MEMPHIS APPEAL

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SUNDAY, : : : NOV. 14, 1880

INDICATIONS.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly preceded by light rains in Tennessee.

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

There is nothing malignant in our nature, and we have conceived a plan by which the little misunderstanding between the APPEAL and Hon. W. R. Moore can be temporarily suspended or finally adjusted. The political policy of the government has been settled for the next four years, and every good citizen should go to work with zeal, earnestness and enthusiasm to build up the great substantial interests of the south, to induce immigration, to encourage the various prospective railway lines, to develop our mineral resources, to build up our manufacturing and agricultural interests, and to increase our educational facilities. The first thing for the southern people to do is to remove every impediment to immigration. Hon. W. R. Moore, the congressman elect from this district, can do more in that direction than any man in the south, and it is hoped he will prove himself equal to his opportunities. We will acquaint him with the situation so that he can fully understand his duty. The recent annual report of the bureau of statistics shows that the tide of immigration is again pouring into the United States. The total immigration to this country during the last fiscal year of 457,257, against 177,826 in 1878-9. This is a most astonishing increase, and without a parallel in the history of this or any other country. The arrivals for the quarter ending June 30th alone were 242,547, which is a much larger number than in any previous year back to 1874. In 1874 the number was 318,339; in 1875, 227,498; in 1876 it fell to 170,000, and went on declining until last year, when it rose to 177,826. There has been but one larger immigration than that of 1879-80; that was in 1872-3, just as the recent industrial troubles were ready to begin, the number exceeding 1879-80 by 2546. The arrivals for the quarter ending September 30th last were 154,832, against 68,651 in 1879. This is a large falling off from the probably unprecedented number arriving in the previous quarter, but is only 23,000 less than in the whole year 1878-79. The money brought in by immigrants was formerly estimated by the Castle Garden authorities at $68 per head, and has been by others estimated as high as $100. If it be assumed at $50, in order to be very safe, the immigrants of 1879-80 should have brought here nearly $23,000,000—an amount exceeding the gross regular imports of the precious metals in 1878-79, and also exceeding those of fourteen other fiscal years since 1859. Were it not that we have become accustomed to consider this country remarkable in its attractiveness and its development—which it admittedly is—and to accept everything as among things of course, such an unparalleled movement of population would excite astonishment. Europe's loss in this unceasing and constant stream of excessive immigration is great and our gains are in the same proportion. The millions of dollars which the immigrants add to the moneyed interests is the least part of the value to this country of the substantial immigration now flocking to our shores. Their chief worth consists in their capacity to labor and their acquired industrial skill. The proportion of able-bodied immigrants is very large. In 1879, of the immigrants who came over, forty-six per cent, were males between sixteen and forty years old, and twenty-eight per cent. females over fifteen years old. The London *Economist*, writing on this subject, estimates that each actively employed male laborer in this country adds $125 annually to its capital, besides maintaining himself. This, on the basis of fifteen years average duration of active life in the males between fifteen and forty would give the average value to the country of forty-six per cent. of our immigrants at the value, as a producer of wealth, of each female at one-fourth as much, and thus deduces, as the average value for each man, woman and child of our immigrants at about £230, or $1500. "Of course," it adds, "a deduction should be made from this estimate for the scum of the immigrants, who, instead of adding to the wealth of the country, detract from it. But, on the other hand, a far greater sum must be added as the equivalent for the profit realized from the labor of the children begotten by the immigrants, and also for the fact that many of the skilled artisans arriving in the States are able, by their special knowledge of manufacturing processes, to add greatly to the efficiency of the native labor. If, however, in order to avoid anything like exaggeration, we place the average value as a capital-creating force of each immigrant at £200, we get as the actual or potential addition to the wealth of the country by such a body of immigration as that now taking place the enormous sum of £100,000,000 per annum." These figures are not exaggerated from the *Economist's* standpoint. They are not exaggerated actually, much less potentially, when we consider, as this paper significantly remarks, how much England profited by the French weavers, who were expatriated by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. These refugees were, many of them, old and feeble. But the immigrants coming to the United States are full of life, strength, health and hope. It is the young and energetic who come by preference. Few are absolutely destitute, and some bring much money. Our immigration as the *Economist* finally says, is an importation, which we do not have to pay for, and which is all profit. Each section of the Union is striving to secure its proportionate share of this skilled labor and the money which they bring with them. So soon as a vessel arrives it is boarded by the agents of the emigrant-aid societies for the western States, who distribute pamphlets and hand-bills portraying the inducements which these States offer to immigrants. Many of them have heard of the salubrious climate of the south, its rich soil, cheap lands, its untouched mineral wealth, and unused water-power of vast extent, and which needs only capital skillfully applied, enterprise wisely directed and labor properly employed to make both the south and the immigrant rich and prosperous. The educated foreigner has a tinge of poetry in his nature and he sighs for the fragrance of the "magnolia leaves and orange blossoms," but just about the time he has made up his mind to come to Memphis, where so many of his countrymen have located, the Kansas emigrant-aid society hands him a copy of Hon. W. R. Moore's letter to Marshall Jewell and half a dozen copies of his speech at the Greenlaw operahouse. That settles it. The inmigrant reads that Colonel W. R. Moore, a leading merchant of the south and congressman-elect, has written "small-pox" over the doors of the southern people, that he has stigmatized his friends and neighbors as "shot-gun assassins," "hell-deserving monsters" and "kuklux night prowlers," and instead of locating in the south the immigrants fall upon their knees, as the pilgrims did at Plymouth, and ask the blessing of heaven to rest upon their benefactor, Hon. W. R. Moore, whose timely warning saved their throats from the "shot-gun assassins," the "kuklux night prowlers" and "hell-deserving monsters" that lie in wait for them like the tiger in jungle. After reading Colonel Moore's letter and speech, the immigrants would as soon think of casting their lot with the savages of the Cannibal islands or the Comanche Indians as to locate among "shot-gun assassins," "kuklux night prowlers" and "hell-deserving monsters." Hon. Mr. Moore's letter and speech, which were extensively circulated in the north as campaign documents, and which are now circulated to drive emigration from the south, will thus retard immigration to this section for years to come. But Colonel Moore can yet do much toward repairing the injury he has thus done the people who have enriched him. While under a flag of truce and a temporary suspension of hostilities, we would advise Colonel W. R. Moore to make the *amende honorable*, and thus do justice to himself and the people he has so grievously wronged. Let him address a circular to the people of the world, except the Chinese, and announce that there was not a word of truth in either his letter or speech; that the exigencies of the Republican party required something to fire the northern heart; that the shot-gun assassins," "hell-deserving monsters," "kuklux night prowlers" and "hell-deserving monsters" are peaceful and law-abiding. As evidence of this let him declare that he canvassed his district for congress without molestation, great as was the provocation he had offered for violence. Let him show that the Republicans increased their vote in this State and elected their governor, and that the negroes took possession of the polls in this city and excluded Democrats, and that a negro was killed in Fayette county for voting the Democratic ticket. Colonel Moore has induced the immigrants to believe that we are monsters, but let him now show that they can make the same fortune he has made among the barbarians, and let him refer to his election to congress as evidence that anybody can be elected to such a position. Above all things else the south needs immigration, skilled labor, but this we can never secure unless Hon. W. R. Moore retracts his slanders, which have created the impression that we are "shotgun-assassins," "kuklux night-prowlers" and "hell-deserving monsters." The south is rich in mineral resources. Our people are exploring and developing iron and coal mines; manufacturing establishments of various kinds are emerging into prosperity; new railroads are being projected and old ones are being gemmed and dotted with towns and villages. The south is peaceful, tranquil, prosperous, happy, and if Colonel W. R. Moore will satisfy the world, which he alone can do, that we are not "shot-gun assassins," "kuklux night prowlers" and "hell-deserving monsters," a tide of immigration will pour into the south, and no mind can compass the increase in population, wealth and general prosperity that will follow.

