and industrious families have been brought to penury and want, not by intemperance, idleness or any fault of their own, but simply because they were compelled to work for starvation wages. In New York, for instance, an investigation of the pay-rolls of one of the largest shirt manufacturers showed that many of the girls only earned about $2 per week, and the most skillful and industrious rarely make more than $6. Their wages have been reduced till one girl, who said she could formerly earn $16 a week, could now only average about $6, and she stated that she was much better off than the average. It was brought out that the pay for making fine shirts was $1 30 per dozen! No wonder that these girls could see nothing in the future but starvation or worse, and that they look forward with dread. One of the main causes of these starvation wages is that a great deal of the work is done by convict labor. One manufacturer stated that the contractors who employed this species of labor would do work at just half what he was willing to pay his shop-girls, and of course could undersell and drive him out of the market. This was the excuse offered by the manufacturers, and no doubt there is much force in it, and it is one of the evil results of employing this kind of labor in competition with free labor. At the same time, it is very well known that sewing girls have always been poorly paid in large cities. It is hardly to be wondered at that many of them give up the contest in despair and fall into less reputable ways of living. This investigation also disclosed the fact that there were thousands of women working for $2 per week who had as many as five children to feed and clothe on this scanty sum. Many of these girls had either an afflicted father, mother, brother or sister to support out of their small earnings. When such wages are paid, no wonder that poverty is on the increase in the large cities. The hard-hearted and unfeeling will say, let [illegible] these people go where they can [illegible] better. But those who have struggled each day for the little food that keeps soul and body together have not the time or the means to hunt new localities in the hope of bettering their condition. These societies will accomplish much good and it is hoped the rich in all the leading cities will follow an example so praiseworthy.

"Strange that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap."

The organizations which prevent cruelty to dumb brutes are engaged in a noble mission. But is there no way to prevent the cruelty which capital inflicts on labor? If a collar makes a sore upon the horse's shoulder, prompt steps are taken for the sufferer's careful protection. But when men and women are galled through soul and body—when the cruelty of avarice so loads them that life is a burden and they are driven by desperation to crime, there are no organized societies to lift a finger for their protection or for the punishment of *their* oppressors. Men are often forced to steal the bread which cupidity prevents their earning, and women are forced to join the mighty army of lost ones, as the only means to prevent starvation. Communism and agrarianism, as advocated by the vicious idlers who will not work at any price, is a crime that ought to be punished. But it is no crime for the industrious poor to protest against the starvation wages which forces them to drag out a miserable existence in hunger and rags. Starvation wages is the greatest danger to our institutions. The poor are compelled to subsist, and if they cannot live by honest labor, necessity, which knows no law, will force them to combine and seize the meat and bread which sweat and toil cannot purchase.

THE ESCAPE OF MURDERERS.

The alarming increase of murder, in every section of the country, is attributed to the escape of murderers from any punishment for their crimes. If the penalty for murder was as certain as the punishment for stealing a loaf of bread, and criminals so understood it, there would be but few murders. All the mercy is shown to the murderer and none to society. It is a serious matter to take the life of a human being, but the murderer should have thought of this before he imbued his hands in blood. The Southern people are often taunted by the North with the fact that we seldom punish murderers, and this is given as the cause of so many homicides in the South. But the following extract from the New York *Herald*, of Tuesday last, shows that it is as easy for the murderer to escape punishment in the North as in the South:

It appears that from 1860 to 1882, 170 persons were tried in Massachusetts for murder in the first degree. Of this number only twenty-nine were convicted and only sixteen paid the extreme penalty of the law. Of those convicted one committed suicide and twelve got their sentences commuted. Here, then, during a period of little more than twenty years were 170 murders in one State and only sixteen executions. In Connecticut during a period of thirty years, from 1850 to 1880, ninety-seven persons were tried for murder in the first degree. Of these only thirteen were convicted of that crime and not more than seven were hanged. The statistics for other States would doubtless show similar results. In New York City there were 185 homicides during the four years ending with 1877. This was an average of nearly one homicide a week, during the same period there were four executions, or just one a year. The number of persons tried for murder in the first degree in the city is about twenty-five every year, the number hanged does not exceed on the average of one or two a year. These figures are full of significance. They show that either through the fault of the law itself or its administration by juries the statute imposing the death penalty for murder is in the vast majority of cases a dead letter. They further show that while murder is a common crime the murderer is in a great many instances succeeds in escaping punishment entirely.

