ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge of the Criminal Court.

D. T. SCRUGGS is a candidate for Judge of the Criminal Court of Shelby county, at the ensuing August election.

For County Register.

SAM. M. GATES FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—To the voters of Shelby county: I offer my name as a candidate for the office of Register. I am conversant with the duties of that office, and consider myself competent to their faithful discharge. I ask your suffrages because I need the position. Many of you have known me as a constant resident among you for over thirty-eight years. To such I feel that I need no recommendation; and to you I confidently refer those who may not know me, or my qualifications, for the position. Very respectfully,
June 13, 1878. SAM. M. GATES.

For Clerk of the County Court.

W. B. WALDRAN is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election, subject to the independent voters of Shelby county.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

LONSDALE & CO., MANAGERS, No. 9 West Court street, Memphis, Tenn.

REWARD.

$2 REWARD Will be paid to the person who finds and delivers at this office one Banning's Lung and Body-Brace, lost somewhere in Memphis July 4th.

TAKEN UP.

MULE—On the 7th July, a black stud mule, 8 or 9 years old. The owner can get same by proving and paying charges, on Pigeon Roost road, 1½ miles from town. WILSON ANDERSON.

FOR RENT.

COTTAGES on Fourth street, bet. Market and Exchange, 6 rooms, $13 per month; 140½ Exchange, 3 rooms, $8; 34 Mulberry, new brick, rent low. Apply 291 Main. STURM & HIRSCH, Agents.

ROOMS—Two or three rooms in 2-story brick dwelling, 111 Washington. Apply at residence.

COTTAGE—Of 7 rooms, gas and water, No. 348 Lauderdale. Apply to No. 15 Court street.

COTTAGE—A frame cottage, with four rooms, 2 newly built, and with all modern conveniences. Apply at 57 North Second street.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

DESIRABLE front rooms and good board, at Mrs. ANDERSON'S, 69 Jefferson st.

ROOMS AND BOARD— at 85 Adams street.

BOARD—For good board call at 55 Union street.

ROOMS—First-class meals furnished, if desired. Inquire at No. 139 Madison street.

LOST.

COW—July 9th, one large yellow or clay colored cow, with one horn broken off; strayed from No. 15 Washington street. A liberal reward will be paid for her return H. LINDEMANN.

FOR SALE.

MY RESIDENCE—Just outside of the city limits, corner of Walker and Davie avenues, with about four acres of ground; would exchange for desirable city property. H. E. GARTH.

COMPLETE FIXTURES—For Turkish Bath, already arranged for use, at 225 Second street. For terms of sale, apply to G. A. BRENT, 27 South Court street.

BUILDING LOT—On Rayburn ave., or will trade for lot in Chelsea. THADEE, Appeal.

NO. 1 TRADING-BOAT—Apply at No 5 Water street. CHAS. A. KARR.

HOUSE AND LOT—170½ Poplar street. Apply SHAW, DAVIS & CO., 17 Madison st.

18-HORSE POWER ENGINE—A second-hand 18-horse-power engine and a 60-SAW WINSHIP GIN, both in perfect running order; will sell on time, with city acceptances. For details, apply to J. R. GODWIN & CO., 336 Front st.

HOUSE AND LOT—On Rayburn avenue; house has 8 rooms, fine yard, stable, large extra-built cistern, plenty shade. Apply to LEWIS R. GILBERT, corner South Jackson and Rayburn avenue.

THE SAWMILL AND MILL-SITE OF W. L. Grifling & Co., on Wolf river. Apply at the mill, or to J. C. WRIPPING, No. 9 Madison street.

FOR $1500—Desirable school property, consisting of two-story frame building and 2¾ acres of land, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, four miles northeast of Memphis, Tenn., and known as the Park Avenue Academy, in the Deadrick neighborhood. Address W. A. WHEATLEY, Real Estate Agent, Walker Block, Memphis, Tenn.

ONE 12-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER—Complete, cheap. GEO. T. TWEEDY, 294 Second street.

FINE FARM of 350 acres, near Randolph, Tenn.; well improved; on good terms. For further information inquire of W. M. DENNIS, on the place.

WANTS.

WOMAN—To cook, wash and iron for small family. Apply to T. H. HUMPHREYS, 431½ Madison street.

COOK—A first class Cook, Washer and Ironer; must come well recommended. Apply at 293 MAIN STREET.

COLORED BOY—That is handy about the house. Apply at once, at 117 Court street.

PONY OR PONY HORSE—For saddle, gentle and gaited, not over 14½ hands high, nor over 8 years old. Apply to ALBERT SWIND, 40 Union street.

SAFE—A second-hand iron safe. Apply to J. R. MOORE, at Friedman Bros.

PERSONAL.