A CHRIST-LIKE CHARITY.

On the fourth page of to-day's APPEAL we publish a brief sketch of a religious order devoted to a work which society makes almost hopeless and men generally regard as useless—time wasted. This order, known as the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, labors in a field that, much to the disgrace of christianity, was wholly neglected until they began its cultivation. Its members labor for the reformation of women who have lapsed from virtue, who are called abandoned, because abandoned by the world to which they largely owe their downfall and disgrace. The work of these Sisters—sisters in the best and truest sense—is one the very hopelessness of which invests with special interest. The greater the difficulty the greater the sacrifice, and the greater the sacrifice the greater the reward. It is a work that, as will be seen from our sketch, has not been without rich results—results that are cherished by the order as incentives to perseverance, and that energize a devotion that measured by its triumphs is not excelled by anything that women have ever undertaken. The Sisters of the order who have labored here in Memphis so successfully the past six years, are compelled, owing to the want of work for their charges during the epidemic years of 1878-9 and a very severe loss by an accidental fire, to call upon the people, without regard to creed, for help. They ought not to call in vain. What they do is for the general public good. They take from society at least part of a great curse; they solve the problem of woman's reformation; they take from the slums of vice the weary and wretched victims of lust, and they elevate and ennoble humanity by the extension to the fallen of the divine attributes of mercy and loving kindness. Theirs is a great beneficence. By it they lighten the burdens of the State, and thin the ranks where crime finds many friends. No charity can take precedence of it. It is the one that appeals with most force to compassionating hearts, for who is there that quickened by the Divine example of Him who said: "He that is without sin let him cast the first stone," does not in his heart confess that the story of the prodigal son pales in interest before that which tells of the rescue from the awful abasements and degradations of a life of shame of a woman about whom once clustered the tender and yearning affections of a mother and the pride of a loving, devoted father—she whom nature calls her bandmaid, upon whom was conferred the honor and privilege of becoming a mother of the race. Every citizen, be his religion what it may, is specially interested in sustaining this benevolent order, and every citizen, according to his means, should respond to an appeal that may never be repeated. We must uphold the hands of these good, these noble, self-sacrificing Sisters, whose lives are illumined by an aureole of self-denial, who beautify to exemplify the saying of Legouve, that "one gives but his gold, a woman adds to it her sympathy. A small sum in the hands of a woman does more good than a hundred times as much in the hands of a man. Feminine charity renews every day the miracle of Christ feeding a multitude with a few loaves and fishes."