If a similar article to the above had appeared in the APPEAL showing that out of 170 murders in Mississippi only twenty-nine had been convicted; that ninety-seven murders had been committed in Arkansas and only thirteen convictions, and that there were 185 homicides in Tennessee and only four convictions, the South would have been held up as a land of lawlessness and in which murder was seldom punished as a crime. The figures given by the *Herald* apply to all sections, to every State in the Union. The failure to convict murderers is unquestionably the cause of the gradual increase of murder. When criminals go unwhipt of justice every day it is not surprising that crime is on the increase. The impatient public attribute this immunity for murder to the law's delay and to the courts which permit appeals on quibbles and new trials on technicalities, and there is much complaint of the judges for not hustling murderers off to the scaffold. This complaint is all wrong, for the judge cannot perjure himself and violate the law to precipitate the trial, conviction and execution of a murderer, however appalling his crime may be, in order to appease public clamor. Society is as much endangered by the illegal conviction of a criminal as it would be by bribing the jury for his acquittal. The law of procedure in courts of justice is as much a part of the law of the land as the law which punishes crime, and the criminal is as much entitled to its protection as if he were innocent. All men have the right to be tried under the law and by the law, and when that law has been infringed in the trial, regardless of popular clamor, the higher courts will correct the error, although the correction may result in the guilty escaping punishment. As the Lord Chief Justice of England recently said, "though a murderer should be taken red-handed in the act, if there is a flaw in the indictment the criminal must have the benefit of it; and it must always be so where the reign of law is supreme. As none are above the law, so none are so humble as not to be within the scope of its protection. The upright judge must execute the law as he finds it. He has no other power. He cannot alter or change it. 'He cannot set himself above the law which he has to administer, or make or mold it to suit the exigencies of a particular occasion.'" Error in the administration of justice can never be righted by disregarding the law or trampling it under foot. There is no way to prevent the escape of murderers except by a radical change in the criminal law—a change which will cause the rash to pause, the guilty to tremble. The certainty of punishment will lessen the number of murders.

Killed for a Curious Cause.

LEXINGTON, KY., September 22.—Last night Col. R. S. Strader, the well-known horseman, shot and killed Bradford Foster, a negro employe. Strader was told that Foster turned a stallion in with a valuable filly. He got a gun and went to the stable. Foster ran, but fired at Strader. He returned, and while advancing on Strader the latter fired twice, killing Foster. Strader gave himself up and was admitted to bail.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Dr. J. R. Ridley says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is a good appetizer, and merits attention from sufferers."

THE SOUTH

And the National Democratic Ticket to Be Nominated in 1884—No Good Reason Can Be Given Why a Southern Statesman Should Not Occupy the Second Place on It.

Our exchanges have begun to discuss the question of the selection of a Southern man for at least the second place on the National Democratic ticket as suggested by the APPEAL, and we are glad to note with a determination to sustain the position. Nothing but the most arrant cowardice and sneaking subserviency to Northern prejudice can stand in the way of the consummation of the nationalization of the Democratic party.

Willing to Risk Defeat with Southern Representation.

Birmingham (Ala.) *Age*: In another column of the *Age* is reproduced an interesting special from Memphis, Tenn., in which Col. Keating, editor of the APPEAL, expresses the opinion in an interview with him that the South ought to have representation in the next national ticket. This matter is going to be widely discussed, and it is well there is plenty of time to talk about it. Northern Democrats have feared that Southern men on the national ticket would endanger it. What if they still fear it, has any Northern Democrats been elected President yet? We would rather risk defeat, by all odds, with some representation on the ticket than with the too oft repeated running of Northern candidates for mere expediency. For the sake of the same objection, if a Northern Democrat were elected President he would keep the majority of patronage North where the minority of Democrats are, just because it would seem expedient for the South to do nothing but vote as long as it kept solid.

The Practical Statesmanship of the Idea Indisputable.

