MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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GALLAWAY & KEATING,
282 Second street,
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M. C. GALLAWAY, }
J. M. KEATING. }

MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : SEPTEMBER 7, 1877.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

The movement in Mississippi begins business precisely where the Radical party suspended and went into bankruptcy. It is aimed at the Democratic organization. It breathes comfort and hope into the ears of disappointed office-seekers. It is secretly led by Radicals and disappointed aspirants, who take down the census list, cast up the election returns, and conclude that by adding all the colored vote to the list of sore-heads whose merits have been neglected they will be able to foot up a victorious host. They do not adopt the Republican name, and keep in the background obnoxious Radical leaders. They are not yet ready for that, although they count on Radicals for defeating the regular Democratic nominees. Without the Radical party the disgruntled office-seeking Democrats, ready to sell themselves, their former comrades in misfortune, and their principles for place and power, know that they are a mere handful. If this game succeeds in Mississippi, the false colors will be supplanted by the old, well-known and well-hated sign of Republicanism. The triumph of the Independents in Mississippi will be nothing but a restoration to power of the party which filled the State with bayonets, robbed the State treasury, bankrupted cities and counties, sold justice as though it were sheep in the shambles, manacled and imprisoned men, insulted women, made a desert of agricultural districts, flooded the State with lawlessness and crime, and caused the very name of liberty to become a mockery and a farce. The new movement in Mississippi will strike a dagger to the heart of the Democratic party, which redeemed the State from the rule of thieves, reduced taxation one half, increased educational facilities, and restored the State to law, order, peace and prosperity. But the new organization, improvised by Radicals and disappointed aspirants, is made up of all the old material; it is the Radical party led by Ames under a new name. In order to defeat this new but dangerous enemy, the Democracy of Mississippi must stand by their colors, and make a relentless war upon the thieves fighting under the banner of Democratic traitors. In every section of the Union the Democratic party is marching to an easy victory, and the proud commonwealth of Mississippi must stand firm, and show to the world that she was not only equal to the task of conquering Radicalism in the heyday of its power, but able to triumph over disaffection and treachery in its own household. Every other organization has perished, leaving the Democratic party standing triumphant before the world. The Republican party is making its last desperate struggle. Another defeat, and it will be "buried in the tomb of obsolete ideas," to which has been consigned every party that has opposed the unconquerable Democracy.

HERE is a sample of the sort of evidence in which the State government of South Carolina intends to convict Patterson, now United States senator, of theft and bribery. It is from his own hand:

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA R. R. COMPANY,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1872.

Hon. Miles G. Parker, State Treasurer, South Carolina:

Please deliver to H. H. Kimpton revenue bond scrip due the Blue Ridge railroad company according to act passed March 2, 1872, amounting to $114,290 dollars, upon the following conditions: That $42,857 of said scrip at par value is to be used for paying the expenses of passing through the house of representatives bills styled "A bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina," and "A bill to authorize the financial board to settle the accounts of the financial agent." Now, if these above named bills are passed into law, then this order for $42,857 in scrip, at par, is to be paid said Kimpton; and if not passed, then the order for that amount is to be void, and the scrip is not to be delivered. Also, that $71,414 of said scrip, at par, you shall deliver to said Kimpton if said bills shall become laws, and provide that he shall pay the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the proceeds of said scrip at seventy-five cents on the dollar, in paying the expenses incurred in passing through the senate the bill known as "A bill to relieve the State of all liability on account of the Blue Ridge railroad bonds," etc., passed March 3, 1872, which said expenses said Kimpton has contracted to pay; and if said Kimpton fails or refuses to pay said amount in defraying said expenses when required by me, then this order to be void. If said conditions are complied with, and the amount of scrip delivered to said Kimpton, he is not to be held liable for or to account for its value. The above two sums of $42,857 and $71,414, in scrip, at par, make up the amount of scrip first mentioned in this order.

JOHN J. PATTERSON,
President Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina.

Witness: R. B. Elliott.

The authenticity of this precious and carefully-drawn contract, says the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is beyond cavil, as it is attested by the two photograph copies, by the evidence of Judge Mackey and Governor Scott, who saw the original, and by the testimony of Elliott, whose signature as witness is attached. Elliott was before the grand jury on Thursday, at the same time the indictment was being considered by them, and as a true bill was found, the inference is irresistible that he testified in person to the genuiness of the signature and of the paper itself. The next link in the chain is supplied by the indictment of Patterson, Parker and Kimpton for conspiracy, etc., concerning which it is sufficient to repeat here that the evidence of Prince Rivers, S. G. L. Lee and J. B. Dennis has been given as to the manner in which the money so obtained was misapplied. The comments of the New York *Times* and of the Washington *Republican* in regard to this branch of the pending Democratic prosecution of innocent and honorable Republicans will be anxiously looked for, and will, no doubt, furnish interesting reading.