TARIFF AMENDMENT.

That a revision of at least the more obvious blunders and wrongs of the present tariff must be made, and at an early day, is becoming continually more obvious from the dissatisfaction existing against imposts and unjust discriminations that are most acutely felt and strongly complained against. That the whole tariff should be without fault—putting aside objections to its protective principle—is no more than is to be expected. The present tariff was constructed amid the excitement and perils of war, and many of its provisions were arranged for the purpose of meeting contingencies consequent upon the events of war. We are now under other conditions; provisions made under those circumstances are, in certain instances, no longer suitable to the present, but act unjustly and injuriously in their relations to commerce and to individual interests. The strongest opponents of the doctrines of the free-traders cannot but acknowledge that, wherever the present tariff acts so as to injure the interests of the country, or the welfare of any class or profession of the citizens, those portions ought to be cut out of the tariff or modified, as circumstances suggest and a prudent regard for vested rights acquired privileges under those provisions make proper and necessary. It is in this respect that both free-trader and protectionist should act in unison to destroy or amend whatever in the national tariff is working injuriously or oppressively. There are persons, we are aware, who would defend "tooth and nail" every portion of the existing tariff, as if that instrument had something divine about it, and possessed the attribute of infallibility. Such persons were opposed to the treaty to admit the sugar of the Sandwich Islands, which is adding so greatly to the commerce of California, and to the removal of the prohibitive duty on quinine—a duty that gave a firm or two in Philadelphia an immense monopoly, and wrought a great wrong to the thousands of malaria in the western country. With bigots so fanatical in praising and admiring even what is objectionable, it is useless to reason, but the reflective and the intelligent can see, whatever their theoretical principles, that where there is wrong it should be righted, and justice substituted for oppression wherever oppression exists. With such sentiments prevailing, the tariff could be shorn of its more objectionable features, and its power to restrict commerce and injure individual interests restricted, if not entirely done away.

THE New York *Public* this week shows that the week's exchanges of the country were surprisingly large, the more surprising as it was the week of the Presidential election. This is proof that a very active business is doing, which all the political excitement could not even temporarily diminish. The aggregate in New York has rarely been surpassed, and the amount outside of New York is above that of several years. The comparison with last year is the more important in its result as last year, at the same time, there was much excitement and speculation, and very large sales of stocks. The total exchanges in New York were $934,808,526, against $132,998,742 the corresponding week the year before; outside of New York, $268,475,478, against $260,848,578, an increase in both of 9.9 per cent. Comparing the steady nature of the business as carried on this year with the risky, feverish speculations of last year, the increase is gratifying and encouraging.

THE New York *World* sticks to it that before the day of election the books of the treasury department were tampered with by an unofficial person, armed with a permit from John Sherman, or the heads of the bureaus, or both, to have access to the papers and records of all the bureaus, no doubt for some purpose not lawful. This is a grave charge, and coming from so eminently respectable and reliable a source, ought not to pass unnoticed by congress. Both houses, as soon after meeting as possible, should agree to a joint committee, who, with a commission of experts, should examine the books of the department with care. Ever since Senator Davis attempted such a feat the public have believed that there has been much of wholesale stealing, and that the robbery is still going on. Senator Davis, it will be remembered, was completely foiled by official obstruction after he had got so far as to compel the Republican minority of the committee to admit that "numerous alterations and erasures upon the books of the secretary, treasurer and register were discovered, and in some instances entire leaves were found to be cut or torn from some of the books." Such an admission, coupled with the charge of the *World* that "unofficial persons" were permitted before the recent election to "overhaul" the records and archives of departments at Washington in the absence of the heads of those departments and by virtue of their authority, is sufficient to awaken public apprehension and justify a thorough and complete examination of the books of a department that has been so long presided over by the most corrupt of the Republican leaders.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* is an earnest, sensible and strong advocate of the re-election of "Old Joe Brown" to the United States senate, because there is no "bigod nonsense" about him, no sentimentalism, no flabbergast or flumery, nothing like flapdoodleism. A plain, practical business man, he is just the man to serve Georgia faithfully in the councils of the nation. He is a type of the men that all the southern States should select for public employment. As the *Constitution* well says, "ever since the war, the southern people have been cursed with sentimentalism in their politics. It is a humbug—a delusion. We do not want men at Washington to represent the sentimentalism with which the superficials and the reactionists pretend to be animated. We want a man who will go to Washington armed with judgment, experience, business training and intellectual culture, so that he may properly represent the progressive ideas of the people and the progressive interests of the south. We have lost our property, we have had our industrial interests dwarfed and our business affairs crippled because of this sentimentalism, and we want no more of it. We want a man in the United States senate who will not stop to consider what sentiment he represents, but who will interpret and carry out the will of the people, and at all times serve their best interests practically as well as politically."

