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GALLAWAY & KEATING,
H. C. GALLAWAY, } 282 Second street,
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MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY, : : DECEMBER 3, 1879.

SCORE ONE FOR JUDGE HORRIGAN.

Hon. L. B. Horrigan has entered upon the discharge of his duties as judge of the criminal court with a firmness and a decision of character which indicates that he will make a model judge, fully vindicating the wisdom of Governor Marks in his appointment. For many years in several respects the criminal court has been a farce and a burlesque, There was an unsavory odor about it, which almost made it a public nuisance. It seems Judge Horrigan is determined to cleanse, purify and elevate this tribunal of justice. The APPEAL of yesterday announced that—

At the criminal court, yesterday, a large number of business men summoned as jurors failed to appear and were fined by Judge Horrigan, and will be fined daily until they appear and answer or show cause why they failed to obey the summons of the court. Judge Horrigan will stand no foolishness.

This is a move in the right direction. Heretofore, business men, entertaining a contempt for the criminal court, have treated its mandates with great disrespect. But it seems Judge Horrigan is determined that good citizens shall perform their duty as witnesses and jurors. The disposition of the courts to select the "professional juror," with the view of giving employment to the loafer and to accommodate the business man, who abhors jury duty, has contributed much toward bringing the courts into disrepute. The criminal court will never command the respect of the community until it respects itself, by making jurors of the best citizens and forcing prompt obeyance of its mandates. This Judge Horrigan intends to do. He believes every good citizen owes a duty to himself and to the community in which he resides to serve on juries, and to attend as a witness when required, and if he does not promptly respond to the summons, Judge Horrigan will rigidly enforce the law. For a short time this will occasion some dissatisfaction and condemnation, but good citizens who are prompt, and even punctilious in the observance of their business engagements, will learn that they ought to be equally as ready to comply with the same cheerful alacrity the engagements in a court of justice. Crime cannot be punished and the majesty of the law vindicated unless good citizens perform their duty. Those who sneak the courts of justice shirk all duty as jurors, when a criminal escapes are the loudest in their complaints, though they do nothing to protect the public interest. Men who live in a community must take an interest in its government, by taking part in the election of its officials serving as jurors and witnesses or any other position devolving upon good citizens. It is a sad commentary on the community when Judge Horrigan is forced to inflict punishment on good men for failing to do their duty. The thief and the murderer should be punished for violating the law, so should the business man who violates the law by refusing to obey the summons of the court.

BEECHER AND BEMPHIS.

Henry Ward Beecher delivered one of his old-fashioned, characteristic political sermons on Thanksgiving day. Judging from the reports, it was a jolly sermon, for the audience, at nearly every sentence, either laughed or applauded. We have read the sermon, and regret to say it was unworthy of the man and the occasion. It was nothing but a political harangue, and a very disreputable harangue at that. He alternately praised and abused the south. For instance, he said: "The south conducted an unrighteous war with such signal gallantry as would, if anything could, redeem the wickedness of the struggle by the brilliant courage of its defense. Since it yielded to the superior strength of the north the general conduct has been reasonable and honorable to an unexpected degree. A few of the States have given trouble, but most of them have shown an example of great good sense which promises the best things for the nation in future." Mr. Beecher entertains a sovereign contempt for Tilden. In speaking of him he says: "The present condition of politics is another subject for thanksgiving. The dangers that threatened at the time of the seating of Mr. Hayes have passed, and *have left no scar*. Had the claimant been as bold as he is cunning he might have stepped in and seized the Presidential chair with unlawful hands. He was no Cromwell. He was no Napoleon even. Let his tomb be inscribed: 'His timidity was greater than his ambition; his economy than his opportunities.'" There is one thing in Mr. Beecher's tirade, which it would be a mockery to call a sermon, that we most heartily indorse. It is this:

Thanksgiving comes up to-day with quiet brow to point out such tidings of gladness as the year has disclosed. And first, we may be thankful for the general good health of the nation during the past year. Beautiful Memphis has, it is true, been called upon to sit in sackcloth and mourning, but everywhere else good health has generally prevailed, and even the Memphis visitation, if it shall result in a better knowledge of sanitary laws and a stricter observance of them, may turn out to be a blessing to untold millions. I don't believe that there need be malarial or yellow-fever in any of the southern cities when it is thoroughly understood that a violation of the laws of God in nature is just as culpable as a violation of the laws of God on Sinai, and for all preventable diseases the citizens at large are responsible.

