MEMPHIS APPEAL

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY.
One copy, one year, by mail $10 00
One copy, six months, by mail 5 00
One copy, one month, by mail 1 00
One copy, one week, in city 25

WEEKLY.
One copy, one year $1 00
One copy, six months 50

GALLAWAY & KEATING,
J. GALLAWAY. | 282 Second street.
H. KEATING. | Memphis, Tenn.

Entered at the Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn., as Second-Class Matter.

FRIDAY, - : : DEC. 3, 1880

A PROPOSITION is made to oil, once a week, the track along which vessels navigate between New York and Liverpool. Oil presents the waves breaking, so that there would be no dashing of spray on deck, little seasickness, and decreased danger of wreck. When the Jeannette has reached the pole she will point out the way to reach the haunts of the whale; their oil, with the product of the oil wells, will furnish the necessary material.

THE *Arkansas Democrat* says "there is too much unpunished crime all over the country, and a great deal of it in Arkansas. There are too many murderers unhung. We need a hanging revival in several sections of the state. We need and must have more stringent laws against pistol 'toting.' The pistol toters' must be suppressed or exterminated." The *Democrat* is right; since we sent those who carry concealed weapons to jail there is not one murder in Memphis where there were twelve to fifteen before that was done.

THE main reason why business men desire the passage of a national bankrupt law, is that under the State laws creditors cannot get a fair division of insolvent estates. In the States an insolvent debtor may put his property into the hands of preferred creditors, depriving all others of any dividend if there is not more than enough to satisfy the preferred claims. In Other States, the first attachment, like the first mortgage, holds for the whole debt, leaving others out in the cold. There is need of uniformity in the interest of honesty, and a law of congress is the only remedy for existing abuses.

THE United States comptroller's report shows that since resumption the actual circulation of money in the hands of the people has increased $195,274,401; the addition comprising $80,019,748 of gold, $6,104,803 of silver and $108,419,847 of paper. The paper currency, being most convenient, has left the banks for active circulation, while the gold has taken its place. The silver, though its supply has been increased $31,697,524, has added less than one-eighth of that sum to the active circulation, showing beyond all possibility of question how little it is wanted by the people and how great, therefore, is the folly of persisting in its coinage.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

The cultivation of the sorghum cane makes its way and promises to become of great importance; it is at present cultivated in the north principally. The New Orleans *Picayune* has the following sensible remarks upon the subject: "This subject is worthy the serious attention of the sugar growers of Louisiana. If this material for sugar making can be made a success in the west, it opens up a competition that will be seriously felt. It would seem also that if a sugar bearing cane coming to maturity sufficiently early for taking off the crop so far north could be secured, our planters would do well to experiment in that direction themselves."

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Civil-service reform is resuscitated and Garfield is to try what he can do with the subject. What this reform is to accomplish is described as follows by G. W. Curtis, president of the association for effecting the reform: "The object of the association shall be to establish a system of appointment, promotion and removal in the civil service founded upon the principle that public office is a public trust, admission to which should depend upon proved fitness. To this end the association will demand that appointments to subordinate executive offices, with such exceptions not inconsistent with the principle already mentioned, as may be expedients shall be made from persons whose fitness has been ascertained by competitive examinations open to all applicants properly qualified; and that removals shall be made for legitimate cause only, such as dishonesty, negligence or inefficiency, but not for political opinion or for refusal to render party service; and the association will discourage those who are pressing for securing intelligence, integrity, good order and due discipline in the civil service."

DOES PROTECTION PROTECT.

New York *Bulletin*: "The enhanced German tariff is already beginning to work in the way naturally calculated to defeat its intended protective effect. The railroads, to defend themselves against the increased cost of supplies consequent upon higher duties, have found it necessary to put up their charges, and the public have consequently been driven to avail themselves of the tardy transportation of the water ways—a result which can only be injurious to the business of the country. The iron trade appears to have received no benefit from the duty put on that product, for the manufacturers complain bitterly of the distress in that branch of trade, and the imports of pig and rails from England, for the last ten months, show an increase of twelve and one-half per cent. So, with respect to the cotton industry, the home spinners find their trade diminished by an increase of ten per cent. in the imports of English yarns, and the manufacturers discover that the arrivals of "piece goods" from Great Britain exceed those of last year by over fifteen per cent. Prince Bismarck will soon find it necessary to ask himself the very pertinent question—does protection protect?"

THE IMPENDING RAILROAD STRUGGLE.