SERGEANT BATES, the man who proved his faith in the loyalty of the south immediately after the close of the war by marching through it with the flag of his country, has a letter in to-day's APPEAL that will be found good reading. The sergeant accompanies his communication with a private note, from which it will be seen that he has and is doing a thoroughly patriotic work, in the performance of which all good people must wish him God speed. He says: "I have not forgotten the words of encouragement and kindness extended to me by gentlemen of the APPEAL while in Memphis in January, 1868, on my way to Vicksburg, and I take this opportunity to renew my heartiest thanks for the same. I have been laboring constantly for the last three years and a half in the interest of *union and reform*. Before entering the late campaign I delivered over seven hundred free and non-partisan lectures, addressing at least 250,000 people. The object of my public efforts is to impress upon the people the great necessity for a higher standard of citizenship—for a nearer, truer and more patriotic fulfillment of their political duties. I have *especially* directed my efforts towards the restoration of friendly relation between the people of the north and south."

The official vote of Hardeman county shows that Hancock received 1377 votes; Garfield, 1409; Casey Young, 1690; Moore, 1310. So it seems Moore is "vindicated" by running 100 votes behind his ticket and Casey Young nearly 200 votes ahead of his ticket. Party lines were strictly drawn in the recent election, but it seems Moore's record as exposed by the APPEAL lost him Republican votes in every county in the district. This persecuted innocent cannot claim to be "vindicated" unless he can show that he is ahead of instead of behind his ticket. Either I. M. Hill or Hon. Wm. M. Smith would have strengthened the Republican ticket in this district. But the weakest of all candidates was taken up and put on the ticket, and caused him to run behind his party strength. Moore ran behind his ticket in the same proportion that Young was stronger than his party. He therefore condemned and the APPEAL is "vindicated."

A LETTER from an observant woman, a friend of the APPEAL and of the south, and of course a sterling Democrat, will be found in another page. It comes all the way from Westchester, Pennsylvania. We have pleasure in directing attention to it, but must beg to correct a mistake that the writer falls into in supposing that the APPEAL has ever cautioned the southern Democrats to separate from their brethren of the north. On the contrary, we have urged "unity, peace and concord," even when we had to take our northern leaders to task for their want of tact and ability to cope successfully with our opponents. We discountenance and denounce Tammany and all similar organizations, and we condemn such leaders as Barnum and Kelly, men who are not one grade above the level of the common gutter politician, but we urge the strengthening of the party by perfect cohesion under aggressive leaders on a platform in sympathy with modern life and movement.

THE Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the New York *World* says he has it upon "the highest Republican authority in Ohio that General Garfield believes that the great political event of the immediate future is a reorganization of the parties on new issues, and that it is his mission to make Ohio a power under the new political *regime*. The course of Mr. Hayes from now until the assembling of congress and immediately thereafter will be directed toward paving the way for Garfield's political *coup d'etat*. A leading Republican, and one in the confidence of General

TRIENNIAL COUNCIL

Of Congregationalists—Flourishing Condition of the Church Extension Society—Work Accomplished in the Education of Young Men—Missionary Labors.

A Very Proper Denunciation of Mormonism, Supplemented by Abuse of the Catholic Church, Which is Charged with Every Crime.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—At the morning session of the Congregational council Dr. B. Brown read a lengthy statement concerning the American Congregational union, whose chief object is to build up churches in the west and south. He gave an interesting account of what had been done in the past three years in Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, Kansas, Minnesota, Texas and other States and Territories. During the twenty-seven years of the existence of the society it had erected 1100 churches, all of which are free from debt. No house is dedicated until it is paid for, and the society then takes the first mortgage for all it is worth, so that it cannot get in debt in the future. The society had a working capital during the past three years of $43,000, and it is now in a prosperous condition.