This grain of wheat shines out in two columns of chaff like a diamond in a compose heap, or as a rose growing upon the *debris* of the barnyard. The people of Memphis are fully convinced that there is no health without cleanliness, and they have resolved to remove the only impediment to the health and future greatness and prosperity of Memphis. As the Richmond *States* appropriately says:

If any city was ever stalled in a rut or mudhole, it is this beautiful one of ours at this moment; and there it will remain, sticking fast or sinking deeper, so long as we sit by with folded hands, doing nothing for ourselves, but calling upon Hercules to pull us out. Hercules only helps those who help themselves, and his reply to the supplications of the wagoner is his response to us: "Put your own shoulder to the wheel." That is the only means of extrication. We must get up from the wayside, cease complaining of our misfortune in getting into the mire, silence our useless and unavailing cries for help, and no longer trust to Providence for some happy stroke of His favor that shall remove us, but set ourselves industriously about the task of working our own way out. We are in the ditch, and let the ditch be the place of our fulcrum, with industry, energy and enterprise for levers. That we are at a standstill here in business and in every enterprise, is quite evident to the least observant, and we cannot remain in this condition is also very evident to all of us. We must move in some direction, either forward or backward, either rise out of the mud and mire of despondency or sink deeper into it. "There is no going hence or tarrying here," unless we make some effort in one or other direction, and we must either work to save what we have right here at home by hard knocks and close, pinching economy.

The people of Memphis have put their shoulders to the wheel, fully satisfied that whatever is done to improve the sanitary condition of the city must come within and from themselves. The men who are now in council day and night for the purpose of remedying the evils that beset the city, are laying the foundations upon which will be reared the greatest city in the south, except New Orleans.

IRELAND.

Home rule is like to be forgotten by the people of Ireland in the excitement over their present demand for tenant-proprietorship. Davitt, Killen and Daly, the men who, with their leading council, Rae, are attracting so much attention just now, say that they will be content with nothing less—and they are, for the time being, the leaders of the Irish people. Daly, in his terse way, says: "We will take nothing less than this—that the man who tills the soil shall own it. Is it right," he asks, "that the landlords shall take an income out of poor farmers, and not spend one penny of the money in Ireland, but squander it in London and Paris? In May, for instance, Sir Roger Palmer, Lord Dillon and the marquis of Sligo take one hundred thousand pounds out of the country, and divil a farthing do they spend in it. There are five hundred million christians in the world, and in no other country but Ireland do they toil all the year round and give fifteen shillings out of twenty to the landlord. If a farmer makes a little more he is handicapped by an immediately increased rent." And these seem to be the sentiments of all classes. Canon Ulick J. Bourke, of Mayo, one of the most distinguished of the priests of the Catholic church in Ireland, a gentleman who has had no part in the present troubles, in a letter to a friend in Washington, says: "The two great ends to be attained are, first, to relieve the people in their present distress and trials; the second, to fix them in the homes of their fathers by making them proprietors of their farms. This latter is a difficult task, yet the cry has gone forth, and all Irishmen, at home and abroad, have echoed the call, and proclaim that the Irish race will be satisfied with nothing less. There is a peasant proprietary in Belgium, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holstein, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Greece, part of Italy, and in America. Why not in Ireland? This is the teaching of the statesmen of England and of her scholars—Bright, Cobden, Lord John Russell, John Stuart Mill, and of Baron Von Stein, the great Prussian statesman. If a peasant proprietary has made America and other nations rich, contented, and happy, why should it not make Ireland rich, contented, and happy?" And every sensible man, no matter what his nationality, asks why?

COLONEL LUCIUS B. NORTHROP, the commissary-general of the Confederate army from the commencement of the civil war until a few months before its close, is now living in retirement near Charlottsville, the seat of the University of Virginia. He is preparing a sketch of the Confederate commissary department, in which he will refute the statements of General Joe Johnston and Beauregard that the armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee were not well supplied with provisions. He proposes to prove, from the dispatches of these generals, that they destroyed immense trains of stores. The colonel is now sixty-seven years old, but he is said to "wield a vigorous pen," and to possess a "strong and determined will."

THE Atlanta (Ga.) cotton factories are calling aloud for more help. It is said they need fully one thousand hands. A faithful hand can clear three or four dollars a week. Yet none can be had. It is not that the work is not pleasant, for the building is comfortable, warm, well ventilated, and the hours and rules of work are the same as those of other factories. The matter is that southern women, no matter how poor, have never been systematically taught to work. They have been accustomed to rely entirely upon the men of the family for a support, and to do nothing themselves. And for this the men have only themselves to blame.