THE regular correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says that Patterson, of South Carolina, regards Washington as a sanctuary from which the hand of the law cannot snatch him, and that Patterson, following the example of Wells and Anderson, seeks consolation for his troubles in frequent interviews with the President. Just after the Presidential election, last fall, when it was suggested that certain prominent Democrats should visit South Carolina, to see a fair count, Patterson proclaimed very loudly in public places that if they went down to South Carolina to meddle in the affairs of that State they would be put in the penitentiary. If he goes there now, voluntarily or involuntarily, he will be very apt to meet the fate which he promised for others. Patterson's friends at the national capital express apprehensions that the late developments in South Carolina will have a strong tendency to imperil his seat in the senate. Should the charges against him be sustained, the senate cannot afford to do less than expel him. His expulsion will materially reduce the already exceedingly meager Republican majority in that body, if it does not have the effect to wipe it out altogether.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE'S

Manifesto on the Present Situation of Affairs in Cuba—Why our Government Should Acknowledge the Independence of Cuba.

The Difficulties Spain Encounters—Her Losses in Men and Money—Our Own Pecuniary Losses by the Prolonged Civil War.

The executive committee of the Cuban league met in New York on Thursday, General M. T. M'Mahon, president, in the chair. The committee on the present situation of affairs in Cuba presented their report, which was adopted. It points out that, although our republic has never helped any Spanish colony which has rebelled since 1810, it has given moral support to and acknowledged the rights of every colony on this continent that has boldly claimed and maintained them, except Cuba; and that there is no longer any reason why the policy of John Quincy Adam's administration should become traditional. When, in 1848, the Cuban patriots began to consider the question of achieving their independence, theirs was the only Spanish colony in South America that appreciated the advantages of free government, and a hatred of Spanish rule was universal among them—"a revolutionary element," the report says, "the terrible force of which has been abundantly proved by the result of the revolution commenced in Yara by a handful of brave men, who, in the face of all the power of Spain, concentrated in this discontented colony, and without arms or money, without aid of men or material from abroad, entered upon a war against the foreign oppressor, believing firmly in the co-operation of their brothers, and hoping for the active sympathy of good men in all free and independent countries. These hopes have been realized in a very slight degree, for, although it is true that the republic of Peru has recognized the independence of Cuba, and has loaned certain sums of money to aid the cause, and that in other republics of South America Cuban agents have been permitted to work with some degree of freedom in securing, though in small quantities, the elements of war, it is nevertheless indisputable, and there are ample proofs to establish it, that the co-operation of the Spanish-American countries, from the isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn, would have been more than sufficient to destroy forever the Spanish power in the Antilles had it not been for the attitude taken by the government at Washington, as manifested in the message of the executive—an attitude which could not fail to produce a certain restraint on the part of the weaker governments, who understand it not merely as a sign of indifference to the Cubans, but as notice to all the world of our opposition to the accomplishment of Cuban independence through the agency of any government other than our own."

The report shows the consequent difficulties under which Cuba has labored since, in spite of which the greater part of the island is now subject to the patriot arms, and Spain has sacrificed two hundred thousand men, while fifty thousand Cuban lives testified to the unaltered resolution of the patriots. The Spaniards maintain themselves in the seaports through their ships-of-war. They do so by reason of the refusal of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of the neutrality laws. Under Grant's administration twenty Spanish gunboats were fitted out and armed in this port to cruise against a colony with whom the United States were at peace. The committee hold that Cuba has a right to complain of such neutrality. They say say that the most favorable thing that can be claimed for the Spanish is that their government is in no immediate danger; but they argue that the magnitude of Spain's financial sacrifices to carry on the war—when they have failed for some time past to pay the pensions of widows and orphans, or even to pay their troops regularly or maintain them properly—shows that the end is not far distant. They note from public documents the fact that the exportation of sugar in cases and hogsheads from Havana and Matanzas in the first six months of 1877 was 147,924 tons, as against 283,458 tons in 1875, and the falling off in the total exports for the district of Cienfuegos in the same period was in sugar from 105,226 tons to 59,813 tons, and in molasses from 90,000 hogsheads to 23,000 hogsheads. They show that the imports of the United States from Cuba were, in 1874, 86,272,436; in 1875, 96,745,527; 1876, 58,717,625—a decrease of nearly one-third in two years; and they say that as a result of the great falling off of the crop in Cuba this year, estimated at about fifteen per cent., the same result may be predicted. They add:

"The more fact that sugar is less abundant has produced a higher price in our markets, and this place will certainly increase when we pass from abundance—be it greater or less—to an absolute scarcity of the article. We shall then find less return from our general productions in the market of Cuba, less occupation for our merchant marine, as well in direct traffic with that island as with other portions of the commercial world, and an increasing scarcity for our forty-five millions of consumers of an article which has become indispensable. And here the question may occur, What are the interests which our government represents and needs to defend? Until now, it appears that the conduct of the administration at Washington has had for its object a continuation of Spanish dominion in Cuba; partly because certain high commercial interests deem it for their advantage, and partly because the treasury department did not deem it wise to diminish, either in whole or part, the millions of dollars which the national treasury derives by the importation of fruit from the Spanish Antilles."

The committee point out that Spain has lost her colonies one by one through bad government; that Cuba, grievously taxed at the rate of eighty-four dollars a head, while the Spaniards are taxed only seven dollars a head, has no representation in the national legislature, and her people no political rights; and that Spain imposed heavy duties on the colonial products of which she consumes but one-twentieth part. In conclusion, the committee say that the time has arrived when congress may justly recognize the independence of the island, or, at least, the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, September 5: Base-ball—Alleghenys, 3; Louisville, 2.

Columbus, O., September 5: Base-ball—Buckeyes, 5; Louisville, 2.

Rochester, September 5: Base-ball—Rochesters, 2; Indianapolis, 2. Game withdrawn on account of darkness.

Chicago, September 6: The colored Masons adjourned to-day, to meet in annual convention at Cleveland, in May, 1878.

New York, September 5: In practice-shooting at Creedmore, to-day, the American team scored 1699, the British 1569.

Havana, September 5: Fifteen hundred more troops have arrived here from Spain and eleven hundred at Santiago de Cuba.

Baltimore, September 5: The Democratic State central committee have called a State convention in this city on September 27th.

New York, September 4: Stephen L. Fulloway, of Waverly, Kentucky, has been remanded for examination in connection with the Sessner forgery business.

Washington, September 4: The case of Solicitor Raynor, for assault upon Sateldo, was called in the police court this morning, and was postponed until to-morrow.

San Francisco, September 5: Arrived—Ship Meram, Philadelphia; Freeman Clark, New York; British ship Ellenbank, Glasgow; German bark Hemletta, Liverpool.

Cincinnati, September 5: The American anthropological society held its first session to-night. But little business was transacted. An increased attendance is expected to-morrow.

New York, September 5: A coroner's jury has been impaneled to inquire into the natural fire of Monday, as soon as the fire-marshal has completed his investigation, and the search among the ruins is completed.

City of Mexico, August 31: It is rumored that Ex-President Lerdo is to be tried for high crimes against the constitution, committed during his administration, and that General Escobedo will soon be tried for treason.

St. Paul, September 5: Some seventy-five members of the army of the Tennessee were present at to-day's meeting, representing chiefly Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin. The absent members have generally sent regrets.

Toledo, Ohio, September 5: As Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, of Geneva, were driving across the Lake Shore railroad track at Jenning's crossing, near this place, about noon to day, their buggy was struck by the Toledo express, and both were instantly killed.

Minneapolis, September 5: A fire on the east side, about noon to-day, destroyed the Union house. The flames communicated to the adjacent lumber yard and burned a half million feet of lumber and one million shingles. Loss, twenty-two thousand dollars; no insurance.

Chicago, September 6: A further investigation into the affairs of the State savings bank has resulted in the discovery of a number of new notes, which will figure as available assets, and will probably bring the assets up to a million dollars or over, and render an eventual payment of thirty or forty cents on the dollar possible.

Cincinnati, September 5: Cormac Leyden, one of the workmen injured by the falling building on Longworth street Monday, died to-day. The coroner's jury on the bodies of those killed on Monday returned a verdict to-day finding fault with the construction of the building. The inquest of Judge J. C. Hopkins, of the district court of the United States, took place to-day. There was a large attendance of the members of the bar, prominent among whom were Judges Drummond and Blodgett, of Chicago. A meeting of the bar in the morning passed highly complimentary resolutions.

Newport R. I., September 4: The Perry cotton-mills suspended operation yesterday, owing to the financial difficulties of the Newport manufacturing company. Benj. Finck, indorser of the latter's paper, is the principal owner. A large number of hands are thrown out of employment. Several banks will immediately act in the matter, and their representatives will be present at a meeting of the creditors this evening.

