THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 265

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, November 12, 1879, 10:58 p.m.

Place of observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.05	68	S.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.02	75	S.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.97	74	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.91	68	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	29.97	71	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	29.97	69	S.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.91	74	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.97	75	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.04	71	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Little Rock	29.94	71	S.	Gentle.	Clear.

R. T. DAHNEY, Private Signal Corps, U. S. A.

MEMPHIS AND HER ENEMIES.

The enemies of Memphis are busy; they are as actively engaged in lying about us as they were last year, when, for months after the epidemic had passed away, they continued to assert that yellow-fever still raged and that it was not safe for any one to visit us or buy goods from us. Many of our leading merchants are daily in receipt of letters and telegrams stating that this infamous method of warfare is being indulged in, and that the fears of our country friends are excited beyond measure. They refuse to visit or trade with us, believing that the yellow-fever still prevails and that there is as much danger to health and life now as during September or October. That this is not so is abundantly proven by the following very positive statement which bears the signatures of six of our best physicians, gentlemen of known probity and integrity and of great experience in yellow-fever epidemics. This ought to be enough to satisfy even the most timid:

MEMPHIS, November 12, 1879.

We believe our merchants and friends in the country are perfectly safe in coming to Memphis and buying goods and attending to their business. All rumors about new cases of fever we believe to be false, as we have not seen any for more than a week.

G. B. THORNTON, M.D.,
President Board of Health.
R. W. MITCHELL, M.D.,
J. CHANDLER, M.D.,
Secretary Board of Health.
HERR JONES, M.D.
W. E. ROGERS, M.D.

In addition to this "card," as we may term it, we are gratified to be able to publish the following, which is still more sweeping and positive:

MEMPHIS, November 12, 1879—9 p.m.

The Shelby county medical association is now holding its regular semi-monthly meeting. Twenty-six members—all residents of Memphis—including every prominent physician in the city, have declared, separately and individually, that they have not a single case of yellow fever under treatment.

JULIUS WISE, Secretary.

This ought to satisfy the most sceptical and doubting of doubting-Thomases, and should convince every one that merchants and planters are entirely safe in dealing with Memphis.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THE WEEKLY APPEAL.

THE WEEKLY APPEAL, the cheap, at and best paper of its class now offered to the public, will, from the present time, be served to subscribers at the reduced rate of one dollar a year. This will no doubt be welcome news to the thousands who have for years—some of them for more than a quarter of a century—been constant readers and steady friends of the APPEAL. At this very low price the WEEKLY APPEAL will be found one of the cheapest, as it is one of the best newspapers in the country. It will contain thirty-six long columns of telegraphic news, market reports, editorials, letters from all parts of the adjoining States, in a word, everything that is necessary to a well-filled and well-conducted newspaper. Subscriptions forwarded now will have prompt attention.

WALL STREET AND SOUTHERN MILLIONS.

We are very poor in the south. We find it hard to meet our private obligations, and some of the States allege that they cannot discharge their public ones. Yet the south can find more money than any other section of the country to gamble in cotton—that is, to buy or sell futures. New York reports day by day mention the future market there as being affected by southern orders to buy or to sell. It is true this is better than keeping the cotton in the gin or storage house waiting for higher prices, but whether spare capital would not ultimately pay better if spent on improving lands and fences, and obtaining superior cattle, stock and the best agricultural implements for tillage, with some addition to household comforts—is a question worth considering. Cotton gambling, like other gambling, arises from a desire to make money "in a hurry," which is a proceeding thoroughly bad in principle and in practice. The following from the New York *Bulletin* shows what New York experts know and think of southern folly: "How has it ever been? Wall street vs. southern speculation. Every one will say Wall street have held their bags open for the south to pour their millions into them. You may say last spring was an exception. It is true the south did make some money in April and May, but lost it all in June and July. Wall street loaned the south a few millions last spring, but it was all paid back with a heavy rate of interest in the summer." *Wall street holds its bags open for the south to pour its millions into!* Is this keen and cutting enough to open the eyes of some of the dupes?

COTTON TROUBLES AND COTTON PROSPECTS.