The country is becoming very sore about the manner in which it is treated by the railroads. Instead of attending to their business of carrying freight and passengers, and doing that business on business principles, the roads seek to influence the direction which business shall take, give preference in rates to one shipper, and one city or district, over another, and commit other offences against fair trade and uniform commercial custom. In all parts of the country the press is alleging these kind of offenses against them, and stringent legislation is evidently approaching that will compel them to do what it would be so much better they should do without compulsion. Throughout the west this sensible view of the case is urged upon the railroads by some of the most prominent and able of the newspapers; but there is no sign that remonstrance, complaint, appeal or advice produce any effect. Every road appears bound to go on its blundering way—for such insensibility to the "signs of the times" is the worst sort of blundering—because every other road pursues the same wretched, sort-sighted policy. We speak all this "more in sorrow than in anger," for we have learned to respect and esteem the personal character of many railroad managers, but there is no disguising the fact that the railroad business has become a web so tangled that all drawn within its folds appear to partake of its sinuous intricacies in spite of themselves. Referring to the anomalous conditions with which the railroads have surrounded themselves, and especially to the pooling and monopolizing of Gould, that temperate and sensible journal the St. Paul *Pioneer* speaks as follows: "One can hardly restrain his imagination, however, from picturing the new conditions which will be introduced into political, commercial and social life by these combinations. The most stupendous monopoly will be created that ever existed in the world, capable of controlling the traffic of the continent, profoundly influencing, by its unchecked power over transportation rates, the commerce of the world, and bringing a power to bear upon State and Federal legislation and the courts never paralleled in the history of the country. After the new combination has settled with the railroads it will have to settle with public opinion and the government. Its existence and growth to such gigantic dimensions will arouse and concentrate upon itself all the jealousy and suspicion which is so ready to attack corporate monopolies. The granger movement will spring into new life. The transportation problem will assume dimensions and complexity never before imagined; the railroad question will for a time overshadow every other in the courts and legislature; and Jay Gould will become the most important, most powerful, and perhaps the most feared and hated person in the country. It does not require a very fertile fancy to see great and alarming consequences flowing from Mr. Gould's ambitious schemes." As a specimen of what is complained of in railroad management, take the following from the Charleston *News and Courier*: "The broad fact is that as soon as the new owners of the Greenville and Columbia railroad obtained possession of the road they issued an order in which the following instructions are given: First—On and after the twenty-eighth instant withdraw all rates to eastern points via Charleston. Second—You will refuse to use bills lading to eastern points via Charleston. Third—In no case must bills lading be given to eastern cities via Charleston."

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURES.

The great city of Philadelphia derives its chief importance from its manufacturing trade. Special agents have been engaged for many months in taking a census of the manufacturing business of Philadelphia, and their reports show that this city still maintains its pre-eminence in manufactures, and that the increase in the last decade has been worthy of the enterprise of her capitalists and the industry of her operatives. The number of establishments in 1870 was 4184; in 1880 it is 9050. The hands employed in 1870 numbered 137,496; now the figures are 197,964. In 1870 the capital invested was $174,016,674; in 1880 it is $186,686,934. The value of the material used in 1870 was $189,325,713; in 1880, $202,506,644. The value of the products in the two years was about the same, the figures for 1870 being $322,004,517, and of 1880, $322,984,461. These figures, of course, are affected by the marked decline in the prices of nearly all articles since 1870, but while there can be no doubt that the manufacturing output of Philadelphia has largely increased, it is also shown that capital is putting up with much smaller profits than labor. The figures, however, will have to be studied and compared in detail to bring out their real meaning. Philadelphia would be nothing without its manufacturing business, and the southern cities will never grow in population and prosperity until they engage in manufacture and produce many of the goods through which Philadelphia has grown rich by selling to the southern people they abuse and slander.

ON THE WANE.

If it be true that a good cause gains strength by constant agitation, and that error is weakened by discussion, the advocates of woman suffrage have much to discourage them, for this cause is not as popular as it was eight years ago. Certain it is that woman suffrage has not made any progress during the past two years, and it never will until the women themselves are united in the demand for suffrage and show a determination to exercise the right. It is a misfortune to the great material interests of the country that the best men often fail to exercise the elective franchise because they dislike to come in contract with the vicious mob which generally take possession of the polls on the day of the election; and if women be invested with the right to vote, and only the depraved deposit their ballots, the evill will be increased. To show that the cause of woman suffrage is retrograding, we have only to refer to the late elections. Women are allowed to vote in Wyoming, and the recent election in that Territory was a mockery and a farce. Indeed, it has been said that they were a disgrace and a shame even to the rude civilization of the frontier towns. Women of bad character were retained by the contestants on either side. Some drove about towns in buggies, bringing their acquaintances to the polls, and stirring up the slothful and negligent. Notorious characters stood by and chaffed the rough cattle-drivers as they came up, changing many votes, it is said, by their persuasive arguments. The experiment was also made again in Massachusetts, where women vote for school officers, and totally failed. The *Boston Advertiser* says that fewer women voted this year than last, and many of those who came to the polls were brought there by the novelty of the thing, while those who had been before had no desire to repeat the trial.

THE DEAD DEMOCRACY.