DR. S. P. CUTTER, DENTIST, 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

MONSIEUR T. C. COLERE, Professor of Modern Language and Belle Arts, prepared to teach French, German and Italian; also, Drawing and Painting on a new method, in the very shortest time. Also, will give instructions in Gymnastic Exercises, such as Fencing, Dancing and Boxing, on the most scientific principles. Having procured Mrs. Rice's double-parlor, at East Court street, 3d door from Court Square, I will be happy to see applicants from 9 o'clock a.m., for further arrangements.

NOTICES.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, July 10, 1878.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, July 17, for a stone pavement to be laid on Madison street, from Front street to the Memphis and Charleston Depot. For specifications and other information, apply at this office. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. J. H. HUMPHREYS, Acting City Engineer.

Special Notice to Tourists.

THE Lake Superior Transit Company is running Two Splendid Passenger Steamers between Buffalo and Duluth and intermediate ports. Five sailings weekly. For information apply to E. T. EVANS, Gen'l Manager, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dividend Notice.

OFFICE HERNANDO INS. CO., MEMPHIS, July 8, 1878.

The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a "Cash Dividend" of

TEN (10) PER CENT.

upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
F. M. NELSON, Secretary.

New Series! New Series! New Series!

WORKINGMEN'S Building and Loan Association.

ISSUES a new series of stock every quarter; commenced business in 1873, and has been and is a SUCCESS. Stated meetings held on FIRST TUESDAY EVENING of each month, at their office, 290 Madison street, up-stairs, to make loans. Eighth Series commences July 1, 1878. Subscribe now.

Money to Loan! Stock for Sale! No Back Dues!
L. LAGRILL, President.
CHAS. T. PATERSON, Secretary.

Dividend Notice.

OFFICE PLANTERS INSURANCE CO., MEMPHIS, July 3, 1878.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of **Five Per Cent** was declared from the net earnings of the past six months.
D. T. PORTER, President.
JNO. G. LONSDALE, JR., Secretary.

MISS. AND TENN. R. R. CO.

COUPONS of Consolidated Bonds, series "B," of this company, will be paid, either at the Union and Planters Bank, Memphis, or the Importers and Traders National Bank, New York. Holders of the few outstanding old bonds of the company will add much to the value of their securities by promptly exchanging them for the new Consolidated Bonds.
S. H. LAMB, Secretary and Treasurer.

Positive Notice

HUNTING, Thieving and Depredating on FRAIM ISLAND is POSITIVELY FORBIDDEN, and parties violating this notice and stealing berries, etc., will be VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED.
May 11, 1878. M. D. L. STEWART.

EMPLOYMENT.

I want 1000 Agents to Canvass for

THE COMPLETE HERBALIST,

I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses, no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

MORE LEMONS!

700 BOXES LEMONS.

300 barrels Silver-Moon Flour.

200 barrels Choice Family Flour, (GUARANTEED).

100 barrels Self-Rising Flour (very best).

50 barrels Self-Rising Flour (Choice).

100 tcs. Magnolia Hams, Packers' prices.

25 tierces Other Brands Hams—Cheaper.

1000 packages Fairbank's Lard.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Horseback-riding by moonlight is popular in suburban localities at present.

—The *Avalanche* does not say "Mr. Shaw" now, but the time was when the *Avalanche* was sweet on Edward.

—Burlington *Hawkeye* and *Irish Democrat*, at five cents per copy, at Dickens's curiosity shop, No. 285 Second street.

—Perspiration was not in general demand yesterday. It was a drug in the market, the supply being far in excess of the demand.

—The Knights of Innisfail, Camp Tara No. —, of Memphis, has been duly chartered by the State. The incorporators include many of our leading Irish fellow-citizens.

—The outsiders who know how to run newspapers better than the trained professional journalists are coming to the front again from an August election standpoint.

—At many leading saloons can now be seen the Murphyism: "Fresh buttermilk for sale here to-day." This gives the Murphyites a chance at his favorite beverage; water he can get anywhere.

—Nine arrests were made by the police during the twelve hours prior to twelve o'clock last night. There were three drunks, two disorderlies, one careless driving and two boys arrested for bathing in the river.

—At Glencoe, on the Paducah railroad, on Sunday next, a big gathering of colored church people will take place. The colored church people of Memphis have made arrangements to go out to Glencoe on excursion trains.

—At the criminal court yesterday bills of exceptions were considered and signed. To-day court will adjourn. Judge Logwood, after the adjournment of court, will leave for Minnesota on a health excursion of several weeks duration.

—"The Democracy of the city," said a sterling Democrat yesterday, "have it in their power to elect the regular Democratic ticket, if they do not scratch the ticket and bolt, as many of them did in the mayoralty election of January last."

—The Humes Rifles last Wednesday night elected the following officers: C. E. Waldran, captain; O. B. Haines, first lieutenant; F. B. Hunter, second lieutenant. Four active members were added to the company roster. They will drill next Monday evening.