A telegram published in the APPEAL from Oldham, the great cotton manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, and dated November 10th, states that at a meeting of cotton mill owners there "the speakers strongly censured the conduct of the Liverpool cotton ring, and one of them spoke of the necessity of obtaining cotton direct from America, so as to frustrate the maneuvers of the ring." There is curiosity to know what this ring is, and what the nature of its operations? The following from the New York *Bulletin*, received from its Liverpool correspondent, explains these matters and gives other interesting cotton news:

This market has been under the influence of what promises to be an entirely successful endeavor to corner October delivery. The manipulators who are reported to be but two or three in number, have bought most extensively for delivery during this month, and hold contracts for upwards of two hundred thousand bales more than can possibly be delivered to them. Under the circumstances, there has been much anxiety on the part of those who wish to secure what cotton they can either on the spot or in immediate deliveries to tender against their contracts. This would doubtless have led to considerable extension of spot business, but for the fact that most of the cotton on the spot is held by the operators for the "corner," and their brokers refuse, under instructions, to sell any spot cotton excepting the buyers will give an assurance that it is bought for the trade and not for speculators. The trade have bought freely throughout the week, much more so than was from day to day estimated, and the total sales have turned out 15,000 over the official estimate. The market is at present thoroughly unsettled by the abnormal condition of affairs, and no other consideration is thought for the more distant future than weight. The great anxiety of the moment is to what price spot or October deliveries may go to in the scramble for cotton by those whose sales are yet uncovered, and very extravagant views are expressed. So completely, however, is the situation in the hands of the chief speculator for the corner that no reasonable idea can be formed of the extent the market is likely to be manipulated. Messrs. Allison & Co.'s annual circular has been issued this week. After surveying the progress of the cotton industry all over the world for the past year, the circular gives a forecast for 1879-80, in which an import for Europe is indicated from all quarters of 5,235,000 bales, making, with stock on October 1st, a total available supply of 5,722,000 bales. This is stated to be enough cotton to allow of an increase in deliveries to the trade up to the figures touched in 1877-78, but no more. The consumption of 1879-80 will in most certainly prove greater than that of the year just closed, seeing that stocks of cotton and cotton goods all over the world are less than at any time since the American war, and there are unmistakable signs of renewed activity in all departments of trade. Last year at this time the entire commercial system was in a condition of semi-demoralization, and the gloom continued overshadowing the opening months of this year. Under the circumstances and with the absence of financial or political disturbances it is only reasonable to expect better trade and higher average of prices in 1879-80 than was the case in 1878-79.

MASONIC.

The Address of Grand Master G. C. O'Connor—Condition of the Order Throughout the World—Non-Affiliation—Some Unpleasantness with the Grand Lodge of Scotland,

Which Continues to Assert its Authority Within the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec—The So-called Grand Orients—Amendments to the Constitution.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, November 12.—The Grand Lodge of Masons to-day closed one of the most interesting sessions ever held in Tennessee, not less than five hundred having been in attendance. The following grand officers were elected and installed: Wilbur F. Foster, Nashville, Grand Master; Albert S. Myers, Memphis, Deputy Grand Master; N. S. Woodward, Knoxville, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. Mason, White Station, Junior Grand Warden; John Frizzell, Nashville, Grand Secretary; Wm. Morrow, Edgefield, Grand Treasurer. Treasurer Morrow reported that the debt which had been hanging over the Grand Lodge for years had been liquidated and it was now free from debt. It was decided to store the portraits of the Grand Masters in the Grand Lodge-room in a fire-proof warehouse. Edict twenty-eight was amended so as to read twenty-five dollars for the minimum for conferring the three degrees instead of thirty dollars. The committee on ways and means reported a per capita tax of sixty cents and dues on degrees at one dollar and fifty cents each. The report was adopted.

Dan F. Price, of Memphis, was appointed on the committee of appeals; John T. Inman, of Paris, on the committee of dispensations and by-laws, and D. R. Harris, of Jackson, on the committee of correspondence.

The Grand Council met and elected the following officers: George W. Morgan, of Gainesboro, Most Illustrious Grand Master; R. J. Pierce, of Chattanooga, Deputy Grand Master; George S. Blackie, of Nashville, Principal Conductor of the Work; N. S. Woodward, of Knoxville, Grand Treasurer; John Frizzell, of Nashville, Grand Secretary. The Grand Chapter met, appointed committees, and adjourned over until to-morrow.