In the APPEAL of to-day will be found the figures showing the popular vote of the late Presidential election. This table was compiled by the Chicago *Tribune*, a Republican paper. They should not be accepted as authentic, as it will be seen that the *Tribune* gives Garfield a majority of nearly 4000 votes, when the Democrats claim that Hancock has a popular majority of near 200,000. But accepting the *Tribune's* figures as correct, there is nothing in them to discourage the Democratic party. Those who are preaching the funeral will discover that the party which increases its vote at every Presidential election will ultimately triumph. Hancock received nearly half a million more votes than were cast for Tilden, nearly 2,000,000 more than were cast for Greeley and Seymour. It is time enough to talk about dissolving a party when the result of an election shows that it is losing strength and votes. But the effort to disband a party that gains at every successive election is an absurdity. It is the part of wisdom to adhere to the party which stands for the foundation principles of the constitution; for local self-government as opposed to centralization; for the restriction and diminution of the powers and the interference of government, and for the elevation and the independence of the individual citizen; for equal rights as opposed to privilege and monopoly; for the republic as opposed to the empire. The duty of the south is plain. All that we have to do is to remain steadfast to the principles on which we were beaten—because they are right. We need waste no time in negotiating with Garfield and his friends—for there is nothing that we can honorably ask or take from them. There is less use in giving our energies to the formation of a new party. In Democracy—the pure and simple Democracy that Tilden led to victory in 1876—is the essence of safety to the republic. To the principles of the Democratic party the south is bound by tradition, honor and policy. A new party, if it carries them, would be Democracy; if it did not carry them, it should command the support of no true Democrat. There is nothing, then, for the south to do but to stand steadfast and vote as it has always voted—for the rights of the States, against the absorption of all sovereignties in a central power, for honest money and a tariff that does not oppress the many for the protection of the few. We can cling to the Democratic party without becoming blatant partisans, or permitting our party feelings to interfere with our material interests. Our cotemporary of the Mobile *Register* takes the right view of the situation when it says "there is no inconsistency in attending to business and at the same time taking a lively interest in national politics. No section is more interested than the south in national politics. For four years we tried to cut loose from the Union and get rid of national politics, but our friends north of the Potomac objected. Now that we have been compelled to be a part of the political body of the Union we propose to do our whole duty and attend to Federal as well as State politics, otherwise Federal politics may attend to us in a way we will not like." The Republicans forced the south to unite for self-protection, and it will be difficult for the Republicans to undo what they have done. As a matter of fact, the Democratic party was never so strong since its organization as now. It has a powerful following in every State in the Union—has carried one half of the thirty-eight States, and according to the figures of the Chicago *Tribune*, Garfield has a majority of less than four thousand in a popular vote of over nine millions. Talk about such a party disbanding, because it failed to elect a President by 4,000 votes, and only by reason of our cumbersome, awkward and unjust electoral system! None but fools talk so; no man of sense imagines that the Democratic party will disband. The party will live as long as our institutions are free, as long as such a thing as constitutional liberty is known. It could not die if all its members wished it to. Its principles rest on the bedrock of liberty itself and are imperishable. The Democratic party will continue to grow and get stronger year by year, until finally it will control every State in this Union as well as the national government. Although its face seems clouded now, this great change will take place much sooner than any suppose, and in the lifetime of many now living. The great old party has been many a dark hour, but only grows stronger by the chastenings of adversity.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