A FEW days ago we published a statement from the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the negro exodus had collapsed, that anywhere in the lower Mississippi valley a negro man and his wife can earn from five dollars to six dollars a day picking cotton, and "almost every black man on the west side of the river who stayed at home has cotton enough to pay all his debts and have a good sum of money left." In addition to this, we gave the testimony of other journals on Sunday last, certifying to the progress made by the negroes of North Carolina and Georgia as land owners. If the northern Radical rascals will only let the colored men alone they will work out their own salvation.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, a friend of Senator Lamar is authority for the statement that the senator has emphatically denied giving expression to any such absurd notions as were expressed in a letter purporting to come from him, and which was published in the APPEAL last week. He is for the nominee of the Democratic party, and never dreamed of any other course. It was simply ridiculous for any man in his senses to ascribe such sentiments to Mr. Lamar, for there is no greater enemy of centralization in congress or out of it, and his record on that point has been clear and consistent.

REPRESENTATIVE SHELLEY, of Alabama, says that everything is prosperous and happy in his State, and that the colored people are as contented and doing as well as the white people. In politics he says there is little or no division in sentiment. The vote of the State will be cast for the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be, although Bayard is the preference of the Democrats. The Grant boom, he says, has not reached Alabama.

CONGRESS must deal with the question of the importation by European governments of convicts, paupers and lunatics, which has become most noticeable the past year. The commissioners of emigration at New York have called the attention of the secretary of state to this evil, and he has promised to do all he can to remedy it. We hope he will have the assistance of every Democrat in the house and senate.

MISS MEEKER, the heroine of the Ute massacre, will not take the lecture-field. She has declared it to be her intention, now that she is at home at Greeley, to stay there and enjoy the rest and peace so long denied her by Indians, peace commissioners, negro minstrels, lecture agents and variety-theater drummers. Miss Meeker is a young lady of rare good sense.

THE officers of the Memphis and Charleston railroad deny that they discriminate against Memphis at Florence or any other point. On the contrary, they say that their tariffs to and from Memphis are made to favor Memphis, and that this fact is well known and appreciated by the commercial men of Memphis.

CANADA is greatly excited over the statement made by Rev. Dr. Usher, of the Reformed Episcopal church, Montreal, that the Princess Louise is about to become a Roman Catholic. Members of the latter church are very much elated and the Protestants are correspondingly depressed.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The True Version of Archbishop Williams's Sayings in Regard to Parochial Schools in the Archdiocese of Boston—The Subject Eliciting Extensive Comment.

Catholic Schools Should be Established in Every Parish, and Made Equal to Public Schools—The Relations of Pastor and Parent—Other Instructions.

BOSTON, December 2.—An official statement has been made concerning the recent utterance of Archbishop Williams, of this diocese, made at a meeting of the Catholic clergy of Boston, with regard to the Catholic schools. The subject has been for some days a matter of rather extended comment, and it has been deemed necessary to give a correct statement to the public. At the assemblage referred to the archbishop urged that whenever practicable Catholic schools should be established in every parish, and, as far as possible, made equal to the public schools. They are regarded as practicable where their establishment and support would not create serious financial embarrassment or impose too grievous a burden on the resources of the faithful. Parents sending their children to public schools, rather than allow them to grow up illiterate, should make it a matter of conscience to take due precautions against the dangers of such schools, and attend diligently to the instruction of children in christian doctrines out of school hours. In this connection, the archbishop read from the instructions sent to the bishops of the United States, through the Roman Propaganda, in a document dated November 24, 1875, and printed in some papers in this country soon after its reception, considering the document in question, and with reference to the circumstances where Catholic parents may, with safe conscience, send their children to public schools, where (the danger being more remote) sufficient cause exists. Such cause would cease if it were proven that there is no Catholic school at hand, or where that which is accessible is little suited to educate children properly or suitable to their condition in life. The archbishop said: "In a case of decided and persistent difference of opinion arising between a pastor and parent as to the sufficiency alleged, the matter must be referred to the decision of the bishop, who will govern the conduct of both pastor and parent. Parents, who, for good and sufficient reasons, omit to send their children to a parochial school, but otherwise secure for them efficient religious instruction, may, if well disposed, be admitted to the sacraments. No priest has a right, save in the rare and exceptional case of public scandalous sinners, to publicly refuse any of the sacraments of the church to any Catholic reasonably applying for the same. Excommunication, any public denunciation of individuals, or designated classes, is strictly forbidden to all priests of the diocese in this as in all other cases."

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Improvement Convention in Session at Louisville—List of Commissioners Appointed by the Governors of Each State Intimately Interested.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—The Mississippi valley river improvement convention met to-day at noon, in the board of trade building. The object of the meeting is to collect statistics and to keep the subject of river improvement before congress, so as to obtain the necessary appropriations. There will be organized a "Valley States commission," which it is expected will prove of great benefit to navigation on the great central rivers. Only a few of the delegates arrived this morning, more being expected this afternoon and to-night. Eugene Tafferson, to whom was intrusted the correspondence with the governors of the States, reported the appointment of the following as commissioners:

Arkansas—John Hornor, Helena; John J. Jones, Boston.