THE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The address of G. C. O'Connor, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, F. and A. M., was read immediately after that body convened on Monday morning. It covers forty four printed pages, and presents the affairs of the order with usual minuteness of detail, and great clearness and ability. The following extracts are given as of most interest to Masons and the general public:

GRAND ORIENT OF SPAIN.

I have decline d to receive and accredit the representative which "Juan A. Perez, Grand Commander and Grand Master of the Most Serene Grand Orient of Spain," sends to us, because I could not recognize as the equal of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Tennessee a so called "Grand Symbolic Lodge," which is but the creature of the Supreme Council of the A. and A. Rite, and has not even the power of choosing its own ruling officers, and is not of such origin as the Grand Lodge can recognize as legitimate. It is impossible for me to understand how this Grand Lodge, our near neighbor, can entertain fraternal intercourse of representatives with any of these so-called Grand Orients, or with any so-called Grand Lodge that cannot trace its lineage, through legitimate processes, to the first Grand Lodge. I am not convinced that any of these Orients can do this.

TROUBLE WITH THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

At its last annual communication this Grand Lodge took decisive ground against the action of its predecessor of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and requested Brother Albert Pike, representative of Scotland, to transmit the will of this Grand Lodge in the premises, admonishing that venerable body that if it continued the usurpation it will inevitably result in a disruption of those fraternal relations which have so long and happily existed between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Tennessee." This duty has been faithfully performed by Brother Blackie, and at the proper time we will submit a portion of it.

I cannot, in justice to my own sense of duty, refrain from calling your attention—and in as emphatic manner as I command—to the continued usurpation of the jurisdiction of Quebec by that powerful body, justly proud of its own respectability and dignity, the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Since the publication of our fraternal remonstrance of last year, Scotland has established two new lodges in the jurisdiction of Quebec, and with these and Eight lodges—the one in exist ence last year—has formed there a *Provincial Grand Lodge*. This placing republication of the doctrine of "exclusive jurisdiction," and that, too, in the face of the earnest protest of a sister sovereign Grand Lodge, of American Grand Lodges, impels us to the belief that Scotland does not value the platitudes which the peace-loving spirit of the fraternity has sent her.

This Grand Lodge may not adopt or approve all the demands made by Quebec, but it cannot consent to surrendering the principle that "the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge in a political sovereignty gives it exclusive light of that territory, and prevents the establishment by any other Grand Lodge of a lodge within its borders." We are compelled to regard this persistent ignoring of the principle by Scotland as a standing menace to every Grand Lodge in North America. If it may lawfully declare the Quebec territory "unoccupied," why may it not issue a like proclamation about Tennessee, and begin the warranting of lodges here? I am unable to grasp the wisdom in the claim that Americans have nothing to do with the Masonic management of the British dominions. To our mind it is clear that the law should be the same for all. With Masons, whether her majesty, the queen, or his excellency, the President, preside over the destinies of political divisions. As American Freemasons, we claim no right—but would promptly repudiate such an assumption—to establish lodges in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, wherever that jurisdiction lawfully exists. Hoping that view, this Grand Lodge could not consent, even to an infinite increase of power, that Scotland could, by any possibility of circumstance, establish lodges in the jurisdiction of a recognized independent Grand Lodge.

Tenderly cowed by the friendship of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, whose lodges are centers of culture and civilization wherever established, whose rolls of membership include a multitude of the choicest luminaries of the Masonic firmament, and whose deeds of charity and good works stand among the most brilliant on record, we can only pray for the return to old ways of that better judgment and more conservative spirit, which in times gone by the rest of the world felt he was that cannot, even now, regret her friendship, in defense of our sovereignty—and our duty leaves us no other alternative—I commend that this Grand Lodge declare non-fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

THE CRAFT WHEREVER DISPERSED.

I am happy to announce that no disaster to any of the jurisdictions of the world has been reported to us during the year. Yellow fever, plague, famine, war, have gone to their rest, and the craft, in all the quarters of the globe, have been spared such visitations. Our fellow craftsmen in Europe, except those whom our commerce with them brings over the ocean, are all in the little island lying over the direct lines of Cape Cod, Long Island, and the Middle and Southern States. Our intercourse with them is pleasant, and the interchange of representatives with any of these so-called Grand Orients, or with any so-called Grand Lodge that cannot trace its lineage through legitimate processes, to the first Grand Lodge, I am not convinced that any of these Orients can do this.

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