The office-seekers are hunting down Garfield with as much avidity as the old man Ross hunted for his lost son Charlie. So soon as it was known that the Republican candidate for the Presidency was elected, his door was made the hammering place for the office-seekers. They hovered around the mansion to congratulate the rising sun and to recount the valuable services they had rendered. The poor persecuted man stole away to Washington, hid himself, but he was nosed out by the office-seekers, who swarmed around him like flies around a molasses barrel. Pour a bucket of swill into the pen of fattening swine, and it is amusing to hear the squealing and to see the scrouging. The figure is neither classical nor poetical, but it forcibly illustrates the office-seekers of America after a Presidential election. They spring up as rapidly and numerously as the crop of armed men which sprouted from the teeth sowed by Cadmus. They seem to think that the government is a vast feeding trough, and that every hog has an equal right at it, and hence the scrouge and scramble. This lust for office pervades every department, from the Presidency to the pages of congress. But there is grief, mourning and disappointment among the office-holders. Republics are proverbially ungrateful, and the men who claim that it was by their individual efforts Garfield was nominated and elected, are about to feel the sting of this ingratitude. It is now given out from reliable sources that Garfield has expressed the opinion that "most of the public offices are filled with efficient, experienced men, who have just as good claims upon his administration as the applicants for their places, and that there will be no change." So it seems the President-elect does not recognize the principle of rotation in office. In this he is right, for "the argument which holds long experience in public life to be a disqualification for public station, is a very common one with ambitious fourth-rate new men, but it is also a very absurd one. It proceeds upon the theory that public offices are to be regarded simply from the point of view of their emoluments, as a fund of public plunder, which should be divided as pirates divide their booty, the chief prizes to be partitioned among the officers on the quarter deck; and if there are not enough of a kind to go around, then each to have his turn as new occasion replenishes the stock. It may be for the advantage of a few leading aspirants for high places to maintain this low theory. But it is a view of the subject which certainly has no interest for any one outside of the few hungry politicians who are contending for the spoils of office. The great mass of people have but one interest to serve in the election of any man to office, and that is the public interest. That great paramount interest, the only one which concerns the public, can best be served by electing to the office the man most capable of efficient public service." Good men in office should be retained. The demand for change—rotation in office—is not confined to politics. It extends to the bench, the pulpit and the public schools. It has been truly said that all our ministers are itinerants. Settled pastorates are the exceptions. The average church is all the time wondering if it cannot get a preacher who will draw better; and the average minister if he cannot find a wider field of usefulness, or one easier to plow. Men who are able to celebrate their quarter centennial in the pastorate are very rare. This system of ecclesiastical rotation in office reaches its climax of badness in the case of the few churches that elect their pastor every year, and so keep him perpetually before them as a candidate for their suffrages. This rotary system is, if possible, worse in our schools. Our common schools are mere stations at which pupils stop on their journey twenty minutes for refreshments. The compensation is made so small by our false economy that men of brains and energy cannot afford to take up with teaching as a profession. Who would trust his property to a lawyer who had taken up with practice for a year or two till he had got enough money to study for a mercantile pursuit? Who would put himself or his family under the care of a physician who was practicing medicine merely to get a little pocket money, and who intended in a couple of years to go into some other calling? We would not put a horse into the hands of such a horse-doctor; but our children we put where we should not put a beast nor a dollar—in the hands of raw men that have no intention of becoming teachers and no enthusiasm for their profession; men who are merely teaching as a makeshift. Rotation in office is the same evil thing in school, church and State; in all three we need nothing so much as the principle established that a man by doing his work faithfully and well he is to remain at his post, whether it be political, or ecclesiastical, or educational, and that when he ceases to do well he is to leave. We want a continuous, but not a permanent tenure. When the policy of an administration has been condemned and repudiated by the people, there should be a sweeping change in the government officials whose corruptions have contributed to the revolution. But when a party has been indorsed by the people, the policy of turning out faithful, competent and experienced officials to give place to untried and inexperienced men is unjust in principle, because it offers no incentive to a faithful discharge of duty; is an injury to the public service and increases the army of office-seekers, which is the greatest curse to American institutions.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Continued Stringency in New York, Notwithstanding the Immense Imports of Gold—Statements of Bankers.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The *Evening Post* says: "Private advices received to-day by leading merchants say if the gold exports to this country continue large the Bank of England rate will be put up, otherwise it will not be changed. The steamer Oder brought $1,004,462 foreign specie (British and French coin), and the America $212,300 in French coin. The treasury up to noon today has been able to get only $22,000 6s of 1880 for cash. The money market continues stringent, while 6 per cent. is the rate at the banks. Borrowers on stock collateral are paying, at the stock exchange, commissions ranging from one-thirty-two to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per day to get money at the bank rate. Long time loans, maturing after January 15th, by which time the money market should be easy, are to be had at from 6 to 4 per cent., but loans up to that time cost heavy commissions. In connection with the stringency of the money market, the bank presidents interviewed say that millions of dollars are in the bank vaults for want of use. In the assay office there are $50,000,000 in foreign gold, which has been coming here since August 2d. It is estimated that $12,000,000 are on steamers bound for this port, so that by the latter part of next week the total amount of gold at this port will have reached $62,000,000."

The *Bulletin* says that notwithstanding the hopes of yesterday that the "money squeeze" had culminated, there has been no day when borrowers have paid higher rates than today, nor when there has been greater difficulty in getting loans. A very large portion of all the money borrowed on stocks to-day cost a commission, and yet with this money market the rates for bills on London were advanced one half a cent for sixty days, and one cent for short date remittances. It looks as if the limit of utilizing London capital to support New York speculation was not far off, as all know that several influential foreign bankers to-day got word from London that everything like a continuance of the present movement of gold from London here would be met by decisive action on the part of the Bank of England.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Richard Beard, D.D.

Special to the Appeal.]

LEBANON, TENN., December 2.—Rev. Richard Beard, D. D., professor of theology in the Cumberland university, and one of the most eminent ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, died here to-night, aged eighty-one.

Rev. John S. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Rev. John S. Sumner, S. J., died suddenly at Gonzaga college yesterday, of congestion of the brain, aged sixty-two years.

Father Julien Benoroit.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 2.—Father Julien Benoroit, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church, died suddenly, of apoplexy, while coming down to breakfast this morning. He had been here fifty years, and was widely known throughout the State.