—In the divorce case of Martha J. Worsham against W. B. Worsham, on trial at the Shelby county court, Judge Heikkell heard the proof in the case yesterday and will announce his decision to-day. Court will probably adjourn for the term next week.

—It has been suggested that business men ought to close their places of business during the summer months at six o'clock in the evening, in order to give their employes a breathing spell. In other cities such a course is pursued by merchants during the dull, hot summer months.

—The recorder disposed of eighteen cases yesterday morning by fine. Half a dozen lewd men and women were fined ten dollars each on the charge of disorderly conduct, and several others were fined on the charge of illegal cohabiting. The other cases were for minor offenses.

—The excellent arrangements made by the Democratic executive committee for the accomodation of the press-gang, at the Democratic meeting held on the bluff last night, were duly recognized by the reporters as worthy of being an example to all committees hereafter conducting public meetings.

—Memphis boasts of as great a number of politicians as any city on the continent. Those who read fame are full of self-esteem and wisdom:

"All would be deemed, e'en from the cradle, fit
To rule in politics as well as wit;
The grave, the gay, the fopling and the dunce,
Start up (God bless us) statesmen all at once."

—The colored citizens were out in large force at the Democratic ratification meeting held on the bluff last night. They listened attentively to the speakers, and applauded liberally whenever the speakers uttered sentiments which suited them. The meeting was one of the most orderly ever held in the city.

—The concert and hop at Estival park to-night will be the most enjoyable event that has transpired in this beautiful suburban retreat since its inauguration. Arnold's band will discourse a programme of rare musical gems, and excellent music will charm the votaries of the light fantastic after the concert is over.

—The sidewalk on the east side of Main, between Monroe street and Union, has bulged upward like a little mountain, and from the top of the bulge blocks of wood have fallen into the crater, as it were. It is most dangerous to pedestrians who get their feet in it, and is well calculated to sprain an ankle or break a leg.

—Attention is called to the sale of a valuable tract of six hundred and sixty-two acres of land, heavily timbered, lying on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, near Wythe Station, on Saturday, the thirteenth instant, at the door of the courthouse, by John Freeman, clerk of the supreme court. See advertisement in the evening *Ledger*.

—The National party nominees, who are also on the Republican fused ticket, do not explain how they secured a ride in both wagons. Ed Shaw, at the Republican convention, said "the Nationalists agreed to accept the Republican ticket as made up, and accept it as their own." The nominees of both tickets are playing a game with the public and are using loaded dice.

—At eleven o'clock yesterday morning a lot of loose cotton took fire and was destroyed at Hayden & Co.'s cotton-pickers and cleaners, No. 126 Poplar street, near Fourth. Several bales of cotton which had been spread out to dry were destroyed by fire. The cotton was that recovered from the wreck of the steamer Capitol City. The cause of the fire is believed to have been accidental.

—Yesterday at noon a countryman with a covered shot-gun on his shoulder, while walking along Second street, near Madison, suddenly sat down on the sidewalk and keeled over. People thought he had received a sunstroke, and inquiries were made for a doctor. The insensible man was conveyed to the stationhouse by the police. In his pocket was found a flask of common whisky. He was set down on the docket as "drunk," and was sent to the rear to be locked up for a while until he sobered up.

—We were shown yesterday by Mr. C. C. Fields, the agent, a wonderfully intelligent little machine which we cannot help believe a valuable auxiliary to the accountant or any one having to deal with long columns of figures. It is a simple yet ingenious machine that can be readily attached to a pencil, with which columns of figures of any length are added up with the speed of thought, the little contrivance accurately recording the result on its "face," exemplifying truly the adage that "figures won't lie." It is like the mariner's chronometer, the sun, moon and stars may vary, but it never does. It is so simple in its operations that a child intelligent enough to add two figures together can, by its aid, master columns of any length and as rapidly as the most expert accountant. Mr. Fields may be found at the Worsham house the present week, where the cunning little machine may be seen.

—Our reporter met one philosopher yesterday who denied that the weather was hot, or rather, denied that he was hot on account of the weather. "The sensation of heat," said he, "is nothing but an impression on the mind; remove that impression and the sensation ceases to exist. *Ergo*, if you do not think about the heat you will remain cool as an icicle." So far as the sensation of heat in the human body is concerned, it is caused by *caloric*, or that principle of heat when present in excess, or above that which is normal to the human body. It is the reverse of cold. The Esquimaux Indian on arriving at New York in mid-winter, suffers intensely from heat owing to the above law of nature. Shakespeare says, "Pray you walk softly, do not heat your blood." Our friend, the Memphis philosopher, was right; take things coolly, even local politics, and no matter how strong or hot the sun's rays pour down on Mother Earth, you will feel all right and can laugh at those fellows who are sweltering from early morn till dewy eve.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOHN W. FEIDLER, a merchant of Jefferson, Texas, was in the city yesterday.

