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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1880. VOL. XXXIX—NUMBER 175

WEATHER INDICATIONS TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley and lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, mostly southerly winds, stationary or lower temperature and barometer.

"DON'T intimate that I am not the most popular man in Shelby county, or I will call you a liar," is about the style of John Powel's circular to the Memphis press.

JOHN POWEL considers it of the "highest importance to this community" that the papers be "laughed at" for intimating that he will not be elected by two or three hundred thousand majority—or less.

A GREAT many Presidential candidates have ruined their chances by writing letters at the wrong time. Even candidates for sheriff are liable to make such mistakes. That wonderful young man, Powel, ought to have waited for the press to attack him before charging it with general and promiscuous falsehood regarding his fair fame. John didn't really know when he was doing well by being let alone.

FOR intimating that the Democratic party will not rush wildly to the support of John Powel, the newspapers of Memphis are denounced by that great leader of the great Greenback-National-Labor party. A fair statement of his claims to the suffrage of the people would have been more appropriate than abuse of papers that never contained an unkind word for him.

OUR conquest—acquisition we ought to say—of California has proved a rich investment, but what has ever "panned out" better than the little land sale the first Napoleon made us? Within that track is comprised the whole or part of the present States of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, and the Territories of Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming.

THAT drummer, generally from St. Louis, who wears a lemon-colored vest, a thick gold ring, a yellow pocket-handkerchief, and has a yellow gleam where the white of his eyes should be, has got into evil repute. The continued good health of Memphis, the favorable mortuary reports she presents when compared with those of cities east and west, have utterly "cut-laid" that bilious-visaged rejoiner over other men's misfortunes.

IT has long been a question when a man's annual birthday comes who was born on the twenty-ninth of February, in leap year. That question is now considered settled, and it is unnecessary to write any more to editors of newspapers to have it answered. Those persons who are born on the twenty-ninth of February are born on the last day of February, and the last day of February, every year, is their birthday as long as they live.

THE present quietude of trade and at the same time the prepared condition our merchants are in to engage in it vigorously when the fall demand arrives, is shown by the New York bank statement yesterday. The banks hold $16,572,600 in excess of the legal requirements. In another way our prosperous standing is shown by a Washington telegram which informs us, from treasury sources, that the total decrease in the annual interest charge on the public debt from the thirty-first of August to July 1, 1877, was $57,817,054, and to July 1, 1880, $71,343,716. This is a national debt statement no country in the world can parallel.

TWO YEARS ago, when Messrs. Turner and Fleece were candidates for office, they took the ground that all office-holders were paid too much for their services. Mr. Turner, we believe, pledged himself to contribute a large portion of his salary and perquisites to the poor widows and orphans. Mr. Fleece, in talking to the farmers, advocated the passage of a law by the legislature to reduce salaries and perquisites. Such a law was passed, and Attorney-General Turner was one of the first to resist it. The people are familiar with his action in the matter. But it is not generally known that Mr. Fleece, who thought the office-holder ought not to be better paid than the farmer, and pledged himself to labor for the accomplishment of that result, *quietly entered the combination to test the legality of the salary-reducing bill, and paid his pro rata of the expenses incurred in the overthrow of that law.* This is the kind of consistency that Mr. Fleece wants Democrats to bolt their party and indorse.

THE Memphis daily newspapers have facetiously treated each other in circulating false reports, intended in every instance to withdraw from the support of my friends.—*Extract from John Powel's Circular.*

Mr. Powel, as a contributor to current political literature, ought to be more careful in his assertion. He devotes entirely too much of his circular to proving that the papers have "unenviously rivaled each other" in persecuting him. But his principal complaint is that they have said that he has no strength before the people, and that the National-Greenback-Labor party is almost destitute of followers. This is the burden of the complaint of this wonderful young man, who issues a circular requesting the voters of Shelby county to "rebuke" the newspapers. Mr. Powel has been treated with the utmost consideration and forbearance by the press, and this attack on it, or this effort to raise the cry of persecution, is, like his efforts to smother the Democratic party, in very bad taste.