Captain F. G. Cameron.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Captain Frederick G. Cameron, who commanded the ship Macedonia, which sailed from this port with provisions and supplies for the famine-stricken sufferers of Ireland in 1848, is dead. Captain Cameron also commanded the ship Robert Bound, the first vessel that sailed for San Francisco carrying first-class passengers.

A Grand Reputation.

New York *World*: "Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has reached a reputation that is not limited by the confines of section or country. There are no injurious substances nor false and temporary stimulants in the preparation. It is purely vegetable and compounded under a formula that has passed severe tests and won indorsements from some of the highest medical talent in the country."

THE great strainers of the human system, the kidneys, are subject to a variety of diseases that Day's Kidney Pad will certainly cure.

COTTON DONE FOR!

Condition of Cotton in the Fields—Discouraging Statements of the Country Papers—Too Much Rain—A Remedy Suggested—Pickers to Work in Rubber Boots.

Frost, Snow, Sleet and Rain, All Ruining Cotton, which is Rotting Rapidly—More Than One-Third of the Crop Still Ungathered—No Top Crop This Year.

Our southern country exchanges give woful tidings as to the condition of cotton remaining unpicked in the field. The premature appearance of winter has had a very serious effect and materially shortened the supply; estimators of the total crop are reducing their figures. The following are specimens of the sort of intelligence that reaches us from every section: The Camden (Ark.) *Beacon* says: "Many farmers tell us the bulk of their cotton is still in the fields, and is rotting rapidly." *Drew County* (Ark.) *Montezedaline*: "Owing to the unfavorable weather not more than half of the cotton crop has been gathered in certain localities." The Ouachita (La.) *Telegraph* says they have had snow, and adds respecting the cotton crop: "Although there will be little over a third of a crop made, so unfavorable has been the weather that it will not be gathered before the year is out." Vicksburg *Herald*: "The cotton crop has been injured in quality and quantity thirty-three and a half per cent. at the very least in the last few days. If the rain should cease now the ground is so soft in the fields that days would have to elapse before picking could be successfully conducted. The quantity knocked out and blown out must be very large; the quality of that remaining is seriously injured, and no one can say when the weather will be suitable to gather it." Helena (Ark.) *Yeoman*: "As all are aware, the unprecedented rainfall of the season has caused from one-third to one-half of the cotton to be in the field unpicked. As it is with you, so it is with a large portion of the cotton belt. The question with you now is: How shall I gather the balance of my crop? It has been suggested by a cotton man in Helena that those who could do so produce good rubber boots at once for both males and females to wear to the field. If the feet are kept warm and dry, by wearing these rubber boots, it is probable that a large portion of the crop now in the field can yet be gathered. Try this plan; we think it a feasible one." Little Rock *Gazette*: "The unfavorable weather of November has left thousands upon thousands of acres of the plant untouched, and unless December and January should prove much more propitious than usual, the decrease in the production and consequent loss to the planters will be almost ruinous. The Wittsburg (Ark.) *Chronicle* says: "The cotton crop of Clark county is greatly damaged by the long-continued bad weather." This is the unpleasant news that comes from every quarter of the State, adds the Little Rock *Democrat*. From various States we find the following respecting the localities named:

Georgia.—Irwinton: Cotton-picking has been greatly retarded by so much ugly weather.

North Carolina.—Raleigh: A great deal of cotton remains in the field unpicked.

Alabama.—Troy: The frosts which have fallen in this section have killed sugar-cane, potatoes and cotton. The cotton plants have been killed by the recent frosts, and the top crop that matured last season until the middle of December will not be produced this year.

Mississippi—Terry: Cotton is about done for. The weather has not been favorable at all this season for either picking or marketing the cotton crop. *Pinola County*: Rain, rain! and last night snow. For the last four weeks we have not had one week of good picking weather. We have not had two days in the week that hands could pick cotton with any comfort, and about three-fourths of our short crops has been gathered. The elements seem to combine to prevent saving the balance, without which the crop will not "pay out." All the bolls on low lands and bottoms not open before this are past hope—frozen and ruined. In fact, this has been the worst season for gathering cotton that I have ever experienced.

Texas.—Brownwood: "The weather for the past two days has been very cold, and everything is frozen. It is thought that it has seriously injured the top cotton crop. The yield of cotton in this county will fall far short of all estimates. Longview: It is estimated that one-fourth to one-third of the cotton crop is yet in the field, and great damage is certain to result. The storm is from the northwest. Caldwell county: The heavy frosts on the nights of the fifth and sixth instant effectually stopped the growth of cotton in this vicinity."

Arkansas.—Crawford county: Work is suspended. Pickers going home, and much cotton yet ungathered. Not one-half of the cotton in White county raised this year has yet been picked.