Dr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, read a statement regarding the American College and Educational society. Three hundred young men are now receiving assistance, and are distributed among thirty-seven colleges and universities. In the past three years the society has paid $62,000 for educational work. The churches, he said, did not seem to appreciate the importance of this work, as not one in ten of them contributed anything to it. The efforts of the society in behalf of colleges had been more successful during the past three years. Carlton college had been aided to the extent of $75,000; Colorado college, $28,000; Doane college, $23,000; Drury college, $80,000; Iowa college, $42,000; Ripon college, $60,000; Pacific college, $1800; Washington college, $5000. Total, $235,000, all of which had come from the east. A large amount of this money had been given by Mrs. Stone, a most benevolent lady of Massachusetts, who had also contributed freely for the education of deserving young men.

Hon. A. C. Barstow resigned his membership of the Indian committee. Committees were named on memorials and other subjects, and the nominating committee instructed to appoint delegates to France and England and to the various bodies in this and other countries.

Discussion began on ministerial responsibility and standing.

Dr. Quirt, secretary of the council, offered a resolution as a substitute that a *pro renata* council should be the ultimate resort in case of ministerial standing. In other respects the substitute did not differ materially from the majority report. After a long debate this substitute was adopted, and all resolutions on the subject ordered printed.

Rev. Dr. Strieby, of the American missionary society, made a statement of the work accomplished by that society. The society was out of debt and had received a gift of $150,000 from Mrs. Stone, of Massachusetts. The whole amount received by the society in the past three years was $1,000,000. This sum had been used in establishing churches and organizing schools. A great work had been done in the south. Schools of higher grades have been established in eight southern States, with 200 teachers and over 8000 colored pupils. He spoke especially of freedmen, and his conclusion was that the only way to make them safe members of society was to educate them.

Rev. Dr. Means addressed the council on the publication society, and urged that it be better supplied with means to do its work.

Rev. Dr. Storrs spoke regarding the home society. He urged that teachers as well as preachers be commissioned, especially in Jesuit and Mormon sections of the country, where the work, to be successful, must be carried on among children. He had never had such great success in Sunday-school work as during the past three years. He spoke of the wonderful growth of the far west. In Dakota there were already twenty-two congregational churches, and in nine years, with proper encouragement, he believed there would be 200. In Colorado, twelve churches had been added the last year, and in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho there were similar great religious fields, requiring only development.

Rev. Dr. Noble, of Chicago, read a paper on "The New West," in which he denounced Mormonism in very strong terms. He alluded to Utah as made by that faith of filth and cruel wrong for three decades. He said congress and the courts had done nothing to check or put down the Mormon evil. From Mormonism they drifted to the Jesuitism of New Mexico, and the Roman Catholic church was charged with all the crimes in the calendar, and held responsible for all the lawlessness and disorder in the Territories where Mormonism had not spread to meet it. He considered that between the two evils the government must place its officials. Preachers and teachers must be sent, especially the latter, as they excited less prejudice than the preacher.

The evening session was occupied in addresses by several gentlemen of a general and congratulatory character, and no business of importance was transacted.

TELEGRAMS

Uncalled for and that May be Had To-day by Calling at the Office at the Hours Mentioned.

List of undelivered telegrams remaining at the Western Union telegraph office, 33 Madison street. Office hours from 8 to 10:30 a.m. and from 5 to 9 p.m.:

Faust G. McWhirter, Hughy George,
E. P. Green, Gen. E. Alexander,
Cloth & Kettman, Henry Corling,
N. F. Carver, Granison Chilton, col'd,
T. E. Kennedy, D. C. McDougal & Co.,
V. D. Fuchs, Fannie Rafndall,
Willis Cobb, R. C. Graves,
L. H. Ballinger, Rfe & Co.,
L. Lawhorn & Co., Greene & Beasley,
G. S. Wilkins, J. T. Rhodes,
Anderson & Bro., V. B. Thayer,
E. M. Durham, C. N. Patterson,
Wash Floyd, Randall Bellowe,
J. W. Jones & Co., W. N. Wilkinson, & Co.,
C. A. Quinn, C. J. Fargason & Co.,
A. M. Scarbrough & Co., 2 W. D. Cummings,
J. Sanders, R. P. Sanders,
Smith & Carter, J. J. Beres & Co.,
I. C. Johnson & Co., Towbman, Cowil & Co.,
G. B. Wellford & Co., Polesta, Malatesta & Co.,
Henry B. Camp, E. F. Patterson & Co.,
K. W. Vedeling, Garna & Co.,
Agt. Sur. Hard Cash, J. J. Fowler,
Rice, Stix & Co. Jno. Barcelona,
J. C. Rogers.

UNITED WORKMEN.

A Beneficent Order, the Growth of which is Justified by Thorough Business Management.