Iowa—D. H. Thayer, Clinton.

The governor of Texas, in a letter to Underwood, says he has no authority to appoint such a commissioner.

Mississippi—E. Richardson, Jackson; H. F. Simrall, Jackson; W. J. Carroll, Natchez.

West Virginia—John M'Clure, Wheeling; Allen Campbell, Bethany; Wayne Ferguson, Fort Gaines.

Indiana—Ben. C. Callings, Rising Sun; Hiram J. Renner, New Albany; G. J. Grainer, Evansville.

Colorado—Henry M'Allister.

Pennsylvania—Chas. W. Batchellor, Pittsburg; Geo. H. Anderson, Pittsburg.

Ohio—D. J. Lawson, Wellsville; David Gibson, Cincinnati; Oscar F. Moore, Portsmouth.

Louisiana—Charles Johnson, John Phelps, A. H. May, New Orleans.

Kentucky—J. M. Bigger, Paducah; R.W. Nelson, Newport; Eugene Underwood, Louisville.

Minnesota—Wm. Crooks, St. Paul; John J. Randall, Winona; Platt B. Walker, Minneapolis.

Missouri—John B. Hogan, Webb M. Samuels, John A. Scudder, St. Louis.

Tennessee—E. A. James, Chattanooga; George W. White, Nashville; Jerome Hill, Memphis.

Wisconsin—E. D. Bolton, Milwaukee; R. B. Wentworth, Portage; Wm. Wilson, Menomonie.

At three o'clock the commissioners reassembled and proceeded to form a permanent organization. Jno. Hogan nominated Eugene Underwood for president. Mr. Underwood was unanimously elected. Mr. Platt B. Walker, editor of the Mississippi Valley *Lumberman and Manufacturer*, of Minneapolis, was elected permanent secretary.

Mr. Underwood read a paper stating the exact object of the commission; also, the immense need of some decided improvements. The paper was carefully prepared and filled with valuable statistical information. At the conclusion of the paper Captain W. C. Hite made a motion, which was carried, to the effect that Mr. Underwood's address be made an expression of the opinion of the commission.

A general discussion followed, in which Mr. John Hogan made some valuable suggestions to delegates:

George H. Anderson made a motion that the chairman appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions. Passed, and the following gentlemen were appointed: George H. Anderson, J. J. Randall, John Hogan, William Wilson, John M'Clure. The name of the chairman was added.

The commission adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

BRIGHT,

Of Tennessee, Speaking for the Democrats of the South, Cuts out Work for our Norththern Brethren, Which we Feel Sure They Will Accomplish.

Washington correspondence of the Boston *Herald*: "Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, a member whose many years of service in the house entitles his opinions to a respectful hearing, talked to-day at length on the present political situation. He does not think it possible that the south could support Grant for President under any conceivable circumstances. Grantism means, he said, centralism of the most anti-Democratic kind. To elect him to a third term meant an abandonment of the teachings and example of Jefferson, and all the other fathers, yea, more, an abandonment of the provisions of the constitution itself. The south cannot do this without committing a wantonly foolish and criminal act. Grant was the best hated man in the south, that is by individuals. The south might, however, in time become utterly worn out by repeated failures to be properly recognized and understood by the north. In that event he could not answer for the consequences. They might give up the fight and surrender to the enemy, but he thought that the time had not come yet. Mr. Bright is particularly severe on the northern wing of the Democratic party. It is for them, he says, to take the lead this winter. They must step forward and be prepared to shoulder their proportion of the responsibility for whatever may be determined on. The policy of the coming session should depend on what the northern Democrats are willing to undertake. The south will again put forth its strength and make a gallant fight, but its allies in the north must come forward with a guarantee of what they can do. Let them say: 'We will promise you New York and Indiana,' and the south will perform its part of the contract, but that section is tired of hearing that the north has been scared out of its boots by hobgoblin stories of outrages in the south. Mr. Bright does not think, however, that the Democracy will find it possible to give up the issues of the extra session or to let them drop for the present. They are, he says, vital issues. The Democratic attitude was eminently just, patriotic and constitutional, and it dare not abandon it. He did not fear the verdict of the country, and was willing to stand or fall by it. Mr. Bright thought the disposal of Grant as a salaried head of the army would not affect anything. He would come out of his retirement for so brilliant a prize as the Presidency just as he did once before. He couldn't be bottled in that way."

CRUELTY TO CRIMINALS,

Is the Sum and Substance of What Caused an Independent Investigating Committee to Urge the Removal of a Bad Man.