Louisiana.—Homer: We have wretched weather for finishing the picking of the cotton crop—heavy frosts, followed by drenching rains and sleet which have stopped all field work. This section has been covered with sleet for the last three last days.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Street Cotton-Storing.

EDITORS APPEAL.—I think the best plan to put a stop to the sidewalk storage question is for the country merchants to refuse shipping cotton to merchants who charge them fifty cents for the privilege of storing their cotton in the street. It is a swindle to make merchants pay for injuring their own cotton. Yours, truly, COUNTRY MERCHANT.

COTTON PLANT, ARK., November 27, 1880.

The School Teachers Neglected.

EDITORS APPEAL.—Can it be that our earnest, patient, self-sacrificing teachers have been overlooked? That they are still toiling on through this inclement weather, with no hope of remuneration soon? Rumor says it is so, and it is a great shame indeed that the fact should be proclaimed to the world, that the people of Memphis expect thoroughly qualified teachers to toil and strive to instruct and elevate children without compensation. How long they will be expected to endure such unfeeling treatment we long to know. PATRON.

Corn vs. Cotton.

EDITORS APPEAL.—Last June I planted five and a half acres of ground, from which I gathered 200 bushels of corn. I paid for the cultivation and gathering of the corn $11 50, not charging anything for the use of mules and plows, or about 8c per bushel. I have just sold a neighbor 100 bushels of this corn for $105, or $1 05 per bushel. The money that he paid me he got from the sale of cotton, at 8c per pound, net. So he gave 8¾ pounds of cotton for one bushel of corn. Now, a man with the proper tools can make and gather 2000 bushels of corn. So, if he can trade his corn for cotton at the same rate, he would get for his crop of corn 16,250 pounds of cotton, or 40½ bales, averaging 400 pounds. Now, brother farmers, for fifteen years you have been doing this thing. Is it any wonder the north tells you that the south cannot be trusted with the government? You have given your time and work to a people who hate you. You have toiled hard twelve months in the year to pay for corn and meat that you could have produced with four months labor. Yours, BARNEY LILLARD.

A Court of Appeals with Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases Only.

EDITORS APPEAL—All of the lawyers who attend the sittings of the supreme court of Tennessee are reminded at every term of the great inconvenience they labor under, of being compelled to lay aside the civil docket and taking up the criminal, as they are presented from each of the judicial districts of the divisions of the State. In addition to this, all attorneys who do not practice the criminal law, are compelled to leave the court and go home, and remain until the criminal docket is finished, or stay at unnecessary expense. The legislature have found it necessary to establish an auxiliary court, to try such cases as may be referred to it by the regular court, in order that the numerous cases may be tried. I suggest to the next legislature that it would be a great improvement to repeal the law which created that auxiliary court, and establish an appelate court, with jurisdiction over criminal cases alone. This court to be entirely independent of the supreme court, but of equal grade and dignity, and its decisions to be final, like those of the present supreme court. Such a court would relieve the supreme court of all criminal business, and thus give the judges a chance to get home with their dockets at each term of the supreme court and not be compelled to continually be *jumping* their minds from civil to criminal law and vice versa. The court should be called the "Court of Appeals," and should hold three sessions a year, *and all of them at Nashville*, and then the court and the attorney-general would not be so nomadic as our supreme court are compelled to be under a most unwise and injudicious requirement of the constitution of the State. This court would be of no more expense to the State than the present auxiliary court. Its proceedings would be legal precedents; the judges could reside the year round with their families at Nashville, and they could have access to the best of libraries. A great expense would be avoided in the transportation of prisoners. For instance, a person who takes an appeal in a criminal case from a county on the north-eastern part of West Tennessee will have to be brought by the sheriff of that county down to Jackson for his appearance before the supreme court, and if the judgment in his case below is affirmed then the sheriff of Madison will have to take him to Nashville. This incurs a double expense to the State. If he is taken to Nashville for trial and the judgment is affirmed, there is no expense to the State. I am not overlooking the fact that *now* the lessees of the State convict labor have to receive the convicts at the places of final conviction; but it is to be hoped that this leasing out of the convict labor of the State will be stopped, *soon and forever*. The State of Texas has adopted the plan and established a "Texas Court of Appeals" to which all criminal cases taken up on appeals or writs of error are heard and finally determined. New York has done the same thing, and the plan works admirably. The State reporter should be required to report *all the cases* tried before that court of appeals, in volumes separate from civil cases, and the reports should be styled "The Tennessee Court of Appeals Reports." The cases being in a condensed form, a lawyer would not be compelled to lug into the courthouse a half dozen volumes of Tennessee reports in order to use as many cases on circumstantial law as possible in one trial before a jury. Let the attorney-general be the reporter for the cases tried in the court of appeals, and let some other person be appointed to report the cases of the supreme court. No doubt but that a large majority of lawyers who are conversant with the criminal law and practice have been painfully impressed with the fact that many criminal cases have been decided upon *equity principles* by courts of the last resort of mixed jurisdiction. It is a very mistaken notion that a judge, or a lawyer who has never practiced the criminal law, can do justice according to criminal jurisprudence. I respectfully call the attention of our newly-elected legislators throughout the State, and also the members of the bar, to the suggestions here made. A practice of the criminal law for thirty years has convinced the writer that the plan above proposed is greatly needed in our State, and is both progressive and economical.