CAPTAIN J. HARVEY MATHES, of the *Ledger*, has arrived at Paris, France, and is located at the Continental hotel.

JUDGE JOHN L. T. SNEED and family are sojourning at Mineral Hill, and will remain there for some weeks. His postoffice is Bean's Station, Grainger county, East Tennessee.

THE Holly Springs (Miss.) *South* has the following personal mention: "Miss Laura Clapp, the brilliant, piquant daughter of our former distinguished townsman, Hon. J. W. Clapp, is visiting her kindred and friends in this, her native city. Miss Blanche Graham, the pearl of Memphis society, is visiting our excellent friends, Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Dr. West. The sprightly Miss Sarah Halle, of Memphis, is spending the hot season with her accomplished sister, Mrs. J. C. Levy."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Home Truths.

EDITORS APPEAL—I had the honor to be a Workingmen's delegate for the nomination of a candidate for mayor. At that time I and others undersigned the party was organized for the purpose of securing honest capable business men, men of few words, for lawmakers, and honest men who would impartially execute the laws; for I take it that the workingmen of this section are more interested in the sure collection of their honest earnings and a fair and impartial execution of the laws than in national finance and other abstruse sciences. Men were to be selected to represent us who were in accord with us. We wanted, and still want, men who will not only work faithfully for us, but who will stand shoulder to shoulder with us in any emergency that can possibly arise. Many of us workingmen think the Nationalists are not trying to obtain such men. Anyhow, the present ticket is not made up of such. In changing the name of the party, real merit and fitness seem to have been lost sight of. Some were chosen because they had been prominent Republicans; others because they are supposed to be leaders of workingmen; others, again, because they profess to represent certain nationalities. All this I decidedly object to. If it is a national party it should be actuated by a national spirit, and know neither creeds, parties nor nationalities; but, all as loyal citizens of a great and generous country, take their chances in a fair, open contest, relying on their individual merit alone. It must be clear to every workingman who wishes to see that the Nationalists have entirely ignored the class of men through whom workingmen have had to obtain a little showing, and have placed on their ticket men who have been openly or secretly striving for office with this or that party for years. We want men who have neither sought nor held office. Seeing this, I and many other workingmen, whose voices are not heard in the barrooms, have come to the conclusion that the Democratic party is the true workingman's party, and believe that in its present mood and nearness to victory it can and will redress our wrongs much sooner than the National party can, so we would advise all good workingmen to stand by it. Again, after looking at this time squarely as a foreigner and a workingman, I believe it to be for the best interest of all workingmen, foreign and native, to work in harmony with the people from whom they earn their bread, and I can venture to say that we all earn ninety-nine cents from southern Democrats to one cent from men of other political faith.
A WORKINGMAN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MOSQUITO BARS, all kinds, cheap at W. K. Thixton's, 256 Second street.

GREEN BRIER improves every day—receives more volume with age than any whisky in the market.

ONE and two-horse Studebaker wagons, and platform spring wagons, at prices to suit the times. A. D. WALLACE & CO.

ONLY one in the world—the genuine Dr. M'Cabe medicated blackberry brandy; the standard cure for all bowel diseases. Beware the written signature of Dr. M'Cabe on each label. G. W. JONES & CO.

THE WILSON SEWING-MACHINES; also needles, oils, parts and attachments, will hereafter be kept by the undersigned. Wilson machines needing repairs will receive prompt attention. J. R. GODWIN & CO., 254 Second street.

N. B.—F. E. Keenan, late of Wilson office, will be found at above address.

Lawns! Lawns! Lawns!

Pacific lawns, 10c. French lawns reduced from 35c to 15c. New styles Union lawns, 10c. Corded piques, new styles, 7½c

MENKEN BROTHERS.

Attention, Voters!

There will be a meeting of the Democratic voters of the third ward to-night, at Ball's European hotel, to organize a campaign club. Come one, come all!

To My Friends and Fellow-Citizens.

I have voted over forty years in this county, and never before asked of the people an office. I trust none of you will be deceived by the idle rumor that I cannot be elected *county court clerk* because there are three candidates. It is within your power to elect me by a handsome majority. I shall devote next week to the voters in the country.
W. B. WALDRAN.

Something New in the Line of Machinery.

The Chickasaw ironworks have recently purchased and put in position all of the latest improved machinery for making bolts. All parties interested are invited to call at the works, 98 Second street, and see the practical workings of the machines, at four o'clock, Thursday, July 11, 1878.
RANDLE, HEATH & LIVERMORE, Proprietors.

FROM Dr. C. C. Clark, Oswego, New York: "* * I have made sufficient experiment of Colden's Liebig's liquid extract of beef and tonic invigorator to enable me to say that it is by far the best of all the preparations of the kind (food and tonic) that I have eved used. To the sufferer from chronic diseases, or the convalescent, it is invaluable, being both nourishing and strengthening.