The Nashville *American*, commenting on the *Herald's* interview with Mr. Keating, of the APPEAL, says: If everybody in the Northern States were capable of taking as broad and national a view of the political situation in the Union, it probably would not be possible to arouse that unjust and unwarranted suspicion. The right of it no man can question. The practical statesmanship which is the inspiration of the idea is undisputable. But the sectional spirit and spitefulness is nowhere else in the Union more intense than in some portions of the Northern States. Republicanism has nowhere in America a more permanent lodgment. Electing a President and Vice-President through the Electoral College process calls for the exercise of political imposition and cold calculating tactics. The State with the highest electoral vote cannot be safely ignored, if at all a doubtful State, in the partisan sense. Since that is the case in the same sense are as good as commanding votes in an established suit in the scientific game of politics. The sectionalism of the "solid" North is the best and most powerful characteristic of a Presidential ticket. There has been no *national* Presidential administration since those of Buchanan and Breckinridge, Pierce and Dallas, or the administration which so enlarged the wealth, territory and power of the American republic—Polk and Dallas. A Democratic administration would be a change of the stage scenery in the political government and political policy of the Nation (with a big "N")—there will be no sectionalism thereafter in the selection of Cabinet ministers or the conduct of public affairs. The thing of the first importance is to elect the ticket. Let us not forget that. Sentimental considerations of gratitude and justice that do not count for votes are of no practical value until the control of affairs are secured in the hands of a party capable of taking a national view of American interests that will embrace every State in the Union and know no no politics in the compass, in the partisan or sectional sense.

The Rumble Democrats of the South.

Knoxville *Chronicle*: The average Democratic politician of the South quietly takes a back seat on a low bench, demurely sits his hands side by side on his mouth hermetically sealed, and waits for the Northern Democracy to tell him whom to vote for, what sort of a platform they want him to adopt, and how much they will allow for him to deport himself during the canvass. It was not always thus. There was a day when the Southern Democrat walked into the convention with his head in the air and a whip in his hand, and after lashing the Northern Democrats a few times, as the ringmaster of a circus lashes the performing animals, would nominate a Presidential candidate, dictate the platform and crack down the throats of the Northern Democracy. But things have changed, and although the Southern Democrats do nearly all the work in the party, and furnish the votes in voting, yet the Northern Democrats do all the bossing. Humility is now the chief virtue of the Southern Democrat in the democratic National Conventions. And what terrible outrages the Northern Democrats perpetrate upon their humble Southern brethren. They crammed McClellan, a Yankee general, down their throats in 1864; they crowded Horace Greeley, an original Abolitionist, down their throats in 1872; they forced Hancock, another Northern general, down their gullets in 1876, and now they are actually thinking of jamming Ben Butler, the "Beast," into the jaws of the Southern Democracy, as their sweetmeat for 1884! Will the Southern democrats stand this? Of course they will! There is no more crow and no less buzzard about Butler than there was about Greeley; and the Northern Democracy not only forced the Southern Democrats to swallow Greeley, but actually made them swear they liked the taste and wanted more!

Southern and Northern Democrats.

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The President of the New Orleans Bank at Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The President of the New Orleans National Bank, against which Postmaster-General Gresham's recent order in relation to the lottery company's mail matter was directed, had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. Secretary Folger told him the question of the delivery of mail matter to the bank was one over which he had no direct control, that being under the jurisdiction of the Postoffice Department. The only question, he said, which the (Secretary Folger) had to decide was whether the action of the Bank in becoming the agent of the lottery company, to receive its mail, was a proper subject for investigation by the Treasury Department.

NO FROST.

The Signal Service Predictions Fail to Pan Out.

ST. PAUL, September 22.—Reports from the following places in Dakota say there is no frost: Fargo, Bismarck, Jamestown, Huron, Pierre, Grand Forks and Mitchell, Duluth and Fergus Falls, Minn., also report no frost.

Agreeably Disappointed in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, September 22.—Reports from the following places in northern Ohio say there was no frost last night: Warren, Painesville, Ashtabula, Jefferson, Chardon, Ravenna, Medina, Akron, Youngstown, Tiffin, Sandusky, Norwalk and Fremont.

No Frost in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, September 22.—Dampness prevented frost in this immediate vicinity last night, and the thermometer ranged in the neighborhood of 50°. At the signal offices it is said there was a frost along the Council Bluffs division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, but the extent of the damage is not known. The Signal Service reports give no indication of frosts in this State, the wind having been southerly the latter part of the night. It is now blowing off the lake and the air is raw, with prospects of a cold day. The markets on Change opened lower than yesterday, and commission men place no confidence in the frost reports. It is thought possible that the unsettled weather may have some effect on the markets, as frost will serve to keep them still. Half an hour after opening wheat had gained 1c. Specials to brokers and to the evening papers say there was no frost in the State; but the reports are meager.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Its Organization Becoming a Subject of Increasing Interest.