MILWAUKEE, December 2.—The majority of the committee appointed by the board of supervisors to investigate the affairs of the Milwaukee county house of correction, independent of the investigation conducted by the State board of charities and reforms, made a long report to the board to-day. A large amount of the testimony is principally that of the prisoners and officers now at the institution. The committee say that there is no escape from the conclusion that the inspector (Hazz) is incompetent; that he is not even familiar with the rules governing that institution. He admits to freely using the gag, a punishment not known nor allowed by the statutes or rules, and that he don't know if the contractor delivered the quality of meat required. The burden of the evidence is that the treatment of the prisoners was generally bad, oftentimes cruel, if not barbarous. Inspector Hazz and his subordinates have violated the statutes, which forbid any corporeal or other punishment to be inflicted for violation of prison rules. Also a rule of the house of correction which prescribes the punishment to be solitary confinement in a dark cell on bread and water, not to exceed twenty days, and although this is the only legal punishment, yet the way it is administered is the most degrading, dangerous to health and abominably barbarous of any now administered, and is a disgrace to the age in which we live. It is proven by overwhelming testimony that the inspectors, Hazz and Kennedy, have used this means of torture to a degree never intended by the State. The committee recommend that Hazz, the present inspector, be removed, and that the committee on house of correction be given charge of the institution. Hazz, the report holds, is proven incompetent. He has inflicted unwarranted punishment, and has been profane and indecent. The practice of imprisonment in a dark cell, too small in which to stretch the body, without bed or bedding in summer or winter, is severely condemned. The poor, helpless criminal, unable to lie down or sit up, is compelled to breathe the foul, sickening gases of his own excrement. It is proven, say the committee, that all this has been the constant practice for years, and is a foul blot on the city and State. The committee are also of the opinion that the prisoners are not given baths as often as decency requires, and that sick inmates are denied proper care and medical treatment. The committee, in conclusion, regret the necessity for an entire revision of the rules governing the house of correction. The report was ordered printed.

HENDRICKS

Proposes to Accept the Vice-Presidency on a Ticket with Horatio Seymour, of New York—But it is Not Acceptable to the Party.

Wilmington (Del.) *Gazette*: "It is now telegraphed from Washington that Mr. Hendricks has written a private letter, in which he says he will accept the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket with Governor Seymour. He had better have omitted any qualifications. It is not presumed the Democratic party will nominate a man inferior to Mr. Hendricks. In any event, the Democratic party ought to be able to do without a man who imposes restrictions. No better man could be run for the position than Mr. Hendricks. We are not surprised that he should decline; but we are surprised that he should attempt to name his associate on the ticket. There are thousands of men in this country as good and as fit as any of the men who have been named for either the first or the second office, and the sooner the gentlemen who have been so elevated of late by certain satellites of the newspaper press know this the better. The wisest choice the Democratic party ever made was when, in dropping all other names, it took up Polk and Dallas, in 1844. That ticket gave us a revenue tariff and a vast empire, embracing California, New Mexico and Arizona, besides. It is folly to spend words over the matter. No man should decline the nomination of the National Democratic convention, nor should any man seek it."

A DENIAL.

Washington special to the *Courier-Journal*: "Governor Hendricks, who arrived here to-night, being asked about the statement in the *Times-Journal*, of St. Louis, that it was specially authorized to say Governor Hendricks would accept the second place with Seymour, denies that he gave any authority for the statement. He says that his reluctance to be a candidate for Vice-President was that he did not care to hold an office in which his duty would be to sit before a body of which he was once a member."

Ellis, of Louisiana, on the Presidency.

Philadelphia *Record*, November 27th: "I suppose Bayard would be acceptable to the south."

"Yes, or Hancock either. The southern Democrats will be satisfied with Bayard and will give him every southern vote. They will be satisfied with Hancock and give him every southern vote. They will be satisfied with Hendricks and give him every southern vote. They will be satisfied with Judge Field and give him every vote, or they would be satisfied with David Davis—in short, the south will accept any good Democrat, with the single exception of Mr. Tilden, as I have said."

"Have the Democrats of Louisiana any preference?"

"Yes, I think they have. I think Hancock will be the first choice of Louisiana. He proved himself a true friend to us at a time when we needed friends, and his course while in power in our midst endeared him very much to our people. He is also very strong in Texas, and I am inclined to believe that both Louisiana and Texas will give General Hancock their votes in the next Democratic convention. I have been stumping my State recently, and I took occasion to test the feeling of the people to a very considerable extent. I would speak of Mr. Bayard as a pure statesman and a man of incorruptible integrity, without spot or blemish; as a man who would rather be right than be President. The mention of his name invariably drew forth warm applause, but whenever I mentioned Hancock's name hats would go up and there would be a hurrah. That is the difference of feeling as to the two men in my State; but, as I said, either of them, or any other good Democrat, would be acceptable to the Democrats of Louisiana, and would be supported."