Wheeler and Lowe.

EDITORS APPEAL—Your valuable paper has a large circulation in Alabama, and you have already published the fact that the official count in the eighth congressional district of Alabama gives General Wheeler a majority of forty-three votes over Colonel William M. Lowe, the Independent-Greenback candidate. Will you oblige many readers of your paper by publishing the following extract from the report of Capt. John James H. Bone, the chief supervisor of the election in the eighth district: The following is a statement of the ballots rejected by the inspectors at the various election precincts in the eighth congressional district (east) for Colonel William M. Lowe and General Joseph Wheeler respectively, for congress, at election held on the second instant), on account of the numerals 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., appearing on the ballot, designating the district of the Presidential electors:

LOWE.

Madison County—Huntsville precinct, 61; Madison precinct, 63; Meridianville precinct, box 12, 2; Meridianville (error in count), 4.

Jackson County—Fackler's precinct, 15; Woodville precinct, 13.

Limestone County—Elkmont precinct, 57; Big Creek precinct, 7.

Lauderdale County—Florence precinct, 4; Green Hill precinct (by inspectors), 15; Lexington precinct, 7; St. Hovine precinct, 3.

Colbert County—Chickasaw precinct, 8.

Franklin County—Russellville precinct, 51; McMinnville precinct (by inspectors), 14.

Laurence County—Courtland precinct, 65.

Morgan County—Decatur precinct, 2; Danville precinct, 42; Falkville precinct, 97.

Total, 500.

WHEELER.

Madison County—Huntsville precinct, 3; Madison precinct, 1.

Laurence County—Courtland precinct, 2.

Total, 6.

This shows that except for the throwing out of votes by the inspectors Colonel Lowe would have received the certificated election. Colonel Lowe has given notice that he will contest the election on account of the throwing out of the above votes, and for other causes. JUSTICE.

HUNTSVILLE, November 25, 1880.

Tennessee Taxation and Exemption.

Nashville *Banner*: The clause of our constitution exempting one thousand dollars worth of personal property from taxation leads to a great many difficulties in our State. It was intended for the benefit of those who only owned a small amount of property, but its practical operation has been to exempt nearly all of the personal property in the State from taxation, much of it too, being in the hands of very rich men. Let us compare the personal property in the State which is assessed for taxation with the personal property in other States.

Personal Property—Tennessee, $16952,066; Arkansas, $32,613,685; Georgia, $90,349,338; Missouri, $175,343,091; North Carolina, $51,928,268; South Carolina, $43,967,758.

Real Estate—Tennessee, $196,165,444; Arkansas, $55,351,488; Georgia, $134,244,081; Missouri, $438,663,920; North Carolina, 391,070,834; South Carolina, $76,583.

In all these States the personal property assessed for taxation was nearly, if not quite one-half as much as the real estate, in many of them more than half, while in Tennessee it was not one-tenth as much as the real estate. In those States when so much of the personal property was assessed for taxation the rate of State taxation ranged from 40 to 75 cents on the $100 worth of property. There is more personal property, doubtless, in the county of Shelby or Davidson than is assessed in the whole State. While there is a great deal of personal property that escapes taxation legitimately under the clause of our constitution exempting $1000 worth of personal property from taxation, yet there is doubtless a great deal that escapes which is not properly exempt. This a matter that should be looked into and guarded against by proper legislation or by the execution of the laws.

Tennessee not only has a lower rate of taxation than any State in the Union, but more property escapes taxation in Tennessee than in most of the States. The people of Alabama pay sixty-five cents State taxes, the people of Texas fifty cents, the people of Missouri forty cents, the people of Virginia fifty cents, although in those States there is $1000 of personal property exempt from taxation. Not only is it so in regard to personal estate, but the assessed value of real estate in Tennessee is less in proportion to its actual selling than in any of the southern States, as facts abundantly show.

We give these facts to prove that with a reasonable and fair settlement of her State debt Tennessee will have lower taxation by far than any of the southern States, and will be in a more prosperous condition than any of them.

The Shoestring District—"The Appeal Fully Understands the Case."