Nashville *Banner*: This organization is disbursing each month to widows and orphans, as will be shown by the monthly financial statement of Supreme Recorder Sackett, from $100,000 to $110,000. Since the order was first introduced in Tennessee there has been paid to heirs and representatives of deceased members in this state $222,000. The A. O. U. W. has the advantages of both a general and State jurisdiction. The money paid by the members is kept in their respective States unless an excessive death-rate should occur that would carry the assessments beyond the maximum annual rate established. In this event the assessments are levied upon the order at large, and every member is required to contribute to the relief of the overtaxed jurisdiction. The maximum annual rate of assessment runs from $5 18 to $5, according to the established rate of mortality for the State. Louisiana is the highest, and Michigan and Wisconsin are among the lowest. In Tennessee the annual rate of assessments that the members may be required to pay is 24. They cannot be called upon to pay more under any contingency. At the last session of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee it was decided to have a State medical examiner. The grand master appointed to this position Dr. J. M. Fraer, of Chattanooga, who has been doing very careful and important service for the order. He has rejected six applicants that were passed by the local examiner, and doubtless would have died, thereby entailing a loss of $12,000, or six assessments, to the members in Tennessee. The greatest possible care is now used in admitting members, as every applicant has to pass two medical examiners and a scrutinizing investigating committee. These safeguards, in connection with the excellent financial monthly system, which requires the supreme and all grand recorders to send out a monthly exhibit, approved by a careful auditing committee, places the order upon a firm, substantial basis, that gives entire satisfaction to the members of the fraternity everywhere. The grand recorder's statement for the month of October shows that $4,683 was received on account beneficiary fund, and $4,500 paid out, and that no deaths have occurred since that of G. M. Higly, on September 28, 1880.

PRINTERS, shoemakers, tailors, and all who lead sedentary lives, will find relief and cure for constipation, dyspepsia and headache by taking this simple, harmless vegetable compound. The effect of Simmons' Liver Regulator on the stomach, liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual. Taken in doses of half a tablespoonful after each meal it will establish a regular habit of body, free alike from constipation or laxity, will not interfere with business, and the languor, depression and nervous debility which are inevitable results of indigestion, biliousness and an irregular habit of body will cease.

"EDITORIAL.—We have tested its virtues personally and know that for dyspepsia, biliousness and throbbing headache it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have left business, and the languor, depression and nervous debility which are inevitable results of indigestion, biliousness and an irregular habit of body will cease.

"EDITOR TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER. Macon, Georgia"

Skirmish with Ambushed Sioux.

ST. PAUL, November 13.—Intelligence was received here to-day at department headquarters that Lieutenant Kilsenbury, of the Eleventh infantry, and twenty-five men, who had been detailed to proceed to the mouth of Mussel Shell river to receive provisions, had been fired upon by a party of Sioux in ambush at that point on the seventh instant. There was one Sioux killed and two wounded, but none of the command were injured. Reinforcements were immediately dispatched from Fort Keogh to render any needed assistance, since which time no further intelligence has been received from Lieutenant Kilsenbury. It is feared that the Sioux might have got reinforcements from some of Sitting Bull's band and attempted to commit some depredations, but these fears were believed at headquarters to be groundless.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

Propose to Push Their Investigation of the Alleged Frauds—Senator Hampton's Views.

Senator Hampton on the Situation.

GREENVILLE, S. C., November 13.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Senator Hampton saying: "I think it very important, early chiefly to the south, that the Democratic party should retain its organization. The fact that our friends of the north were not able to give us as large a vote as they hoped for is no reason that we should desert them. The policy of the party will be dictated by future events. I regard the Presidential election as settled, and I should oppose any action looking to a contest on mere technical grounds as revolutionary."

Investigation of the Alleged Frauds.

NEW YORK, November 13.—A meeting of prominent Democrats was held to-night to take action on the alleged frauds in the late election. It was resolved to appoint committees as follows: On frauds and coercion, to receive and act upon information in regard to the frauds and coercion perpetrated in this city by the Republicans, the committee to investigate not more than twelve election districts, in order to thoroughly prepare the case for consideration by congress, and that they include in their investigation the persecution of colored Democrats by colored Republicans. A committee on Federal intimidation to investigate the doings of Davenport and his men, and a committee on the prevention of frauds in the future.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

MY SECOND WIFE.

M. K. LE WARL.

Oh, ye stars!
Ye myriad mocking stars!
All-seeing children of the skies—
How oft ye 'mind me of
My young wife's eyes.
Steel-bright and sparkling, even
In repose. And yet there comes
A mem'ry of a summer-time
Refined and purified
By tears. My boyhood's bride
And mother of my little ones—
How short the twelve-month since she died!
Yet have I brought into my life,
Into my heart and home,
Another wife.

Young and bright,
And very, very beautiful is she,
Like morning light.
Her form is slight,
And girlish, and yet fair,
And richly silken is her hair;
And then her tone
Is low and musical and sweet
As "Annie Laurie's own!"
But she is cold
And polished as a stone—
One of those pebbles smooth,
Flinty and sharp, where mold
Nor moss has grown,
Nor dimple, nor yet grove,
Has through the surface worn.