THE APPEAL in advocating the election of the county Democratic ticket, began leave to call the attention of our German-American fellow-citizens to the grave and important issues at stake. The German element in Memphis is noted for its orderly and good citizenship. But few German-American citizens offer themselves as candidates for office. They are among our most industrious classes of citizens and add immensely to building up the city, county and State to a point of prosperity most desirable. They are independent thinkers and are not usually led off by politicians. The German mind is peculiarly rational and analytical. Having certain ideas of liberty engrafted upon them in Fatherland, they are opposed to socialism and Radicalism of any character. They desire the best government that can be secured, for the one that will give them protection, as well as all the liberties that American citizens should enjoy under the broad constitution of this country. In this city the German vote has been pretty well divided between the Republican and Democratic parties in the past, but to the thinking German-American citizens here, as elsewhere, the nominations of Hancock and English have been satisfactory to both wings of the German political element. So far as the county ticket is concerned, the best interests of all nationalities and classes will be subserved by the election of such men as Athy, M'Dowell, Horrigan and M'Gowan, who are good citizens and honest, capable men. The support given to Mr. Powel, Mr. Fleece and Mr. Harry Hill, of the National Greenback-Labor party, will but be given indirectly to the Republican ticket, composed of Ed Shaw, L. B. Eaton and Judge Bigelow. The election of Ed Shaw and his fellow-nominees would not by any means subserve the interests of the people, white or black. It needs no elaborate argument to prove this conclusively. We appeal to the German-American citizens who desire a good local government to march up and stand by the Democratic ticket on election day, to work for its success at all times, and to put their representative men on the stump to speak at the ward meetings. There are many very able and intelligent Germans in Memphis who can make good and effective speeches. The Democratic executive committee will be only too glad to secure their support and place them among the lists of speakers. The German-American vote in Memphis is large and can throw the election either way, and we appeal to the voters of that element to gravely consider the situation, pregnant as it is with important results in the future, and to come up to a man for the Democratic nominees, not altogether because they are Democrats in principle, but for another reason, if need be, because they are men of irreproachable character in the community, and are most competent to fill the offices to which they aspire, and are better qualified to meet the requirements of the hour than are their opponents, in either the Republican or National parties.

THE OBSTINACY OF TURKEY

A Standing Menace to the Peace of Europe—Animated Debate on the Eastern Question in the House of Commons—Dinner to General Hawley.

Rochefort and Blanqui Seize an Opportunity to Air Their Red Republican Theories — Ouzati's Unnatural Crime—The Balkan States—Affairs in South Africa.

ATHENS, July 24.—It is stated that the government will shortly call out the reserves.

BASUTOLAND.

LONDON, July 24.—The premier of the government of Cape Town telegraphs that the natives in one district of Basutoland are quarreling with each other. No Europeans have interfered and no troops have been ordered to enter Basutoland. The assembly negatived the motion of a want of confidence in the ministry.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—The sultan's naval authorities declare that at present no fleet could force its way through the Dardanelles without losing a large proportion of its ships, and in a few days the defenses may be increased a hundred-fold, by torpedoes. General Blunt Pasha recommends the construction of ten new forts on the straits.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 24.—Prince Bismarck has returned from Friedrichsruhe.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—The German-American gymnastics arrived to-day to participate in the festival, commencing to-morrow. They were enthusiastically greeted. Replying to the address of welcome from the festival committee, Gustav Rietzeka, of San Francisco, expressed the warmest love for the German fatherland.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The czar fearing that suspicion might arise that a one-sided arrangement might be made between Russia and Greece, has been asking the king of Greece to postpone his visit.

The government has again prevented the press from publishing information in regard to the armaments against China.

It is difficult to explain the crime of Ouzatis, as he was a man of property. None of his victim's money was found on him. Ouzatis tried to obtain a post under General Skobeloff in the Turcoman expedition, but failed, and this may be one reason for his crime.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 24.—Premier Canovas del Castillo has overruled the objections raised by the queen's Austrian physician against the return of the court to Madrid in the heat of August. The state departments in the palace at Madrid are being sumptuously prepared for the queen's *accouchement*, expected at the end of August. The queen's mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, will arrive in Madrid next week. Ex Queen Isabella will visit the capital later.

At a council of ministers held at Lagranja under the presidency of King Alfonso, it was resolved to send engineers and architects to the Philippine islands for the purpose of rebuilding the edifices destroyed by the earthquakes.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 24.—*Le Temps* says that, though the powers are to a certain extent agreed, there is at the bottom a rivalry between England, backed by Russia, and Austria, backed, if necessary, by Germany. It is the duty of France to participate in European concert so long as it lasts, but to preserve absolute neutrality when concert gives place to a conflict of interests which are not those of France.

The students gave a *soiree* to sight in honor of the amnestied communists. Rochefort and Blanqui were present. Violent speeches were made eulogizing the commune and its defenders, demanding an European republic, the annihilation of kings and social revolution.

THE BALKAN STATES.

BELGRADE, July 24.—The government of Servia has ordered all transport vehicles made ready for immediate use. Bulgaria and Servia are said to be negotiating with a view to possible events in the Balkan peninsula.

The betrothal of Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, and Princess Zorka, of Montenegro, is officially announced. The czar requested this union.