The Washington *Evening Star* prints the following as current talk about the organization of the next House of Representatives:

As the time for the meeting of Congress approaches, the organization of the next House becomes a subject of increasing interest. Candidates for all the positions, from Speaker down, are stirring around and seeking interviews with members.

For the position of Clerk there are three candidates, all ex-members—Gen. Clark, of Missouri, Gen. Atkins, of Tennessee, and Mr. Martin, of Delaware. The race is close, Clark and Atkins being the same sense are as good as commanding votes in an established suit in the scientific game of politics. The sectionalism of the "solid" North is the best and most powerful characteristic of a Presidential ticket. There has been no *national* Presidential administration since those of Buchanan and Breckinridge, Pierce and Dallas, or the administration which so enlarged the wealth, territory and power of the American republic—Polk and Dallas. A Democratic administration would be a change of the stage scenery in the political government and political policy of the Nation (with a big "N")—there will be no sectionalism thereafter in the selection of Cabinet ministers or the conduct of public affairs. The thing of the first importance is to elect the ticket. Let us not forget that. Sentimental considerations of gratitude and justice that do not count for votes are of no practical value until the control of affairs are secured in the hands of a party capable of taking a national view of American interests that will embrace every State in the Union and know no no politics in the compass, in the partisan or sectional sense.

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I. O. O. F.

The Grand Sire's Proclamation Unanimously Approved and Its Promulgation Ordered.

The Next Meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge to be Held in Minneapolis Next September.

PROVIDENCE, September 22.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows concluded its session to-day. The next meeting will be at Minneapolis, on the third Monday in September, 1884. The resolutions on the matter of the patriarchal cycle were unanimously adopted, and the Grand Sire instructed to promulgate the same. The resolution unreservedly approves the course of the Grand Sire in issuing the

PROCLAMATION OF OCTOBER 13, 1882,

and April 10, 1883, and prescribe that any Odd Fellow who shall hereafter retain membership in, or become a member of, any secret organization not subordinate to this grand body, which shall have adopted or appropriated to its own use the uniform, regalia, emblems, name, titles, mottos or initials of this order, or any part of them, or in which the qualification for membership is based upon the applicant's standing in this order, or in which the applicant is required to obligate himself to support the organization or any member thereof at the expense of this order or its members, shall be guilty of

CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN ODD FELLOW,

and a grave offense against Odd Fellowship, and upon conviction shall be expelled. The duties of subordinate lodges in this matter are then set forth, and the penalty of the deprivation of the charter imposed for failure to require due compliance therewith. The resolutions do not apply to Odd Fellows benefit and insurance associations, and will take effect January 1st.

A ROUGH RUMPUS.

Patrolman Cullen's Desperate Struggle With a Couple of Roughs.

A couple of drunken railroaders tried to stop a couple of ladies driving along Main street, near Monroe, at about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and interfered with Officer Cullen, who remonstrated with them. Cullen attempted to arrest one of them, when the other struck him in the face, making the blood fly, and giving his companion an opportunity to escape. Cullen ran after the fugitive until warned that the friend was about to stab him in the back, when he turned, wrenched the knife away from him, and took him to the lockup, where the other fellow followed and was nabbed.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Four Men Precipitated a Distance of Sixty Feet.

WILKESBARRE, PA., September 22.—A terrible accident happened in the Wood ward shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, at Kingston, this afternoon. The shaft is 500 feet deep, and has twenty feet of timber in the bottom. Geo. Ivig, Thos. J. Davis, Edward Phillips and Isaac Bevan were working on a platform timbering the shaft sixty feet from the bottom. A piece of timber weighing half a ton fell on the platform while being lowered. It gave way, and the four men were precipitated to the bottom, falling into the swamp, and were drowned. Philip Parry and Lewis T. Jones were saved by hanging to the beam, after crying for help. The men were all married, except Davis, and leave large families in destitute circumstances.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Improvements Made by the Firm of J. P. Alban & Co.