She loves me, though,
Deep in her "world of hearts;"
She tells me so—
Not oft, nor with coquettish arts,
But with a lofty smile.
Perhaps the wish, with me,
Is father to the faith,
A yearning to be loved, perhaps,
A man's o'er-weening vanity.
For "better or for worse,"
I hold her mine, all mine, and smile
The skeptic's eye to shame.
So, when the nurse
Said she was hard upon my crippled child,
I doubted it, and shielded her from blame;
I can but admire in a woman, true
To woman's nature, can mistreat a child!
And such a child—a petted darling who
Has known affliction from his birth.
My Rosie's angel-featured boy,
The one of three God left upon the earth
To fill our hearts with love,
Our home with joy.

Could she look down,
Mildest reproaches hushed;
A tender pardon in her glance
Is my in her place. If lives
In heaven such forgiveness, 'tis
The perfume that a helpless flower it gives
When trampled on and crushed!
Oh well her eyes,
Ye seraphs, with your wings!
For with her memory of the world still clings
Implicit trust in me.
I would not have her see
The proud usurper of her home,
Her husband and her boy,
She, who with haughty mien,
Regns queen of all,
Where gay doves had ruled
With love and joy,
Unmixed with gall.

If it be true—
If she is cruel to my little son—
Leave her the child's worldliness that she won
With my weak heart, and lift the little one
To my strong arms and go
Forth from the shadow of his blighted life,
And into radiant sunshine? No!
I would but turn and kiss the lily palm
That smites my shield and holds our wedding ring.
Like the vain fool I am!
I would be blind, dumb, anything
She'd have me be; and yet
I know—I feel it freeze my veins—
That when thus tacitly I give my hand
To these foul-natured deeds,
I sell my soul, like Cain,
To Lucifer! in pain,
Remorse, humiliation! Still
I cannot flee, nor save
My boy from worse than death;
I can but say in bitterness,
I am her slave;
And she a stately, royal Rose whose breath
Is honeyed and whose thorns are sharp,
Whose bough bends but to wound.
Ere long I know
The secret will be given to the grave.
Will the rod
Of justice pass me o'er?
I dare not ask of God
A mercy for myself, but oh,
My child with dying lips I'd breath:
God bless him!
Even for the sake of Thine own Son,
And for the angel mother gone before
Who guides his frail bark with a shining hand
And waits his coming on the Silver Shore.

MULBERRY, ARK., 1880.

LAW REPORTS.

Circuit Court—Hon. James O. Pierce Judge.

Tuesday, November 23d: 5118, O. S. Powers vs John Johnson and city of Memphis; 5234, Wm. Worsham, administrator, vs city of Memphis; 5257, Panola Oil Fertilizing company vs John T. Leaten & Co.; 5258, Panola Oil Fertilizing company vs John T. Leaten & Co.; 5290, J. H. Lowenstein et al vs J. A. Shane; 5384, Freedman's Savings Trust company vs T. R. Knight; 5390, Tim Fennessy vs city of Memphis; 5445, Thos. Fennell vs Thos. Fox; 5456, Wm. F. Shade et al vs city of Memphis.

Wednesday, November 24th: 5485, Georgia A. Smith vs Anderson Daney; 5495, Agnes Catherine McKinney vs L. N. R. Co.

Thursday, November 25th: 5502, Wright and Folkes vs E. M. Apperson; 5506, R. L. White vs B. M. Estes et al.

Friday, November 26th: 5534, John Rose vs George Brim et al; 5594, J. T. Walsh & Bro. vs R. G. Speddy; 5595, A. Walsh, agt., vs R. G. Speddy; 5620, Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. vs M. T. Ball.

Monday, November 29th: 5672, D. Weaver, trustee, vs A. P. Curry; 5683, B. R. Hayes vs L. and N. R. R. Co.

Tuesday, November 30th: 5695, William Elliott et al vs Shelby County et al.

Wednesday, December 1st: 5696, Joseph Elliott vs Shelby County et al.

Thursday, December 2d: 5815, James M. Murray vs City of Memphis; 5816, Margaret Doyle vs John Holly.

Friday, December 3d: 5834, Charles Kortrecht, sur. part., vs R. M. Bishop & Co.; 5851, J. H. Nuttall vs Ed L. Correll; 5885, Henry Luchmann et al vs John J Darragh et al; 5938, Tod. Phillips & Cirode vs R. R. Hart et al; 5968, D. W. Collier, sur. part., vs J. J. Pulliam et al.