Just Received,

A fine variety of Maillard's chocolate; also French Glasce fruits.

Mothers, Stay at Home,

And cure your child with Dr. Moffett's teethina (teething powders). Teethina regulates the bowels and makes teething easy; cures cholera infantum and the summer complaints of children, heals eruptions and sores; removes and prevents the formation of worms. No medicine ever received such enthusiastic commendation from those who have used it. W. N. Wilkerson & Co. and all druggists keep it.

What a Satisfaction

It is to have elegant, light, wholesome rolls, biscuits, muffins, waffles, or corn bread for breakfast; no grumbling or sour faces then. Dooley's yeast powder makes all these things perfection itself.

FLOYD'S candies are often imitated, but never equalled.

For Upward of Thirty Years

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves *wind colic*, regulates the bowels, cures *dysentery* and *diarrhea*, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. *Twenty-five cents a bottle.*

Embree's Liver Medicine, Fifty Cents.

For all liver complaints and their attendant vils, bilious attacks, constipation, dyspepsia, headache, fever and ague, malaria, etc., this is a speedy remedy. Purely vegetable and pleasant taste. G. W. Jones & Co., Memphis, agents.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

Two Thousand White and Colored Citizens Assemble on the Bluff to Ratify the Nominations for County Offices Made by the Democratic Party.

The Greatest Enthusiasm Prevailed—The Closest Attention Paid by the Multitude to the Speeches Delivered by the Speakers Selected for the Occasion.

Addresses by Judge T. W. Brown, Judge J. W. Clapp, Attorney-General Luke E. Wright, General Gordon; Judge Ray, Mr. Dent, and Others—Now for Work.

The big Democratic rally was held on the Bluff last night. At seven o'clock the gunsquads began firing salutes, which were kept up till eight o'clock. At that time the stand, which was erected on the south side of the Chickasaw Guards drill-ground, was filled, as were also the seats in front of the stand. A big bonfire out on the edge of the bluff lighted up the entire grounds, while the lamps on the stand shed a brilliant light far over the large crowd of citizens. Seats were provided for twelve hundred persons; these seats were filled, and far beyond and all around the speaker's stand crowds of people, both white and colored, stood up for three hours and a half and listened to the speakers. At least two thousand people were present.

The Bluff City band (colored) made music for the occasion, and enlivened it considerably. A colored drum and fife corps also discoursed good music for the rally. On the stand appeared Colonel J. W. Clapp, Attorney-General Luke E. Wright, General G. W. Gordon, Mr. W. L. Clapp, chairman of the Democratic executive committee; Mr. S. B. Camp, secretary of the executive committee; Major J. H. Strehl, Captain R. C. Williamson, Judge T. W. Brown, Mr. G. T. Bassett and a number of other gentlemen. Mr. W. L. Clapp appeared in front of the stand and stated, as chairman of the executive board, that it was his pleasure to call the meeting to order, and he asked an attentive hearing, etc.

JUDGE T. W. BROWN.