J. P. Alban & Co., on Main street, next door to Meriwether's dry goods palace, have added largely to their stock, and in future will deal in all kinds of druggists' sundries, perfumes, toilet articles, etc. A fresh supply of Lubin's celebrated extracts usually found in a drug store, and will carry in addition their regular supply of dental goods. They have just received a soda fountain, the finest in the west or south. It is made of polished granite, is very large, and has porcelain jars for all the syrups and mineral waters. The syrups are pure, and specially prepared, and are not allowed to touch the zinc lining of the fount. An ice-shaver, the only one in the city, is also provided, and a cool, delicious glass of soda may always be had. The fountain is worth inspecting, and the soda more than worth double the price.

THE VEGETABLE SEASON

Rapidly Drawing to a Close—How it Has Passed Out.

A leading green-grocer stated yesterday that the vegetable season has been very good, though it did not compare favorably with that of last year. The supply was not large, though the prices all around held up very well. The season is not yet over, but is drawing rapidly to a close. Turnips are just now coming in, and cabbages sold here are shipped from Chicago. The shipments this year have not differed materially from the past season. The Irish potato crop was very disappointing, the prices getting so exorbitant many farmers gave up in despair and suffered them to rot in the ground rather than pay the expense of digging. Sweet potatoes are beginning to come in and the outlook is good. The acreage is said to be much larger than heretofore. On the home crop of celery the best dealers all made money the past season. Fruits have been poor and scarce. Pears did very well, but other kinds of fruit were very inferior and peaches, particularly, were poor and high-priced. Apples, as a whole, however, the crop has been better than one would think, taking the drouth into consideration, and producers and dealers have not suffered materially.

A LUCKY LOOTER.

The Fortunate Career of Jim James, a Notorious Thief.

The defendant in a case in the Criminal Court yesterday furnished a rare illustration of the luckiness of some grand scoundrels who escape the prison bars while their brethren go to the gallows. The person alluded to is known as Jim James, and he has figured in the grand-jury box for six years. His strongest case against him was made about two years ago, when he was tried for stealing two bales of cotton. There was only one count in the indictment, and that charged larceny. On the trial he proved that he received the goods after they were stolen, but the jury nevertheless brought in a verdict of guilty, which the judge was obliged to set aside for the reason named. About nine months ago he was convicted of hogstealing and sentenced to three years, the judge appointing an attorney to defend him, and forcing him to trial, so thoroughly was he convinced of his guilt. This was shown before the Supreme Court, which reversed the judge, and James came again set free. In the trial yesterday for stealing it appeared that the main witness against him was dead, and a *nolle pros.* was entered.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A Cheap, Convenient and Delightful Opportunity.

The Collins excursion to Cincinnati, Niagara Falls and Louisville Tuesday, September 25th. Note the wonderfully low rates. Dyersburg to Niagara Falls and return, only $14 50; to Cincinnati and return, $7 50; to Louisville and return, $5 50. Tickets good to return on all regular trains, for fifteen days. Excursionists from Memphis, Covington, etc., wishing to avail themselves of this very cheap and delightful trip, will go on Train No. 8 *via* the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad, leaving Memphis at 8:40 o'clock a.m., which train makes good connection at Dyersburg with the excursion train, giving ample time to procure tickets, etc. Accommodations will be ample and strictly first-class, and all baggage promptly checked.

The Election in the Creek Nation.

LITTLE ROCK, September 22.—Returns from the recent election for Chief in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, are all in except two precincts. Spiocheo was elected over Herriman and Chicate by about forty majority. The result is a defeat for the liberal and progressive party.

An Interesting Ceremony Postponed.

CINCINNATI, September 22.—The ceremony of conferring the pallium on Archbishop Elder, set for September 30th, has been postponed without date, owing to the delay in sending the pallium from Rome.

The Gubernatorial Campaign in Iowa.

CHICAGO, September 23.—The Gubernatorial campaign in Iowa is being conducted with unusual vigor this fall. The issues outlined are prohibition and a protective tariff on the side of the Republicans, and license and a tariff for revenue on the side of the Democrats. They are calling some of the strongest men into the campaign. Ben. Harrison has been on the stump for the Republicans, and Gov. Hendricks for the Democrats, and Congressman Wm. S. Springer, of Illinois, is in this city to-day on his way to that State, where he will begin on Monday a series