ALIUNDE JOE'S

Denial Reviewed—He Evades the Florida Case, and Raises his Contradiction on the Louisiana Case, which has Never Been Called in Question.

A Very Adroit Piece of Pettifoggery, which is Proven to be Such by a Journal that Still Charges him with Going Back on the Facts.

New York *Sun*: An explanation has at last been offered in behalf of Judge Bradley respecting his alleged misconduct as a member of the electoral commission. It is found in the columns of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, a journal with which he is known to maintain relations of unusual intimacy, and is in the following language:

"It is just as well that the full fact should be known as a matter of history. Judge Bradley had already decided in the Florida case that he could not go behind the returns of the State officials. In the Louisiana case he finally, and after anxious thought, held to the same opinion, but of the two sets of returns he chose the one he thought the most authentic and legal. That elected Hayes. As to the doubt whether Judge Bradley could have prepared a written opinion on one side while he was expressing different opinions orally on the other, the facts are worth telling, and we dare to assert them without any other authorization than our challenge that they cannot be contradicted. The morning before the opinion was given, Senator Edmunds had guessed out Judge Bradley's decision, but he did not know it. Up to that time, as we understand, the opinions delivered had been oral. There may have been one or two exceptions. At the session next day, Senator Edmunds whispered to Judge Bradley that, as the opinion he was to give was to be decisive, it ought to be in writing. The argument had not then closed. Bradley accepted the suggestion, and, sitting at his place, dashed down the decision on paper within an hour, in the presence and during the debate of his colleagues. He was subsequently urged to enlarge the argument, but it stands in the printed report just as it was then written. And, therefore, Judge Field is very correct in saying that Judge Bradley did not, at any time before, 'read' to him an opinion."

It will be noticed that Judge Bradley here evades the charge made against him. He talks of the Louisiana case, saying that he "had already decided in the Florida case that he could not go behind the State officials." Now it happens that the opinion which he communicated to Judge Field the evening before the judgment of the commission was made up, and which he changed between evening and morning, was his opinion in the Florida case, and not in the Louisiana case; and when he turns away to talk of the latter, instead of talking of the former, he says nothing to the point, and, in fact, only admits that the Florida case is on which he has reasons for not desiring to explain himself. That there may be no misunderstanding, we will once more repeat the facts as they have come to our knowledge. In the Florida case Judge Bradley arrived at the conclusion that the votes of the Tilden electors must be admitted and those of the Hayes electors rejected. This conclusion he communicated to Judge Field the evening before the tribunal was to act finally upon that question; and he also communicated to him the course of reasoning through which his conclusion had been reached, and by which it was to be justified and maintained. During the night, however, seventeen changes, more or less, were gathered about his house, having brought there Republican politicians and Pacific railway men, and the next morning, when he came into the tribunal, he voted exactly contrary to the way in which he had informed Judge Field he had resolved to vote. Yet, when his opinion came to be published, his argument was substantially identical with the argument upon which, as he had previously communicated to Judge Field, the admission of the Tilden votes, and the rejection of the Hayes votes from Florida was to be based. This is the case against Judge Bradley, and, as we have said, his narrative respecting the subsequent action of the tribunal on the Louisiana question does nothing to relieve him from the perilous attitude in which he has placed himself by his conduct in this affair.

GARNER, MISS.

A Bright Political Future—Democratic Club Organized—Corn Crop Very Good and Cotton Doing We'l.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

GARNER, Miss., September 4.—Our political future is bright, although we are afflicted with Independents and disorganizers of the Democratic party. We have two Independent candidates for sheriff and one Democratic nominated by the convention, but we will carry the county by a large majority for the nominee. The Democratic club of this place reorganized last Saturday, and elected Major J. J. Slack president, Dr. J. H. Payne, sr., first vice-president; R. G. Morrison, second vice-president; S. P. Hunt, secretary and treasurer, and Holder Combs door-keeper and conductor—officers for the ensuing campaign. The colored people are all doing well, and there is very little interest manifested in politics by them, though some few that have nothing else to do are *logging* for the Independents. The corn crop is better than it has been for years, and I predict it can be bought in a month from now at thirty cents per bushel. Cotton is not doing so well, as the cotton-worm has made its appearance and is destroying a good deal of it. We are having too much rain. A good deal of sickness is in the country, mostly caused from malarial influences, but it is not of a severe character. Our merchants are in good spirits, and expect to do a good business this season. PETE.

Bankruptcy of a Femrle Physician.