Judge Brown was introduced and said those who give counsel and advice to their fellow-men assume responsibility for such advice. He belonged to a class of adventurous politicians who took the liberty of thinking and studying the political questions of the day, and he took the liberty of giving advice to his fellow-men, and would do so honestly and intelligently with the present lights before him. He sketched the political condition of the country and the questions now pending which interested all citizens of this republic. They, for years past, had grappled great questions, which involved the liberties of the people among them, if these questions had been settled, but others remain unsettled—questions which still divide the people of this republic. These questions destroy the cohesion of the republic, and we yet lack that unity of feeling which should exist between citizens of the same government. As to the great questions of thirty years past, our great political party had proven true to the best interests of the republic. It was the only political power which now had the capacity, the will and the determination to solve the present problems to the benefit of all the people. When that party ceased to have this power, or will, he would select some other party which had the power and will to look with the best interests of this people in view. For the past ten years the Democratic and Conservative party in the south has stood firm in favor of local self-government, and opposed that power which favored bayonet rule and oppressed the people. Immediately after the war the people of the south had to attend to the labor question; they had no time to attend to questions of finance. They were alone fighting for personal and political liberty, and in that struggle the Democratic party north had assisted them, and they helped to turn the scale in favor of the south, which resulted in the restoration of the liberties of the southern States. The last State in the Union has been relieved from bayonet-rule. No soldier walks abroad to frighten the citizen, and every municipal government is free to day throughout this broad land of freedom. Are you willing to deny to the Democratic party the praise for these great results? But they say new questions have arisen. Yes, and because the south has become free; but are we of the country entirely free? Is there not danger of the establishment of a military power in the land? An imperialism which threatens the perpetuity of our institutions? The great questions are the labor question; the question of bread and meat, which concerns the fortunes of the people, who produce the wealth of this country. The money non-producing power has grown with enormous strength in this land. Poverty has become, it seems, a term of reproach, owing to the birth of a rotten aristocracy which seeks to govern this country at the expense of the laboring man. He thought at times that the Democratic party had not advanced with sufficient rapidity. He had criticised that party many times. When congress assembled the two-thirds majority, owing to a series of legislative acts procured by corrupting Federal councils. The bondholder increased the national debt and diminished the values of everything. The bondholder was not content with greenbacks; he wanted gold, and by legislation secured it. The last congress succeeded in restoring to the people as a factor the silver dollar, thereby relieving the people of the debt. He was sorry that several southern representatives were not on the side of the people in that struggle. The Democratic congress, however, did relieve the people, and for it deserves thanks. Congress, while defective in many things, arrested extravagant expenditures. When the country was on the eve of a revolution, the southern Democracy acquiesced and aided in accomplishing a compromise of the complications which again threatened to plunge the country into war. The Democracy has commenced the work of relief of the people, so far as finances are concerned, and has arrested the licentious arm of military power in this country. He [Judge Brown] was a Greenbacker. He believed in that currency. Every war-blighted land in modern times has had to resort to a paper currency to relieve the people from financial distress and take them through financial embarrassments which appeared on every hand. There are many Democrats who do not believe in that theory, but the great mass of the Republican leaders oppose the paper currency to the bitter end. The Democratic party arrested contraction of the people's money, and that party will go on to perfect that policy. The national bank system will be extirpated, and the greenback policy must take its place—it is the money of the people. The government should not delegate to corporations the privilege of manufacturing money for the country. The Wall street sharks will say that a greenback dollar is not as good as a gold dollar, but the people do not say so, nor was the assertion true. He said to the National party that there is much in their platform that he approved, but before that party can do anything it must get possession of all State governments and the national government. The Democratic party is the only one which has the power to carry out the ideas of the Nationalists, and they should ally themselves with the Democratic party for that purpose. This is the only organization at present that promises the relief that the National party desires. Judge Brown closed his brilliant and statesmanlike speech, of which the above is but a brief synopsis, amid applause.

JUDGE J. W. CLAPP.

Judge Clapp appeared in front of the stand and was received with applause. He did not propose to detain the meeting any great length of time. He did not intend to go into any elaborate discussion of the great questions of the day. To-day in this republic they had a new element of public disturbance and apprehensions. Over two millions of our fellow-citizens are now looking and crying for bread all over this broad land. Why are we starving in the midst of abundance? This has put men thinking, and inquiring how has this happened, and who can lead us out of the wilderness of trouble. It is this that has caused the third party to arise, and the leaders say that that party is to be the Moses which will lead us out of our troubles. The evils which afflict the country are either the result of bad government or the want of good government, the result of ignorance or corruption, or may be both. Who can we put our hands upon and say, "Thou art the man?" We can say to the Republican party, "You held possession of the government, of all its departments, for years, and you are responsible for all these evils which afflict us." Let the Nationals look before they leap, to look well before they leap, or else they may be "leaving the ills they have; to fly to others that they know not of." The south, taken as a section of country, has uniformly been Democratic. We had two schools of politicians; one that is tempted to consolidate power in the hands of a few—to make this country an oligarchy—the other school wanted to enlarge the powers of the people, because the government was made for the people, not the people for the government. The parties still exist, and you have always seen southern statesmen standing by the bulwarks of the constitution and defending the rights of the people. Hence the southern people were members of the Democratic party. Before the war the Whig party honorably contested for power with the Democratic party, but even then the south remained Democratic. But now the men of these two great parties are together, standing shoulder to shoulder in defense of the rights of citizens. The Republican party intended to go outside of the constitution, and crush out liberty in the south. Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, sought to defeat the infamous measures of proscription and oppression about to be enforced by the Republican party, and for this did that infamous party seek his destruction, so that they might continue to oppress the south. He [Judge Clapp] warned the people that the Trojan horse was sought to be introduced under the guise of Nationalism. The tread of Grantism was heard all over the land, and the people were cruelly oppressed. The Republicans are responsible for our present financial condition. They, soon after the war, flooded the country with paper money amounting to two thousand millions of dollars. This inflated values, property ran up rapidly, and everything was beyond its real value. Then they commenced contracting, converting that money into bonds, and thus created a bonded aristocracy in the land. They swept out of existence the vast tide of money and then created an enormous shrinkage, which destroyed the land. Our financial troubles to-day may be placed directly to that party, which to-day attempts to take control once again of the government. When the Democratic party got into power it had control of one branch of the government only. The Democrats restored the silver dollar as a circulating medium, they have brought greenbacks into circulation, and have reduced the expenditures more than fifty million dollars a year. All this was done in the face of the fact that the Republican party had control of the other branches of the government, and sought to obstruct in every manner the efforts of the Democrats to assist the people and restore financial confidence. The National party asks for economy. Will the Nationalists strike hands with the Republican party, that has ruined the industrial condition of the country and oppressed the laboring men, or will they join the Democratic party, that has always stood by the people and defended their liberties. The Nationalists claim that they are the friends of the workingman. They must, then, either act with the party that has been the patron of the boodholders, who pay no taxes nor support the government, while the workingmen pay the taxes and support the government; or they must join the Democratic party, which opposes oppressive taxation, and has carried out by the Republican party. The Democratic party was never known to steal, and it has gone as far as it could go in congress to relieve the people. You have two parties before you, and you must choose between them. Judge Clapp made an eloquent appeal to the Nationalists, the Irishman, the German, and other citizens of foreign birth who come to this land in search of freedom. He recognized on the opposition ticket many known to the class of historic carpetbaggers; men, who, as Horace Greeley said, as soon as they went south had one hand around the nigger's neck and the other hand in his pocket. He also saw with sorrow some Democratic tickets several of his old Democratic friends. He regretted to see this, but to them he could say: "I have loved you like a child, but good-bye; you have got in bad company and you must go." Judge Clapp concluded his address amid loud cheers from the crowd.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WRIGHT.