The municipality of Philippopolis propose to erect a memorial to Madame Skobeloff on the spot where she was murdered by Ouzatis, an officer in the Bulgarian militia.

BUKAREST, July 24.—The most active and influential political leaders in this principality are pro-Russian, and should trouble arise between Austria and Russia, this country may be regarded as a sure ally of Russia.

RAGUSA, July 24.—The Montenegrins have attacked the Albanians near Cerenanic. They killed thirty-two persons and carried off a quantity of cattle to Cettinje. Prince Nikita ordered the restitution of the cattle. The prince has also ordered a levy of men between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 24.—Lady Anne DeGray, oldest daughter of Earl DeGray, is dead.

The Bolton cotton operatives resolved to strike Wednesday, unless they have increased wages. The masters say "strike," and they will enforce a general lock-out. The dispute will directly affect four million spindles and ten thousand operatives. Two thousand operatives are on a strike at Rochdale. A strike is probable at Oldham.

The liberal members of the house of commons hostile to the compensation bill have resived not to support a third reading.

A dinner was given to-night at the Westminster palace hotel in honor of General Hawley and by way of inaugurating the American company which has assumed control of the American exchange in London. Edward J. Reed, member of parliament, presided. After dinner a numerously attended reception was held, at which many American visitors and residents of London were present.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Last night, during the debate on the condition of Armes, the under-secretary said the government would not be satisfied with the general promises from the Porte, but as the government was acting in concert with the other powers, it was impossible for him now to explain the details of the reforms which they were demanding, or the steps they were taking to press them upon the Porte. Sir W. Lawson, radical, declared he would oppose any warlike demonstration against Turkey as earnestly as under the late government he had opposed any demonstration against Russia. Byl Labouchere, liberal, protested against meddling with matters that do not concern us, either in Armes or elsewhere. Gladstone denied that the government was under any obligation to say whether the policy of coercion would be adopted or not. The house must be content, he said, to rely on the general rule that it is to the interest of the government to make parliament acquainted with its policy. He inferred from the debate that the government would receive support from all sides in its endeavors to induce the Porte to carry out the reforms.

Very urgent whips, both government and opposition, have been issued for Monday night's division on the compensation bill. The resignation of the earl of Kenmare as lord-chamberlain is again rumored. It is believed that the most of the Irish members will support the compensation bill, and that it will pass the house of commons by a large majority, despite the opposition whips and the abstentions from voting. The *Times* says: "We believe that the number of lords who will vote for the compensation bill will be curiously small, at least a third of the habitual supporters of the government, in the house of lords, will abstain from voting."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Georgia Congressional Nomination.

MACON, July 24.—J. H. Blount was nominated for congress in the sixth district.

Republican Display in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Republicans opened their campaign in this city by a mass-meeting to-night in Market square, where a large stand was erected and lighted by numerous electric lights. The whole space was densely packed with people and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. One of the features of the street parade was the Union Veteran club, over a thousand of whose twelve hundred members turned out. The speakers of the evening were Hon. N. P. Banks, C. T. Filley, Clark E. Carey, Governor Cullom, Senator Logan and James M'Cartney. The meeting did not adjourn until after eleven o'clock.

The Mask Thrown Off.

A dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis *Republican*, of the twenty-third, says: "For the first time since Hayes was seated in the White House, the administration has come out in its true colors on the question of civil-service reform. Heretofore gross violations of written orders and open disregard of solemn pledges have been excused and glossed over to give the public an idea that Hayes was not responsible for the acts of his executive subordinates. At last the cloak is thrown off. The assessment of officeholders everywhere is being made with his knowledge and consent, and the clerks who show any disposition to refuse the demands of the Republican committee are told so. All the members of the cabinet will take the stump for *Garfield*, and Hayes himself will make speeches, in support of the Republican ticket, in California this summer. The administration has given some more evidence of its lack of sincerity as to civil-service reform. When Hartranft went out of the Philadelphia postoffice to become collector there was left in charge James T. Bingham, who has been assistant postmaster for years. He is one of the most efficient officials in the postal service, and has really done all the work while his superiors have been attending to politics. The postmaster-general was very anxious that he should succeed Hartranft, and said that with Bingham at the head the Philadelphia postoffice would be second only to the New York office as administered by Postmaster James. The administration, however, has overlooked all these considerations and to-day appointed an active political striker named Huidekoper to the office."