New York *Times*, September 2: Register Fitch has adjudicated Eliza D. Murphy, of No. 316 West Twenty-third street, a bankrupt on her own petition. Her liabilities amount to $110,000, but she is unable to state the value of her assets, as various parties have possession of them and refuse her access thereto. She was interested in many mining schemes, owning at one time no less than ten mines, including the Nellie and Silver Cloud mines in Utah. It appears, however, that she was fleeced of all her property by sharpers and speculators. She was also induced to sign papers, the contents of which she did not fully understand, which bound her to the payment of large sums of money. She paid at one time $30,000 in cash and $35,000 in notes for mining property in Utah, which is now held by M. A. Shearman, of Salt Lake City, who claims the property as well as the notes, and refuses to surrender them. She was also a trustee of the Manhattan packing manufacturing company, and put in $25,000 as her share. Among her assets is a claim against A. J. Richardson for $26,000, which it is alleged he pretends to have paid for her use and benefit in various mines, and in the Manhattan company. She also alleges that Richardson holds the deeds of eight mines in which she has an interest valued at $40,000, besides mining stocks valued at $36,000. The following creditors appear on her schedules: M. A. Shearman, $35,000; Albert M. Billings, $16,000; Theodore F. Cooper, $15,743; D. A. Rood, $500; S. J., H. J. and Oliver Markham, $94,000.

Death of Mrs. Gilbert, the Actress.

Albany *Argus*, September 1st: Mrs. Gilbert (Miss Annie Mosta) died last evening of consumption at No. 123 North Pearl street, aged twenty-six years. Mrs. Gilbert was a member of the operahouse stock company for two years, and was popular and well-liked. She was born in Staffordshire, England. Her first appearance on the stage was when a mere child, as "Puck" in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, in which she was quite successful. She came to this country and traveled as "Carline" in the *Black Crook*, also filling engagements as soubrette at Richmond, New Orleans, St. Louis and nearly all the principal cities of the United States. Her last appearance on the stage was at the Leland operahouse, where she played very successfully for two seasons. Her health was for a long time delicate, and, breaking down, she was compelled to withdraw from the stage altogether. She had been brought to this city for medical treatment. The remains will be taken this evening to Red Rock, Columbia county, New York, the residence of her husband. The funeral will occur from the First Christian church (Elder Haven's) to-morrow, and will be attended by Messrs. George Learock, E. A. Eberle and other well-known members of the theatrical profession.

Minnesota Greenbackers.

MINNEAPOLIS, September 5.—The State Greenback party to-day nominated William L. Banning for governor, William Meigher for lieutenant-governor, Isaac Staples for treasurer, O. E. Rice for secretary of State, and S. L. Pierce for attorney-general. The

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

In the Three Great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—What an Acute Political Observer has to Say About It.

He Thinks Ohio and New York will go Democratic, but Has Fears for Hamilton County, Ohio—Pennsylvania Watching and Waiting Tremblingly.

Cincinnati *Enquirer*: Mr. C. W. Woolley, one of the most acute political observers and best informed gentlemen in the State, returned yesterday from an extended and long visit to the east. Knowing that his views on the general situation would be read with interest at this time, an *Enquirer* reporter was sent to hunt him up and call them for the benefit of our readers. We found Mr. Woolley with friends at the Queen City club-house, and were cordially received by him in the reception-room.

"Mr. Woolley, the *Enquirer* would like to publish your views of the general political situation. Have you any objection to talking?"

"None whatever. I hesitated only for this reason: I hardly know whether all I know would interest the *Enquirer's* readers. What would you have me talk about?"

"Tell us what you believe will be the result in Ohio next month."

"I believe, with great assurance, that the State will go heavily Democratic. In my sojourn east I met many of the leading Republicans of New York and Pennsylvania, and but one opinion prevails among them as to this point—that is, that Ohio will surely go Democratic. In Pennsylvania they are watching the result here in October with great interest, for as Ohio goes they believe their own State will go in November."

"And New York?"

"New York will certainly go Democratic."

"Why do you think so?"

"There are various reasons for thinking so—reasons which persuade the Republican leaders of that State that there is no hope for their party this fall. In the first place, the breach in their ranks is doubly as wide as it is in Ohio. The antioathy between the Conkling clan and the administration men is greater than you can well suppose. Mr. Conkling has ever been free to say that Hayes was not elected, and to declare that the counting of Louisiana's vote for him was an outrage on our republican system of government. He is a leader among the New York Republicans, and controls them to a great extent. That is one cause of anticipated defeat by the Republicans. Another is the effect of the civil service orders on Republican politics in New York and Pennsylvania. It is hard to try to convey an idea of what immense party machinery and wire-pulling this order cuts off among the Radicals. Here in Ohio it will not be felt to such a degree, because the army of Federal appointees and sub-appointees is not one-tenth so large as in New York and Philadelphia."