General Luke E. Wright was the next speaker. He was glad to see the outpouring of the people. It spoke in unmistakable language that, whatever croakers and malcontents may say, the people are fully alive to the occasion. The ensuing election will determine who shall govern your local offices for eight years, and will give shape and form to the elections that will come afterward. It will determine, for weal or woe, whether you will be governed by men of sense and honesty, or by the demagogue or the irrepressible blatherskite. It will determine whether or not you will place in power the leeches and blood-suckers who ruined the land before. The Democratic ticket presents a list of candidates worthy of your indorsement and suffrage, and you have to met to ratify these nominations. By comparison with other candidates presented by other political parties, are they not more worthy of your suffrage? You should pause and think who you will select to serve and rule you for the next eight years. There is no remedy for secret filching or incompetency on the part of public servants except by the great remedy of impeachment. The people, then, should look well and determine who shall govern this county for eight years to come. He did not address the bloated capitalist, but the lowly and the humble. He addressed the man of humble means—the capitalist can take care of himself—and he asked them to pause and reflect. Did they propose to place over them men whose only merit is their power to please the fancy; men who were irresponsible, and whose characters stink in the nostrils of all honest men? He spoke to all classes of men, and asked them, if the laws contained unjustly adjudicated, whose property suffered? Not the man who could fly away on the wings of the wind, but the man who was tied to the soil by every consideration. The ticket of the new party, which, when born, failed to be christened or given a name, is in the field. Four or five of the men on the present Democratic ticket were elected almost unanimously four years ago, under the Bartlett movement. If you want your judicial business properly administered in the criminal court, you will have to vote for General L. B. Horrigan as your criminal court judge; if you do not want it properly administered, you must select some other man. Irresponsible clacquers may howl, and blackguards and demagogues may roar, but the majesty of the people will always arise and control the destinies of the people. If this was only an election of the fittest, there would be no need of a party. He did not altogether indorse the convention system; it is a necessary evil, and he would always prefer to rely upon a majority of the people than to their delegates in a convention. The Radical party of Shelby county to-day rears its brazen front and offers to step forward and takes possession of the affairs of the county. The history of that party is anything but good. The Radicals pretend to be the friend of the colored man. They recommended frugality to the colored man so that they would accumulate their earnings, so that they, the Republicans, could steal it from the Freedman's bank. So long as the colored masses identified themselves with the skirts of the Radical party he has no destiny in this country. To-day a little coterie of white men pretending to be the repository of the Republican party, and another lot of irrepressible men, meet in secret and tell the colored man how to vote and who to vote for. The Radicals have used their power for a selfish and an unholy end, and the sufferings of the workingman to-day are attributable to their misgovernment. General Wright gave a history of the Radical party on the financial question, and showed how their policy was ruinous to the workingman all over the country. The Radical party has brought about the state of poverty and destitution now felt in the land. Who are the men who compose the Radical party to-day? They had not a word to say when this country was suffering from oppression, yet they now sing syren songs in the ears of the Nationalist and the colored man. When the people of the south were disfranchised did any of these Republican leaders raise their voices against it? They now come forward in a new *role* as the champion of the workingman. They love the workingman, they would die for him. When you punch one of these new Nationalists in the ribs, it brings forth the old Radical grin. Mr. Garrett and Mr. Kortrecht and others now come forth as the champions of the workingman. The tricksters met in secret and bargained and sold men's votes. If would never believe that they can do this; he believed that they sold more than they can deliver. These Republicans are responsible for the affections and ills that oppress the people at present. The Democratic party has always been a peoples party, and have invited the oppressed of every land to come and help to build up a free government. In knownothing days, who was it that came as the champion of the man of foreign birth; was it not the Democratic party? We of the south are indebted to the Democratic masses all over the Union for our freedom and equality under the laws. The Democratic party relieved the States of Louisiana and South Carolina from oppression and military despotism. That party has always raised its voice against the encroachments of the great tyrannical power upon the rights and liberties of the people. The Republican party quadrupled the debt of the people by its financial measures; and placed the government in the hands of the leech-like bondholder. The Democratic party has dragged loose from the throats of the people the hands of the moneyed power. The leaders of the Democratic party did this, and are these men and that party to be destroyed and abandoned by the working man? If the people of this great valley band together for the promotion of their industrial resources, and follow the lead of the Democratic leaders, there can be no doubt of our glorious future. But if the laboring people go after strange gods, and fall into the hands of the men who oppressed them, then we have no future save vassalage and bondage. General Wright closed by appealing to the people to think and ponder before they sold themselves out to the Radical party. If they stood by the Democratic party, then we would march onward to victory.