"How about the rest of the south?"

"Well, I think the choice lies between General Hancock and Senator Bayard. So far as I know that seems to be the feeling."

Congressman Felton.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Congressman Felton, the Georgia Independent, is in the city. As his course this winter, he says his letter is his platform, and that he has nothing to take back. During the extra session he said little in public, but privately told the Democrats that they were wrecking their party. They persisted in the wrecking process, however, and Felton claims that his letter was but a public reiteration of what leading Democrats had heard from his lips many times. He has information from the people of his district that puts him at ease in that direction. There is no fire in the rear, and his friends say that he did right in dealing in plain speech, but deny that there is anything in the attitude of their representative which looks like desertion of the Democratic party.

Railway Disaster.

ALBANY, December 2.—This morning, while a freight train was standing on the track half way between here and Schenectady another freight train dashed into it. Engineer M'Laughlin, Fireman Gilland and Brakeman Real were injured, but not fatally. A number of cattle were killed.

A Double Boiler Explosion with Fatal Results.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 2.—Two boilers of the Girard furnace exploded this afternoon with terrific force, wrecking the engine-house and badly damaging the furnace. Two men were buried in the *debris*, and one, Amos Llewellyn, was killed.

CABLE GOSSIP.

The Autumn Wheat Sowing in Great Britain Retarded by the Freeze—The Bad Condition of Wheat Restricting Business in Country Markets.

Horrible Mine Disaster in Saxony—The London Times on the President's Message—Gortschakoff's Successor—A Catholic Bishop in Prison, Etc.

LONDON, December 2.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "In several districts the autumn sowing is not completed and farmers must wait for a thaw. The time has now arrived when weather considerations exercise little influence on the grain trade. Wheat at country markets was pressed forward by farmers anxious to realize, but its condition was not improved. Its bad condition also greatly restricted business in Mark Lane, and few parcels fit for milling were sold at unreduced rates. Foreign arrivals were again swelled by much Russian, and business naturally depressed thereby, but the general situation is unchanged. Dullness being usually characteristic of close of year, sales have been quite of a retail character, with little if any change in prices, and holders have shown no disposition to press sales. A few weaker speculators have begun to evince a desire to realize, but merchants generally are still confident. With a cessation of Russian supplies and the diminution of American, in consequence of the closing of the canals, and the increased demand for British for winter consumption, the future should furnish few grounds for anxiety. The arrivals at ports have been small. Wheat in steady demand and closed firm. There was an improved demand for maize, which advanced 3d per quarter. There was only a moderate business done in wheat for shipment, in consequence of the high prices asked. Maize quiet. Barley in limited request at previous currencies. Sales of English wheat last week, 38,580 quarters, at 46s 7d per quarter, against 51,324 quarters, at 41s 3d per quarter, same week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending November 22d, were 1,644,738 cwt. wheat and 250,850 cwt. flour.

Horrible Mine Disaster.

LONDON, December 2.—The Chimnitz, Saxony, *Tagsblatt* states that an explosion of fire-damp occurred in a mine in that district last evening, and it is feared that from seventy to eighty persons have perished. The recovery of the corpses of the victims is actively proceeding.

The London Times on Hayes's Message.

LONDON, December 2.—The *Times*, in discussing the President's message, says: "Canadians are no doubt tenacious of the rights of the dominion over their own coasts, but they must feel the inconvenience of a renewal every ten years of concessions to United States fishermen. It is to be hoped it will be unnecessary, and we should urge them to agree to a permanent settlement on equitable terms."

A Catholic Bishop in Prison.

ROME, December 2.—Intelligence has been received here that the bishop of Massai, vicar apostolic over a portion of Abyssinia, has been imprisoned. The Vatican has earnestly requested France and other governments, through the intermediary of France, to use their influence to obtain his liberation. The pope will also send delegates to King John to intercede for the bishop's release.

Gortschakoff's Successor.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 2.—The statement relative to the probable appointment of Walujeff as Gortschakoff's successor to the Russian chancellorship, is contradicted in ministerial circles. It is pointed out that Gortschakoff has not yet tendered his resignation. Should he do so, Privy Councilor Giers, who actually conducted the foreign office during the greater part of the year, is regarded as his more probable successor.

The Sheep Restrictions Removed.

LONDON, December 2.—Hereafter sheep exported from the United States will not be required to be slaughtered at the place of landing, the restrictions in consequence of the foot and mouth disease having been removed.