"And are the Democrats united down there?"

"More so than are the Republicans. I believe the only differences among them are as to the election of present officers or the choosing of a new set. It is well known that Mr. Tilden, before going to Europe, expressed an opinion that a ticket of new men should be put up."

"How about our home politics?"

"Here in Hamilton county the outlook does not look so bright. I have only gotten home, and can not speak so positively as if I had been here during the season. However, I believe the Democrats are in danger of losing the county."

"What are your reasons for believing so?"

"They are various. In the first place, it looks as if the workingmen will draw two votes from the Democratic ranks to one from the Republicans. This alone, however, would not defeat the ticket. But we lack organization sadly. For some unexplained reason—I have not been able yet to learn what it is—the leaders of the party here, who are usually at the front, this fall are not heard from. They are hanging back. The Hamilton county Democracy need a leader to start the work of organization. My opinion is that this leader, above all others, is Mr. Pendleton. He should by all means come forward and bring out the active workers of the party. It is to his interest to do so. People well know that Mr. Pendleton is a candidate for election to the senate. So is General Ewing, General Rice, Frank Hurd, and others. Some of these gentlemen, who are also leaders, would be willing to come down here and help organize for the fight, but hesitate. They feel a delicacy in coming into the county of Mr. Pendleton so long as he is a candidate with themselves. Colonel Hurd is one of the best organizers in the country, but he is strongly urged to stay at home now. Under the registration law we need organization more than ever. Before the first day of registration comes around the name and residence should be taken of every Democratic voter in the city, and after word it should be seen to that every one of them is properly registered. In this will be the main battle. The Republicans are now actively engaged in just this work, while the Democrats stand perfectly idle, without a head or leader. We want to organize, or there will not be the least chance of success for the Democracy of Hamilton county. I would suggest that Mr. Pendleton take personal charge of the organization, and that such men as Sayler and Hunt begin actively upon the stump right here at home. Democrats want to wake up, or they will be badly defeated."

"Then you are not sanguine of good results in the county, Mr. Woolley?"

"By no means. Judging from the way it looks now, I believe we shall carry the State, but loose Hamilton county, and with it the legislature."

THE LAST

Turkish Defeats—Great Gallantry of the Russian Troops—Skobeloff the Hero of the Day.

LONDON, September 5.—The Russian official account of the fighting at Kadikoi, near Rustchuk, says that on Tuesday the Turkish force from Rustchuk and Rasgrad captured Kadikoi and occupied it for a very short time, but were subsequently driven out, with a loss by seven hard battalions of infantry and eight squadrons of Cossacks, with twenty-two guns. The Russian loss is thirty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

An official dispatch from Prince Mertinski says: "Loftcha has been taken, after twelve hours hard fighting, despite its natural strength, its strong fortifications, and the stubborn resistance of the Turks. General Skobeloff was the hero of the day. Our loss has not yet been exactly ascertained. General Kasgildiajeff was wounded."

BUKAREST, September 5.—The battle at Lovatz was commenced by the Turks, who, disquieted by the great increase of the Russians before the town, attacked them fiercely. The Russians repulsed none successive assaults, and finally drove the Turks back into town, which they entered with them. The struggle continued in the streets until the Turks were driven out from the other side of the town in great disorder. They retreated, followed by General Schobeloff's cavalry brigade, which had by his gallantry largely contributed to the Russian success. The slaughter was great, especially among the Turks.

Bank Funds Attached.

COLUMBIA, September 6.—The funds in the Carolina national bank, of this city, payable on certificates of deposit issued to G. J. P. Owens, amounting to over twenty thousand dollars, have been attached. Owens is surety on the bond of Ex-State-Treasurer Parker, and is largely indebted to the State. Owens died in Baltimore last night.

Check Forgers Discovered.

NEW YORK, September 6.—It is stated that the detectives have traced the sixty-four thousand dollar check forgery on the Union Trust company, and have fastened the guilt upon two clerks, one in the Union Trust company and one in the New York Life insurance company. To-day counsel for Nelson A. Gesmer, indicted for complicity in the forgery, presented a petition for *habeas corpus*, returnable forthwith. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

American Library Convention.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The last session of the American Librarians' convention was held to-day. The topics discussed were the designation of the sizes of books, a plan for extending the knowledge of the association, and inducing library persons and others to become members; also the abbreviations to be adopted in making up catalogues. Prof. Matthews read a paper entitled, "European Libraries as Compared with American Libraries." At its conclusion the convention adjourned *sine die*. The executive committee, on their way to Europe, will elect a president, three vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, and decide where the next convention will be held.