Republicans Split in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—After a heated canvass between the friends of Mayor Rose and Hon. Amos Townsend, the present congressman, the Republicans of the twentieth Ohio district held a convention to-day, which was marked by much bitterness. The friends of Rose, a large minority in the body, smarting under their defeat at the primaries, at which they claim that unfair means were used, and exasperated by what they regarded as partial and oppressive rulings of the chair at the outset, bolted and held a separate meeting, at which passionate speeches were made. A central committee, one from each ward and township, was appointed to call a people's convention, and another committee is to issue a manifesto to the voters of the district setting forth their grievances. After repeated and futile efforts to bring back the bolters, the regular convention renominated Townsend for congress. There is deep feeling on both sides.

Ackles as a Bulldozer.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—A dispatch from Vermillionville says: "At a mass-meeting here, called relative to congressional district matters, a motion to elect delegates being under discussion, Hon. R. S. Perry, of Iberia, was requested to speak. He argued in favor of the regularity of the late convention. During his remarks he was frequently interrupted by Hon. J. H. Ackles, who finally characterized some remarks of the speaker as unqualifiedly false. Perry replied in still severer terms, when Ackles rushed forward and attempted to strike him. A regular stampede ensued. When a motion to adjourn had been carried, Ackles rallied his followers, and they proceeded to elect delegates to the district nominating convention. Ackles says the action of the delegates from the third congressional district to the late State convention in nominating Ballou as the Democratic candidate for congress was irregular."

Hancock and the Veterans.

Kansas City special to the St. Louis *Republican*, 23d: The *Journal* of this city published this morning what purported to be an interview with a soldier who served under Hancock, saying the latter mistreated his men and was disliked by them. Captain C. G. A. Oudet, a veteran of the One Hundred and Forty-third New York volunteers, happened to be in the city on a visit from the Dayton, Ohio, National soldiers' home. A *Republican* correspondent interviewed him. Captain Oudet has command of Barrack No. 5. He says when news of Hancock's nomination was received at the home there was great rejoicing among the veterans. Speaking of political sentiment among the veteran soldiers, Captain Oudet says there are forty-four hundred veterans at the home. The Democratic majority is usually about four hundred, but that in the coming election it will certainly be over eight hundred. He says Hancock is the idol of the soldiers there. When asked if the soldiers would believe these stories of the Republican press, the old soldier said "Never, never. Soldiers have their traditions, and their memories. They will always see General Hancock as a heroic leader, valiant warrior and true friend. Stories of a day will not outweigh memories of twenty years. They tell their stories too late to die the luster of history. No man, soldier or civilian, will believe stories told for the first time twenty years after incidents they relate are said to have occurred."

DR. TANNER

Somewhat Weaker Yesterday Morning, but Better Last Night.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Dr. Tanner was somewhat weaker and rather more irritable to-day. Early this morning he complained of a burning sensation in the stomach, and was given two mouthfuls of hot water, that stimulated the gastric fallides, relieving the distress. His physicians think that it is an unfavorable sign, but he says that during his fast at Minneapolis he often experienced the same sensation. He enters upon the twenty-seventh day of his fast with no other marked change in his condition.

THIS EVENING

he was better, and was chatting with the reporters on spiritualism, giving his views thereon. He seemed lively and cheerful, but did not take his afternoon drive. He retired at half-past nine o'clock. Weight, 130¼ pounds; temperature, 98 degrees; pulse, 74.

TOBACCO.

Important Decision Affecting Dealers in the Noxious Weed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The internal revenue department has made the following decision: The special tax of five dollars to be paid by dealers in leaf tobacco, authorized by the act approved June 16, 1880, is to be reckoned like all other special taxes for the manner provided in section 3237 United States revised statutes. If the dealer begins business after the commencement of the special tax period the tax is to be reckoned proportionately from the first day of the month in which the liability commenced, to the first day of May following. A dealer to whom a special tax stamp has been issued under the provisions of said act, even though it be only for a single month, the last month of the special tax year, will be authorized to purchase or receive and to sell, or consign the full amount of twenty-five thousand pounds during that month.

THE MORMONS

Celebrate the Anniversary of Their Entrance into Salt Lake Valley.

SALT LAKE, July 24.—The Mormons celebrated the anniversary of their first entrance into the valley, thirty-three years ago, to-day with their usual elaborateness. Good order prevailed, and the discipline of an army was everywhere apparent. The procession, embracing ten brass and military bands, representing the sentiments, ideas, agricultural and horticultural products, trades, industries and manufactories, was an hour in passing, and was witnessed by from ten thousand to twenty thousand spectators. There was a profusion of mottoes; among the rest the happy polygamic family, carried by said family in a wagon. The decorations were profuse and often tasteful. Among the evidence of material growth in liberalism was that of the mining industry. Eleven years ago a *coterie* of prominent Mormons were proscribed and excommunicated for advocating mining as a legitimate branch of industry in Utah. The ceremonies were concluded in the big tabernacle, and consisted of speeches and music, it was profusely decorated, full to overflowing, and presented an impressive spectacle. There was less show of hostility to the government and outsiders than has been formerly made on this anniversary. The Federal officers of Utah were invited to attend as guests, but as it was exclusively a sectarian demonstration they declined.