Waddington on French Affairs.

PARIS, December 2.—Gambetta, president, and all the ministers were present in the chamber of deputies to-day. Baudry d'Asson withdrew his interpellation of the government for the present. M. Waddington, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, complained of this course, and proceeded to declare that ministerial questions should not be raised by unmeaning programmes, drawn up in private conventions, but openly in the tribune. A truce to the policy of meetings and newspaper articles, he said, would be to the interest of the government, parliament and the country. If the ministry had not the full confidence of the chamber of deputies, they were ready to retire. The speech was cheered not only by the deputies of the center, but by a portion of the left. Upon M. Waddington resuming his seat, the chamber proceeded to routine business. The four bureaux of the left will meet to-morrow, each group first holding a separate meeting.

EDISON'S SUCCESS.

The Electric Light Complete—After Many Weary Months the End Sought For Has Been Reached—An Experiment to be Tried at the Village of Menlo Park on Christmas Day.

New York Sun: "If the inventor's prophecies are fulfilled, it is safe to say that of all the Christmas festivals next month, not one will command such universal attention as that which is to be held in Menlo park, N J. Then is promised that long looked for achievement of science, the economical subdivision of the electric light. On Christmas eve the 'Wizard of Menlo park,' Thomas A. Edison, will illuminate all the buildings in the modest little hamlet in which he lives and works. To that end wires have been run from house to house, and connected thence with his laboratory. The illumination will be by means of what might be called electric jets, but which, more properly speaking, are small spirals of platinum and iridium in a state of incandescence in a vacuum. The dynamo-electric machines, whence the current is generated, are already set up in the laboratory. One of these, having a power of forty horses, will generate sufficient electricity for one hundred lights, each of sixteen-candle power, which is the measurement of electric intensity. That is to say, the extraordinary phenomenon may be seen on Christmas day, in Menlo park, of electric lights toned down to the intensity of gas jets. In a few days Mr. Edison will begin the task of affixing the jets, so called, upon the gas burners in the several houses. Instead of running the wires that are to transmit the current through the gas-pipes, as it is his intention to do shortly in this city, for this occasion he will lay the wires along the pipes. 'I shall send invitations far and wide,' said Mr. Edison last Wednesday, 'in order that all may see that what has been considered as visionary and impossible has been accomplished. The thing is done. I have protected it in this country and every considerable country in Europe. That is to say, there are only a few unimportant parts of Europe yet remaining uncovered, and these will be so before the advent of the holidays. You ask me if I can compete with carbureted hydrogen gas. Let the gas companies reduce their price, and then reduce it again, for it is well known they can still do this and make money, and I can undersell them and make a large profit.' The methods and steps by which Mr. Edison claims to have accomplished the undertaking that had its inception in the electric shops in Ansonia, Connecticut, is now for the first time made public. When Mr. Edison received from Ansonia the Wallace dynamo-electric machine, or telemachon, as Mr. Wallace calls it, he at once began his experiments. The amount of power he recovered in the second machine was so incommensurate with the original power applied to the first machine, and transmitted by a wire, that both machines were cast aside. Then Mr. Edison experimented upon the Gramme, the Brush, and the Siemens machines. These were better, but still the loss of power was excessive. Mr. Edison at once left the beaten track upon which scientists have been toiling for years with unvarying results, and struck out into fields altogether new. After completing his dynamo machine, Mr. Edison began working on his electrometer, for without some kind of a measure he could not tell how much of the electric current was expended on any one point. This was soon done. For nearly eight months he has been experimenting upon the little contrivance that is to furnish the light. First it was made to consist of a small platinum spiral without covering. This would not do, because after the current had been withdrawn oxidation to a greater or less degree set in. Then he made a composition, with lime as a base, and with this he covered the spiral. It was transparent, but had defects. Finally he hit upon the expedient of completely covering the platinum with a small glass globe filled with oxygen gas. The globe being air-tight there could, of course, be no combustion. This gave the inventor great satisfaction, but still he experimented, and found that the gas was unnecessary and troublesome in charging, and he rejected it but retained the sealed globe. Then came the difficulty of preventing the intensity of the current from fusing the platinum. This problem, which has puzzled electricians ever since the first experiments in this direction, was met. A solution was found after great labor, and almost innumerable experiments, by an ingenious device."

A TEXAS DANCE.

Miss Stanfield's Refusal to Dance with Bud Wood Provokes Him to Murderous Deeds—One Man Killed and Several Wounded.