The President Invited to Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 6.—A large number of prominent citizens in this city, irrespective of party, have extended a cordial invitation to President Hayes to visit Cincinnati, while *en route* west, and accept the hospitalities of the city. Mr. Rogers, the President's secretary, replies, by direction of the President, that the cordial invitation of the citizens of Cincinnati, his neighbors of former years, gives him much pleasure; that he expects to reach Cincinnati Saturday night, September 15th, but at too late an hour to

THE THROUGH LINE

From Bristol to Memphis—The Beginning of the End—New Push On to Norfolk Under the Same Management.

The Principal of the Terms of the Lease Complied With—Future of the Great Through Line from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Knoxville *Tribune*: "It was announced a month or two ago that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad company had negotiated a conditional lease of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. One of the conditions of said lease, and the principal one, was that by the first of September the indebtedness of the Memphis and Charleston road to the State of Tennessee should be so discharged as to reduce the annual interest account of the company from three hundred and sixty thousand to three hundred and ten thousand dollars as a maximum. This condition and all others having now been fully complied with, the lease becomes effective today, and the unification of the line from Bristol to Memphis, under the proprietorship and management of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia company, is therefore complete. The financial operations necessary to a compliance with the preliminary terms of the lease have been accomplished, we are pleased to learn, without cost or increased liability to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia company. The principal of the indebtedness of the Memphis and Charleston company has been reduced one million thirty thousand dollars, and its annual interest account brought down to three hundred and four thousand dollars, being six thousand dollars less than the maximum agreed upon. To have accomplished such a result as this, at any time, would have required ability, credit and resource; but to have effected it during the present period of general depression, when railroad investments especially are looked upon with so much disfavor in view of the general shrinkage of business, the competitive wars that have prevailed, and the public clamor against organized capital, is a remarkable achievement, and one that the lessees may well be proud of. While the management of the line in general operation is in the hands of our townsman, Colonel M'Ghee, we presume it is well known that the finances of the company are managed by President R. T. Wilson, of New York, to whom is due, in a great degree no doubt, the success of the above mentioned negotiation. The experience of the Memphis and Charleston road, for the last two years of business hardships, has fully developed the ability of that company to pay the annual interest charges on its present permanent indebtedness, and leave a surplus to be at once applied to the re-ironing and general renovation of the road, which, we understand, is now being done. Notwithstanding there has been a diminution of gross receipts by this road, owing to causes that have meanwhile operated to the injury of all railroad business, yet under the management of Colonel M'Ghee, by a thorough reorganization of departments, the enforcement of rigid economy and the exercise of vigilance over every detail, the net receipts of the road show a considerable increase, the property of the company has been much improved and confidence in the future of the road in a great measure re-established. It is manifest that the time has passed, in the history of railway management, when short and disjointed roads can be successfully operated. We doubt not the new arrangement will at once insure to the great advantage of both contracting roads, and we predict a consolidated line from Norfolk to Memphis will be an accomplishment in the early future—and then, from the latter point, an independent, co-operating line to the system of Texas railways. It is over this grand through line that much of the trade of the Pacific must ultimately reach the Atlantic. It is the great highway upon which depend the commerce of our own section and the development of our local resources. It possesses immense power for prospering our people and increasing their prosperity. It should be so operated as to promote that prosperity, for therein lies its own enrichment. It is a matter of congratulation that its present management is capable and commands public confidence. It is to hope that a new era of prosperity is dawning for both railway and people."

THE BOSS

Uncovering the New York Ring Frauds—Names of Some of Its Associates in the Wholesale Robberies.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The aldermanic committee on the investigation of the ring frauds met to-day. Wm. M. Tweed was present with his counsel, and gave a history of the various offices he held under the city. He testified to the ring that was formed in the board of supervisors for passing excessive bills. In 1869 the ring consisted of Roach, Buggs and himself; in 1863 Henry Smith was added to it; in 1865 John Fox, and in 1866 James Hayes. In 1869 Isaac J. Oliver and Andrew J. Blakely were added; the last two did not know all that was going on, but they got their take in. In 1870 the board of supervisors was abolished. The Tweed ring had nothing to do with the supervisors' ring; the former was under Hoffman's administration, and was composed of witness, John T. Hoffman, Comptroller Brennan and Street-Commissioner Cornell. They met only for social and political purposes. Some of these men went out of office, and others then became composed of Oakey Hall, Comptroller Connolly, Street-Commissioner M'Lean, and himself. Adjourned to Wednesday next.