SYPHER AND BRUCE

In Washington, the First Kicking Like a Mule and the Other Asking for Protection.

Washington special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, 23d: At a meeting of a local Republican club to-night Mr. Sypher, ex-member of congress from Louisiana, made a long speech, in which he rather "spent for" the Republican party. He criticised Grant, dug up the bloody-shirt, called Garfield as weak as water, and said that the bottom of the Republican party had dropped out. He read Whitelaw Reid out of the party, and said "Murat Halstead was the greatest and most corrupt humbuggist in the country, and that he had told him so," and remarked that Joe Medill came down to visit him in Louisiana, and then, going back to St. Louis, made the most beastly attack on the south possible. Hayes, he said, was merely the supe in the great fight of 1876; that he only came on the stage to turn the light out and lower the curtain.

SENATOR BRUCE,

of Mississippi, called on the President yesterday afternoon in regard to the condition of the Republican party in his State, and in the south generally. Mr. Bruce stated that, unless substantial support was given southern Republicans by the administration, they would have to abandon the field altogether. The Democrats had sent word along the line to Memphis that they meant to carry the next elections at any cost. Unless, therefore, the Republicans were protected they could do nothing. The President replied that the administration would enforce the laws, and give every protection possible to all classes in the exercise of their franchise rights. All support and encouragement possible would be given the Republican party in the south.

Floods in New Mexico.

DENVER, July 24.—Reports from Las Vegas say there have been heavy rains throughout the northeast portion of New Mexico. The rain has almost incessantly fallen, with no signs of abatement. The streams are flooded, rendering impassable the New Mexico and Southern Pacific railway. All the bridges between Las Vegas and Santa Fe, and many between Las Vegas and Trinidad, are washed out, the trains delayed, and no mail has been received for four days. There has been a drought in New Mexico, and the rain will greatly benefit the growing crop and insure plenty of grass for stock.

Kalloch Arraigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—In the superior court this afternoon, I. M. Kalloch was arraigned for the murder of Charles DeYoung. The accused was allowed until Thursday next to plead. A motion to set aside the indictment will be made, and argument for the motion is set a week from Saturday.

AN EVENTFUL DAY

In the Sporting World at Home and Abroad—The American Team Loses the International Rifle Match at Wimbledon—Squabble Among the Americans.

Maud S. Gets Clear Away with Trinket in the Special Race at Chicago—The Derby Dispute Settled—A New Trotting Circuit—Base-ball.

LONDON, July 24.—At an inquiry yesterday into the identity of Ben d'Or, Peck, the Newmarket trainer, and others positively asserted that the animal known as Ben d'Or was not Tadcaster. The stewards of the jockey club have unanimously decided that the winner of the Derby stakes is the duke of Westminster's chestnut colt, Ben d'Or. The objection against him therefore is overruled.

New Trotting Circuit

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—A new trotting circuit for the coming autumn has been arranged, and will be inaugurated at Quincy, Illinois, the last week in August. Meetings will then be held at Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville, Caythians, Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, in the order named. These meetings will not interfere with any other held elsewhere. Liberal purses will be hung up and the best horses in the country will contest for them.

The Oar on Lake Michigan.

BAY CITY, MICH., July 24.—The professional scullers' race between Bowen Reilly, of Saratoga, New York; Lee, of Newark, New Jersey, and Plaisted, of Boston, took place on the Saginaw river at this city this afternoon and was witnessed by ten thousand people. The weather was fine and the course as smooth as the most exacting could ask for. The distance was a mile and a half and return. Reilly took the lead at the start and kept from two to four lengths ahead of Lee the first mile and turned the stake ahead of him, with Plaisted about four lengths behind; the last mile Reilly led Lee by three lengths, both pulling a twenty-eight stroke, and Plaisted thirty-two. The race was a very fine one, Reilly crossing the line about two lengths ahead of Lee, and Plaisted about fifteen lengths behind Lee. Time—Reilly, 22:25; Lee, 22:28.

Hot Day but Good Track.

SARATOGA, July 24.—The weather to-day was unpleasantly hot, but the track is in good condition and the attendance large. Luke Blackburn was such a strong favorite for the mile furlong race, that the pools could not be made up unless he was withdrawn. With Luke out, Girofle sold for 150 to 120 for Gabriel; Miser brought 20, but was scratched a few minutes before they started. Luke Blackburn won easily; Gabriel second, Girofle third. Time—1:58.