GENERAL G. W. GORDON.

General Gordon said he did not intend to make a lengthy speech. He was the nominee of the Democratic and Conservative party for the office of attorney-general of the criminal court. He had for three and a half years past been attorney-general of the Bartlett circuit court, and he trusted that his experience had qualified him for the office to which he now aspired. He hoped to meet the expectations of the people should he be elected to the office. He intended to be fair, just and impartial to all concerned, and to be discriminating when necessary. General Gordon explained the duties of an attorney-general. It was not his duty to prosecute every indictment found by a grand jury. He owed a duty to the State and a duty to the defendant. It would not be just to apply the same standard to all men in this world; and here comes in that proper discrimination which should be exercised by an attorney-general.

Question by a colored man—What about nigger jury?

General Gordon—That is a question wholly with another department of the government; I have nothing to do with that.

General Gordon continued his speech by referring to his opponent, Colonel Turner, as a good story-teller; a man who joined all parties, and who now called himself a Nationalist. He [General Gordon] would not petition the legislature to cut down the fees of the attorney-general's office, but if the legislature did reduce them he would acquiesce. The office of attorney-general of the criminal court was worth about six thousand dollars per annum, and he has to have an assistant, whom he has to pay out of that amount. But if the legislature did attempt to cut down the fees to a point below what the duties were worth, he would enter his protest. General Gordon reviewed a speech made by his opponent, Colonel Turner, a few days since, at Bartlett. He had said to Colonel Turner that he might investigate his character and speak of it, but he must confine himself to the facts, and he intended to compel Colonel Turner to stick to facts. He charged Colonel Turner had a right to his opinion as to his [General Gordon] incompetency, but he must speak only as to facts as to his incompetency and none other.

General Gordon read an article from the *Ledger* dated November 14, 1875, and headed, "A Scratch Ticket Cards," with reference to the Bartlett circuit court proceedings, and charged Colonel Turner with being the author of it, but Colonel Turner denied it at Bartlett, but now says "it was all a joke." He [Colonel Turner] had thrown down the gauntlet, and he [General Gordon] proposed to take it up. If you want an expert in boltonery to be attorney-general of the criminal court, then vote for G. P. M. Turner. When his competitor comes up to make his unscrupulous statements, and then says "it was all a joke," he proposed to show him up. General Gordon closed his speech by an appeal to the colored people present to vote the Democratic ticket and support its nominees, and sat down amid applause.

JUDGE J. E. R. RAY

was the next speaker called upon. He thanked the people for their kindness in calling upon him, but as the hour was late, he would take some other occasion to address his fellow-citizens, both white and black. He was as great a Nationalist as any Nationalist, and he referred to his past record as evidence as to what he would do in the future, if elected. He could give no better assurance as to what he would do than this. Judge Ray retired, and was loudly cheered.

MR. JAMES M. GREER.

Mr. Greer stated that he was not on the list of regular speakers. He ratified the nominations made by the Democratic convention, and he expressed it as his conviction that the nominees were wisely chosen. He believed the Democratic party was the only one able and willing to fight corruption in and out of office. He had no word of abuse for those people who had allied themselves with other parties in opposition to Democracy. He closed his short but appropriate speech with a quotation from the poets, which was well received.

MR. J. A. STREHL,

nominee of the Democratic party for the office of county register. If the people would favor him by electing him to that position he would be thankful.

MR. GEORGE G. DENT,

nominee of the Democratic party for the office of attorney-general of the Bartlett circuit court. He pledged himself, if elected, he would fill the office to the best of his ability, and would punish crime whenever it appeared within the jurisdiction of his court. If the people wanted to get rid of him they had better send him out to Bartlett. [