GALVESTON, December 2.—A *News* special from Waco says: "Last night, in the country near here, where a dance was progressing, Bud Wood asked Miss Grace Stanfield to dance with him, which she declined. Wood became very angry, and demanded that the dance should cease. Wood then followed Will Currie into a back room, and provoked a fight, and Currie knocked him down with a pair of tongs. They met outside of the house, and had a duel with pistols. A dozen shots were exchanged. Currie was wounded in the hand, a bystander was wounded in the leg, and George Wood was shot in the thigh. Bud Wood then went to where Miss Stanfield was talking with Albert Chock, and made two attempts to shoot her. Then remarking to Chock, 'You are a friend of Currie,' shot Chock dead, knocked Jim Currie senseless with his pistol, and escaped."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

New York, December 2: Representatives of the French government are here inspecting the postal facilities.

Berlin, December 2: The statement of the Imperial bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 8,221,000 marks.

St. John, N. B., December 2.—Lumber shipments from this port to Europe the past eleven months, 143,000,000 superficial feet.

New York, December 2: The steamship General Weider, from Europe, brought three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars American gold coin.

London, December 2: A correspondent at Berlin reports that Prince Gortschakoff has had an interview with Count Stalberg-Wornagerode, Prussian minister of state.

London, December 2: The Paris papers announce that at yesterday's cabinet council it was resolved to demand immediately a vote of confidence from the chamber of deputies.

The Hague, December 2: The Dutch minister of foreign affairs, in introducing the estimates in the states general to-day, expressed the hope that an extradition treaty with the United States would soon be adopted.

Berlin, December 2: In the Prussian diet to-day Count Von Eulenberg, minister of the interior, replying to questions as to the reasons for the continuance of the minor state of siege, declared that the state of things prevalent last year still existed. The secret social democratic agitation, he said, had increased, and its connections with foreign agitators were maintained.

Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Tilden.

New York *Sun*: We are glad to see that Mr. Hendricks has taken pains to contradict the current report that he had been denouncing Mr. Tilden. When men have recently run on the same ticket, it looks better, to say the least, for them to be a little chary of abusing each other. We adhere to this notion, the late example of the distinguished Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Hendricks also disclaims the intention, which had been attributed to him, of bolting the nomination, in case he does not receive it himself, in 1880. He will support the candidates of the Democratic party, whoever they may be, and he thinks the electoral vote of Indiana will be cast for them. The example of Mr. John Kelly does not seem to be catching westward.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, December 2.—Municipal elections took place to-day at several cities throughout the State. In Gloucester the result was a Republican victory. In Fitchburg, the citizens' license ticket was successful. The contest in Taunton was animated and resulted in the election of Chas. T. Johnson, independent, for mayor of the city. The election in Lawrence resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Republicans.

Colonel Pulsifer, of the Boston *Herald*, was elected mayor of Newton without opposition. In several cities, women entitled to vote for school commissioner, availed themselves of the privilege.

General Jeff C. Davis's Remains.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 2.—The remains of General Jeff C. Davis reached this city on the early train from Chicago and were conveyed to the residence of Mrs. Morrison, a sister of Mrs. Davis. During the afternoon the body was removed to the courthouse and lay in state until the departure of the evening train for Memphis, Indiana, where the funeral will take place to-morrow. A committee of Mexican veterans and others from this city, with the friends of the deceased, accompanied the remains to Memphis.

Found Dead in Bed.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—Hon. Samuel Reber, of St. Louis, was found dead in his bed at the Burnet house this afternoon. He retired in his usual health last evening, and nothing further was heard from him. The opinion of the physician is that he died from a congestive chill. He came to the hotel alone, but a telegram came to-night addressed to Mrs. Judge Reber, indicating that his wife was to join him here. The coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

Another Disaster Off Kitty Hawk.

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 2.—The schooner E. S. Henderson, Captain Silas Swinn, from Philadelphia, is ashore near Kitty Hawk. The captain, both mates and cook were lost.

There is Health Ahead

For cheerless dyspeptics who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will enable them to digest, restore their appetites, steady their nerves, and drive away the blues. If, with such a prospect there are any of them who neglect to profit by the above suggestion, why they deserve to suffer, that is all. Let them ask any one who has used the Bitters if it is not a good medicine, and if they receive a truthful reply it will be an affirmative. Biliousness, bowel troubles, debility, rheumatism are all conquered by this highly esteemed and professionally sanctioned specific, which has also won a national reputation as a remedy for, and means of averting, intermittent and remittent fevers. It has a cheerful effect upon the despondent invalid, and may be relied upon to produce decisive, and not palliative effects. It is the one thing needful for the cure of dyspepsia, and nothing will supply its place.

Only one Hair Dye has been proved poisonless. Prof. Chilton, whose reputation as an analytical chemist gives his statements the weight of authority, announces that **Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye** has been subjected to the proper tests in his laboratory, and that the results