The handicap sweepstake, a mile and five furlongs, was won by Odee; Chimney Sweep second, Belle third. Time—2:34¾. Banchceff was the favorite, and Belle and Chimney Sweep sold in the field.

Charley Gorham won the selling race, three-quarters of a mile; Redman (fielder) second, Mark L third. Time—1:17¾.

Frank Short won the mile-and-a-quarter race over five hurdles; Disturbance second, Pomeroy third. Time—2:24¼. The winner sold at $65 in a pool of $710.

Maud S. and Trinket.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The jockey club races were attended by eight thousand people to-day. The track was in the best possible shape, and all the conditions favorable to fast time. The sport was exciting throughout.

First Race.—Chapin & Gore stakes, 2:30 class; $100 entrance, $500 added. It was hotly contested, and the favorite, Hambletonian Bashaw, was beaten. Parana won; Pilot R. second, Hambletonian Bashaw third. Palma fourth. Time—2:25, 2:21¼, 2:22¾; 2:23¼, 2:22¼, 2:25¼.

Second Race.—This was the most important of the day, and in some respects the most important of the meeting. It was for the special purse of $1000 between Maud S. and Trinket; $650 to the first and $350 to the second; Maud S. won in three straight heats. The respective horses had strong backing. When the first heat was called Maud S. was only a slight favorite. At the start Maud S. had the best of it, and held it to the turn, where both left their feet, but Maud S. recovered quickly, and had the race all her own way, winning in 2:19.

In the Second heat Maud S. carried Trinket to a break at the quarter pole, and made the first half in 1:07½; around the turn she slackened up, and made the mile in 2:14¾, easily beating Trinket.

The third heat was surprisingly fast. Maud S., as usual, set the pace at a killing rate, that caused her companion to break and act badly, so that she was very nearly distanced when the heat was concluded. All the interest was centered in Maud S., who made the first quarter in 0:33, the half in 1:05, three quarters in 1:37¾, and the mile in 2:13¾. At the stand she received an ovation as she stepped past the stand to her stable.

Third Race.—Willoughby, Hill & Co.'s stake, 2:20 class; $200 entrance, $1000 added. Monroe Chief was secured in the pools, and in the three heats Monroe Chief was put to his speed only by William H. Monroe Chief won; William H. second, Dream third. Time—2:18¾, 2:18¾, 2:19¾.

The races have been very successful in a financial way, and in regard to fast time. A plan is under discussion, but not yet decided on, for a trotting circuit which shall embrace Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington and Chicago.

The International Rifle Match.

WIMBLEDON, July 24.—In the American-English international rifle match to-day, at 800 yards the score stood: Americans, 544; English, 780. At the gun fire for lunch the totals at 900 yards stood: English, 1360; Americans, 930. The Americans commenced shooting at half past nine o'clock, when a very light breeze prevailed. The second and last volley stood: Americans, 515; English, 559. The following are the scores at 900 yards:

AMERICAN.		ENGLISH.	
Scott	67	Baker	71
Laird	71	Evans	69
Jackson	66	Godsall	62
Rockwell	60	Humphrey	64
Hyde	63	Young	67
Gerrish	59	Fenton	65
Dudley	64	Joynt	72
Brown	71	Milner	71
Total	515	Total	559

The shooting began at a quarter to five o'clock, with a fair light and very little wind. The teams fired in squads, as follows:

American Team—First Squad.—Scott, Laird, Jackson, Rockwell. *Second Squad.*—Hyde, Gerrish, Dudley, Brown.

English Team—First Squad.—Baker, Evans, Godsall, Humphrey. *Second Squad.*—Young, Fenton, Joynt, Milner.

The total scores of the teams at the 800-yards range were as follows:

AMERICAN TEAM.

First Squad.		*Second Squad.*	
Scott	72	Hyde	69
Laird	67	Gerrish	73
Jackson	72	Dudley	68
Rockwell	68	Brown	71

ENGLISH TEAM.

First Squad.		*Second Squad.*	
Baker	73	Young	70
Evans	74	Fenton	73
Godsall	72	Joynt	71
Humphrey	68	Milner	74

The English team finished at 800 yards range about eleven o'clock. A sharp thunder-shower occurred as the Americans were concluding their shooting, about half-past eleven. Rockwell shoots in place of Farrow, who had a dispute about the choice of a prize on a tie for the third series of extra prizes, and although Hyde offered to let him have what he wanted, he refused to shoot unless Hyde gave him a guarantee in writing that he would have the choice. The team, therefore, unanimously excluded him. Rockwell only knew that he had to shoot at the last moment. When the possibility of his shooting arose last night he had no time to prepare the sighting of his gun with others, and had to commence with a borrowed gun, which others of the team had roughly compared at pool last night. The team is very hot against Farrow, and the resolution to do without him was in effect. The team preferred to be beaten with gentlemen rather than win under other circumstances. Brown offered this morning before shooting to pay Farrow the difference between the value of the prize selected for him in the extra prize and the one which he wished to have, but he still remained obdurate. General Hawley has not been seen. Rockwell failed to count on the fourth and fifth shots at 900 yards range, and went off to change his rifle; returning he caught another blanket. His succeeding shots counted alternately four and five, until the fourteenth, when he scored three instead of five. Hyde, who organized the team, captured a yards was—American, 510; English, 508. blank on his tenth shot.