Discharge of Young Sprague.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 13.—On the trial of Willie Sprague to-day, Thompson testified that he was riding along the beach road to take; Willie Sprague was with civil answer, and took a pistol from his pocket, aimed it directly at him [Thompson] and fired. Jerome Green testified that he went to the scene of the shooting with Willie Sand with Willie Sprague and another boy, and while waiting for the return of a wagon they fired off the pistol of the witness; as Thompson came along it was Willie's turn, and he fired the pistol some fifty yards distant from Thompson. Sprague was discharged.

The Proposed Wabash Ship Canal.

FORT WAYNE, November 13.—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) engineering corps, which started from Toledo in September to survey the Wabash canal and investigate the practicability of making a ship canal, has finished the survey to St. Joe, a feeder of St. Mary's and St. Joe rivers and their tributaries, report and that they find the water supply ample for feeding the canal west, and that there will be no trouble to procure water between here and Toledo. A very favorable report will be made to congress this winter.

A Brilliant Entertainment.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Hon. John B. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel, to-night gave his fifth annual game dinner to his friends. Five hundred and fifty guests were present including, among others, Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan and wife, the earl of Airlie and daughter, Lady Maud Oglebry, Ex-Minister E. B. Washburne and wife, and residents of London, Paris and many American cities.

A Sad Case of Suicide.

CHICAGO, November 13.—The *Tribune's* Burlington special says that Miss Joyce Spencer, daughter of Richard Spencer, secretary of the gas works, committed suicide by hanging to-day, caused by mental aberration. She moved in the first circles of society, and was universally esteemed.

THE BRUTAL ATTACK

By Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of New York, Upon the Character of Abram S. Hewitt Answered in a Manly Way that Cannot Fail to Carry Conviction

Of His Integrity to Every Unbiased Mind—Davis Built His Cowardly Assault Upon What He Knew to be a Lie, Familiar as He was with All the Evidence in the Case.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Abram S. Hewitt makes a reply to the opinion of Judge Davis to the Philp case, in so far as it relates to himself. He (Hewitt) says if the judge who sits upon the bench is supposed to know the evidence which has been given by a witness, certainly he should examine it before he undertakes to make a statement as to its nature and to draw his conclusion from it. That Judge Davis has not performed his duty the following comparison of his statement with my testimony will serve to prove. A passage is quoted from the opinion in which it is made to appear that the Morey letter was not published until after Mr. Hewitt had examined by Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt makes this rejoinder: "Now, the simple and unanswerable reply to all this statement and the extraordinary comments in which Judge Davis has seen fit to indulge, is that the letter had already been published in *Truth* before I had seen Mr. Hart, or the original letter, or any copy of it. This fact Judge Davis must have known when he penned the above lines, because I had sworn in his presence, and after cross-examination by Mr. Stoughton, in which Mr. Bliss intervened to verify the dates, that the interview with Mr. Hart and the examination of the letter took place on the 20th October, after its publication in the *Truth*, and not before. I do not know whether Mr. Hart made a mistake in his testimony as to the date, but if he did there is no possible justification for Judge Davis to base a statement on this mistake in order to attack from the bench the character of a citizen after the date had been fixed beyond the possibility of all controversy. While writing this statement I sent a messenger to Mr. Hart to ascertain whether he had ever made any declaration at variance with the facts as I have stated them. Mr. Hart replied that he never said, testified or thought that Mr. Hewitt or any one connected with the National committee saw the letter in advance of publication or the text of the letter in *Truth*, on the 20th of October. I never pronounced the body and signature of the letter to be in handwriting of General Garfield; on the contrary, in the presence of Mr. Hart and all the gentlemen present I declared the body of the letter not to be in the handwriting of General Garfield, but that I believed the signature to be his autograph. As to the second interview in the evening, it took place after my speech at Chickering hall, when I was exhausted, and took no part in the discussion but to reaffirm my belief in the genuiness of the signature. I did not tell Mr. Hart that I would have made it a forgery if I could, nor has he or anyone else testified that I ever used the expression." To Judge Davis' assertion that Hewitt "went on with his associates, scattering forgery broadcast through the country," Hewitt replies: "So far as I am concerned, it would, perhaps, be a sufficient answer to say that I never circulated any lithographs or *fac similes* of any kind; but, in order to show with what reckless carelessness the charge is made, I state that I am assured by the person who did send out the *fac similes* that only the first or accurate ones were circulated, and that the second or amended *fac similes* were only published in *Truth*, over which it is not pretended the committee has any control. I forbear to make any commentary whatever upon the extraordinary character of the opinion pronounced by Judge Davis. It is enough for me to point out that the foundation upon which he has built up an attack on my character is a false lie, and that with this demonstration the consequences can only be damaging to himself. I was prepared for this attack by the evidently prearranged preliminary statement of Mr. Stoughton in the *Times* of yesterday, and am now forced to believe that there is a concerted scheme to break me down in this community, where I have lived for fifty years, and in which I have always had trust for just judgment than to a judge of the supreme court, who forgets that when he becomes a judge he should cease to be a partisan."