Vicksburg *Herald*, November 30th: "We publish a piece from the Memphis APPEAL this morning in regard to the congressional contest in this district that ought to encourage General Chalmers's law partner not to rush into print to defend his blunders. The APPEAL fully understands this case, and it correctly defines the position of the Vicksburg *Herald*. We have refrained from drawing a personal difference into this discussion, but if we are forced to do it in self-defense, we will do it quite as effectively as we have referred to this great political outrage. Of course men with poor judgment imagine that all they have to do to successfully defend their blunders is to cry out that they are committed by Democrats, and impugn the motives of those who point out the errors. We have referred to the great mistake as Democrats to Democrats within the party. This we had a perfect right to do. We have pointed to motives only to the extent they influenced this violation of law and every pledge and principle of Democracy. We have not rested the case on motives; we have founded it on facts. The assertions that we have charged a "nigger" to a white man are of effect, for the people know we prefer right to wrong, truth to falsehood, the good name of our district and State to the raging desire of any man for just one more term in congress."

Cotton Manufacture.

England's "lost supremacy in cotton manufacture is thus commented upon by the Toronto *Globe*: "In the year ending June 30th, 1879, England took 2,843,000 bales of American cotton. In the year ending same time 1880, she took 3,350,000 bales—an increase of 18 per cent. She brought 200,000 new spindles into operation, bringing her number up to 39,750,000 which is a much greater number than all the rest of the world possesses. The United States and Canada consumed 1,851,934 bales in 1880, against 1,614, 127 in 1879—an increase of 14 per cent. So, instead of gaining upon England in the matter of cotton manufacturing, this continent is actually falling further behind. What a testimonial to the efficacy of our respective N. P's!" "N. P." is the phrase denotes the "national policy" of protection which prevails in Canada, and which has been found to operate very injuriously upon the interests of labor.

General Garfield O'erwearied by Visitors.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—Richard Smith's attention having been called to the publication of an interview in which he is made to say that General Garfield is in a serious condition physically, and that he needs careful nursing, says he made no such statement. What he does say on the subject is that traveling with General Garfield from Washington he observed that he was troubled with indigestion, the result of overwork. Mr. Smith and others of General Garfield's friends think he is overtaxed by visitors coming to Mentor, and that he should go somewhere where he could escape this tax. Nobody considers his physical condition as at all serious.

Judges of Election Arrested.

RICHMOND, VA., December 2.—R. B. Foster, James Hallowes and Samuel Logan, judges of election in the city of Manchester, have been arrested on the charge of refusing to receive the votes of a number of persons, mostly colored, on the day of the Presidential election. These votes were rejected for the reason that the parties did not show, as it is alleged, proper capitation receipts. They had receipts issued by the State auditor, which were ignored by the judges.

"Gath" Gives Bail in the "Truth" Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, December 1.—George Alfred Townsend, New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, put in an appearance to-day and gave bail in the libel suit for $10,000, instituted by Coach Hart, publisher of the *Truth*. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, and General Anson G. McCook, became Townsend's bondsmen.

New York Merchants Favor a National Bankrupt Act.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The chamber of commerce to-day adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a national bankrupt act, for the distribution of insolvent estates, for the discontinuance of insolvency, will promote the general well being by confirming confidence in business transactions and will greatly increase inter-state trade.

Looking After the Interests of the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, December 2.—Colonel Porter, D. M. Hodge and Ex-Governor Ward Coachman, representatives of the Creek Indians, arrived here to-day, *en route* to Washington, where they will look after the interest of the Creek Nation during the coming session of congress. The Creek Indians are strongly opposed to the settlement of the ceded lands, now known as Oklahoma, by the whites.

AGRAM'S AGONY.

The Great Earthquake in Austria—Three Shocks Make a City a Ruin—Nights Spent Homeless in the Rain and Cold by Women and Children.

No Fires, for the Chimneys Have Fallen—No Lights for the Gas-Pipes are Broken and Explosion is Feared—The Churches and Castles Ruined.

The Vienna correspondent of the New York *World* sends the following details respecting the earthquake at Agram mentioned recently in our telegraphic column: The detailed reports of Agram's condition present a picture of terrible destruction. The first shock of the earthquake, which enveloped the city in a cloud of dust, was felt at 7:20 and many persons who were still in bed ran out into the street without taking time to dress. The three shocks that followed drove hundreds of terror-stricken families who did not dare to remain under their roofs to the place called Zriny, a favorite spot with the idlers of Agram. Some are now living in the market stalls, others in omnibuses and the luckiest of them in railway cars. During the first night after the earthquake no one dared close an eye or think of sleep. The continuous rain, the cold and the damp make matters worse, of course, for those who have to spend the nights in the open air. The town is shrouded in darkness directly after sunset, the magistrates having prohibited the lighting of gas, as the pipes are broken in many places and an explosion might ensue. Carriages are not allowed to drive fast, as there is danger that the slightest vibration will bring down in the ruins the cracked and shattered edifices that remain. In a majority of the houses fires cannot be lit because the chimneys have all fallen in and in many cases the staircases have become impassable. Indeed, the city appears as if it had been shelled by a besieging army. The largest and best houses have suffered most, and not