The dispute between Farrow and Hyde grew out of the tie in the third series of extra prizes. When the tie might have been shot off, Hyde's gun had broken down and the competitors had arranged among themselves who should take the various prizes, but when the selection was made Farrow was not in camp and Hyde selected for him, but Farrow was not satisfied with the selection.

Score at 1000 yards:

AMERICAN.		ENGLISH.	
Scott	63	Baker	61
Laird	67	Evans	59
Jackson	68	Godsall	62
Rockwell	60	Humphrey	64
Hyde	63	Young	65
Gerrish	58	Joynt	61
Dudley	67	Milner	67
Brown	60	Fenton	59
Total	500	Total	508

Grand totals: English, 1647; Americans, 1569.

Sir Henry Halford, after the closing shot had been fired, announced the result as the first time the English had ever gained a victory against the Americans. Frank Hyde, in replying, said it was a grand victory for the Americans, for it had the English team to discard the old muzzle-loader. The Americans had also taught them to shoot as a team, and not on their individual merits. Farrow's presence, he said, might not have altered the result, but a coward is better away from any kind of fight. He thanked the English riflemen for their reception of the Americans, and said he hoped to meet them again under favorable auspices. The match closed at forty five minutes after four o'clock.

Base-Ball Scores.

TROY, July 24.—Cleveland, 8; Troys, 4.

BOSTON, July 24.—Buffaloes, 1; Bostons, 14.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 24.—Worcesters, 4; Chicagos, 3.

PROVIDENCE, July 24.—Providences, 2; Cincinnatis, 3.

A LIE OUT,

And It Must be that the Spanish Authorities Told It.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The owners of the E. A. Merritt, one of the vessels fired upon by the Spanish cruiser, say the statement about the location of the vessel when fired upon is untrue. The Ethel A. Merritt arrived here yesterday. Captain Rand said this morning: "That's a lie, and every one of my crew will swear that we were at least six miles from the coast and on making a second observation I am positive were seven miles off." Mr. Merritt will write to the secretary of state next week, stating that every member of the crew of the Merritt will make affidavit that he was more than six miles from the coast at the time she was fired on.

GRENADA.

The Canvass Opened Yesterday in Good Earnest—Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting.

Special to the Appeal.]

GRENADA, MISS., July 24.—At the ratification of Hancock and English and Money there was an outpouring of the people. The canvass opened here to-day in grand style by one of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblages of people ever seen here. General Walthall made the most soul-stirring political speech of his life. It was truly great. His analysis of the character of the opposing candidates showed the sagacity of his statesmanship. His clean cut sentency, the forcible, eloquent and convincing style with which he poured out thought after thought and reasons why Hancock should and would be elected astonished even thy people, who are prepared to believe he can do almost anything. Speeches were also made by Colonels Fitzgerald, Whitfield and Bates, who proved themselves amply able to conduct a successful canvass. The central club is now being organized and large numbers are joining.

Rolling-Mills Reopened.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The Kensington rolling mills will be reopened on Monday after a long cessation. For day it was agreed substantially that with iron selling at two dollars and thirty cents per hundred, the puddlers are to receive three dollars and forty cents per ton, and for every tenth of a cent decline in the price of iron the puddlers wages are to be reduced ten cents until iron reaches two cents per pound. On the other hand, for every ten cents advance in the price of iron, up to four cents per pound, the men's wages are to be increased ten cents.

Mining Troubles in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., July 24.—The mining troubles in the Hocking, Shawnee, Straitville and Sundary Creek regions are still unsettled. The operators in this city state that they will not pay more than sixty cents per ton, while the miners want seventy cents as a compromise. The miners will hold a meeting Monday, after which there may be a change. No trouble is anticipated at present. Several of the mines have been shut down.

Trial of Christie, Cobb & Co.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—At the preliminary hearing to day of the charges against the members of the firm of Christie, Cobb & Co., who are accused of issuing fraudulent warehouse certificates, H. C. Cobb was discharged, the testimony showing that he had no part in the transactions upon which these charges are based. The hearing as to the others was not concluded.