Mysterious Robbery of a County Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, September 6.—At Wapakoneta, Ohio, last night between nine and ten o'clock, the county treasurer, on his way home from the Catholic festival, was captured almost in the center of town, gagged, carried down an alley and held a prisoner until midnight, then taken to the courthouse, and after being subjected to the severe ordeal of fire, which was placed between his feet as he lay upon the floor, was compelled to divulge the combination of the county safe. Some forty thousand dollars was taken therefrom. Mr. Myers, the treasurer, was discovered this morning in a helpless, suffering condition; his wrists, feet, mouth and face bearing witness of much suffering. Myers was the anti-going treasurer, and should have delivered up the office the first of September, but owing to some delay in the settlement of the accounts was still in possession.

What Mrs. Stout saw of the York Fire.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Mrs. Stout, of No. 525 West Twenty-sixth street, declares she saw four of the workmen in Hale's pianoforte factory attempt to descend by the ladders to the alley-way on the northwest corner of the building, during the fire Monday night. As the ladders were burning and hot, they were obliged to relinquish their grasp, and dropped to the ground. She believes their bodies are buried beneath the mass of bricks at this spot. The father of John G. Unbinger, a workman in the factory, who has been missing since Monday, was this morning gazing vacantly at the alley-way where he supposed the body of his son lay buried.

Osman Pasha Crawford.

Says the *Globe-Democrat*: Osman Pasha is now claimed as a native Kentuckian; he is also probably an Italian organ-grinder, an Irish policeman, an ex-president of a Chicago savings bank, and one of numerous men who "first nominated R. B. Hayes for the Presidency." Our theory is that he is neither Bazaine, nor "R. Clay Crawford, of Hawkins county, Kentucky," nor any of these, but a well-known Knight of St. Patrick, who has not been seen in front of the post office since the eastern war commenced. He went to Europe on learning that he had been omitted in the choice of deputy-sheriffs.

Refuses to Negotiate until Work is Resumed.

NEW YORK, September 6.—President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company, said to-day, in answer to a delegation of the striking miners, who asked an increase of wages of twenty-five per cent., that he would not negotiate with the strikers; when work was resumed the company would be prepared to treat with the men, and when the price of coal warranted, would make an increase of wages, or, if the men so desired, would pay upon a sliding scale. The men returned to Scranton.

The Official Obsequies at Thiers's Funeral.

PARIS, September 6.—Madame Thiers having accepted an official funeral for her husband only on condition of being herself allowed to arrange the order of the *cortege*, the government has annulled the decree ordering a state funeral, as it cannot dispense with the execution of existing enactments regulating official ceremonies. The government will, therefore, take no part in the funeral beyond paying the military honors to which Thiers is entitled, having been a dignitary of the legion of honor and chief of state.

The Pope will Restore the Roman Hierarchy in Scotland.

LONDON, September 6.—It is said that the pope, who is improving in health, has definitely resolved to restore the Roman hierarchy

HARDWARE.

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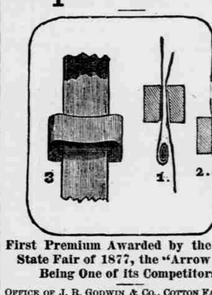
Grip Cotton Tie!



First Premium Awarded by the Texas State Fair of 1877, the "Arrow Tie" Being One of its Competitors.

OFFICE OF J. B. GODWIN & CO., COTTON FACTORS, MEMPHIS, TENN., August 24, 1877.

IN offering to planters and merchants the Grip Tie, the following advantages are claimed for it: Simplicity of application, greater strength both of the Tie and Band, close adjustment and freedom from slip, which prevents any expansion of the bale, and the impossibility of removing the band without cutting it.

The importance of these advantages must be evident to planters, especially the greater strength of the bands. Whenever the band breaks the cotton is liable to be wasted or pilfered; besides, most local freight rates on railroads and steamboats are so much per bale, also drayage and storage. Hence the importance of putting up heavy bales at plantation presses.

The strength of the Grip Tie is from 2800 to 3000 pounds. The Arrow Tie, from 900 to 2000 pounds. For compressing cotton bales we defy competition—and this, in the future, is to determine the merit of cotton ties, as the closer the cotton can be compressed the cheaper it can be transported from one point to another.

The recent reduction in the price of Ties was produced due to the competition of the Grip Tie. All are aware that the American Tie Company have for years