None of the Bodies Recovered.

DETROIT, MICH., July 24.—A reporter returned at eleven o'clock to-night from the scene of the late disaster. The work of dragging for the bodies had been going on all day, and the services of divers brought into requisition in exploring the bottom of the river, but thus far no traces of either the sunken yacht or any of the victims of the disaster have been discovered. The search continues to be vigorously prosecuted.

Texas Trifles.

GALVESTON, July 24.—A *News* special says: "William Carnes, a farmer living about four miles east of Van Alstyne, Grayson county, was instantly killed by W. B. Lacon, his neighbor."

A Fort Worth dispatch says that yesterday the south-bound stage to Cleburne was stopped and the mail robbed, near Flat Mound, about one hundred miles south of here.

A Short-Hand Suicide.

TOPEKA, Ks., July 24.—H. P. Comegys, stenographer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad office here, suicided this afternoon, the death-dealing agent being chloroform. Comegys came here from St. Albans, Vermont, where his parents reside, and where he was formerly in the employ of the Vermont Central road.

General Sherman in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—General Sherman arrived here to-day from the west and will leave for Washington Tuesday next.

Burned by an Incendiary.

LITTLE ROCK, July 24.—The college and Methodist church at Harrison, Boone county, were destroyed by an incendiary fire, Wednesday night.

The Capital of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, July 24.—The official figures of the census fix the population of Little Rock at 16,119.

MENKEN BROTHERS

BEGIN TO-MORROW, JULY 26th,

The Most Remarkable Sale!

WHICH HAS EVER TAKEN PLACE IN MEMPHIS.

100,000 REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS

AT ANY PRICE THEY WILL BRING.

Being so constantly rushed, as the public have noticed, during the past season with our regular business, we have not had time to devote to this class of goods, and, as a consequence, large quantities have accumulated on our hands, which MUST BE DISPOSED OF.

AMONG THESE REMNANTS

Are the Best Classes of Goods, including Silks, Wool Goods, Lawns, White Goods, Damasks, Calicoes, Ginghams, Embroideries, Laces, in fact, parcels of all classes of goods that are cut.

ODDS AND ENDS IN MADE GOODS,

Such as broken sizes of Hosiery, Gloves Shoes, etc., Ladies' and Children's Garments when only one or two of a kind are left. In a word, everything in our Crowded Establishment that is not part of a complete line of goods.

THINK OF IT, LADIES, AND STAY AT HOME IF YOU CAN!

MENKEN BROTHERS

HARDEMAN COUNTY

Democrats Meet in Convention, Elect Gubernatorial Delegates and Instruct for Marks.

Special to the Appeal.]

BOLIVAR, July 24.—The county convention met to-day, and after a stormy session elected delegates to the gubernatorial convention and instructed for Marks, though there was a strong protest against the course. After adjournment Colonel Casey Young, in response to loud calls, came forward and made an eloquent and forcible statement of the political issues of the day. In a scathing and exhaustive analysis of Garfield Republicanism he showed the perils awaiting the country in the election of the Radical ticket, and then outlined in a forcible and striking manner the worth and power of the Hancock and English nominations. Colonel Young is fiercely intrenched in the hearts of the Hardeman people by reason of his conspicuous conservatism and eminent official services blessing in congress. He is the man for the people, and the people are heartily for him.

A CIRCULAR

From First Comptroller Lawrence in Reference to Deputy Marshals.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—First Comptroller Lawrence has issued the following circular to United States marshals: "By the appropriation act of June 30, 1879, the expense of transporting convicts from one judicial district to another and the expenses of salaried officers of forts attending courts as witnesses on behalf of the United States, were classed among the miscellaneous expenses of courts. This caused a change in the established mode of accounting for said expenses. In the appropriation of June 16 1880, providing for the expenses of courts during the current fiscal year, the items of miscellaneous expenses are not specified. This seems to indicate on the part of congress an intention to leave the classification of items to the officers of the executive department, and the accounting officers have conducted to revert the former method of adjustment. After June 30, 1880, marshals will charge in their accounts for fees of witnesses, the expenses of non-ramout salaried officers who attend court as witnesses in behalf of the United States, and will render with the accounts vouchers for payment made, stated in items and sworn to as the law requires. The fees and expenses incurred after said date in transportation of all prisoners are to be charged in accounts for fees and expenses of marshals. Marshals who are required to remove convicts from their own district to prisons in other districts, should obtain the approval of the attorney-general to their bills of expenses before including them in their accounts. This office has been informed that in some instances guards have been used when there was no necessity for them, and that in other instances guards have been charged when the guard were not in actual employ. No construction of the law will justify such charges. Guard hire is